

Using curl

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- curl is used to get and query APIs from outside the project
- If I use only one function it's fine, but I may have many others... so it's better to create an abstraction

- First of all I need to understand the base structure to execute a query in an endpoint
 - Pass a callback function to write the results
 - pass an endpoint to execute the query
 - Would be nice to use that wrapper
 - cleanup in the destructor...
 - So when I'll need it... better to create it inside the scope and leave the destructor handle the garbage collector.
 - This is too simple to take the risk of managing memory myself
- The plan is to create an interface to encapsulate the httpclient requests
 - Define an interface
 - The code will depend on the interface
 - We can mock for unit testing
 - and may use different http libs

- ✓ Interface-based dependency injection
- ✓ Low coupling between DownloadFiles and Curl
- ✓ Easier testing (mocking IHttpClient)
- ✓ Separation of concerns (DownloadFiles does not care how HTTP works, only that it works)

When you instantiate, prefer **dependency injection by constructor** instead of passing it on every method.
Example:

```
cpp
class DownloadFiles {
private:
    IHttpClient& m_httpClient;
public:
    DownloadFiles(IHttpClient& httpClient) : m_httpClient(httpClient) {}

    bool isValidUrl();
};
```

Then use:

```
cpp
CurlHttpClient realHttpClient;
DownloadFiles downloader(realHttpClient);
downloader.isValidUrl();
```

👉 This way `DownloadFiles` always has a valid HTTP client and you don't have to pass it manually to each method. Cleaner!

Why Use an Interface?

Reason	Explanation
Testability	You can create a fake or mock HTTP client for unit testing without making real HTTP calls.
Flexibility	You can change your HTTP backend (like from libcurl to Boost.Beast or cpp-httplib) easily.
Separation of Concerns	Business logic shouldn't know about low-level HTTP details.
Dependency Inversion Principle	Code depends on abstractions, not concrete implementations (important SOLID principle).

What you have now

You created a design like this:

```
cpp
class IHttpClient {
public:
    virtual ~IHttpClient() = default;
    virtual bool getResponseFromUrl(const std::string& url, std::string& response) = 0;
};
```

Concrete implementation:

```
cpp
class CurlHttpClient : public IHttpClient {
public:
    CurlHttpClient(); // Constructor
    ~CurlHttpClient(); // Destructor
    bool getResponseFromUrl(const std::string& url, std::string& response) override;
};
```

How you use it

Inside your `DownloadFiles` class:

```
cpp
bool DownloadFiles::isValidUrl(IHttpClient& httpClient)
{
    #ifdef UNIT_TEST
        return true;
    #endif

    std::string response;
    return httpClient.getResponseFromUrl(m_originalURL, response);
}
```

✓ Notice: Pass `IHttpClient` by reference, not by value (avoids slicing and copies).

When you use it normally (in production code), you **instantiate the concrete `CurlHttpClient`** and **pass it**:

```
cpp
CurlHttpClient realHttpClient;
DownloadFiles downloader;
bool valid = downloader.isValidUrl(realHttpClient);
```

In unit tests, you will inject a `MockHttpClient` instead:

```
cpp
class MockHttpClient : public IHttpClient {
public:
    bool getResponseFromUrl(const std::string& url, std::string& response) override {
        response = "fake response"; // or whatever you need for the test
        return true;
    }
};
```

In your unit test code:

```
cpp
MockHttpClient mockHttpClient;
DownloadFiles downloader;
EXPECT_TRUE(downloader.isValidUrl(mockHttpClient));
```

Diagram

