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# PHP REST API

Hans-Petter Halvorsen



# Contents

- A short overview of **APIs** in general will be given.
  - API is short for Application Programming Interface.
- Introduction to **REST API**.
- We will create a simple REST API using **PHP**.
  - PHP is a server-side framework/programming language for creating web pages and web contents.
  - We will use **MySQL** as the Database system.
  - We will use the **phpMyAdmin** tool to administrator and setup the database.
  - We will implement a **CRUD** REST API that Create, Read, Update and Delete data in the Database.
  - We will use **Visual Studio Code** as the Code editor.
- Finally, we will use **Python** to test the REST API.

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# Introduction

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# API

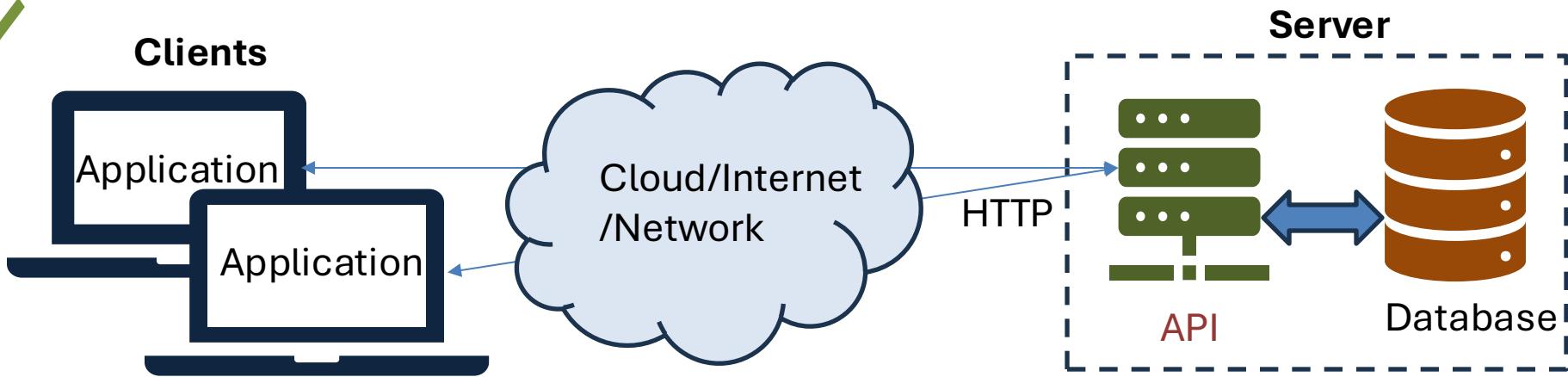
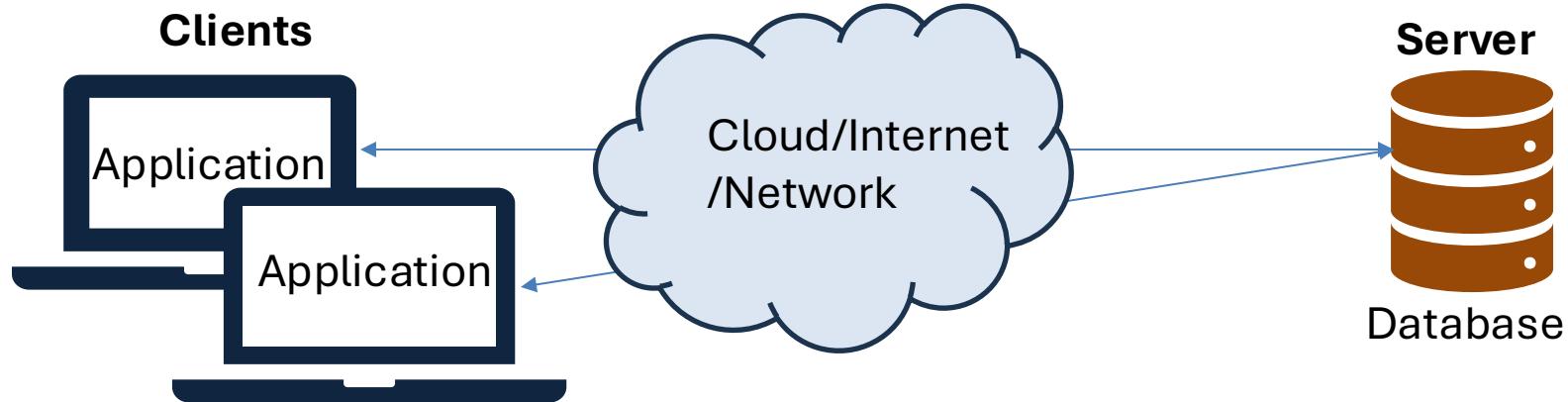
- Application Programming Interface (API).
- An API is a way for two or more computer programs or components to communicate with each other.
- It is a type of software interface that offers a service to other software.
- APIs come in many shapes, some examples are SOAP API, REST API, GraphQL API, etc.
- Most programming languages today have components/libraries that can be used both to create APIs and to consume APIs (using existing APIs).

