# domain-tool REST API 接口说明

#### http://www.boluogan.com

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# 1.简介

接口程序基于 spring-boot 开发,用 Maven 构建,提供 restful 风格的 api 接口。项目代码在 https://github.com/boluogan/domain/tree/master/domain-tool

# 2.默认根路径

从 realease 目录下载 domain-tool.zip,解压到本地,直接运行 run.bat/run.sh 或者用 java 命令运行: java -jar domain-tool.jar

REST API 的根路径是:

http://localhost:18080/

# 3.REST API 说明

### 3.1 全部根后缀

本接口列出全部可以查询的域名根后缀

元素	说明
接口地址	tlds/root/all
调用类型	GET
参数	无参数
返回	Json 数据,格式如下:
	["se","as","edu","va","dm","re","in","fo","br","pl","ie",
	"vg","jobs","gl","th","com","cn","coop","ua","lk","sk",
	"cd","org","ru","sh","cx","at","bg","pt","me","na","cc",
	"it","si","tf","ee","jp","my","tm","ch","bz","il","is",
	"ly","am","nl","tc","tl","tk","eu","info","li","ag","be",
	"au","pro","kr","no","ws","name","hu","int","cat","tv",
	"mx","la","sg","museum","lt","fr","ca","vc","ae","us",
	"ck","mc","af","nu","aero","sa","hm","iq","mobi","nf",
	"dk","lv","mil","cl","ms","sc","ac","gd","tw","biz",
	"uk","tr","lu","ro","st","mu","net","de","sm","fi",
	"nz","hk","tp","to","ki","gs","gov","cz","asia"]

# 3.2 可以解析结果的根后缀

元素	说明
接口地址	tlds/root/parseable
调用类型	GET
参数	无参数
返回	Json 数据,格式如下:
	["uk","com","hk","us","net","in","biz","info","cn","tw","tv
	","name","me","edu","cc","cd"]

这些后缀的域名,其 whois 查询结果字符串可以转成 DomainWhoisInfo 和 WhoisRecord 对象。

## 3.3 单个域名查询

查询单个域名的 whois 信息。

元素	说明			
接口地址	whois/\${domainname}			
调用类型	GET			
参数	域名(不带 www,如:boluogan.com)			
返回	Json 数据,格式如下:			
	{"status":"SUCCESS","message":{"sid":1,"domainname":"abc.hk			
	","registerStatus":"己注册","createDate":"2010-09-03			
	00:00:00","expirationDate":"2015-09-03			
	00:00:00", "registrant": null, "registrantEmail": "domain@mail.			
	im","registrar":"Hong Kong Domain Name Registration Company			
	Limited"}}			

## 3.4 域名批量查询接口

这是一个 websocket 接口,需要连接 websocket,订阅消息,然后在需要查询的时候发送消息到 websocket 接口,等待接口把查询信息推送回来。

## 3.4.1websocket 接口调用说明

在示例程序中,用到了 sockjs-0.3.4.js 和 storm.js 开源框架。

#### 3.4.2 代表 websocket 客户端的 JS 全局变量

var stompClient = null;

#### 3.4.3 接口的连接和订阅

### 3.4.4 发送批量查询请求

```
stompClient.send("/app/domainscan", {}, 
JSON.stringify([{"sid":1,"domainname":"boluogan.com"},{"sid":2,"domainname": "pingguogan.com"}]));
```

#### 3.4.5 断开接口连接

```
function disconnect() {
    stompClient.disconnect();
    //setConnected(false);
    console.log("Disconnected");
}
```

## 3.4.6websocket 客户端程序设计(建议)

建议查询页面在加载完毕之后,就连接 websocket。 批量查询事件的出发按钮可以在非连接状态之下设置为不可连接。

#### 批量查询的返回数据说明

```
发送批量请求之后,推送返回 json 数据: {"status":"BEGIN","message":"开始查询...."}
```

每查询完一个域名,讲查询到的 whois 信息推送回来:

```
{"status":"QUERYING","message":{"sid":1,"domainname":"boluogan.com ","registerStatus":"已注册","createDate":"2014-06-11 00:00:00","expirationDate":"2015-06-11 00:00:00","registrant":null,"registrantEmail":null,"registrar":"ENAME TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD."}}
查询结束后,返回(status 为 Done,表示查询结束。):
{"status":"DONE","message":"批量查询结束."}
```

## 3.5 保存查询结果

为此次域名查询指定一个名称,并将查询结果保存。

元素	说明			
接口地址	savequeries			
调用类型	POST			
参数	Json 数据,数据格式参考:			
	{"name":"以 daikuan 为开头的三拼 COM 查询",			
	"data":[{"sid":1,"domainname":"abc.hk","registerStatus":"已注册			
	","createDate":"2010-09-03			
	00:00:00","expirationDate":"2015-09-03			
	00:00:00", "registrant": null, "registrantEmail": "domain@mail.			
	im","registrar":"Hong Kong Domain Name Registration Company			
	Limited"}			
	]}			
返回	Json 数据,格式如下:			
	{"status":"SUCCESS","message":"处理成功"}			

# 3.6 查看历史查询记录

列出已保存的历史查询记录(3.5一节所说接口所保存的全部数据)。

元素	说明
接口地址	queries
调用类型	GET
参数	无参数
返回	Json 数据,格式如下:
	[{"name":"以 daikuan 为开头的三拼 COM 查询
	","url":"/datas/20141217203508.json"
	}1