

# - TUTORIAL -

## A small PHP web application that interacts with the moltin API

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github link:

### Downloading and installing the PHP-SDK

#### Step 1: Install Composer

The recommended way to install the SDK is to use a program called Composer to manage installation and creation of the autoload script. The latest version of Composer can be downloaded from the website: <https://getcomposer.org/download/>

If you already have an older version of Composer, you can update it to the latest version by running this command in a terminal:

```
composer self-update
```

After successful installation, Composer will be added to the environment PATH and it should be visible from any directory (PHP should be visible from any directory too). You can test it if you run commands:

```
php -v
```

```
composer -v
```

#### Step 2: Create a moltin directory

Just create a folder with a name: „moltin“ in your www folder. For example, if you are using wamp server on Windows, the full path to the directory will be 'C:\wamp\www\moltin'.

#### Step 3: Install the Moltin PHP-SDK

Open terminal, then navigate to the **moltin** directory created in the previous step. After that, run the following command to download and install the Moltin PHP-SDK:

```
composer require moltin/php-sdk
```

Composer might ask you to input a github token, which you can obtain from the following link: <https://github.com/settings/tokens/new?scopes=repo&description=Composer>

If you have done everything correctly, a new directory **moltin/vendor** will appear.

### Your first Authorisation with moltin

For this tutorial we will use Client Credentials authorization. It is the easiest grant type to get started with. It is designed to grant access to your own store using your client id and secret. This grant type is designed to be used on your storefront and does not require you to redirect or login. To authorize with client credentials you simply need to post your client id and client secret to the link: [https://api.molt.in/oauth/access\\_token](https://api.molt.in/oauth/access_token)

If all goes well then you will receive a response with your access token.

## Resource URL

POST [https://api.molt.in/oauth/access\\_token](https://api.molt.in/oauth/access_token)

## Parameters

Key	Type	Description	Value
grant_type	String	The grant type to use	client_credentials
client_id	String	Your client id	
client_secret	String	Your client secret	

## EXAMPLE SUCCESSFUL RESPONSE

```
{
  "access_token": "7LKQe9urWbIGYf7WCjqteljYgy9KrL1aayJl2sQq",
  "token_type": "Bearer",
  "expires": 1385050869,
  "expires_in": 3600
}
```

A typical way to interact with the web api is to use cURL. It is a computer software project providing a library and command-line tool for transferring data using various protocols. cURL functions are typically enabled and can be called from PHP. Instead of such a manual programming, we will use the Moltin PHP-SDK which we already installed. The web application will ask a user to insert his credentials. Data will be submitted to a php script which will try to authorize the user using the Moltin PHP-SDK. If it's successful, it will print a message **'Successful authentication.'** and show listing of all products from the store. In case of wrong credentials it will print a message: **ERROR:** Wrong credentials.

## Step 1: Create a html form

Create a new empty file: `moltin/index.html`

Put the following code into the file:

```
1. <!DOCTYPE html>
2. <html>
3. <head>
4.   <title>Authentication</title>
5.   <meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8">
6.   <meta name="description" content="Authentication form">
7. </head>
8. <body style="margin: 5px; padding: 10px;">
9.   <center>
10.    <h2 style="display: inline;">Moltin API authentication demo</h1>
11.    <br>
12.    Test your credentials for authentication
13.  </center>
14.  <form action="authentication.php" method="post">
15.    client_id:<br><input type="text" name="client_id" size=50>
16.    <br>
17.    client_secret:<br><input type="text" name="client_secret" size=50>
18.    <br><input type="submit" value="Submit">
19.  </form><br><br>
```

```

20.     Example values:<br>
21.     <table cellspacing="0" cellpadding="10" border="1">
22.     <tr>
23.         <td>client_id:</td><td>ECCYbXzj9csBQZnVJhR5B5UXOoFhHiYI3qTMSzkqEX</td>
24.     </tr>
25.     <tr>
26.         <td>client_secret:</td><td>DfXd2yUn41Ved8wnjhG11HYJt0Ah79Y1LNJtq107KH</td>
27.     </tr>
28.     </table>
29. </body>
30. </html>