# Web API

- We can create/use APIs for internal use inside an Application or between 2 or more Applications.
- Basically, an API can be just a Class with Methods that you use several places inside an Application or that you share between multiple Applications.
- A set of Stored Procedures in a Database can also be an API.
- When the Application that consume/use the API is on a local PC and the API itself is located on a Server, we can talk about so-called “Web APIs”.
- Such Web APIs also very often perform CRUD operations against a Database located on the Web.
- Normally it is not allowed to connect directly to a Database located in the Cloud from a local computer unless you configure and give access to the IP addresses for those clients.

# Web API

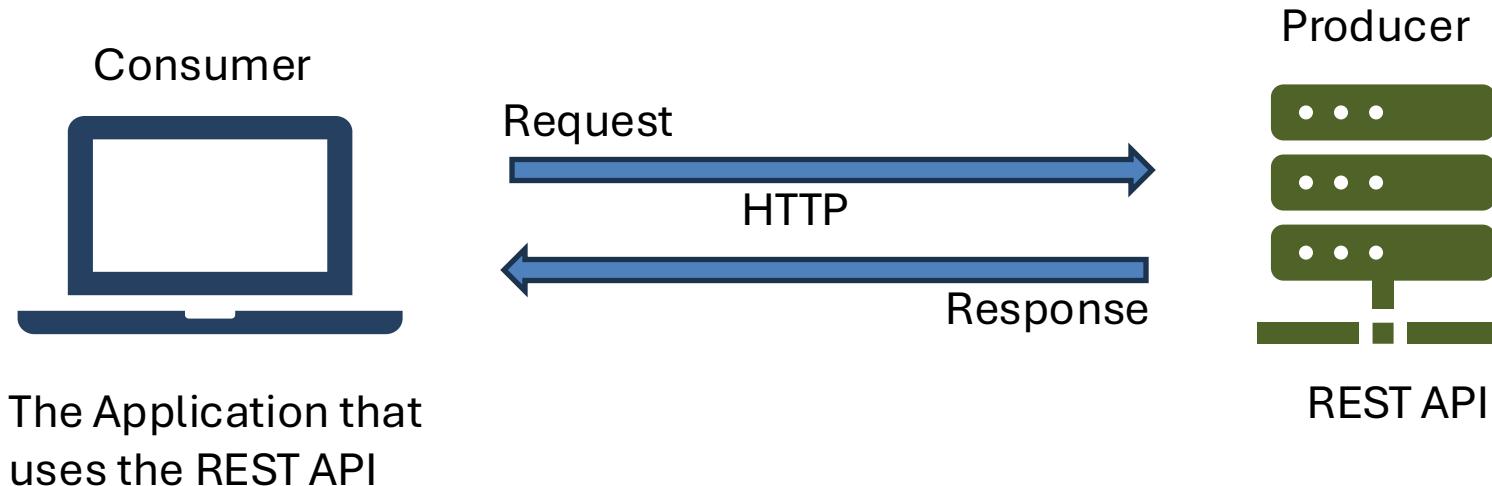
Normally it is not allowed to connect directly to a Database located in the Cloud from a local computer unless you configure and give access to the IP addresses for those clients.



