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# PHP REST API

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# Contents

- A short overview of **APIs** in general will be given.
  - API is short for Application Programming Interface.
- Introduction to **REST API**.
- We will create a simple REST API using **PHP**.
  - PHP is a server-side framework/programming language for creating web pages and web contents.
  - We will use **MySQL** as the Database system.
  - We will use the **phpMyAdmin** tool to administrator and setup the database.
  - We will implement a **CRUD** REST API that Create, Read, Update and Delete data in the Database.
  - We will use **Visual Studio Code** as the Code editor.
- Finally, we will use **Python** to test the REST API.

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# Introduction

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# API

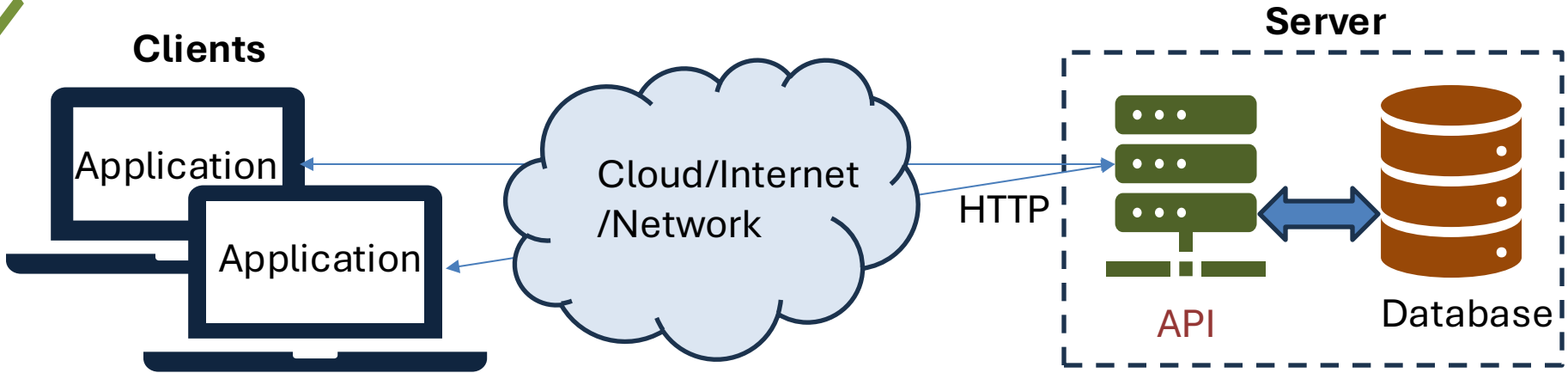
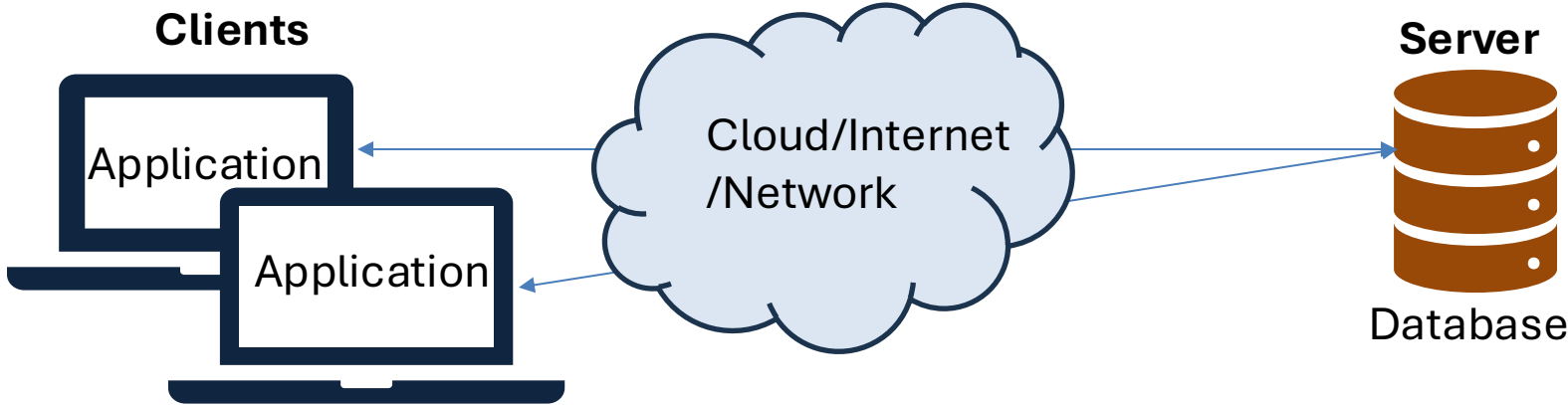
- Application Programming Interface (API).
- An API is a way for two or more computer programs or components to communicate with each other.
- It is a type of software interface that offers a service to other software.
- APIs come in many shapes, some examples are SOAP API, REST API, GraphQL API, etc.
- Most programming languages today have components/libraries that can be used both to create APIs and to consume APIs (using existing APIs).

# Web API

- We can create/use APIs for internal use inside an Application or between 2 or more Applications.
- Basically, an API can be just a Class with Methods that you use several places inside an Application or that you share between multiple Applications.
- A set of Stored Procedures in a Database can also be an API.
- When the Application that consume/use the API is on a local PC and the API itself is located on a Server, we can talk about so-called “Web APIs”.
- Such Web APIs also very often perform CRUD operations against a Database located on the Web.
- Normally it is not allowed to connect directly to a Database located in the Cloud from a local computer unless you configure and give access to the IP addresses for those clients.

