Programming with the SharePoint REST API

Lab Time: 60 minutes

Lab Folder: C:\Student\Modules\04 SharePointRestAPI\Lab

Lab Overview: In this lab you will get hands-on experience writing code in a SharePoint-hosted app which programs against the SharePoint REST API. Over the course of all the exercises in this lab, you will write all the code that's required to create a reusable JavaScript module named **Wingtip.Customers.DataAccess** which takes care of performing CRUD operations (i.e. create, read, update and delete) on items in a SharePoint list in the App Web.

Exercise 1: Getting the SharePointCRM Starter Project Up and Running

In this exercise you open an existing Visual Studio project for a SharePoint-Hosted App and make sure you can start it up and test in in the Visual Studio debugger.

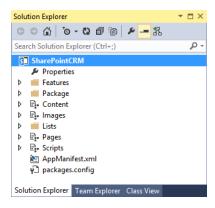
- 1. Launch Visual Studio 2015 as administrator:
 - a) Windows Keyboard Key → Right click on the Visual Studio 2015 tile and select Run as administrator.



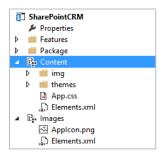
- 2. Open the **SharePointCRM** starter project.
 - a) In the top menu of Visual Studio, select File → Open → Project.
 - b) When the Open Project dialog appears, select the Visual Studio solution file at the following path and click OK.

C:\Student\Modules\04_SharePointRestAPI\Lab\StarterProject\SharePointCRM\SharePointCRM.sln

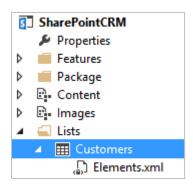
c) When the **SharePointCRM** project opens, you should see it in the Solution Explorer.



- 3. Examine the structure of the **SharePointCRM** project.
 - a) There is a **Content** folder and an **Images** folder with CSS files and images. Note that you will not be required to modify these two folders in any way during this lab.



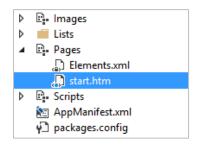
b) If you expand the Lists folder, you can see that this app project includes a list named **Customers** that will be created in the App Web during the installation of the app. The **Customers** list is based on the standard **Contacts** list type.



c) Open up the **Elements.xml** file associated with the **Customers** list so you can see the *ListInstance* element which creates the list and adds in a set of 16 sample customer items.

