



# Workbooks.com

## Workbooks API and the Process Engine



# Agenda

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- Introduction
  - What you can do with the API
- How to use the API
  - External access or the Process Engine?
- The Process Engine
- Get, Create, Update and Delete with the API
- Process types
  - Scheduled Processes, Process Buttons, Web Processes
- How Processes are run

# Introduction: Why use the API?

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## Some examples:

- Email-to-Case: monitor a mailbox, create and update support cases
- MailChimp, Constant Contact, dotMailer, HubSpot ...
- Sagelink, OneSaaS
- Outlook Connector
- Mobile Client
- Creating many order line items to reflect a delivery schedule
- Calculate field values
- Sales Lead categorisation, analysis and allocation

## API not required:

- Simple lead or case capture (use web-to-case)
- Generating a PDF (use PDF templates) or a templated email
- Simple workflow using custom page layouts and assignment
- Data Import
- Reporting



# Introduction: What is the API?

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- API – ‘Application Programmatic Interface’
  - i.e. an interface enabling software to interact with Workbooks.
- A set of web services delivered over SSL ([https](https://www.workbooks.com))
- Stateless, client/server
- RESTful – create, read, update, delete
- Batched
- JSON



# How to call the API: Wire Protocol or Binding?

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- Wire Protocol = JSON-encoded HTTP requests
  - Can be complex
  - Documented at
    - <http://www.workbooks.com/api-developer-guide>
  - No restriction on which language is used.
- Bindings hide much of the complexity
  - PHP binding on github (please feel free to contribute) at
    - [https://github.com/workbooks/client\\_lib/tree/master/php](https://github.com/workbooks/client_lib/tree/master/php)
    - PHP used by the process engine
      - PHP is widely-understood and open-source.
      - Lots of systems have documented PHP APIs.
  - Others to come.



github  
SOCIAL CODING



# How to call the API: Where to run your code?

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- **Workbooks-hosted**
  - The “Process Engine”.
  - Simpler, automates invocation, authentication and logging.
  - Not available if you are using a ‘Free’ licence.
- **Externally**
  - Host your code yourself.
  - Connect to Workbooks explicitly over HTTPS.
  - Authenticate using API Key or Username, password and database ID.
  - A little more flexible.
  - The API is available to all Workbooks users.
- **The Process Engine is used in this presentation for simplicity.**

# Introducing the Process Engine

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- Some glossary:
  - Script – a unit of code.
  - Processes invoke Scripts.
  - Process types:
    - Scheduled Process
    - Web Process
    - Process Button / on-Save Process
    - Test Process
  - Processes run on behalf of a user, with constraints.

# Example: Hello World!

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- Process Engine example - hello world as a web process



# Example: Hello “name”

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- [php in 5 minutes](#)
  - tags
  - variables
  - output
  - function calls
  - where to find out more
- Show a form asking for a name.
- Echo that name back.



# The runtime environment

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- [\\$workbooks](#)
  - A handle to a variety of useful methods.
- [Logging](#)
  - Automatic logging for API
  - Inputs, environment variables, parameters...
- [Parameters and including scripts](#)

# Using the API: Get records

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- Retrieve Parameters: all optional:
  - start, limit
  - sort, direction
  - filter
  - column selection (speed)
- Response:
  - an array of hashes
- Errors:
  - **assertGet** - raise exception

[GitHub, Inc. \[US\] https://github.com/workbooks/client\\_lib/blob/master/php/README.markdown#assertget-get](https://github.com/workbooks/client_lib/blob/master/php/README.markdown#assertget-get)