# Web API

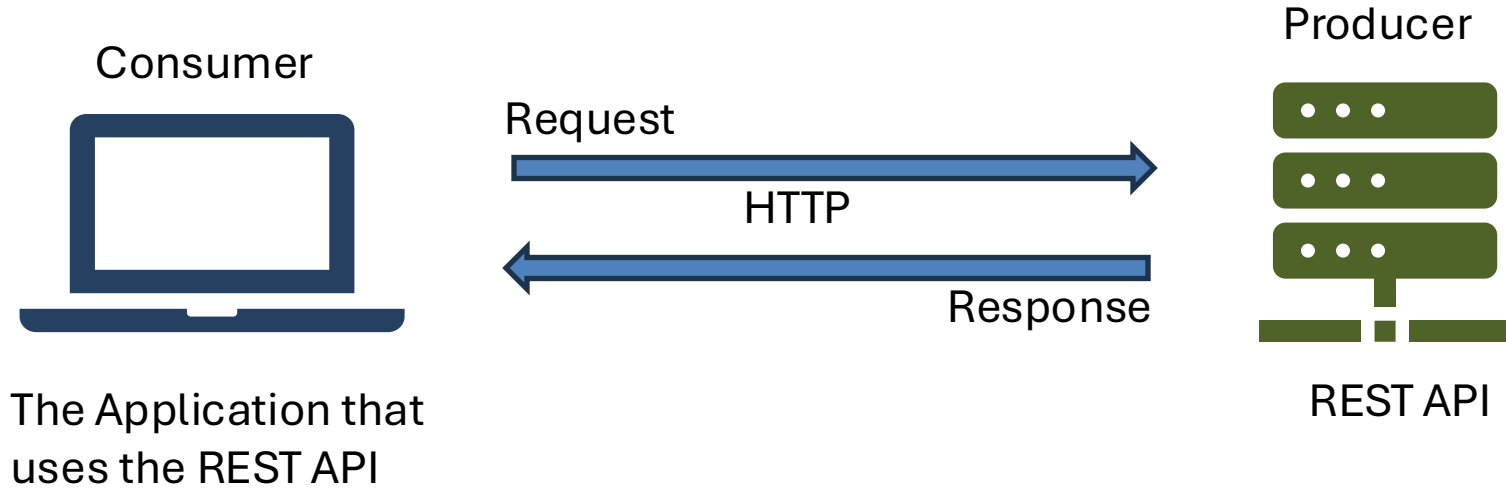
Normally it is not allowed to connect directly to a Database located in the Cloud from a local computer unless you configure and give access to the IP addresses for those clients.



# REST API

- REST APIs (also known as RESTful APIs) has been the standard when it comes to Web APIs.
- REST – is short for Representational State Transfer.
- REST APIs are based on the HTTP/HTTPS protocol.
- It is HTTP that controls all communication and traffic between web pages and your local browser.
- REST APIs can be made in all kind of Web Frameworks/Web Programming languages like PHP, ASP.NET, etc.
- You can also consume (use the API) in all types of Programming Languages like Python, C#, etc.

# REST API





# HTTP/HTTPS

- HTTPS is not a separate protocol, but a combination of regular HTTP over an encrypted SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) or TLS (Transport Layer Security) connection.
- HTTP consists of different methods:
  - **GET** – This method is used to retrieve information from the server.
  - **POST** – This is used to send data to the server. Typically used to store data from a web page (an HTML Form) to ,e.g., a database.
  - **PUT** – This is used to update information on the server.
  - **DELETE** – This is used to delete information on the server.
- You usually refer to these four methods as CRUD operations because they allow you to Create (POST), Read (GET), Update (PUT), and Delete (DELETE) resources, such as information in a database.

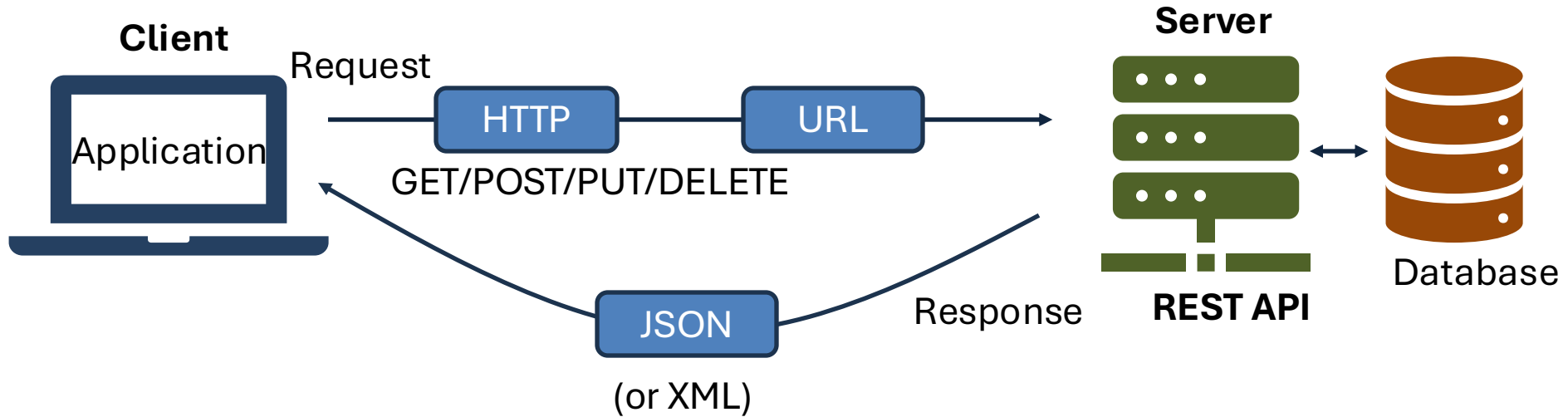
**GET** and **POST** are by far the most used of these HTTP methods