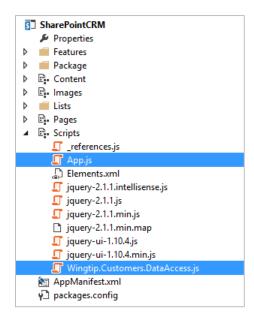
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<Elements xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/sharepoint/">
<ListInstance Title="Customers"</pre>
                   OnQuickLaunch="TRUE"
                   TemplateType="105"
                   FeatureId="00bfea71-7e6d-4186-9ba8-c047ac750105"
                   Url="Lists/Customers" >
     <Data>
       <ROWS>
         <Row>
            <Field Name="FirstName">Quincy</Field>
            <Field Name="Title">Nelson</Field>
           <Field Name="Company">Benthic Petroleum</Field>
            <Field Name="WorkPhone">1(340)608-7748</field>
            <Field Name="HomePhone">1(340)517-3737/Field>
            <Field Name="Email">Quincy.Nelson@BenthicPetroleum.com</field>
         </Row>
         <Row>
            <Field Name="FirstName">Jude</Field>
            <Field Name="Title">Mason</field>
           <Field Name="Company">Cyberdyne Systems</field>
<Field Name="WorkPhone">1(203)408-0466</field>
<Field Name="HomePhone">1(203)411-0071</field>
            <Field Name="Email">Jude.Mason@CyberdyneSystems.com</field>
         <!-16 new items in all -->
       </Rows>
     </Data>
  </ListInstance>
</Elements>
```

- d) When you are done, close the **Elements.xml** file associated with the **Customers** list and be sure *not* to save any changes.
- e) Look inside the Pages folder and you will see a single page named start.htm.



f) Open up **start.htm** and inspect the HTML inside. Note that you are not required to update **start.htm** at all during this lab.

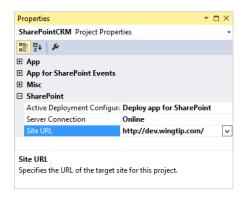
- g) Close start.htm and do not save any changes.
- h) Expand the **Scripts** folder and locate the two JavaScript files named **App.js** and **Wingtip.Customers.DataAccess.js**. These two sources files is where you will do all your working in the following exercises.



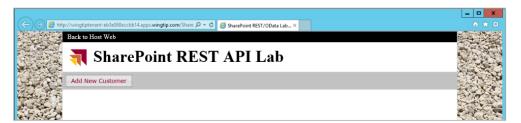
- i) Open Wingtip.Customers.DataAccess.js and take a quick look at what's inside without making any changes.
- j) Open App.js and take a quick look at what's inside without making any changes.

Up to this point, you have not been required to actually change anything in the project. You have just been looking at it to get familiar with the folders and files inside. Now as a final part to the first exercise, you will start up the **SharePointCRM** project in the Visual Studio debugger to see how it appears and behaves in its initial state.

- 4. Launch the **SharePointCRM** project in the Visual Studio debugger.
 - a) Select the SharePointCRM project in the Solution Explorer.
 - b) In the Project Properties window for the SharePointCRM project, set the Site URL to http://dev.wingtip.com.

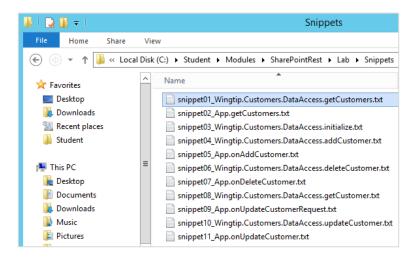


c) Press the {F5} key to start a Visual Studio debugging session and wait for the app start page to appear. It should appear with a page that has a styled page layout but the main content area of the page is empty.



d) Close the browser window and stop the Visual Studio debugging session.

The following exercises in this lab involve quite a bit of coding. Some of our students like to type in everything, even if that means typing in 100s of lines of code. Other students aren't as excited about typing in so many lines of code. These student often prefer to copy-and-paste code from snippets files. It's your choice as to whether you use the copy-and-paste text files in the **Snippets** folder for this lab at **C:\Student\Modules\SharePointRest\Lab\Snippets**.



Exercise 2: Querying a SharePoint List using the SharePoint REST API

In this exercise you will implement the **getCustomers** function in **Wingtip.Customers.DataAccess.js** to execute a REST call which returns all the items inside the **Customers** list. You will then modify the **getCustomers** function in **App.js** to update the UI by displaying the returned ODATA results on the page.

- Open Wingtip.Customers.DataAccess.js and locate the getCustomers function.
- Implement getCustomers using the following code. Remember that you can also copy-and-paste the same code from the snippet file named Snippet01_Wingtip.Customers.DataAccess.getCustomers.txt.

3. Implement **getCustomers** in **App.js** using the following code. Remember that you can also copy-and-paste the same code from the snippet file named **snippet02 App.getCustomers.txt**.

```
function getCustomers() {

// clear results and add spinning gears icon
$("#content_box").empty();
$("<img>", { "src": "../Content/img/GEARS.gif" }).appendTo("#content_box");

// call view-model function which returns promise
var promise = Wingtip.Customers.DataAccess.getCustomers()

// use promise to implement what happens when OData result is ready
promise.then(onGetCustomersComplete, onError);
}
```

There is no need to make and more changes before testing the app. However, before running the app for the first time you should take a look at the **onGetCustomersComplete** function in **App.js** so you can better understand what this function does and how it will take the ODATA results from your SharePoint REST API call and use these results to display **Customer** items on the page. Keep in mind you are just looking in the next step and that you will not make any changes to the **onGetCustomersComplete** function.

- 4. Inspect the implementation of the onGetCustomersComplete function in App.js.
 - a) The **onGetCustomersComplete** accepts a single parameter named **data** which is used to access the ODATA results. The ODATA results are accessed using the syntax **data.d.results** and assigned to a variable named **customers**.

