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# Simple PHP Web API

Hans-Petter Halvorsen



# Contents

- A short overview of **APIs** in general will be given.
  - API is short for Application Programming Interface.
- We will create a simple Web 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 simple **CRUD** Web 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** and **Thonny** editor to test the REST API.

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# Introduction

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# API

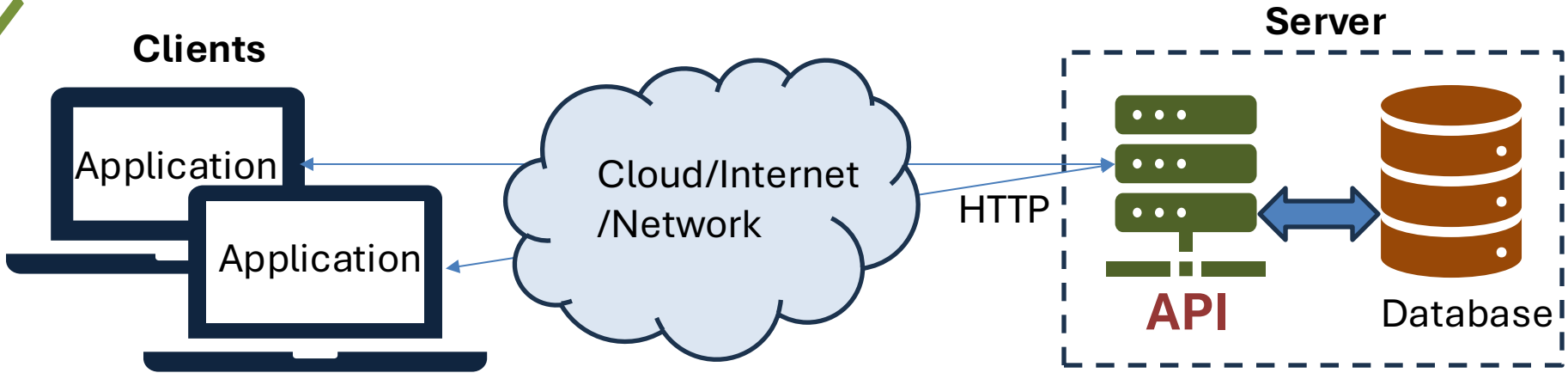
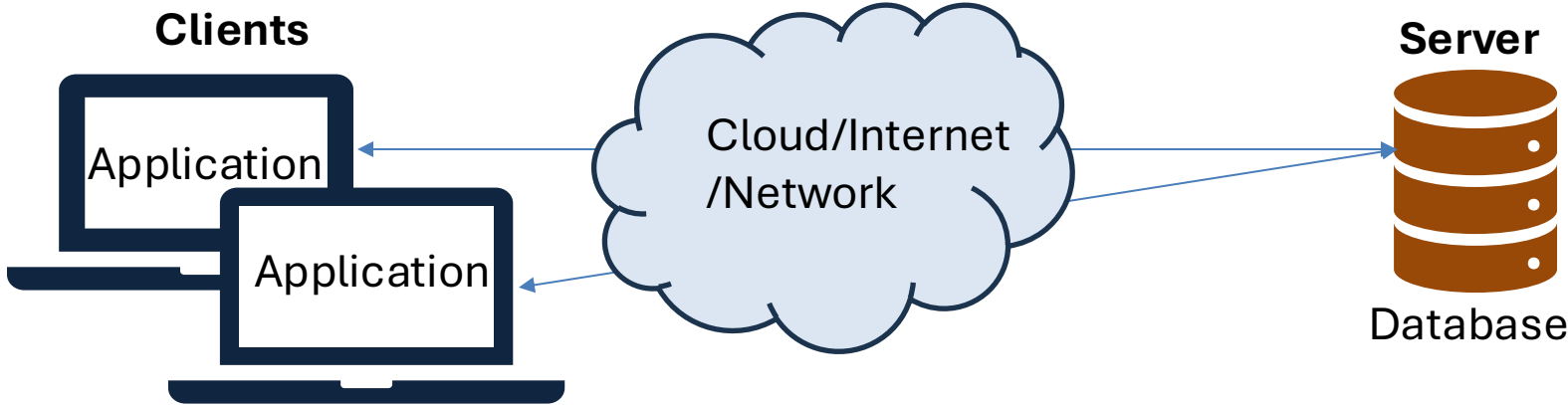
- Application Programming Interface (API).
- An API is a way for two or more computer programs or components to communicate with each other.
- It is a type of software interface that offers a service to other software.
- APIs come in many shapes, some examples are SOAP API, REST API, GraphQL API, etc.
- 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

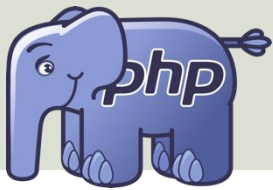
Normally it is not allowed to connect directly to a Database located in the Cloud from a local computer unless you configure and give access to the IP addresses for those clients.