**assertGet(), get()**

*Get a list of objects, or show a single object*

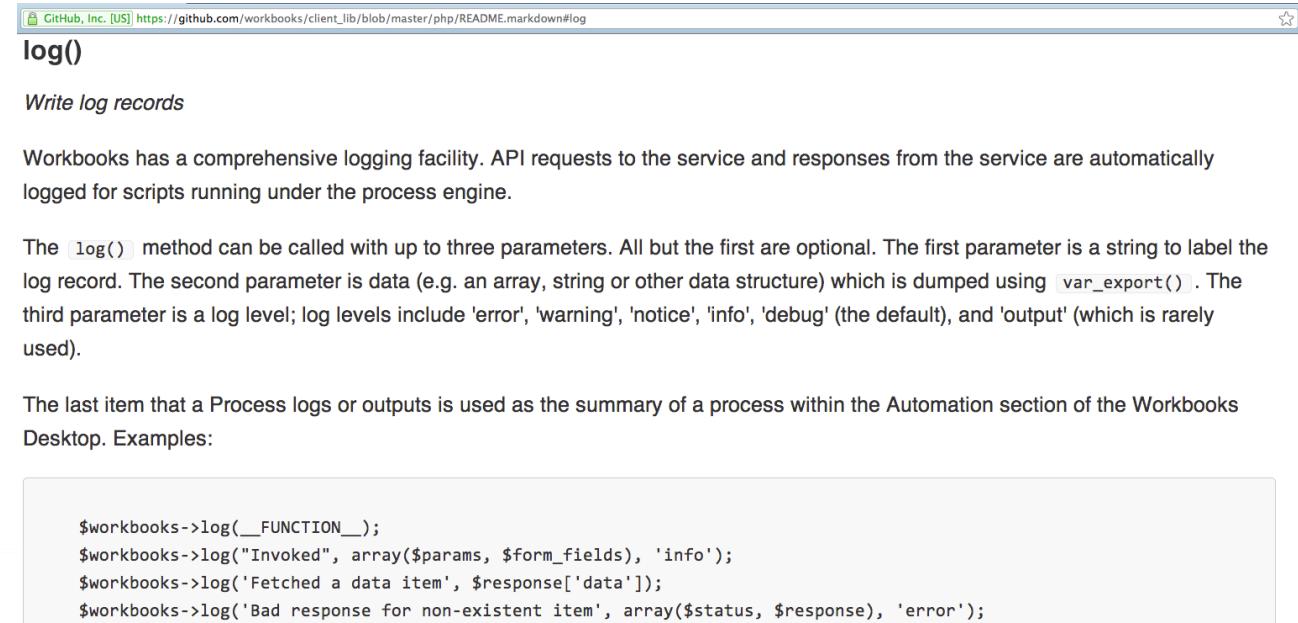
Example:

```
$filter_limit_select = array(
    '_start'              => '0',                                // Starting from the 'zeroth' record
    '_limit'               => '100',                               // fetch up to 100 records
    '_sort'                => 'id',                                 // Sort by 'id'
    '_dir'                 => 'ASC',                                // in ascending order
    '_ff[]'                => 'main_location[county_province_state]', // Filter by this column
    '_ft[]'                => 'ct',                                 // containing
    '_fc[]'                => 'Berkshire',                            // 'Berkshire'
    '_select_columns[]'     => array(                                // An array, of columns to select
        'id',
        'lock_version',
        'name',
        'main_location[town]',
        'updated_by_user[person_name]',
    )
);
$response = $workbooks->assertGet('crm/organisations', $filter_limit_select);
// or: $response = $workbooks->get('crm/organisations', $filter_limit_select);
```

# Logging

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- API calls log automatically.
- Use `$workbooks->log()` often.
- Last line treated as the “summary”.

A screenshot of a GitHub README page for the `log()` method. The page title is "log()", and the description is "Write log records". It states that Workbooks has a comprehensive logging facility. The `log()` method can be called with up to three parameters: a string label, data (an array or string), and a log level (error, warning, notice, info, debug, output). The last item logged is used as the summary. Examples of usage are provided in PHP code.

```
$workbooks->log(__FUNCTION__);
$workbooks->log("Invoked", array($params, $form_fields), 'info');
$workbooks->log('Fetched a data item', $response['data']);
$workbooks->log('Bad response for non-existent item', array($status, $response), 'error');
```

# More about fetching data

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- PDF
- Report – as CSV or as a hash
- Metadata API
  - Discover the set of fields, including custom fields
- Do not assume field order or record order without sort
- Field sizes are important
- Filters
  - Comparison operators
  - OR can be slow
  - Complex comparisons