```
function onGetCustomersComplete(data) {
    $("#content_box").empty();
    var customers = data.d.results;
    // more to follow
}
```

b) Next, there is some jQuery code which creates an HTML table and add a set of column headers.

c) Next, there is code to enumerate through each customer item in the ODATA result and to create the table cells required to create a complete table row. Note that the code for the first two columns are tricky. This code must create HTML Hyperlink elements which display custom images and call two JavaScript functions in App.js named onUpdateCustomerRequest and onDeleteCustomer.

d) If the SharePoint REST API call to retrieve the items in the customers fails, there is a callback which will call the **onError** function which will simply display the error information on the start page. While this isn't the type of code you would usually include in a production app, it's helpful to have a way to quickly visually what has gone wrong.

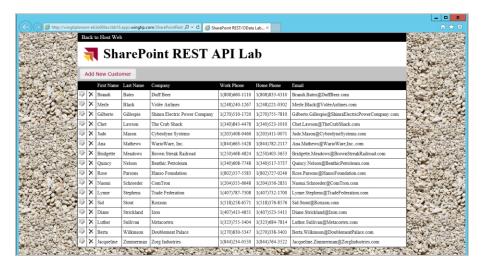
```
function onError(error) {
   $("#content_box").empty();
   $("#content_box").text("Error: " + JSON.stringify(error));
}
```

e) Finally, there is line of code which appends the HTML table of customers to the app's start page.

```
// append table to div in DOM
```

\$("#content_box").append(table);

- f) Now you should have a better understanding of how the ODATA results will be displayed on the start page.
- 5. Test your work by starting a new Visual Studio debugging session.
 - a) Make sure you are in Visual Studio and that you have the **SharePointCRM** project open.
 - b) Press the **{F5}** key to begin a debugging session and wait for the start page to appear.
 - c) You should see the page update to display the table of customers.



6. Close the browser and stop your Visual Studio debugging session.

Now you have succeeded in executing a SharePoint REST API call for a read-only query. In the next exercise you will execute SharePoint REST API calls that will modify data. This means that you must begin to work with the Request Digest.

Exercise 3: Adding and Deleting Items with the SharePoint REST API

You will begin this exercise by writing the code to retrieve and cache a Request Digest value. The a Request Digest value is required whenever you are making SharePoint REST API calls which modify anything in the SharePoint host including list items inside the Customers list. After you have written code to manage the Request Digest value, you will then add code to implement INSERT and DELETE behavior in the SharePointCRM app.

Open Wingtip.Customers.DataAccess.js and locate the initialize function. You should observe that there is a module-level
variable named requestDigest that is defined just before the initialize function. The requestDigest variable will be used to store
and cache a Request Digest value that is retrieved from the SharePoint host.

```
var requestDigest;
var initialize = function () {
    // TODO: snippet03_Wingtip.Customers.DataAccess.initialize.txt
}
```

Implement the initialize function using the following code. Remember that you can also copy-and-paste the same code from the snippet file named snippet03_Wingtip.Customers.DataAccess.initialize.txt.

```
var initialize = function () {
   var deferred = $.ajax({
      url: "../_api/contextinfo",
      type: "POST",
      headers: { "accept": "application/json;odata=verbose" }
})

deferred.then(function (data) {
   requestDigest = data.d.GetContextWebInformation.FormDigestValue
});
}
```

3. Implement addCustomer using the following code. Remember that you can also copy-and-paste the same code from the snippet file named snippet04_Wingtip.Customers.DataAccess.addCustomer.txt.