# 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"  
  ]  
}
```



# 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)

# Why use 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.
  - Typically, your IT Department don't allow that
- You can use the same API for multiple Applications, let say you have a Desktop App, an iPhone App and an Android App
  - All can use the same API
  - You save time and money by developing only once instead of specific code for each application.

# 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 Web API Example

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# Example

We will create a Web API with CRUD functionality, meaning we will insert, read, update and delete data in a Database.

- We will start by creating a Database and Table using **MySQL** and the **phpMyAdmin** tool.
- Then we will create the **PHP** code for the REST API.
- We will test the API in the URL in the Web Browser.
- 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

# 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.



# 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, a footer bar includes a `[ Delimiter : ]` field, checkboxes for `Show this query here again`, `Retain query box`, `Rollback when finished`, and a checked checkbox for `Enable foreign key checks`, along with a `Go` button. A `Console` tab is visible at the bottom left.

# PHP API “Methods”

- We can create 2 PHP files, e.g.:
- `config.php` - contains usernames, passwords, etc. for the MySQL Server database
- In a subfolder, e.g., called “book“ we create 5 PHP files:
  - `GetBooks.php`
  - `GetBookById.php`
  - `InsertBook.php`
  - `UpdateBook.php`
  - `DeleteBook.php`

# 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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# GetBook

This method is used to retrieve data from the Database

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# GetBooks.php

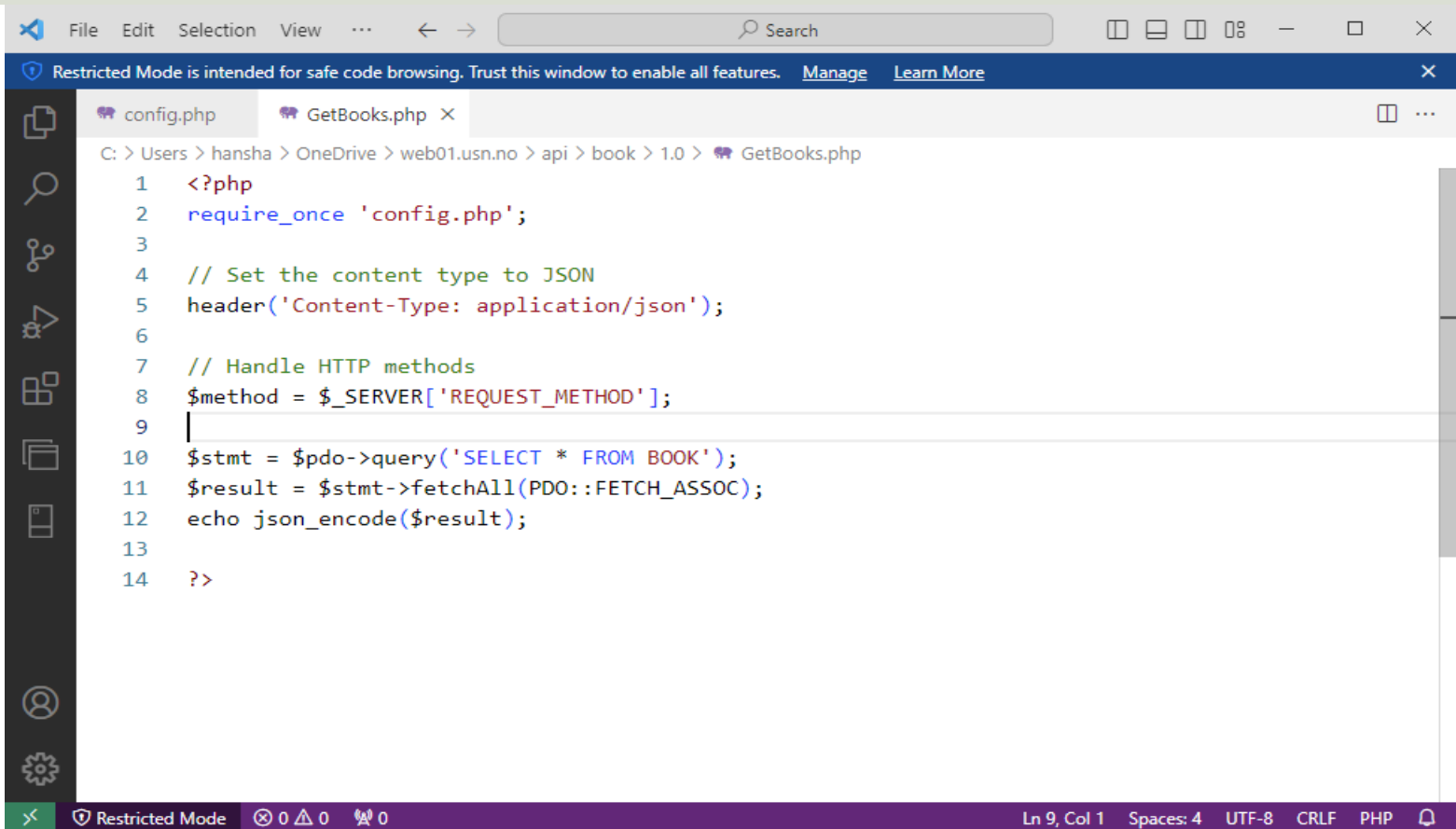
```
<?php
require_once 'config.php';

