

Getting the Most from REST and JSON

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Character encoding review

- Single byte character encoding
 - ASCII
 - OEM
 - ANSI
- Multi-byte character encoding (Unicode)
 - UTF-16
 - UTF-8
- DataFlex does most of its character (string) *processing* in OEM
- The standard character *exchange* over the Internet is UTF-8

The HTTP transfer protocol

- Different types of HTTP requests use different to protocols
 - The most common are Post and Get
 - There are others such as Put, Delete and Patch - these are referred to as verbs
 - The low level http interface actually has you send these verbs as:
 - GET, POST, PATCH, PUT, DELETE
- Basically a request sends a verb and data with some header information
- Until early 2000s the HTTP verbs were considered low-level arcane knowledge

REST

- Then REST and RESTful web-services were created

REST: Representational state transfer (REST) or **RESTful** Web services are one way of providing interoperability between computer systems on the Internet. REST-compliant Web services allow requesting systems to access and manipulate textual representations of Web resources using a uniform and predefined set of stateless operations. (Wikipedia)



REST web services

- REST uses three parts of an HTTP request to create web-service
 - Verb
 - URL
 - Data
- Verb – the verb to define the operation
 - GET – used to retrieve data
 - DELETE – use to delete data
 - POST – Used to Create data
 - PUT – Used to Replace data
 - PATCH – is used to whatever
- URL - It uses the URL to determine what the operation is acting on
 - `//api.example.com/customers/`
 - `//api.example.com/customers/1`
 - `//api.example.com/customers/1/orders`
- Data – is passed and returned as HTTP data

REST – web services (continued)

- To make this all a bit more concrete:
 - REST uses the standard HTTP verbs and URLs to determine what to do
 - The data is exchanged as HTTP character data
 - REST often exchanges data in JSON
 - REST transfers the JSON data using UTF-8
 - The content of the data is whatever the service defines (and you need to figure this out)
- SOAP web service vs. Rest web service
 - Not at all the same thing



The DataFlex HTTP transfer classes

- cHttpTransfer
 - Low level
 - Supports the most common HTTP transfer verbs: Get, Post (and Put)
 - Get HttpGetRequest
 - Get HttpPostRequest
 - Get HttpPostAddrRequest
 - As of 18.2, it supports any http verb
 - Get HttpVerbAddressRequest
 - Returns the data in an event, its your job to process it
 - Procedure OnDataReceived
 - You can send and receive in whatever encoding format you want (i.e., it's your problem)
- cXmlHttpTransfer
 - Sub-class of cHttpTransfer
 - Used to transfer XML data across requests
 - Passes and receives XML objects, if invalid XML, it fails
 - Support HTTP Post and Get
 - Get HttpGetXmlNode
 - Get HttpPostXmlNode
 - Uses UTF8 encoding
 - Used by client web-services (cClientWebService), which is why you never see it.

cJsonHttpTransfer class

- Sub-class of cHttpTransfer
- Used to transfer JSON data across requests
- Passes and receives JSON objects, if invalid JSON data, it fails
- Supports all RESTful verbs Get, Post, Put, Delete, Patch and "verb" just in case
 - Get HttpGetJson
 - Get HttpPutJson
 - Get HttpPostJson
 - Get HttpPatchJson
 - Get HttpDeleteJson
 - Get HttpVerbJson
- Uses UTF8 encoding
- Used to transfer JSON via Http - you have to write the code yourself



Using cJsonHttpTransfer objects

Object oJsonHttp is a cJsonHttpTransfer
End_Object

Get HttpGetJson of oJsonHttp "api.example.com" "customers" (&bOk) to hoJsonOut

Get HttpGetJson of oJsonHttp "api.example.com" "customers/1" (&bOk) to hoJsonOut

Get HttpGetJson of oJsonHttp "api.example.com" "customers/1/Orders" (&bOk) to hoJsonOut

Get HttpPostJson of oJsonHttp "api.example.com" "customers" hoJSONIn (&bOk) to hoJsonOut

Get HttpPatchJson of oJsonHttp "api.example.com" "customers/1" hoJSONIn (&bOk) to hoJsonOut

Get HttpDeleteJson of oJsonHttp "api.example.com" "customers/1" 0 (&bOk) to hoJsonOut

Examples

- For the samples we use:

<http://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com>