```
var addCustomer = function (FirstName, LastName, Company, WorkPhone, HomePhone, Email) {
    var requestUri = "../_api/web/lists/getByTitle('Customers')/items";
    var requestHeaders = {
      "accept": "application/json;odata=verbose",
      "X-RequestDigest": requestDigest
    var customerData = {
        _metadata: { "type": "SP.Data.CustomersListItem" },
      Title: LastName,
      FirstName: FirstName,
      Company: Company,
      WorkPhone: WorkPhone,
      HomePhone: HomePhone,
      Email: Email
    };
    var requestBody = JSON.stringify(customerData);
    return $.ajax({
      url: requestUri,
type: "POST",
      contentType: "application/json;odata=verbose",
      headers: requestHeaders,
      data: requestBody,
    });
};
```

- 4. Return to App.js and locate the onAddCustomer function.
- Implement onAddCustomer using the following code. Remember that you can also copy-and-paste the same code from the snippet file named snippet05_App.onAddCustomer.txt.

```
function onAddCustomer() {
    // get input data from add customer dialog
    var LastName = $("#lastName").val();
    var FirstName = $("#firstName").val();
    var Company = $("#company").val();
    var WorkPhone = $("#workPhone").val();
    var HomePhone = $("#homePhone").val();
    var Email = $("#email").val();

    // add new customer
    var promise =
        Wingtip.Customers.DataAccess.addCustomer(FirstName, LastName, Company, WorkPhone, HomePhone, Email);

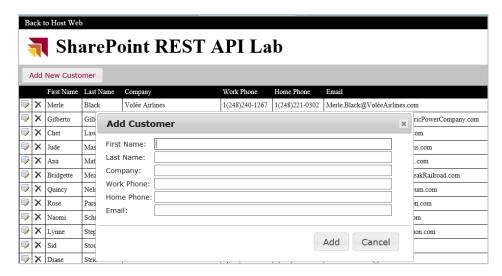
    // refresh UI after adding new customer
    promise.then(onSuccess, onError);
}
```

6. Note that when the SharePoint REST API call to add the customer succeeds, the code in the **onAddCustomer** function assigns the **onSuccess** function as the callback function. You do not need to modify the **onSuccess** function, but you should understand what it does. The **onSuccess** function calls the **getCustomers** function in **App.js** to send a new query to the SharePoint host and refresh the page with the latest set of items in the Customers list.

```
function onSuccess(data, request) {
  getCustomers();
}
```

- 7. Test your work by starting a new Visual Studio debugging session.
 - a) Make sure you are in Visual Studio and that you have the SharePointCRM project open.
 - b) Press the **{F5}** key to begin a debugging session and wait for the start page to appear.
 - c) You should see the page update to display the table of customers.

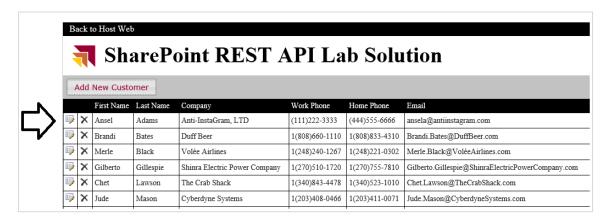
d) Click the Add New Customer button to display the Add Customer dialog.



e) Fill out the **Add Customer** dialog with sample customer data as shown in the following screenshot. If you use enter a **Last Name** that starts with "A", the customer will be sorted to the top of the table. Click **Add** to save the new customer.



f) Once the start page has refreshed, you should see that new customer in the table on the start page.



g) Close the browser and stop the Visual Studio debugging session.

Next, you will add the code require to support DELETE behavior.

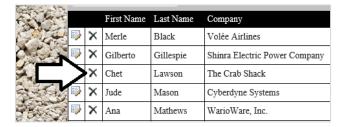
- 8. Return to Visual Studio.
- 9. Open the source file named Wingtip.Customers.DataAccess.js if it is not already open.
- 10. Look inside Wingtip.Customers.DataAccess.js and find the deleteCustomer function.
- 11. Implement **deleteCustomer** using the following code. Remember that you can also copy-and-paste the same code from the snippet file named **snippet06_Wingtip.Customers.DataAccess.deleteCustomer.txt**.