# REST API

- REST APIs (also known as RESTful APIs) has been the standard when it comes to Web APIs.
- REST – is short for Representational State Transfer.
- REST APIs are based on the HTTP/HTTPS protocol.
- It is HTTP that controls all communication and traffic between web pages and your local browser.
- REST APIs can be made in all kind of Web Frameworks/Web Programming languages like PHP, ASP.NET, etc.
- You can also consume (use the API) in all types of Programming Languages like Python, C#, etc.

# REST API



# HTTP/HTTPS

- HTTPS is not a separate protocol, but a combination of regular HTTP over an encrypted SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) or TLS (Transport Layer Security) connection.
- HTTP consists of different methods:
  - **GET** – This method is used to retrieve information from the server.
  - **POST** – This is used to send data to the server. Typically used to store data from a web page (an HTML Form) to ,e.g., a database.
  - **PUT** – This is used to update information on the server.
  - **DELETE** – This is used to delete information on the server.
- You usually refer to these four methods as CRUD operations because they allow you to Create (POST), Read (GET), Update (PUT), and Delete (DELETE) resources, such as information in a database.

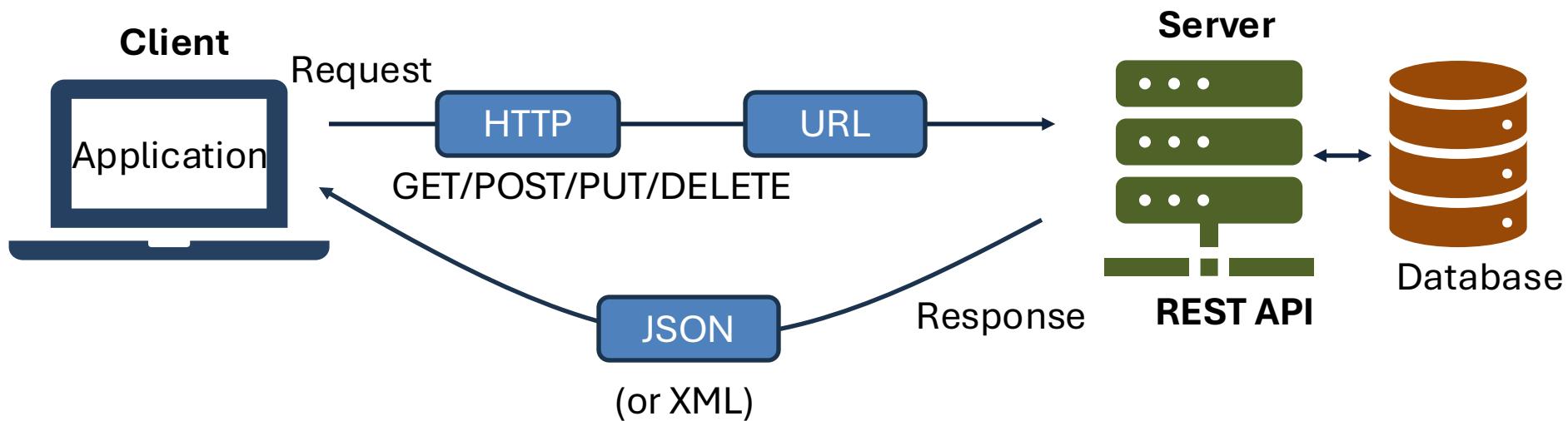
**GET** and **POST** are by far the most used of these HTTP methods

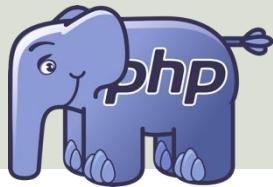
# JSON

- When it comes to Web APIs and REST APIs  
JSON is the standard for the data format.
- Example:

```
{  
  "Name": "John Wayne",  
  "Work": "Actor",  
  "Age": 52  
  "Children": [  
    "Lisa",  
    "Thomas",  
    "Knut"  
  ]  
}
```

# REST API





# PHP + MySQL



- You need to have a **PHP + MySQL** Environment on your local computer or get access to it from a server/Internet.
- For local installation you need to download and install Apache, PHP and MySQL.
- You can get server access from many providers (free or paid).
- I will use an internal **LAMP** server available for employees and students at my University.