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

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

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

# Visual Studio Code



```
C: > Users > hansha > OneDrive > web01.usn.no > api > book > 1.0 > GetBooks.php
1  <?php
2  require_once 'config.php';
3
4  // Set the content type to JSON
5  header('Content-Type: application/json');
6
7  // Handle HTTP methods
8  $method = $_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'];
9  |
10 $stmt = $pdo->query('SELECT * FROM BOOK');
11 $result = $stmt->fetchAll(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
12 echo json_encode($result);
13
14 ?>
```

Ln 9, Col 1 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF PHP



# WinSCP (FTP)

1.0 - web01.usn.no - WinSCP

web01.usn.no × New Session

C: OS

1.0

C:\Users\hansha\OneDrive\web01.usn.no\api\book\1.0\

Name	Size	Type	Changed
..		Parent directory	2024-06-10 09:57:16
config.php	1 KB	PHP Source File	2024-02-20 10:50:09
DeleteBook.php	1 KB	PHP Source File	2024-06-10 09:57:50
GetBookById.php	1 KB	PHP Source File	2024-06-10 10:14:29
GetBooks.php	1 KB	PHP Source File	2024-06-10 09:55:06
InsertBook.php	1 KB	PHP Source File	2024-06-10 09:57:50
UpdateBook.php	1 KB	PHP Source File	2024-06-10 09:57:50