# Create

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- Batch
  - up to 100 objects in a single request.
- Response
  - id, lock\_version
- Create main objects
- Create relationships
- Picklists and IDs

 GitHub, Inc. [US] https://github.com/workbooks/client\_lib/blob/master/php/README.markdown#assertcreate-create  
**assertCreate(), create()**

*Create one or more objects*

Example, creating a single organisation:

```
$create_one_organisation = array(  
    'name'                      => 'Birkbeck Burgers',  
    'industry'                   => 'Food',  
    'main_location[country]'     => 'United Kingdom',  
    'main_location[county_province_state]' => 'Oxfordshire',  
    'main_location[town]'        => 'Oxford',  
);  
$response = $workbooks->assertCreate('crm/organisations', $create_one_organisation);  
// or: $response = $workbooks->create('crm/organisations', $create_one_organisation);
```

Or create several:

```
$create_three_organisations = array(  
    array (  
        'name'                      => 'Freedom & Light Ltd',  
        'created_through_reference' => '12345',  
        'industry'                   => 'Media & Entertainment',  
        'main_location[country]'     => 'United Kingdom',
```

# Update

- Required:
  - id
  - lock\_version
  - \_can\_modify
- Returns
  - An array of affected objects/errors
- Stale object error:
  - lock\_version out of date

[assertUpdate\(\), update\(\)](https://github.com/workbooks/client_lib/blob/master/php/README.markdown#assertupdate-update)

Update one or more objects

Example:

```
$update_three_organisations = array(  
    array (  
        'id'                                => $object_id_lock_versions[0]['id'],  
        'lock_version'                      => $object_id_lock_versions[0]['lock_version'],  
        'name'                               => 'Freedom & Light Unlimited',  
        'main_location[postcode]'           => 'RG66 6RG',  
        'main_location[street_address]'     => '199 High Street',  
    ),  
    array (  
        'id'                                => $object_id_lock_versions[1]['id'],  
        'lock_version'                      => $object_id_lock_versions[1]['lock_version'],  
        'name'                               => 'Freedom Power',  
    ),  
    array (  
        'id'                                => $object_id_lock_versions[2]['id'],  
        'lock_version'                      => $object_id_lock_versions[2]['lock_version'],  
        'name'                               => 'Sea Recruitment',  
    ),  
);  
  
$response = $workbooks->assertUpdate('crm/organisations', $update_three_organisations);  
// or: $response = $workbooks->update('crm/organisations', $update_three_organisations);
```

# Delete

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- Required:
  - id
  - lock\_version
  - \_can\_delete

 GitHub, Inc. [US] [https://github.com/workbooks/client\\_lib/blob/master/php/README.markdown#assertdelete-delete](https://github.com/workbooks/client_lib/blob/master/php/README.markdown#assertdelete-delete)

**assertDelete(), delete()**

*Delete one or more objects*

Example:

```
$object_id_lock_versions = array(  
    array (  
        'id'                                => $object_id_lock_versions[0]['id'],  
        'lock_version'                      => $object_id_lock_versions[0]['lock_version'],  
    )  
);  
$response = $workbooks->assertDelete('crm/organisations', $object_id_lock_versions);  
// or: $response = $workbooks->delete('crm/organisations', $object_id_lock_versions);
```