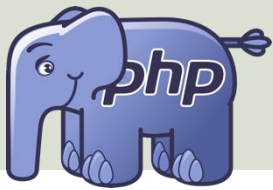
# JSON

- When it comes to Web APIs and REST APIs JSON is the standard for the data format.
- Example:

```
{  
  "Name": "John Wayne",  
  "Work": "Actor",  
  "Age": 52  
  "Children": [  
    "Lisa",  
    "Thomas",  
    "Knut"  
  ]  
}
```

# REST API





# PHP + MySQL



- You need to have a **PHP + MySQL** Environment on your local computer or get access to it from a server/Internet.
- For local installation you need to download and install Apache, PHP and MySQL.
- You can get server access from many providers (free or paid).
- I will use an internal **LAMP** server available for employees and students at my University.

# LAMP

- LAMP = **L**inux, **A**pache, **M**ySQL, **P**HP
  - PHP is the Programming Language
  - MySQL is the Database System
  - Apache is the Web Server software
  - Linux is the operating system where the Web Server is running

Each part in LAMP is free and open-source, so it is a popular web hosting environment. You find also lots of online documentation and a large community.

# LAMP/PHP Web Hosting

- There exists hundreds/thousands of different LAMP/PHP/MySQL Hosting Providers, some free but mostly paid options.
- Hostinger - <https://www.hostinger.no>
- InfinityFree - <https://www.infinityfree.com>
- PRO ISP - <https://www.proisp.no>
- +++ (Just Google)

# API Test Tools

- Postman

Homepage: <https://www.postman.com>

- Insomnia

Homepage: <https://insomnia.rest>

# API Summary

- Basically, Web APIs, REST APIs or HTTP APIs are basically the same.
- It is just different names for the same.
- They all communicate via Internet and use **HTTP** as communication protocol.
- And they use JSON (or sometimes XML) as Data Format.



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# PHP REST API Example

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# Example

- We will start by creating a Database and Table using **MySQL**.
- Then we will create the **PHP** code for the REST API.
- Finally we will test the API creating some basic **Python** examples.

# Tools

The following tool will be used in this example:

- PHP
- MySQL
  - phpMyAdmin
- Visual Studio Code
- WinSCP
- Python
  - Thonny Python Editor

# Database

We start by creating a simple Database Table, e.g.:

```
CREATE TABLE BOOK
(
  BookId int PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
  Title varchar(100) NOT NULL,
  Author varchar(100) NOT NULL,
  Topic varchar(100) NOT NULL
);
```

# Database

We can also insert some data into the Table, e.g.:

```
insert into BOOK (Title, Author, Topic) values  
( 'Web Apps, 'Elvis Presly', 'Programming');
```

```
insert into BOOK (Title, Author, Topic) values  
( 'IoT and Cloud', 'John Wayne', 'IoT');
```

```
insert into BOOK (Title, Author, Topic) values  
( 'C#', 'Rune Hansen', 'Programming');
```

# phpMyAdmin

The screenshot displays the phpMyAdmin interface in a web browser. The browser's address bar shows the URL `web01.usn.no / localhost / hansha`. The phpMyAdmin interface includes a navigation sidebar on the left with a tree view showing the database structure: `hansha` (containing `New` and `BOOK`), `Columns` (containing `New`, `Author (varchar)`, `BookId (PRI, int)`, `Title (varchar)`, and `Topic (varchar)`), `Indexes`, and `information_schema`. The main content area is titled "Run SQL query/queries on table hansha.BOOK:" and features a toolbar with buttons for `Browse`, `Structure`, `SQL`, `Search`, `Insert`, `Export`, `Import`, `Operations`, `Tracking`, and `Triggers`. The SQL query editor contains the text: 

```
1 SELECT * FROM `BOOK` WHERE 1
```

 Below the editor are buttons for `SELECT *`, `SELECT`, `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, `DELETE`, `Clear`, `Format`, and `Get auto-saved query`. There is also a checkbox for `Bind parameters`. A "Bookmark this SQL query:" field is present. At the bottom, there is a "Delimiter" field set to `:`, checkboxes for `Show this query here again`, `Retain query box`, `Rollback when finished`, and `Enable foreign key checks` (which is checked), and a `Go` button. A "Console" tab is visible at the bottom left.

# PHP

We can create 2 PHP files, e.g.:

- `config.php`
  - This file will contain username, password, etc. for the MySQL Server database.
- `index.php`
  - This file contains the REST API itself with GET, POST, PUT and DELETE functionality.