0 B of 2,41 KB in 0 of 6

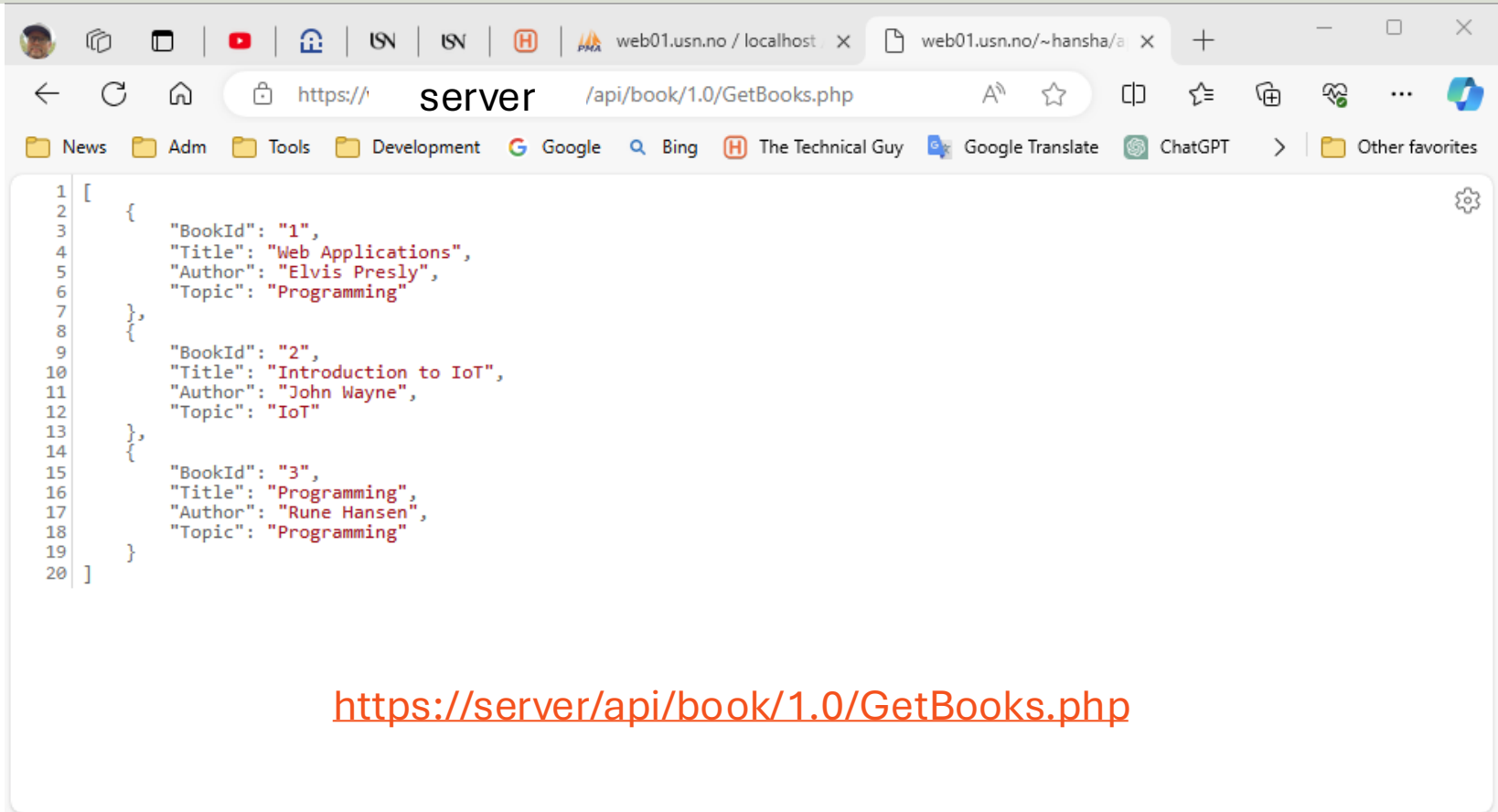
/home/hansha/public\_html/api/book/1.0/

Name	Size	Changed	Rights
..		2024-06-10 09:57:58	rw-r--r--
config.php	1 KB	2024-02-20 10:50:09	rw-r--r--
DeleteBook.php	1 KB	2024-06-10 09:57:50	rw-r--r--
GetBookById.php	1 KB	2024-06-10 10:14:29	rw-r--r--
GetBooks.php	1 KB	2024-06-10 09:55:06	rw-r--r--
InsertBook.php	1 KB	2024-06-10 09:57:50	rw-r--r--
UpdateBook.php	1 KB	2024-06-10 09:57:50	rw-r--r--

0 B of 2,41 KB in 0 of 6

SFTP-3 0:43:20

# GetBooks - Web Browser



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `https://server/api/book/1.0/GetBooks.php`. The browser's address bar includes navigation icons (back, refresh, home), a search icon, and a star icon. The browser's toolbar shows several folders (News, Adm, Tools, Development) and search engines (Google, Bing, The Technical Guy, Google Translate, ChatGPT). The main content area displays a JSON array of three book objects, with line numbers 1 through 20 on the left side of the code editor. A gear icon is visible in the top right corner of the code editor.

```
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 ]
```

<https://server/api/book/1.0/GetBooks.php>

# GetBooks - Python

```
import requests
```

```
server = "https://servername/"
```

```
api = "api/book/1.0/"
```

```
method = "GetBooks"
```

```
url = server + api + method + ".php"
```

```
print(url)
```

```
response = requests.get(url)
```

```
print(response)
```

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

# Thonny – Running Python Script



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

```
1 import requests
2
3 server = "https://          server          /"
4 api = "api/book/1.0/"
5 method = "GetBooks"
6 url = server + api + method + ".php"
7 print(url)
8
9 response = requests.get(url)
10 print(response)
11 print(response.json())
```