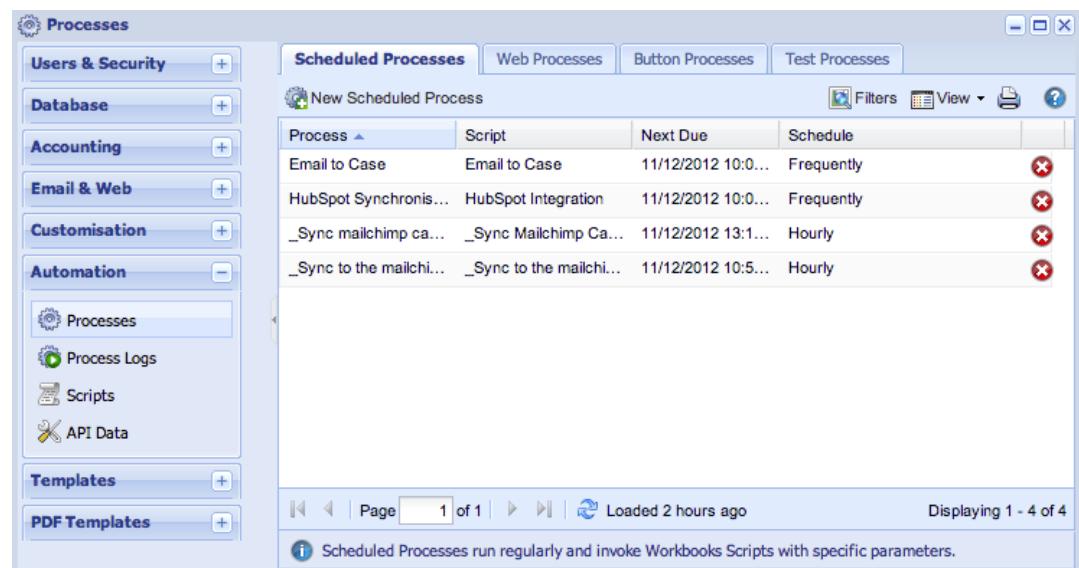
# Other Useful APIs

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- [Sending email](#)
  - e.g. send a report.
  - uses the user's Workbooks email settings to deliver.
- [API Data](#)
  - Useful to hold process 'state' between invocations.
  - Do work in small batches.

# Processes

- Processes invoke Scripts
- Scheduled
- Web
- Button (& onSave)
- Report
- Test
- Processes run as a user
  - User requires DB access.
  - Capabilities matter.



The screenshot shows the 'Processes' module in Workbooks.com. On the left, there's a sidebar with categories like 'Users & Security', 'Database', 'Accounting', 'Email & Web', 'Customisation', and 'Automation'. Under 'Automation', there are links for 'Processes', 'Process Logs', 'Scripts', and 'API Data'. The main area is titled 'Scheduled Processes' and contains a table with four rows of scheduled tasks. The columns are 'Process', 'Script', 'Next Due', and 'Schedule'. The tasks listed are: 'Email to Case' (Script: 'Email to Case', Next Due: 11/12/2012 10:00, Schedule: Frequently), 'HubSpot Synchronis...' (Script: 'HubSpot Integration', Next Due: 11/12/2012 10:00, Schedule: Frequently), '\_Sync mailchimp ca...' (Script: '\_Sync Mailchimp Ca...', Next Due: 11/12/2012 13:15, Schedule: Hourly), and '\_Sync to the mailchi...' (Script: '\_Sync to the mailchi...', Next Due: 11/12/2012 10:55, Schedule: Hourly). At the bottom, there's a note: 'Scheduled Processes run regularly and invoke Workbooks Scripts with specific parameters.'

Process	Script	Next Due	Schedule
Email to Case	Email to Case	11/12/2012 10:00	Frequently
HubSpot Synchronis...	HubSpot Integration	11/12/2012 10:00	Frequently
_Sync mailchimp ca...	_Sync Mailchimp Ca...	11/12/2012 13:15	Hourly
_Sync to the mailchi...	_Sync to the mailchi...	11/12/2012 10:55	Hourly