# config.php

Connect to your Database:

```
<?php
$host = 'localhost';
$dbname = 'your_database_name';
$username = 'your_username';
$password = 'your_password';
try {
    $pdo = new PDO("mysql:host=$host;dbname=$dbname", $username, $password);
    $pdo->setAttribute(PDO::ATTR_ERRMODE, PDO::ERRMODE_EXCEPTION);
} catch (PDOException $e) {
    die("Database connection failed: " . $e->getMessage());
}
?>
```

[https://www.w3schools.com/php/php\\_mysql\\_connect.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/php/php_mysql_connect.asp)



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# GET

This method is used to retrieve information from the server

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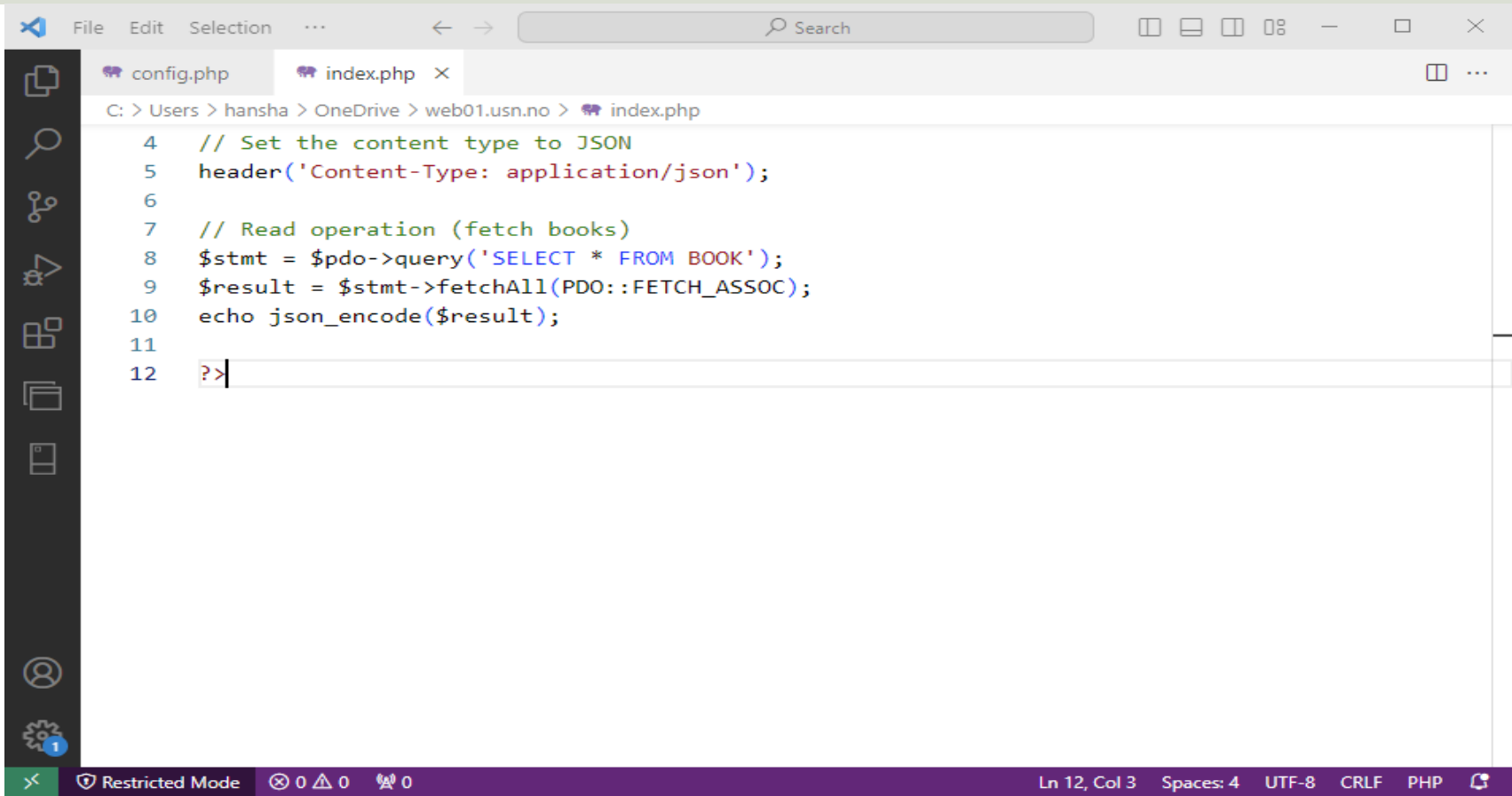
# index.php - GET

```
<?php
require_once 'config.php';

// Set the content type to JSON
header('Content-Type: application/json');

// Read operation (retrieve books)
$stmt = $pdo->query('SELECT * FROM BOOK');
$result = $stmt->fetchAll(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
echo json_encode($result);
?>
```