The bottom window, titled "Shell", shows the execution output:

```
>>> %Run api_getbooks.py
          /api/book/1.0/GetBooks.php
<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 right indicates "Local Python 3 • Thonny's Python".

# GetBookById.php

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

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

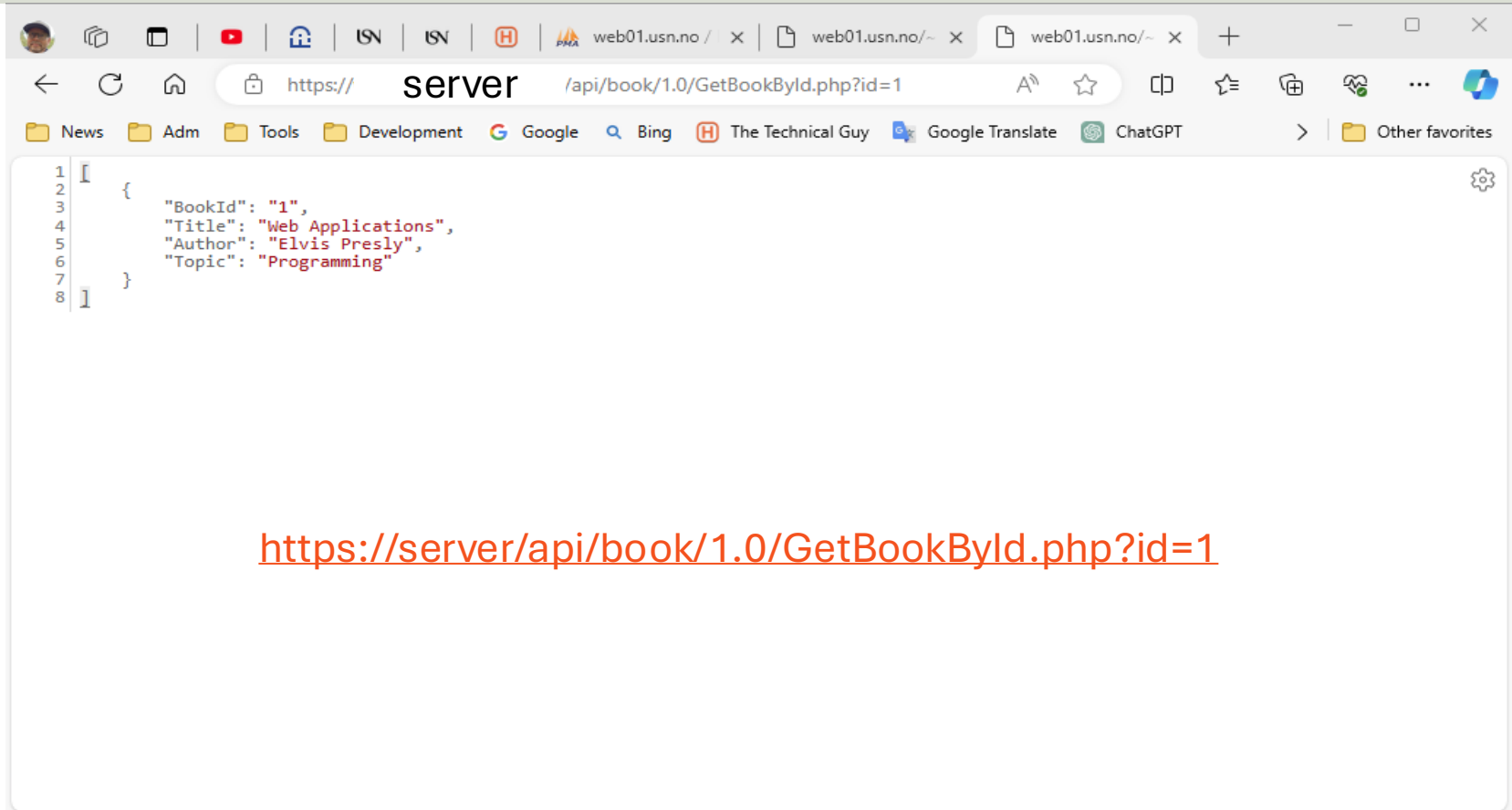
// Handle HTTP methods
$method = $_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'];

$id = htmlspecialchars($_GET['id']);

$stmt = $pdo->prepare('SELECT * FROM BOOK WHERE BookId=?');
$stmt->execute([$id]);

$result = $stmt->fetchAll(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
echo json_encode($result);
?>
```

# GetBookById - Web Browser



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `https://server/api/book/1.0/GetBookById.php?id=1`. The browser's address bar also shows the domain `server`. The browser's toolbar includes navigation buttons (back, forward, home, refresh), search engines (Google, Bing), and other utilities (Google Translate, ChatGPT). The main content area displays a JSON response from the API, which is a book object with the following details:

```
1 {  
2   "BookId": "1",  
3   "Title": "Web Applications",  
4   "Author": "Elvis Presly",  
5   "Topic": "Programming"  
6 }  
7  
8
```

Below the browser window, the URL `https://server/api/book/1.0/GetBookById.php?id=1` is displayed in red text.