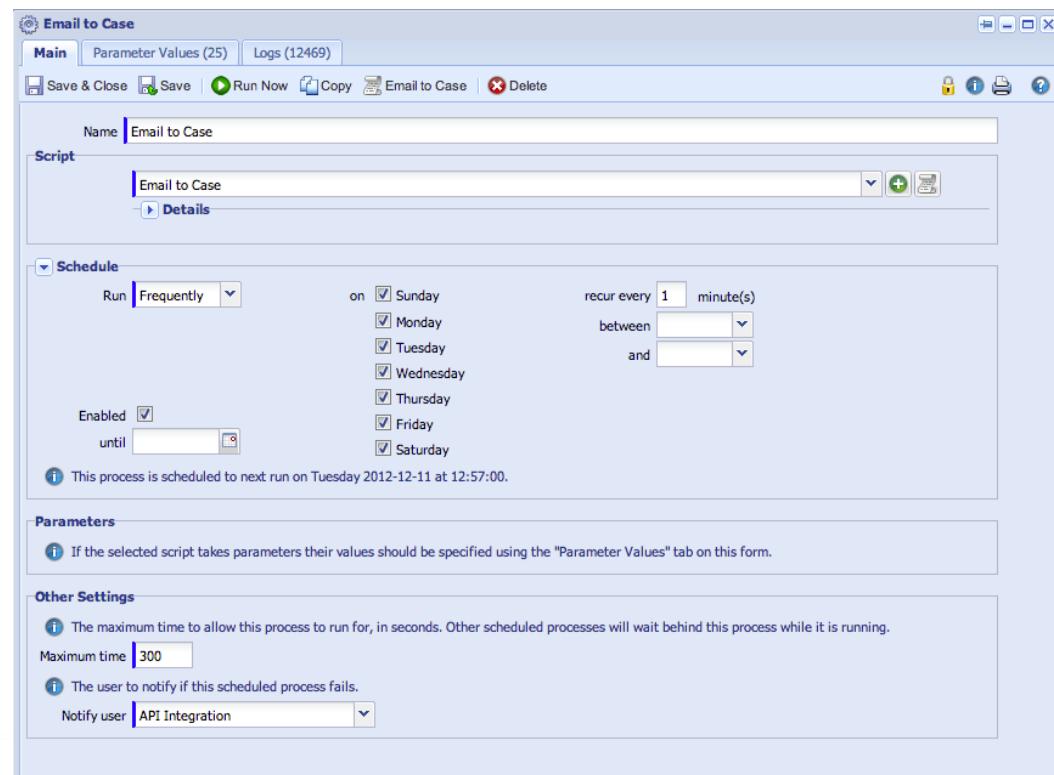
# Test Process

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- Useful for debugging simple scripts
- Created when first used
- Prompt for parameters

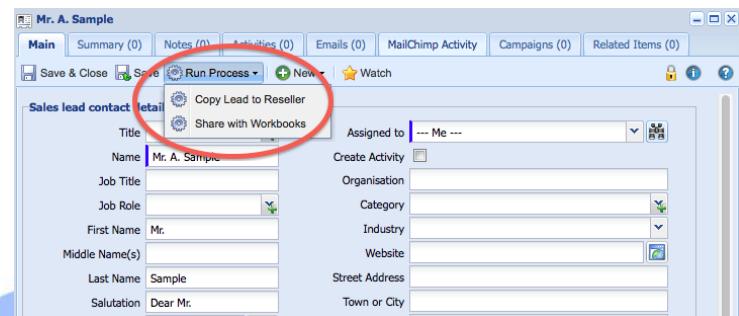
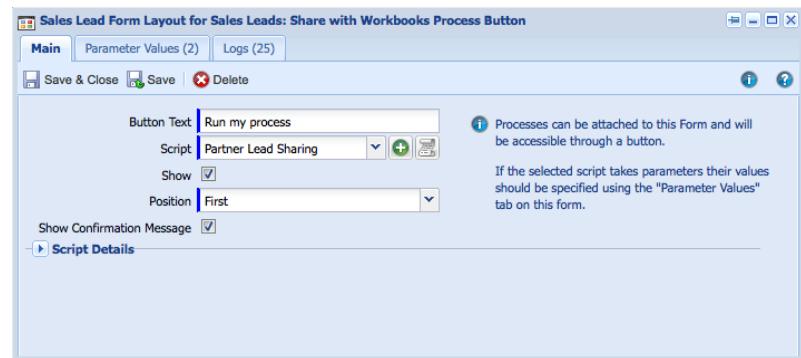
# Scheduled Process

- Restriction: only one per database can run at a time
  - Duration should be small
- Exit Code matters
  - 0 => OK
  - 1 => Retry later
  - 2 => Failure
- Upon failure:
  - Process disabled
  - User notified