# LAMP

- LAMP = **L**inux, **A**pache, **M**ySQL, **P**HP
  - PHP is the Programming Language
  - MySQL is the Database System
  - Apache is the Web Server software
  - Linux is the operating system where the Web Server is running

Each part in LAMP is free and open-source, so it is a popular web hosting environment. You find also lots of online documentation and a large community.

# LAMP/PHP Web Hosting

- There exists hundreds/thousands of different LAMP/PHP/MySQL Hosting Providers, some free but mostly paid options.
- Hostinger - <https://www.hostinger.no>
- InfinityFree - <https://www.infinityfree.com>
- PRO ISP - <https://www.proisp.no>
- +++ (Just Google)

# API Test Tools

- Postman  
Homepage: <https://www.postman.com>
- Insomnia  
Homepage: <https://insomnia.rest>

# API Summary

- Basically, Web APIs, REST APIs or HTTP APIs are basically the same.
- It is just different names for the same.
- They all communicate via Internet and use **HTTP** as communication protocol.
- And they use JSON (or sometimes XML) as Data Format.

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# PHP REST API Example

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# Example

- We will start by creating a Database and Table using MySQL.
- Then we will create the PHP code for the REST API.
- Finally we will test the API creating some basic Python examples.

# Tools

The following tool will be used in this example:

- PHP
- MySQL
  - phpMyAdmin
- Visual Studio Code
- WinSCP
- Python
  - Thonny Python Editor

# Database

We start by creating a simple Database Table, e.g.:

```
CREATE TABLE BOOK
(
    BookId int PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
    Title varchar(100) NOT NULL,
    Author varchar(100) NOT NULL,
    Topic varchar(100) NOT NULL
);
```

# Database

We can also insert some data into the Table, e.g.:

```
insert into BOOK (Title, Author, Topic) values  
( 'Web Apps', 'Elvis Presly', 'Programming' );
```

```
insert into BOOK (Title, Author, Topic) values  
( 'IoT and Cloud', 'John Wayne', 'IoT' );
```

```
insert into BOOK (Title, Author, Topic) values  
( 'C#', 'Rune Hansen', 'Programming' );
```

# phpMyAdmin

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for a MySQL database named 'hansha'. The left sidebar displays the database structure:

- hansha (selected)
- New
- BOOK
  - Columns (BookId, Title, Author, Topic)
  - Indexes
- information\_schema

The main panel shows the 'Structure' tab for the 'BOOK' table. The SQL query editor contains the following code:

```
1 SELECT * FROM `BOOK` WHERE 1
```

The 'Columns' pane on the right lists the table's columns:

- BookId
- Title
- Author
- Topic

Below the query editor, there are several buttons: SELECT\*, SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, Clear, Format, Get auto-saved query, and Bind parameters. At the bottom, there are options for Delimiter, Show this query here again, Retain query box, Rollback when finished, Enable foreign key checks, and a Go button.

# PHP

We can create 2 PHP files, e.g.:

- config.php
  - This file will contain username, password, etc. for the MySQL Server database.
- index.php
  - This file contains the REST API itself with GET, POST, PUT and DELETE functionality.

# config.php

Connect to your Database:

```
<?php
$host = 'localhost';
$dbname = 'your_database_name';
$username = 'your_username';
$password = 'your_password';
try {
    $pdo = new PDO("mysql:host=$host;dbname=$dbname", $username, $password);
    $pdo->setAttribute(PDO::ATTR_ERRMODE, PDO::ERRMODE_EXCEPTION);
} catch (PDOException $e) {
    die("Database connection failed: " . $e->getMessage());
}
?>
```

[https://www.w3schools.com/php/php\\_mysql\\_connect.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/php/php_mysql_connect.asp)

