



Using PowerShell to Call Web Services

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Agenda

- > **What is a Web Service**
- > **REST Details**
- > **Example Web Services**
- > **PowerShell Web Service Commandlets**
- > **Web Service AuthN/AuthZ**
- > **Reading the Data – JSON or XML**
- > **Demos**



What is a Web Service?

DCE, RPC, DCOM, CORBA, CRUD, oh my!

- > **In the beginning, non-standard and proprietary formats/protocols**
 - open a socket and send binary packets
- > **Remote Procedure Calls – making function calls over the network.**
 - E.g. connecting to SQL Server over a named pipe
 - Not firewall-friendly!
- > **SOAP (simple object access protocol) – transport-independent, can use SMTP, HTTP, UDP, etc.**
 - XML as the payload encoding, POST as the HTTP verb



What is a Web Service Part 2

One HTTP Protocol to Rule Them All!

> **Representational State Transfer (REST)**

- leveraging, rather than abusing, the features of HTTP
- Roy Fielding dissertation published in 2000

> **REST architecture**

- Resources uniquely named using a URL
- CRUD translates directly to the HTTP verbs PUT, GET, POST, and DELETE
- Stateless – facilitates Internet-scale services
 - > HTTP GETs have no side-effects, allows for caching
 - > PUTs and DELETES are idempotent
- Payload encoding uses HTTP media types (JSON, XML, etc)



REST Details

> Multiple API description languages

- OData

- > \$metadata = service data description in XML

- OpenAPI (was: Swagger)

> HTTP URL Components

- Each resource has a unique, hierarchical URL path

- > <https://service.org/stuff/thingys/thingy22>

- Searching rooted in container paths using URL parameters to specify query filters, paging, etc.

- > [https://service.org/stuff/thingys?\\$filter=thingnum lt 22](https://service.org/stuff/thingys?$filter=thingnum%20lt%2022)

- Some function-like URL paths

- > [https://service.org/foobar\(2\)/allfoo](https://service.org/foobar(2)/allfoo)



Examples of Web Services

> UW Groups Web Service (GWS)

- Manage your UW groups programmatically
- Uses the 'text/plain' media type – its actually XHTML
- Requires UWCA certificate auth

> Azure Active Directory Graph API

- Apply CRUD operations to AAD objects
- Traverse links to follow relationships
- Uses OAuth authentication/authorization, must have an AAD application object with appropriate permissions
- Superceded by Microsoft Graph API?

> AWS, Facebook, Google, etc.

- UW Enterprise Integration Platform (EIP)



PowerShell Web Service Commandlets

- > **Invoke-WebRequest** – parses response into **HtmlWebResponseObject** with the following elements
 - **StatusCode** – Http response status
 - **Content** – the response body
 - **RawContent** – the entire, unparsed response
 - **Forms, Headers, Images, Links, ParsedHtml**
- > **Invoke-RestMethod** – Can parse JSON, XML, and HTML forms
 - Returns corresponding object types
 - Gets thoroughly confused by GWS XHTML
- > **Both throw WebException for failure**



Web Service Authentication and Authorization

- > **SSL/TLS almost always used for confidentiality**
- > **Certificate-based auth – passed as part of SSL setup to validate the client**
- > **OAuth – obtain an authorization token, attach it to the web service request**
 - **OAuth tokens on Azure are obtained via an Azure AD Application object**
 - > **Confusingly named, it is actually an application identity**
 - > **Permissions are assigned to the app object that determine what the token can be used for; e.g. read all Azure AD user objects**
 - > **Perms: direct vs. delegated, user vs. admin**

Processing the Returned Data

- > **XML – PowerShell’s XML parsing is complicated**
 - XPath: PS cmdlet **Select-XML**, does not return an XML node object, must extract it from the **SelectXmlInfo** object
 - Can use dotted notation if all of the elements exist
- > **JSON – PS “deserializes” JSON into custom objects**
 - Returned JSON can be a single long line, machine readable but not easily human readable
 - Use **ConvertFrom-Json** to convert a JSON string into a **PSCustomObject**
 - > A “**NoteProperty**” will be created for each JSON element
 - Trick: to format the JSON string with indented multiple lines:
`$Json = $groupInfo.Content | ConvertFrom-Json | ConvertTo-Json`

Demos

> Example PS scripts:

- New-UwGsGroup.ps1
- Get-UwGsGroup.ps1
- Get-AzureADGraphInfo.ps1
- Get-AADGraphRestMethod.ps1



Resources

- > **Example PS scripts:**
<https://github.com/erickool/ws-powershell>
- > **Blog post:**
<https://blogs.uw.edu/kool>
- > **Groups Web Service:**
<https://wiki.cac.washington.edu/display/infra/Groups+Web+Service+REST+API>