```

It is a simple html form which has two fields: “client\_id” and “client\_secret” required for authentication. It submits data to “authentication.php”. If you open the [moltin/index.html](#) in a browser, you should see the following:

## Moltin API authentication demo

Test your credentials for authentication

client\_id:

client\_secret:



Example values:

client_id:	ECCYbXzj9csBQZnVJhR5B5UXOoFhHiYI3qTMSzkqEX
client_secret:	DfXd2yUn41Ved8wnjhG11HYJt0Ah79Y1LNJtq107KH

## Step 2: Create a php script for authentication

Create a new empty file: [moltin/authentication.php](#)

Put the following code into the file:

```

1. <?php
2. error_reporting(E_ALL & ~E_NOTICE);
3. require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';
4. function getVar($var) {
5.     // Safely get the submitted variable (POST or GET method);
6.     // Returns NULL if there is no variable with the specified name;
7.     if (isset($_POST[$var]))
8.         return get_magic_quotes_gpc() ? stripslashes($_POST[$var]) : $_POST[$var];
9.     else if (isset($_GET[$var]))
10.        return get_magic_quotes_gpc() ? stripslashes($_GET[$var]) : $_GET[$var];
11.     else return NULL;
12. }
13. use Moltin\SDK\Request\CURL as Request;
14. use Moltin\SDK\Storage\Session as Storage;

```

```

15. $molтин = new \Molтин\SDK\SDK(new Storage(), new Request());
16. try {
17.     $result = Molтин::Authenticate('ClientCredentials', [
18.         'client_id' => getVar('client_id'),
19.         'client_secret' => getVar('client_secret')
20.     ]);
21.     if ($result == true) {
22.         ?>
23.         <font color='blue'><b>Successful authentication.</b></font>
24.
25.         <input type="button" value="back" onclick="window.location = 'index.html';">
26.         <br><br>
27.         Products listing:<br>
28.         <?php
29.         $products = Product::Listing();
30.         var_dump($products['result']);
31.     } else {
32.         ?>
33.         <font color='red'>ERROR: </font>Wrong credentials.
34.         Hit the back button and try again.
35.         <br>
36.         <input type="button" value="back" onclick="window.location = 'index.html';">
37.         <br><br>
38.         <?php
39.     }
40. } catch (Exception $e) {
41.     print "<font color='red'>Caught exception: </font>". $e->getMessage();
42. }
43. session_unset();
44. ?>

```

## Code explanation

### Line 2:

`error_reporting(E_ALL & ~E_NOTICE);`

This means that php will display all syntax errors and warnings, except of notices. In case of wrong credentials the Molтин PHP-SDK would show some notices which we don't want to display.

### Line 3:

`require __DIR__ . '/vendor/autoload.php';`

Command which will load the Molтин PHP-SDK.

### Lines 4-12:

```

function getVar($var) {
    // Safely get the submitted variable (POST or GET method);
    // Returns NULL if there is no variable with the specified name;
    if (isset($_POST[$var]))
        return get_magic_quotes_gpc() ? stripslashes($_POST[$var]) : $_POST[$var];
    else if (isset($_GET[$var]))
        return get_magic_quotes_gpc() ? stripslashes($_GET[$var]) : $_GET[$var];
    else return NULL;
}

```

```
}
```

This is a function which can be used to get the submitted variable by name. It doesn't matter which method was used to send the variable (POST or GET). Returns NULL if there is no variable with the specified name.

*Lines 13-14:*

```
use Moltin\SDK\Request\CURL as Request;  
use Moltin\SDK\Storage\Session as Storage;
```

These lines allow us to use shorter syntax for cURL requests, and for accessing the Storage class.