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# GET

This method is used to retrieve information from the server

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# index.php - GET

```
<?php
require_once 'config.php';

// Set the content type to JSON
header('Content-Type: application/json');

// Read operation (retrieve books)
$stmt = $pdo->query('SELECT * FROM BOOK');
$result = $stmt->fetchAll(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
echo json_encode($result);

?>
```

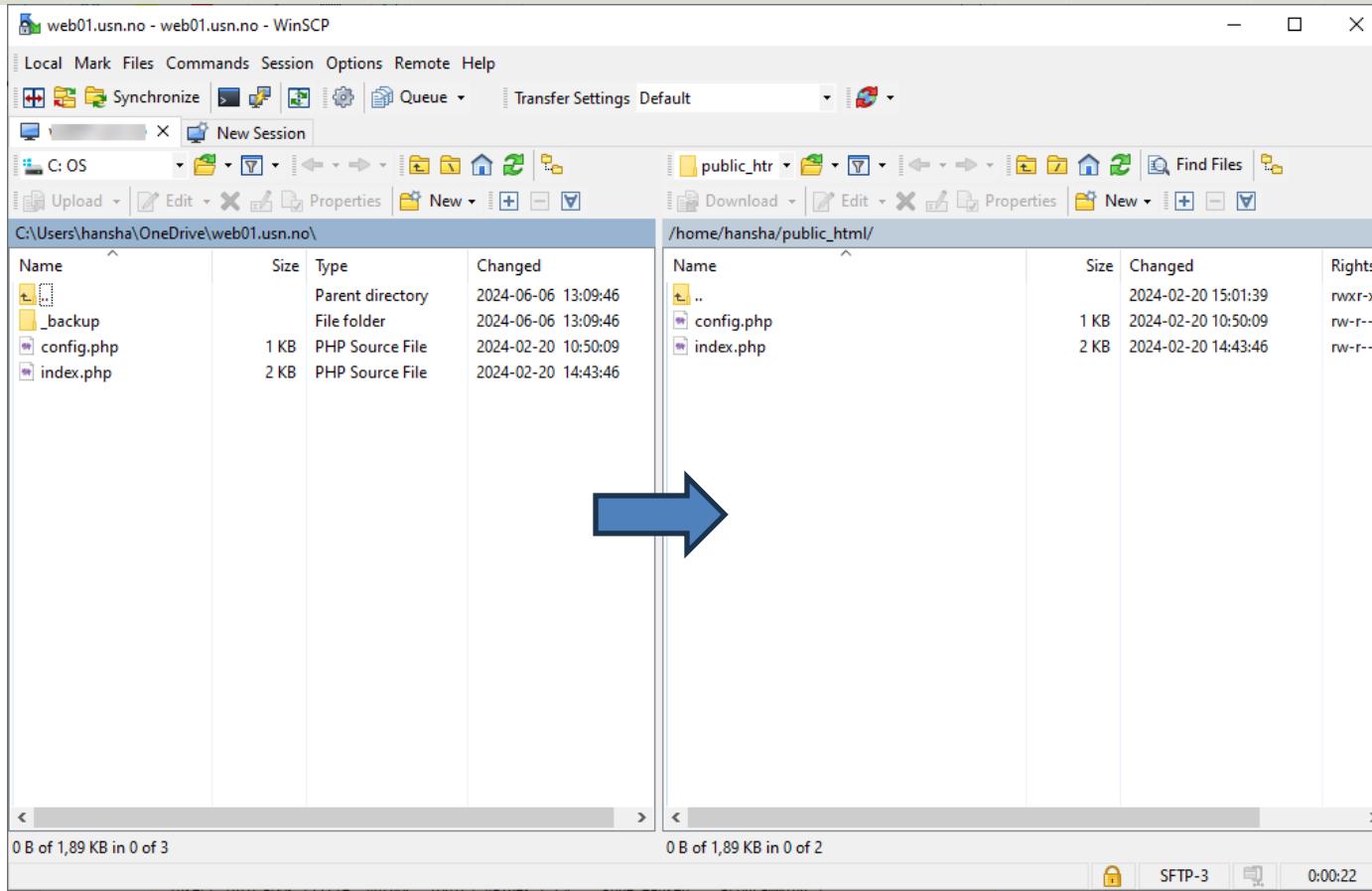
# Visual Studio Code

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the following details:

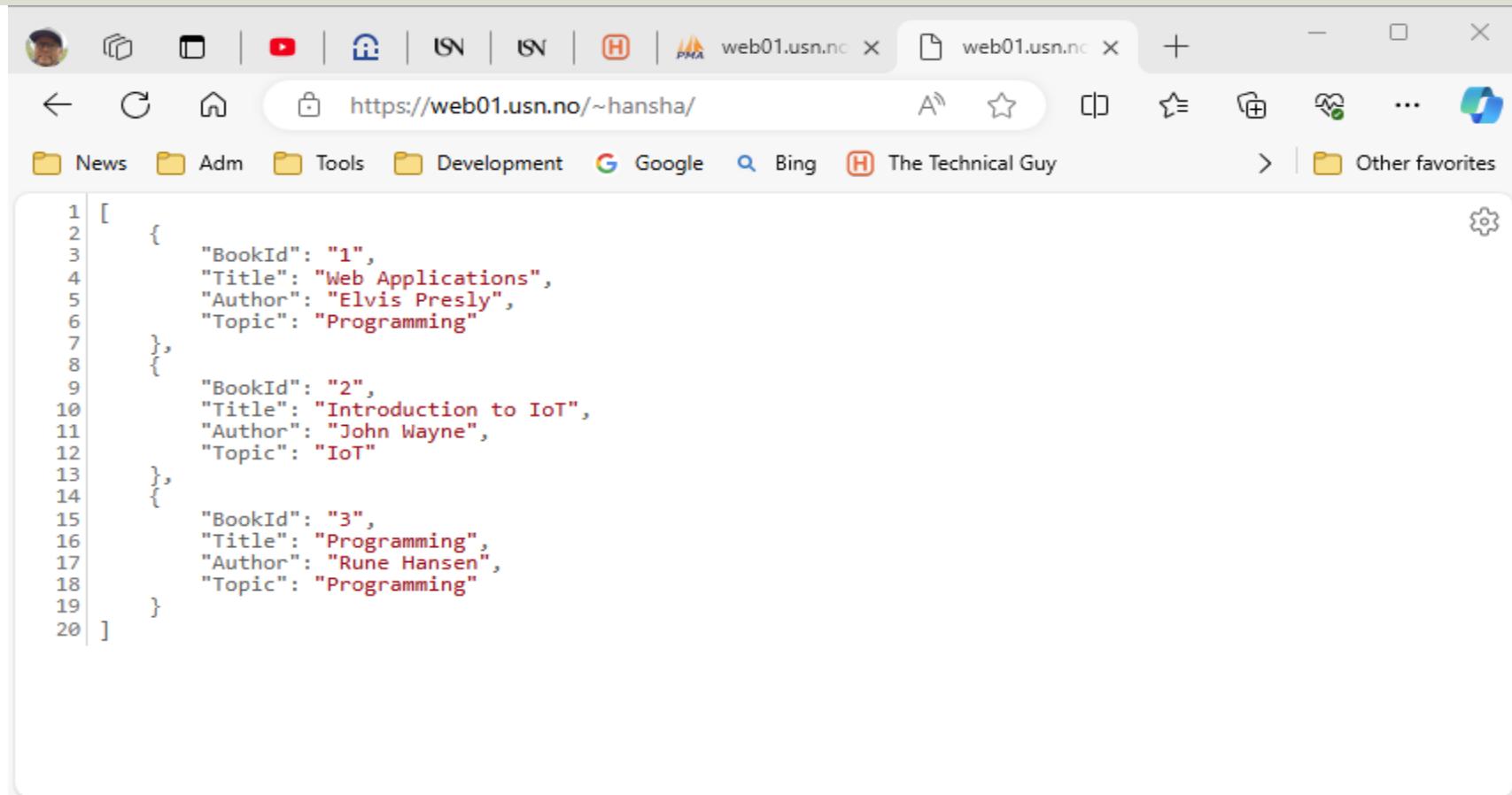
- File Explorer (Left):** Shows icons for files, folders, search, and other development tools.
- Search Bar (Top):** Contains a magnifying glass icon and the word "Search".
- Toolbar (Top):** Includes icons for File, Edit, Selection, and navigation (back, forward).
- Code Editor (Main Area):** Displays the following PHP code:

```
4 // Set the content type to JSON
5 header('Content-Type: application/json');
6
7 // Read operation (fetch books)
8 $stmt = $pdo->query('SELECT * FROM BOOK');
9 $result = $stmt->fetchAll(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
10 echo json_encode($result);
11
12 ?>
```
- Status Bar (Bottom):** Shows "Ln 12, Col 3", "Spaces: 4", "UTF-8", "CRLF", "PHP", and a gear icon with a "1" notification.