# Visual Studio Code

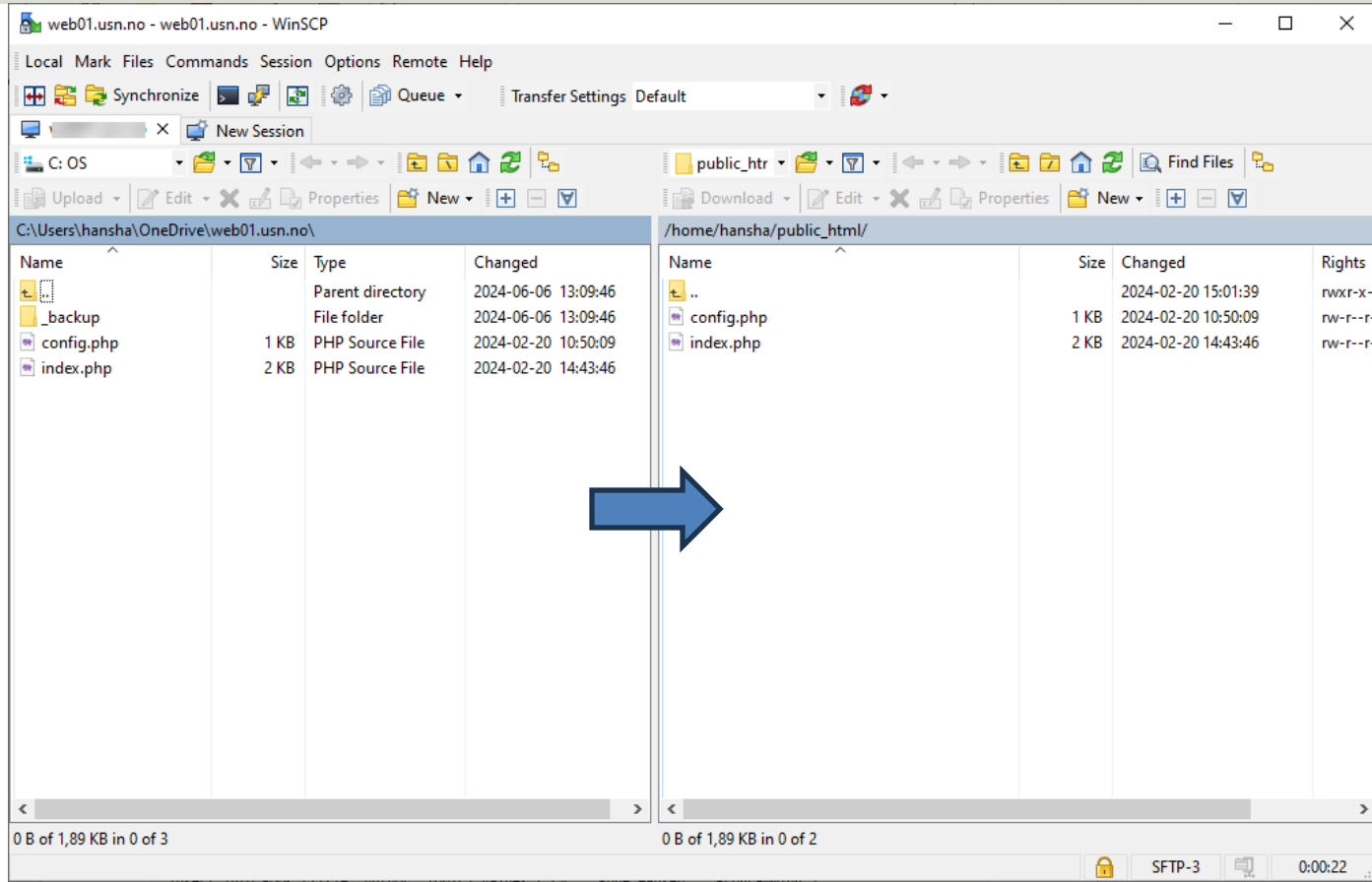


```
File Edit Selection ... Search
config.php index.php
C: > Users > hansha > OneDrive > web01.usn.no > index.php
4 // Set the content type to JSON
5 header('Content-Type: application/json');
6
7 // Read operation (fetch books)
8 $stmt = $pdo->query('SELECT * FROM BOOK');
9 $result = $stmt->fetchAll(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
10 echo json_encode($result);
11
12 ?>
```

Ln 12, Col 3 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF PHP

Restricted Mode 0 0 0

# WinSCP (FTP)



The screenshot displays the WinSCP application window with two panels. The left panel shows the local file system at `C:\Users\hansha\OneDrive\web01.usn.no\`, and the right panel shows the remote file system at `/home/hansha/public_html/`. A blue arrow points from the local panel to the remote panel, indicating a transfer operation.

**Local File System:**

Name	Size	Type	Changed
..		Parent directory	2024-06-06 13:09:46
_backup		File folder	2024-06-06 13:09:46
config.php	1 KB	PHP Source File	2024-02-20 10:50:09
index.php	2 KB	PHP Source File	2024-02-20 14:43:46