```
var deleteCustomer = function (Id) {
   var requestUri = "../_api/web/lists/getByTitle('Customers')/items(" + Id + ")";
   var requestHeaders = {
        "accept": "application/json;odata=verbose",
        "X-RequestDigest": requestDigest,
        "If-Match": "*"
   }
   return $.ajax({
        url: requestUri,
        type: "DELETE",
        headers: requestHeaders,
   });
};
```

- 12. Move over to **App.js** and locate the **onDeleteCustomer** function.
- 13. Implement onDeleteCustomer using the following code. Remember that you can also copy-and-paste the same code from the snippet file named snippet07_App.onDeleteCustomer.txt.

```
function onDeleteCustomer(customerId) {
  var promise = Wingtip.Customers.DataAccess.deleteCustomer(customerId);
  promise.then(onSuccess, onError);
}
```

- 14. Test your work by starting a new Visual Studio debugging session.
 - a) Make sure you are in Visual Studio and that you have the SharePointCRM project open.
 - b) Press the **{F5}** key to begin a debugging session and wait for the start page to appear.
 - c) You should see the start page load and display the table of customers.
 - d) Click the delete icon in the row of the customer named Chet Lawson.



e) Verify that the customer named Chet Lawson has been deleted from the table.

	×	Merle	Black	Volée Airlines	
□	×	Gilberto	Gillespie	Shinra Electric Power Company	
□	×	Jude	Mason	Cyberdyne Systems	
□	×	Ana	Mathews	WarioWare, Inc.	
□	×	Bridgette	Meadows	Brown Streak Railroad	

Close the browser window and stop the Visual Studio debugging session.

Finally, you are ready to begin the last exercise where you will add the extra code required to update existing customers.

Exercise 4: Updating Existing Items with the SharePoint REST API

In this exercise you will implement UPDATE behavior so that the SharePointCRM app allows users to update existing customer items from the Customer list.

Return to Visual Studio.

- 2. Look inside Wingtip.Customers.DataAccess.js and locate the getCustomer function.
- 3. Implement **getCustomer** using the following code. Remember that you can also copy-and-paste the same code from the snippet file named **snippet08_Wingtip.Customers.DataAccess.getCustomer.txt**.

```
var getCustomer = function (Id) {
    // create the REST URI to target an item in the Customers list ID
    var requestUri = "../_api/web/lists/getByTitle('Customers')/items(" + Id + ")";

return $.ajax({
    url: requestUri,
    contentType: "application/json;odata=verbose",
    headers: { "accept": "application/json;odata=verbose" }
});
}
```

- 4. Move over to App.js and locate the onUpdateCustomerRequest function.
- Implement onUpdateCustomerRequest using the following code. Remember that you can also copy-and-paste the same code from the snippet file named snippet09_App.onUpdateCustomerRequest.txt.

```
function onUpdateCustomerRequest(customerId) {
  var promise = Wingtip.Customers.DataAccess.getCustomer(customerId);
  promise.then(onUpdateCustomerDialog, onError);
}
```

Note that the **onUpdateCustomerRequest** function use the **onUpdateCustomerDialog** function as the success callback function. There is no need for you to modify the **onUpdateCustomerDialog** function as it is already fully functional. However, you might want to look at the implementation to better understand how this function fits in to the flow of updating an existing customer.

6. Inspect the implementation of the onUpdateCustomerDialog function. As you can see, this function populates the Edit Customer dialog with the data returned for the current customer and then it displays the Edit Customer dialog to the user. It also provides the flow to call the onUpdateCustomer function in App.js to save the customer item.