# WinSCP (FTP)



# Test in Browser



A screenshot of a web browser window titled "web01.usn.no". The address bar shows the URL "https://web01.usn.no/~hansha/". The main content area displays a JSON array of three books:

```
[{"BookId": "1", "Title": "Web Applications", "Author": "Elvis Presly", "Topic": "Programming"}, {"BookId": "2", "Title": "Introduction to IoT", "Author": "John Wayne", "Topic": "IoT"}, {"BookId": "3", "Title": "Programming", "Author": "Rune Hansen", "Topic": "Programming"}]
```

The browser interface includes standard navigation buttons (back, forward, search), a toolbar with icons for file operations, and a favorites bar at the bottom.

# Python - GET

```
import requests  
  
url = "https://web01.usn.no/~hansha/"  
  
response = requests.get(url)  
  
print(response)  
print(response.json())
```

# Thonny – Running GET Script

The screenshot shows the Thonny Python IDE interface. The top window is titled "Thonny - C:\Users\hansha\OneDrive\Courses\Webutvikling\Tutorials\REST API\Development\Python\rest\_api\_get.py @ 8:23". It contains the following Python code:

```
1 import requests
2
3 url = "https://web01.usn.no/~hansha/"
4
5 response = requests.get(url)
6
7 print(response)
8 print(response.json())
```

Below this is a "Shell" window with the following output:

```
>>> %Run rest_api_get.py
<Response [200]>
[{'BookId': '1', 'Title': 'Web Applications', 'Author': 'Elvis Presly', 'Topic': 'Programming'}, {'BookId': '2', 'Title': 'Introduction to IoT', 'Author': 'John Wayne', 'Topic': 'IoT'}, {'BookId': '3', 'Title': 'Programming', 'Author': 'Rune Hansen', 'Topic': 'Programming'}]
>>>
```

At the bottom right of the shell window, it says "Local Python 3 • Thonny's Python".

```
<?php
require_once 'config.php';

// Set the content type to JSON
header('Content-Type: application/json');

// Handle HTTP methods
$method = $_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'];

switch ($method) {
    case 'GET':
        // Read operation (retrieve books)
        $stmt = $pdo->query('SELECT * FROM BOOK');
        $result = $stmt->fetchAll(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
        echo json_encode($result);
        break;

    default:
        // Invalid method
        http_response_code(405);
        echo json_encode(['error' => 'Method not allowed']);
        break;
}

?>
```

We prepare for POST, etc. by creating a switch statement

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# POST

This method is used to send data to the server

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# PHP - POST

```
$method = $_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'];

..
case 'POST':
    // Create operation (add a new book)
    $json = file_get_contents('php://input');
    $data = json_decode($json, true);
    $title = $data['title'];
    $author = $data['author'];
    $topic = $data['topic'];

    $stmt = $pdo->prepare('INSERT INTO BOOK (Title, Author, Topic) VALUES
        (?, ?, ?)');
    $stmt->execute([$title, $author, $topic]);

    echo json_encode(['message' => 'New Book added successfully']);
    break;
```

# Python - POST

```
import requests

url = "https://web01.usn.no/~hansha/"

params = '{"title": "Arduino", "author": "Hans-Petter",
"topic": "IoT"}'

response = requests.post(url, params)

print(response)
print(response.json())
```