**Remote File System:**

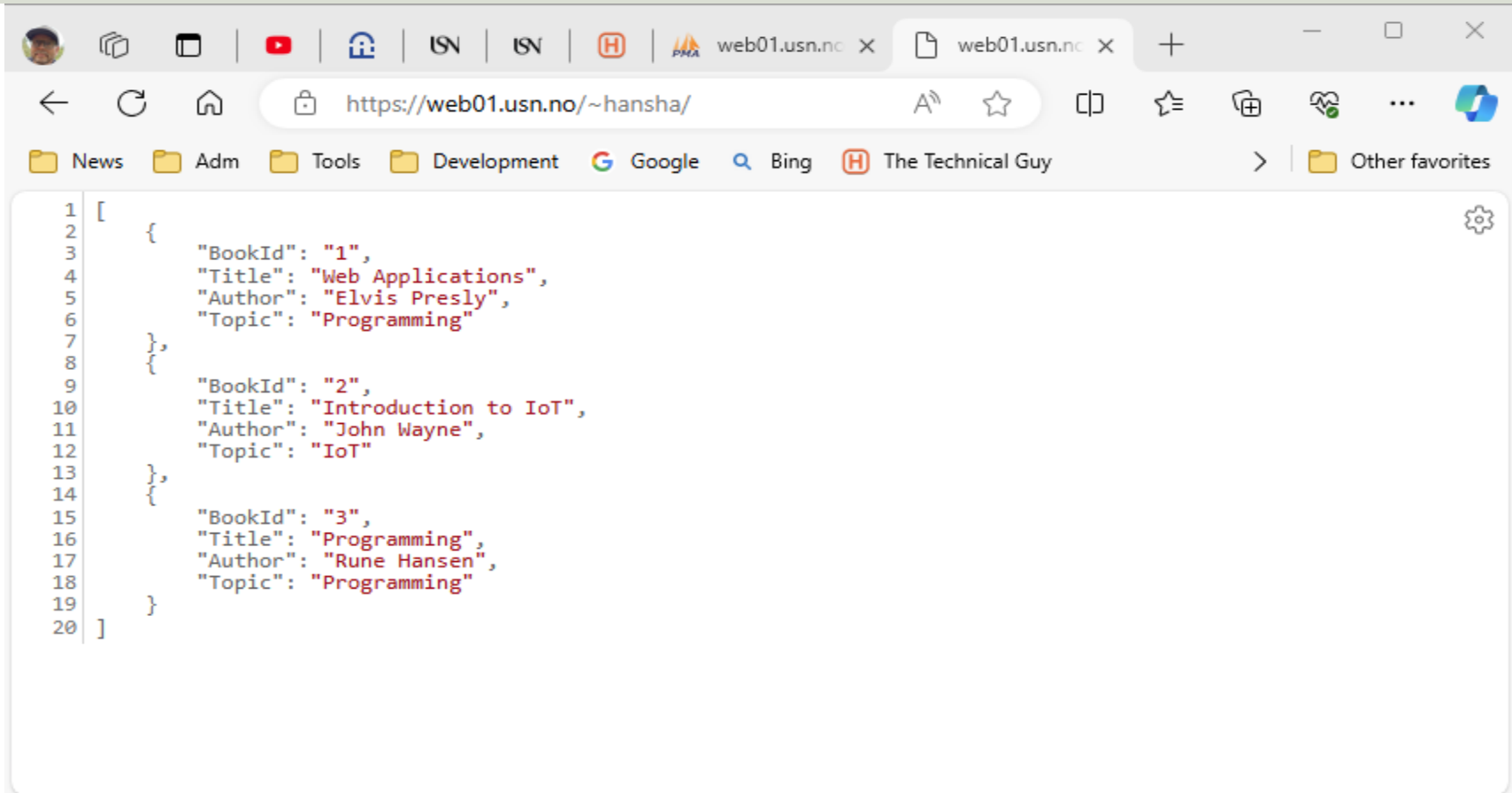
Name	Size	Changed	Rights
..		2024-02-20 15:01:39	rw-r-x-
config.php	1 KB	2024-02-20 10:50:09	rw-r--r-
index.php	2 KB	2024-02-20 14:43:46	rw-r--r-

0 B of 1,89 KB in 0 of 3

0 B of 1,89 KB in 0 of 2

SFTP-3 0:00:22

# Test in Browser



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `https://web01.usn.no/~hansha/`. The browser's address bar and tabs are visible at the top. Below the address bar, there is a code editor displaying a JSON array of three book objects. The code is as follows:

```
1 [
2   {
3     "BookId": "1",
4     "Title": "Web Applications",
5     "Author": "Elvis Presly",
6     "Topic": "Programming"
7   },
8   {
9     "BookId": "2",
10    "Title": "Introduction to IoT",
11    "Author": "John Wayne",
12    "Topic": "IoT"
13  },
14  {
15    "BookId": "3",
16    "Title": "Programming",
17    "Author": "Rune Hansen",
18    "Topic": "Programming"
19  }
20 ]
```

# Python - GET

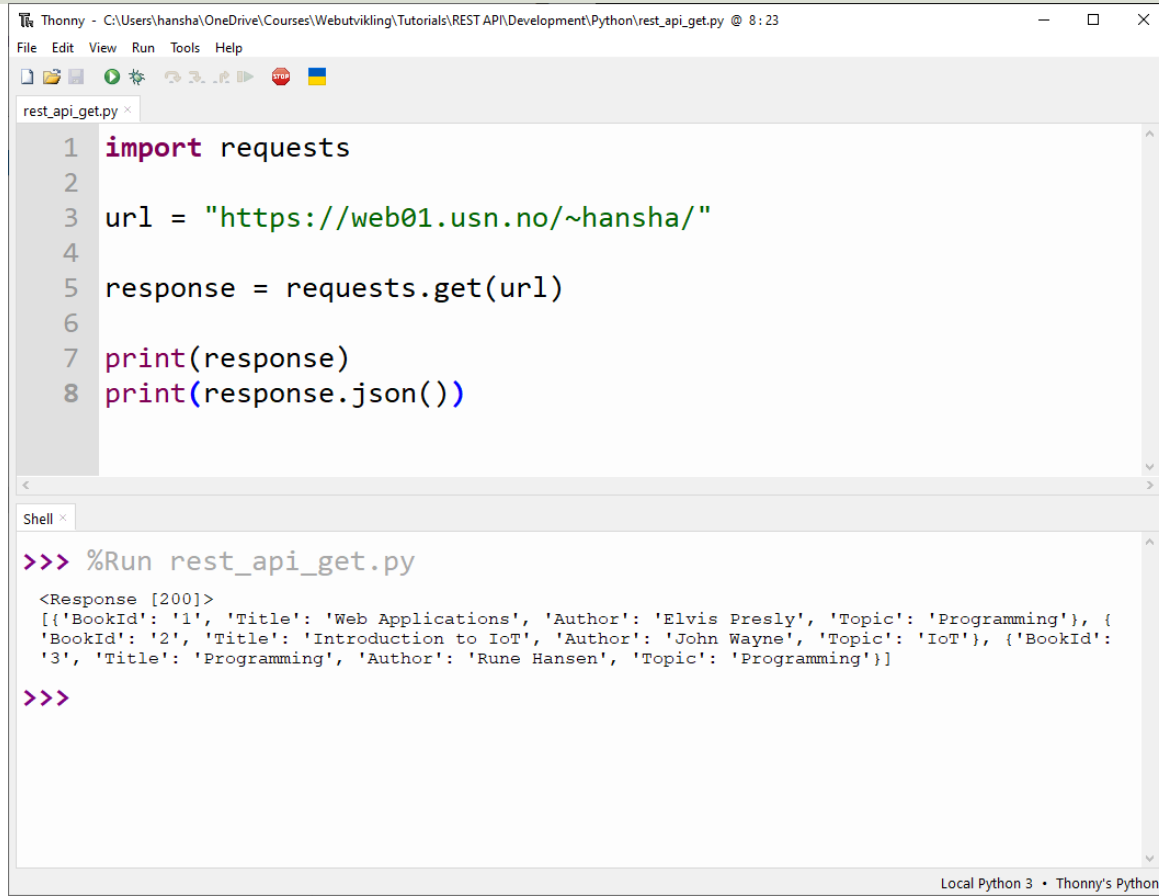
```
import requests

url = "https://web01.usn.no/~hansha/"

response = requests.get(url)

print(response)
print(response.json())
```