```
function onUpdateCustomerDialog(data) {
  // update customer dialog with current customer data
  $("#firstName").val(data.d.FirstName);
$("#lastName").val(data.d.Title);
  $("#company").val(data.d.Company);
  $("#workPhone").val(data.d.WorkPhone);
  $("#homePhone").val(data.d.HomePhone);
 $("#email").val(data.d.Email);
  // store item metadata values into hidden controls
  $("#customer_id").val(data.d.ID);
 $("#etag").val(data.d.__metadata.etag);
 var customer_dialog = $("#customer_dialog");
  customer_dialog.dialog({
    autoOpen: true,
    title: "Edit Customer",
    width: 640.
    buttons: {
  "Update": function () {
        onUpdateCustomer();
        $(this).dialog("close");
      },
"Cancel": function () {
        $(this).dialog("close");
      },
 });
```

Look inside Wingtip.Customers.DataAccess.js and locate the updateCustomer function.

8. Implement **updateCustomer** using the following code. Remember that you can also copy-and-paste the same code from the snippet file named **snippet10_Wingtip.Customers.DataAccess.updateCustomer.txt**.

```
var updateCustomer = function (Id, FirstName, LastName, Company, WorkPhone, HomePhone, Email, ETag) {
    var requestUri = "../_api/web/lists/getByTitle('Customers')/items(" + Id + ")";
    var requestHeaders = {
      "accept": "application/json;odata=verbose",
      "X-HTTP-Method": "MERGE"
      "X-RequestDigest": requestDigest,
      "If-Match": ETag
    var customerData = {
        _metadata: { "type": "SP.Data.CustomersListItem" },
      Title: LastName,
      FirstName: FirstName,
      Company: Company,
      WorkPhone: WorkPhone,
      HomePhone: HomePhone,
      Email: Email
    };
    var requestBody = JSON.stringify(customerData);
    return $.ajax({
      url: requestUri,
      type: "POST",
      contentType: "application/json;odata=verbose",
      headers: requestHeaders,
      data: requestBody,
    }):
};
```

- 9. Move back over to App.js and locate the onUpdateCustomerRequest function.
- 10. Implement the **onUpdateCustomer** function suing the following code. Remember that you can also copy-and-paste the same code from the snippet file named **snippet11_App.onUpdateCustomerRequest.txt**.

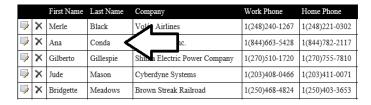
- 11. Test your work by starting a new Visual Studio debugging session.
 - a) Make sure you are in Visual Studio and that you have the SharePointCRM project open.
 - b) Press the **{F5}** key to begin a debugging session and wait for the start page to appear.
 - c) You should see the start page load and display the table of customers.
 - d) Try and update a customer by clicking the update icon in the row of the customer named Ana Mathews.

A Comment	Ī		First Name	Last Name	Company	Work Phone
		X	Merle	Black	Volée Airlines	1(248)240-1267
		×	Gilberto	Gillespie	Shinra Electric Power Company	1(270)510-1720
RI		×	Jude	Mason	Cyberdyne Systems	1(203)408-0466
$\square >$		×	Ana	Mathews	WarioWare, Inc.	1(844)663-5428
		×	Bridgette	Meadows	Brown Streak Railroad	1(250)468-4824
		×	Quincy	Nelson	Benthic Petroleum	1(340)608-7748
	>	×	Rose	Parsons	Hanso Foundation	1(802)357-5583

e) The **Edit Customer** dialog should appear with the column values for Ana Mathews. Change Ana's Last Name from **Mathews** to **Conda** and click the **Update** button to save your changes.



f) Verify that Ana's last name has been changed from Mathews to Conda.



g) Close the browser window and stop the Visual Studio debugging session.

You have now completed all the exercises in this lab.