# Running Python in Thonny editor

The screenshot shows the Thonny Python IDE interface. The title bar reads "Thonny - C:\Users\hansha\OneDrive\Courses\Webutvikling\Tutorials\REST API\Development\Python\rest\_api\_post.py @ 10 : 23". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Run, Tools, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for file operations, run, stop, and help. The main area displays the Python script "rest\_api\_post.py" with line numbers 1 through 10. The code uses the requests library to post data to a REST API endpoint and prints the response and its JSON content.

```
1 import requests
2
3 url = "https://web01.usn.no/~hansha/"
4
5 params = '{"title": "Arduino", "author": "Hans-Petter", "topic": "IoT"}'
6
7 response = requests.post(url, params)
8
9 print(response)
10 print(response.json())
```

The bottom shell window shows the command ">>> %Run rest\_api\_post.py" and the resulting output: "<Response [200]> {'message': 'New Book added successfully'}".

We can then either use phpMyAdmin or the GET Python script to see that the Database has been updated

Local Python 3 • Thonny's Python

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# PUT

This method is used to update information on the server

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# PHP - PUT

```
$method = $_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'];
..
case 'PUT':
    // Update operation (edit a book)
    $json = file_get_contents('php://input');
    $data = json_decode($json, true);
    $id = $data['id'];
    $title = $data['title'];
    $author = $data['author'];
    $topic = $data['topic'];

    $stmt = $pdo->prepare('UPDATE BOOK SET Title=? , Author=? , Topic=? WHERE
        BookId=?');
    $stmt->execute([$title, $author, $topic, $id]);

    echo json_encode(['message' => 'Book updated successfully']);
break;
```

Note! Your Apache/PHP Server may have disabled the PUT method for security reasons.

# Python - PUT

```
import requests

url = "https://web01.usn.no/~hansha/"

headers = {
    "User-Agent": "",
    "Content-Type": "application/json"
}

data = '{"id": "28", "title": "Arduino3", "author": "Hans-Petter",
"topic": "IoT"}'

response = requests.put(url, headers=headers, data=data)

print(response)
print(response.json())
```

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# DELETE

This method is used to delete information on the server

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# PHP - DELETE

```
$method = $_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'];

...
case 'DELETE':
    // Delete operation (remove a book)
    $json = file_get_contents('php://input');
    $data = json_decode($json, true);
    $id = $data['id'];

$stmt = $pdo->prepare('DELETE FROM BOOK WHERE BookId=?');
$stmt->execute([$id]);

echo json_encode(['message' => 'Book deleted successfully']);
break;
```

Note! Your Apache/PHP Server may have disabled the DELETE method for security reasons.

# Python - DELETE

```
import requests

url = "https://web01.usn.no/~hansha/"

headers = {
    "User-Agent": "",
    "Content-Type": "application/json"
}

data = '{"id": "5"}'

response = requests.delete(url, headers=headers, data=data)

print(response)
print(response.json())
```

# Summary

- We have created a simple REST API using PHP.
- We tested the REST API using Python.
- In general, we can use any kind of programming language to interact with this API.
- E.g., we can create a Windows Forms Application in Visual Studio and C#.
- In that way we can insert, read, update or delete data in the remote database from a local application.
- Normally you cannot directly interact with a remote SQL Database from your local computer due to security reasons.
- There are lots of improvements to be made to make a better code structure (create classes, etc.), make it more robust with error handling, improved security, access control, etc. But I leave that to you to improve.
- The code is made simple to illustrate the basic principles creating and using REST APIs.

# References

- PHP Tutorial: <https://www.w3schools.com/php>
- MySQL Tutorial:  
<https://www.w3schools.com/mysql>
- <https://medium.com/@miladev95/how-to-make-crud-rest-api-in-php-with-mysql-5063ae4cc89>
- Python & APIs:  
<https://realpython.com/python-api/>

# Hans-Petter Halvorsen

University of South-Eastern Norway

[www.usn.no](http://www.usn.no)

E-mail: [hans.p.halvorsen@usn.no](mailto:hans.p.halvorsen@usn.no)

Web: <https://www.halvorsen.blog>