# Thonny – Running GET Script



The screenshot shows the Thonny IDE interface. The top window displays a Python script named `rest_api_get.py` with the following code:

```
1 import requests
2
3 url = "https://web01.usn.no/~hansha/"
4
5 response = requests.get(url)
6
7 print(response)
8 print(response.json())
```

The bottom window, titled "Shell", shows the execution of the script:

```
>>> %Run rest_api_get.py
<Response [200]>
[{'BookId': '1', 'Title': 'Web Applications', 'Author': 'Elvis Presly', 'Topic': 'Programming'}, {'BookId': '2', 'Title': 'Introduction to IoT', 'Author': 'John Wayne', 'Topic': 'IoT'}, {'BookId': '3', 'Title': 'Programming', 'Author': 'Rune Hansen', 'Topic': 'Programming'}]
>>>
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Local Python 3 • Thonny's Python".

```
<?php
require_once 'config.php';

// Set the content type to JSON
header('Content-Type: application/json');

// Handle HTTP methods
$method = $_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'];

switch ($method) {
    case 'GET':
        // Read operation (retrieve books)
        $stmt = $pdo->query('SELECT * FROM BOOK');
        $result = $stmt->fetchAll(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
        echo json_encode($result);
        break;

    default:
        // Invalid method
        http_response_code(405);
        echo json_encode(['error' => 'Method not allowed']);
        break;
}
?>
```

We prepare for POST, etc. by creating a switch statement



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# POST

This method is used to send data to the server

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# PHP - POST

```
$method = $_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'];  
..  
case 'POST':  
    // Create operation (add a new book)  
    $json = file_get_contents('php://input');  
    $data = json_decode($json,true);  
    $title = $data['title'];  
    $author = $data['author'];  
    $topic = $data['topic'];  
  
    $stmt = $pdo->prepare('INSERT INTO BOOK (Title, Author, Topic) VALUES  
        (?, ?, ?)');  
    $stmt->execute([$title, $author, $topic]);  
  
    echo json_encode(['message' => 'New Book added successfully']);  
break;
```

# Python - POST

```
import requests

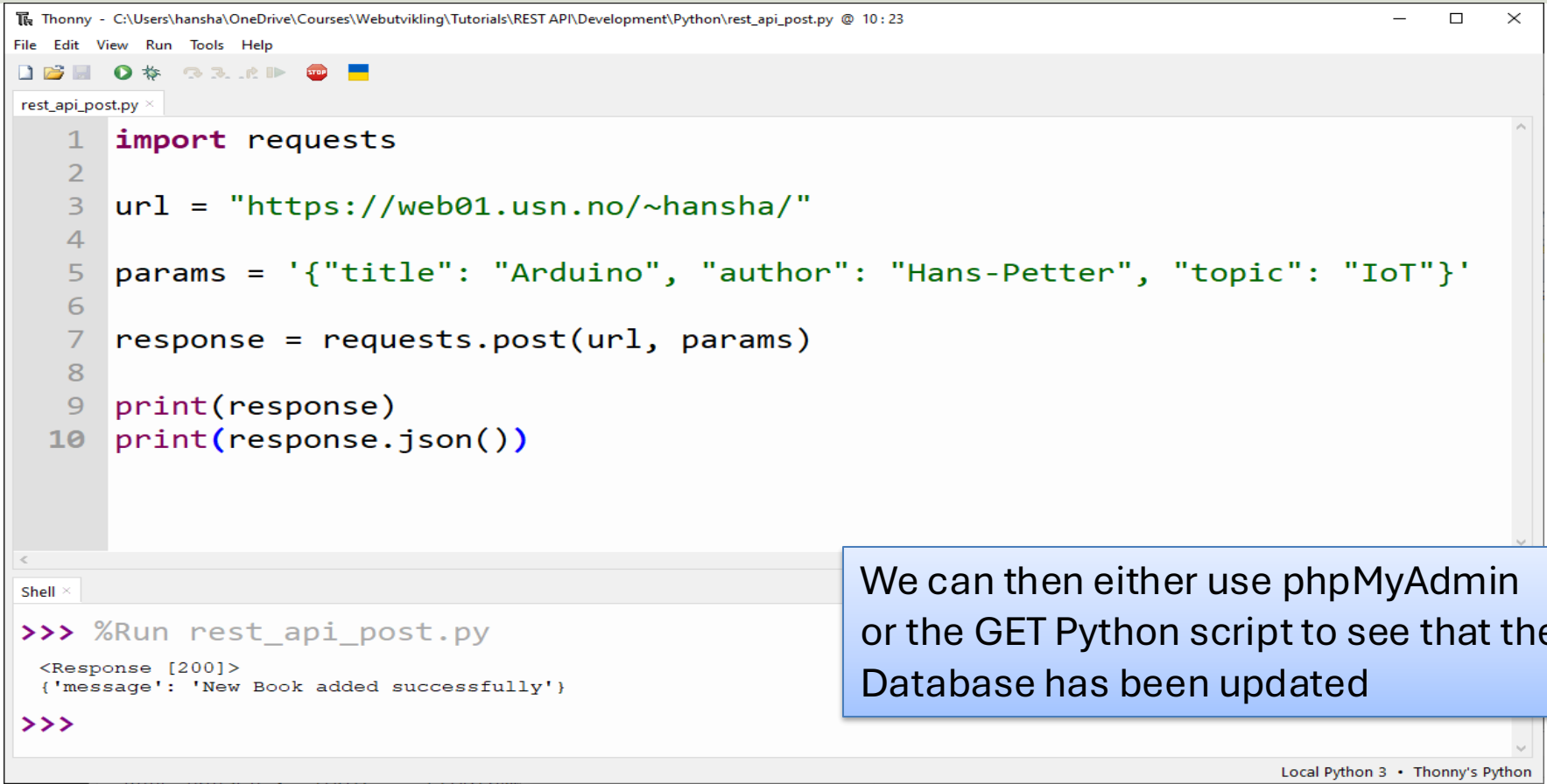
url = "https://web01.usn.no/~hansha/"