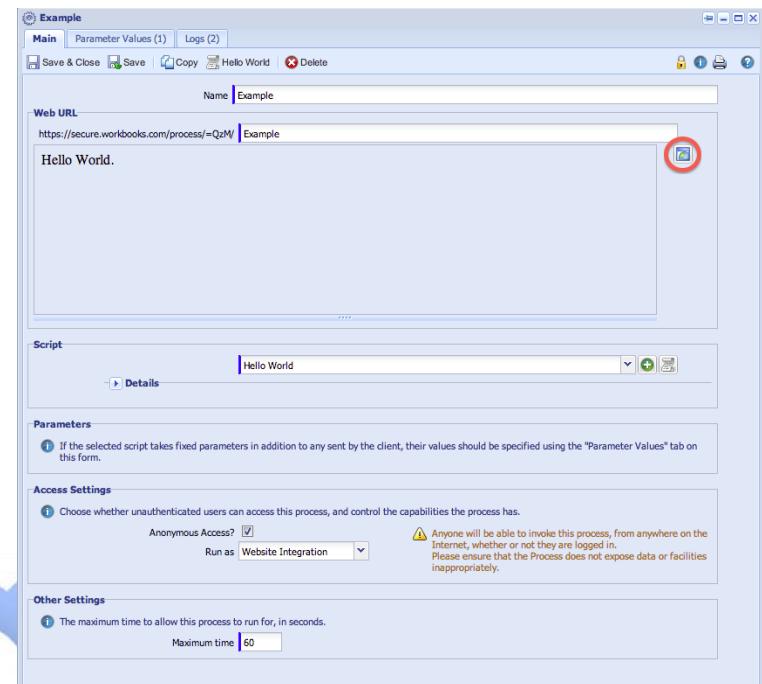
# Process Button

- Added via Custom Form Layout.
  - Automation tab
- Buttons appear on record toolbar.
- Process invoked after successful validation and save of the record.
- Process completes before form reloads.
- Form fields passed to the process in `$form_fields` array.
- Summary shown as an alert message unless turned off.
- Button processes can be attached to the record save action to run every time.



# More on Web Processes

- **Access Settings**
  - Can be used to permit access
- **Process output shown in preview ‘iframe’ on form**
  - Or click on button circled to open in another window and capture URL
- **Headers**
  - Set headers prior to any other output
  - Use `$workbooks->header()`
  - e.g. to set cookies
- Output streamed to client as it is sent by the script
- Output is UTF-8, be sure to escape it: use ***htmlentities()***



# Other Process Types

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- Recent releases of Workbooks have added various options
  - You can attach a process button to a report.
  - Run a process on a list of items (like bulk update).

# How the Jail runs processes

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- Processes are run within a sandbox, separate from the main Workbooks service.
- Passed to the process each time it's run:
  - Scripts, included scripts, parameters, HTTP parameters, environment variables
  - One special script: `workbooks_api.php`
  - Each included script is run in turn, with the main script run last.
- Processes only have write access to their `TMPDIR`.
- Processes authenticate automatically back to Workbooks using credentials passed when they are invoked.

# Jail Resource Constraints

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- An alarm timer limits the process to its allocated maximum time.
- If ‘Requires External Access’ is set, firewall ruleset is more open:
  - ICMP
  - DNS
  - HTTP, HTTPS
  - IMAP, IMAPS, POP3, POP3S
  - Database (MySQL, MSSQL default ports)
- Specifically not SMTP: use Workbooks’ email API instead.
- Memory, disk usage, process limits all enforced
  - Receive a SIGTERM if memory limit exceeded.
- Workbooks recommends that processes do their work in small batches and checkpoint if required.

# Support

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- The API changes from time to time
  - Features are added, e.g. the proportion of Workbooks which is accessible via the API increases.
  - All changes are backwards-compatible.
    - Any exceptions would be widely announced before reaching.
  - All published examples are autotested
- Contact us via **support (at) workbooks.com**
  - Please include your code, the intention of the script, and as much information about the problem.
  - Make sure you've read your logs carefully first.
  - We are happy to write scripts for our customers if you purchase Admin Credits from us: contact **sales (at) workbooks.com**