# GetBookById - Python

```
import requests

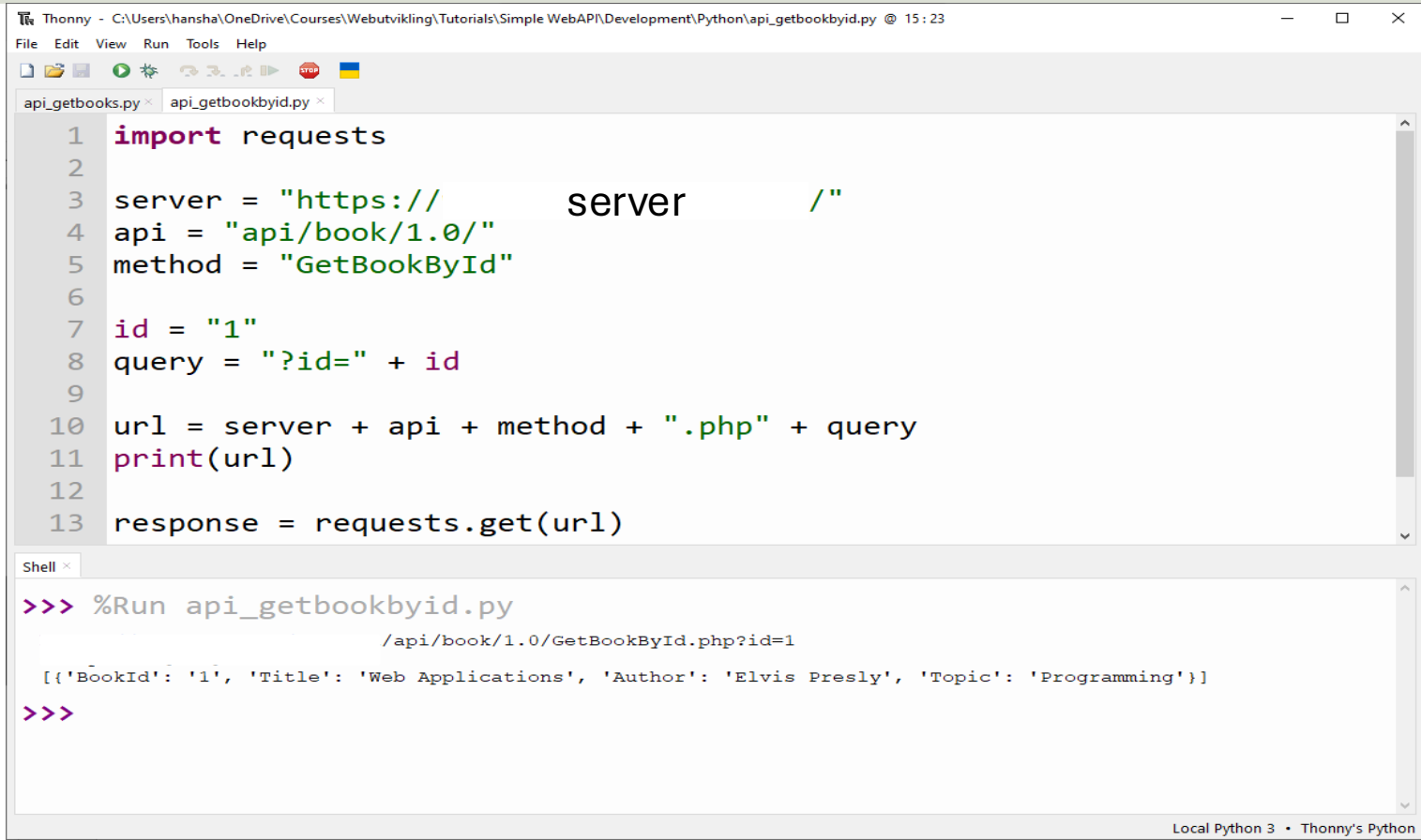
server = "https://servername/"
api = "api/book/1.0/"
method = "GetBookById"

id = "1"
query = "?id=" + id

url = server + api + method + ".php" + query
print(url)

response = requests.get(url)
print(response)
print(response.json())
```

# Thonny – Running Python Script



```
Thonny - C:\Users\hansha\OneDrive\Courses\Webutvikling\Tutorials\Simple WebAPI\Development\Python\api_getbookbyid.py @ 15:23
File Edit View Run Tools Help
api_getbooks.py x api_getbookbyid.py x
1 import requests
2
3 server = "https://          server          /"
4 api = "api/book/1.0/"
5 method = "GetBookById"
6
7 id = "1"
8 query = "?id=" + id
9
10 url = server + api + method + ".php" + query
11 print(url)
12
13 response = requests.get(url)

Shell x
>>> %Run api_getbookbyid.py
          /api/book/1.0/GetBookById.php?id=1
[{'BookId': '1', 'Title': 'Web Applications', 'Author': 'Elvis Presly', 'Topic': 'Programming'}]
>>>
```

Local Python 3 • Thonny's Python



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# InsertBook

This method is used to insert new data stored in the Database

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# InsertBook.php

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

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

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

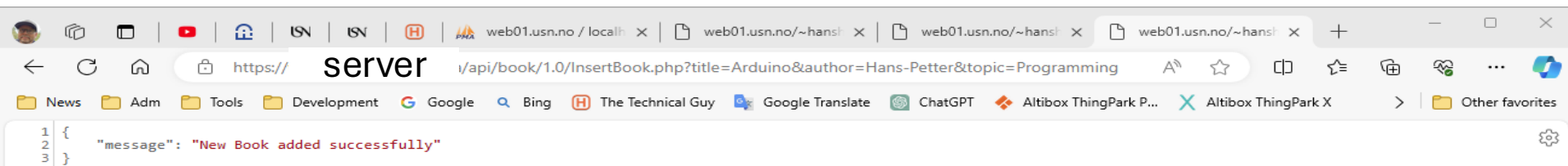
$title = htmlspecialchars($_GET['title']);
$author = htmlspecialchars($_GET['author']);
$topic = htmlspecialchars($_GET['topic']);

$stmt = $pdo->prepare('INSERT INTO BOOK (Title, Author, Topic) VALUES (?, ?, ?)');
$stmt->execute([$title, $author, $topic]);

echo json_encode(['message' => 'New Book added successfully']);