*Line 15:*

```
$moltin = new Moltin\SDK\SDK(new Storage(), new Request());
```

This line of code will create a Moltin object, load cookies, set some default variables etc. This is the main object which provides an interface for the Moltin PHP-SDK.

*Lines 16-42:*

Try-catch block. All exceptions from the 'try' block of code will be captured and printed to the user. If anything unexpected happens, functions could throw an exception during execution of code from the 'try' block.

*Lines 17-19:*

```
$result = Moltin::Authenticate('ClientCredentials', [  
    'client_id' => getVar('client_id'),  
    'client_secret' => getVar('client_secret')  
]);
```

This code calls a static 'Authenticate' function from the Moltin object and retrieves an access token internally. The 1st argument is a string: 'ClientCredentials' (authorization method) and the 2nd argument is an array with credentials data obtained by previously defined function 'getVar'. The \$result variable is either true (in case of successful authentication) or false (in case of wrong credentials).

*Lines 21-31:*

```
if ($result == true) {  
    ?>  
    <font color='blue'><b>Successful authentication.</b></font>  
    &nbsp;  
    <input type="button" value="back" onclick="window.location = 'index.html';">  
    <br><br>  
    Products listing:<br>  
    <?php  
    $products = Product::Listing();  
    var_dump($products['result']);  
}
```

This part of code will execute in case of successful authentication. It will print the message, a 'Back' button and products listing.

*Lines 29-30:*

```
$products = Product::Listing();  
var_dump($products['result']);
```

Product::Listing() will use the access token (internally), call the remote Moltin API to retrieve all products' data and print it using the standard var\_dump() function.

*Lines 31-39:*

```
else {  
    ?>  
    <font color='red'>ERROR: </font>Wrong credentials.  
    Hit the back button and try again.  
    <br>  
    <input type="button" value="back" onclick="window.location = 'index.html';">  
    <br><br>  
    <?php  
}
```

These lines of code will execute in case of wrong credentials. It will print the ERROR message and a 'Back' button.

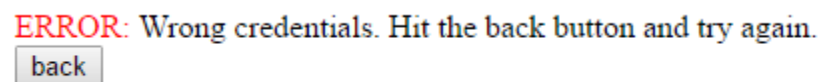
*Line 43:*

```
session_unset();
```

This command should be commented out as it will delete cookies (which means it will delete the access token obtained during authorization as well). So, next time the php script is called, it will have to do authorization call again. If we don't want that, just comment out this line by adding two slashes in front of it '//'.

## Results

In case of wrong credentials we get:



**ERROR:** Wrong credentials. Hit the back button and try again.

back

In case of right credentials and successful authentication we get:

```
Successful authentication. 

Products listing:

C:\wamp\www\molitin\authentication.php:30:
array (size=1)
  0 =>
    array (size=26)
      'id' => string '1374455273481044874' (length=19)
      'order' => null
      'created_at' => string '2016-11-02 06:24:18' (length=19)
      'updated_at' => string '2016-11-02 06:24:18' (length=19)
      'sku' => string 'my-sku-1' (length=8)
      'title' => string 'My Product 1' (length=12)
      'slug' => string 'my-product-1' (length=12)
      'sale_price' => int 0
      'status' =>
        array (size=2)
          'value' => string 'Live' (length=4)
          'data' =>
            array (size=2)
              ...
            'category' =>
              array (size=2)
                'value' => string 'Featured' (length=8)
                'data' =>
                  array (size=1)
                    ...
              'stock_level' => int 1000
              'stock_status' =>
                array (size=2)
                  'value' => string 'In Stock' (length=8)
                  'data' =>
                    array (size=2)
                      ...
                'description' => string 'My very first amazing product!' (length=30)
                'requires_shipping' =>
```

In your final web store application you should just set credentials as PHP variables (never pass these credentials through forms, because it's not safe. It's done here that way just for demonstration purpose). On the other hand, data for accessing products, cart, taxes and categories can be passed through forms in order to edit, delete or add new elements. This will be covered in other tutorials.