params = '{"title": "Arduino", "author": "Hans-Petter",
"topic": "IoT"}'

response = requests.post(url, params)

print(response)
print(response.json())
```

# Running Python in Thonny editor



The screenshot shows the Thonny Python IDE interface. The main editor window displays a Python script named `rest_api_post.py` with the following code:

```
1 import requests
2
3 url = "https://web01.usn.no/~hansha/"
4
5 params = '{"title": "Arduino", "author": "Hans-Petter", "topic": "IoT"}'
6
7 response = requests.post(url, params)
8
9 print(response)
10 print(response.json())
```

Below the editor is a Shell window showing the execution of the script:

```
>>> %Run rest_api_post.py
<Response [200]>
{'message': 'New Book added successfully'}
>>>
```

The status bar at the bottom right indicates "Local Python 3 • Thonny's Python".

We can then either use phpMyAdmin or the GET Python script to see that the Database has been updated

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# PUT

This method is used to update information on the server

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# PHP - PUT

Note! Your Apache/PHP Server may have disabled the PUT method for security reasons.

```
$method = $_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'];  
..  
case 'PUT':  
    // Update operation (edit a book)  
    $json = file_get_contents('php://input');  
    $data = json_decode($json,true);  
    $id = $data['id'];  
    $title = $data['title'];  
    $author = $data['author'];  
    $topic = $data['topic'];  
  
    $stmt = $pdo->prepare('UPDATE BOOK SET Title=?, Author=?, Topic=? WHERE  
        BookId=?');  
    $stmt->execute([$title, $author, $topic, $id]);  
  
    echo json_encode(['message' => 'Book updated successfully']);  
break;
```

# Python - PUT

```
import requests

url = "https://web01.usn.no/~hansha/"

headers = {
    "User-Agent": "",
    "Content-Type": "application/json"
}

data = '{"id": "28", "title": "Arduino3", "author": "Hans-Petter",
"topic": "IoT"}'

response = requests.put(url, headers=headers, data=data)

print(response)
print(response.json())
```

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# DELETE

This method is used to delete information on the server

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# PHP - DELETE

Note! Your Apache/PHP Server may have disabled the DELETE method for security reasons.

```
$method = $_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'];  
..  
case 'DELETE':  
    // Delete operation (remove a book)  
    $json = file_get_contents('php://input');  
    $data = json_decode($json, true);  
    $id = $data['id'];  
  
    $stmt = $pdo->prepare('DELETE FROM BOOK WHERE BookId=?');  
    $stmt->execute([$id]);  
  
    echo json_encode(['message' => 'Book deleted successfully']);  
break;
```

# Python - DELETE

```
import requests

url = "https://web01.usn.no/~hansha/"

headers = {
    "User-Agent": "",
    "Content-Type": "application/json"
}

data = '{"id": "5"}'

response = requests.delete(url, headers=headers, data=data)

print(response)
print(response.json())
```

# Summary

- We have created a simple REST API using PHP.
- We tested the REST API using Python.
- In general, we can use any kind of programming language to interact with this API.
- E.g., we can create a Windows Forms Application in Visual Studio and C#.
- In that way we can insert, read, update or delete data in the remote database from a local application.
- Normally you cannot directly interact with a remote SQL Database from your local computer due to security reasons.
- There are lots of improvements to be made to make a better code structure (create classes, etc.), make it more robust with error handling, improved security, access control, etc. But I leave that to you to improve.
- The code is made simple to illustrate the basic principles creating and using REST APIs.

# References

- PHP Tutorial: <https://www.w3schools.com/php>
- MySQL Tutorial:  
<https://www.w3schools.com/mysql>
- <https://medium.com/@miladev95/how-to-make-crud-rest-api-in-php-with-mysql-5063ae4cc89>
- Python & APIs:  
<https://realpython.com/python-api/>

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