?>
```

# InsertBook - Web Browser



<https://server/api/book/1.0/InsertBook.php?title=Arduino&author=Hans-Petter&topic=Programming>

# InsertBook - Python

```
import requests

server = "https://servername/"
api = "api/book/1.0/"
method = "InsertBook"

title = "Arduino"
author = "Hans-Petter"
topic = "IoT"
query = "?title=" + title + "&author=" + author + "&topic=" + topic

url = server + api + method + ".php" + query
print(url)

response = requests.get(url)
print(response)
print(response.json())
```

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# UpdateBook

This method is used to update data stored in the Database

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# UpdateBook.php

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

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

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

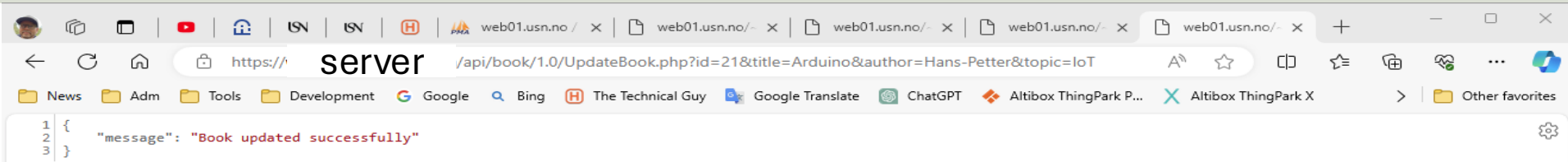
$id = htmlspecialchars($_GET['id']);
$title = htmlspecialchars($_GET['title']);
$author = htmlspecialchars($_GET['author']);
$topic = htmlspecialchars($_GET['topic']);

$stmt = $pdo->prepare('UPDATE BOOK SET Title=?, Author=?, Topic=? WHERE BookId=?');
$stmt->execute([$title, $author, $topic, $id]);

echo json_encode(['message' => 'Book updated successfully']);

?>
```

# UpdateBook - Web Browser



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar containing the URL: `https://server/api/book/1.0/UpdateBook.php?id=21&title=Arduino&author=Hans-Petter&topic=IoT`. The browser's address bar also displays the word "server". The browser's tab bar shows several tabs, all with the URL `web01.usn.no`. The browser's toolbar includes various icons for navigation and search. The main content area of the browser displays a JSON response:

```
1 {  
2   "message": "Book updated successfully"  
3 }
```

<https://server/api/book/1.0/UpdateBook.php?id=21&title=Arduino&author=Hans-Petter&topic=IoT>

# UpdateBook - Python

```
import requests

server = "https://servername/"
api = "api/book/1.0/"
method = "UpdateBook"

id = "18"
title = "Arduino2"
author = "Hans-Petter2"
topic = "Programming"
query = "?id=" + id + "&title=" + title + "&author=" + author + "&topic=" + topic

url = server + api + method + ".php" + query
print(url)

response = requests.get(url)
print(response)
print(response.json())
```



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# DeleteBook

This method is used to delete data stored in the Database

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# DeleteBook.php

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

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

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

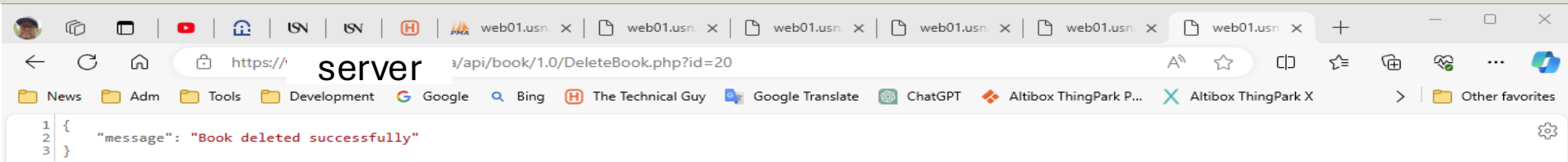
$id = htmlspecialchars($_GET['id']);

$stmt = $pdo->prepare('DELETE FROM BOOK WHERE BookId=?');
$stmt->execute([$id]);

echo json_encode(['message' => 'Book deleted successfully']);

?>
```

# DeleteBook - Web Browser



<https://server/api/book/1.0/DeleteBook.php?id=20>

# Delete Book - Python

```
import requests

server = "https://servername/"
api = "book/"
method = "DeleteBook"

id = "19"
query = "?id=" + id

url = server + api + method + ".php" + query
print(url)

response = requests.get(url)
print(response)
print(response.json())
```

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# Summary

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# Web API Structure

Make sure to keep a good folder structure. Sooner or later, you will have multiple APIs and you also probably need to maintain multiple versions of the same API, e.g., like this:

- API
  - Book
    - 1.0
      - » PHP API Files
    - 2.0
      - » PHP API Files
  - Customer
    - 1.0
      - » PHP API Files
    - ..

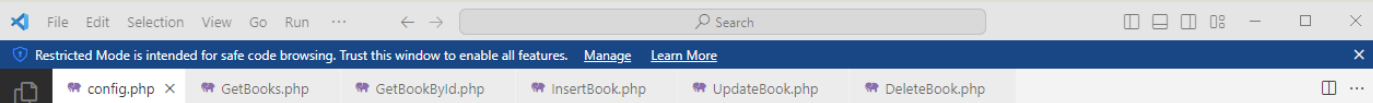
# Basic Security and Access Control

- It is a good idea to add some security and access control.
- In that way only users that has access can get, insert, update or delete data.
- You then need to add a basic check in your PHP files to check if password is correct.

Example:

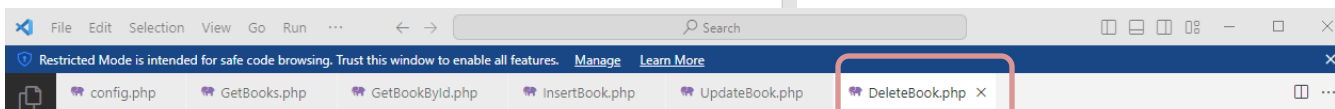
<https://server/api/book/1.0/DeleteBook.php?password=xxx&id=20>

# Updated PHP Files



C:\Users\hansha> OneDrive > web01.usn.no > api > book > 1.0 > config.php

```
1 <?php
2 $api_key='';
3 $host='localhost';
4 $dbname='';
5 $username='';
6 $password='';
7 try {
8     $pdo = new PDO("mysql:host=$host;dbname=$dbname");
9     $pdo->setAttribute(PDO::ATTR_ERRMODE, PDO::ERRMODE_EXCEPTION);
10 } catch (PDOException $e) {
11     die("Database connection failed: " . $e->getMessage());
12 }
13 ?>
```

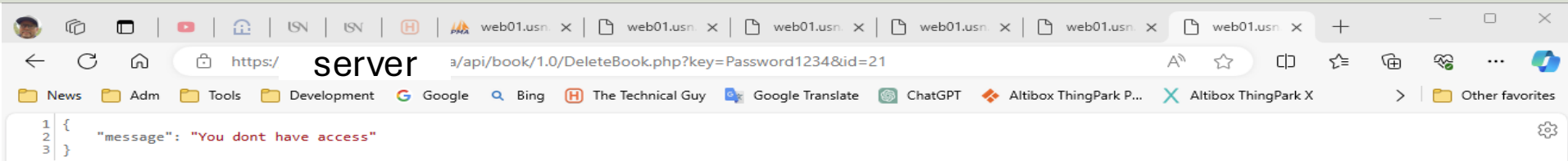


C:\Users\hansha> OneDrive > web01.usn.no > api > book > 1.0 > DeleteBook.php

```
1 <?php
2 require_once 'config.php';
3
4 // Set the content type to JSON
5 header('Content-Type: application/json');
6
7 // Handle HTTP methods
8 $method = $_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'];
9
10 $key = htmlspecialchars($_GET['key']);
11 $id = htmlspecialchars($_GET['id']);
12
13 if ($key == $api_key)
14 {
15     $stmt = $pdo->prepare('DELETE FROM BOOK WHERE BookId=?');
16     $stmt->execute([$id]);
17
18     echo json_encode(['message' => 'Book deleted successfully']);
19 }
20 else
21 {
22     echo json_encode(['message' => 'You dont have access']);
23 }
24 ?>
```



# Test in Web Browser



<https://server/api/book/1.0/DeleteBook.php?key=Password1234&id=21>

# Python

```
Thonny - C:\Users\hansha\OneDrive\Courses\Webutvikling\Tutorials\Simple WebAPI\Development\Python\api_deletebook.py @ 7: 20
File Edit View Run Tools Help
api_getbooks.py x api_getbookbyid.py x api_insertbook.py x api_updatebook.py x api_deletebook.py x
1 import requests
2
3 server = "https://          server          /"
4 api = "api/book/1.0/"
5 method = "DeleteBook"
6
7 key = "Password1234"
8 id = "19"
9 query = "?key=" + key + "&id=" + id
10
11 url = server + api + method + ".php" + query
12 print(url)
13
14 response = requests.get(url)
15 print(response)
16 print(response.json())

Shell x
>>> %Run api_deletebook.py
                api/book/1.0/DeleteBook.php?key=Password1234&id=19
<Response [200]>
{'message': 'You dont have access'}
>>>
```

# Summary

- We have created a simple Web API using PHP.
- We tested the Web 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, etc. But I leave that to you to improve.
- The code is made simple to illustrate the basic principles using Web 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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