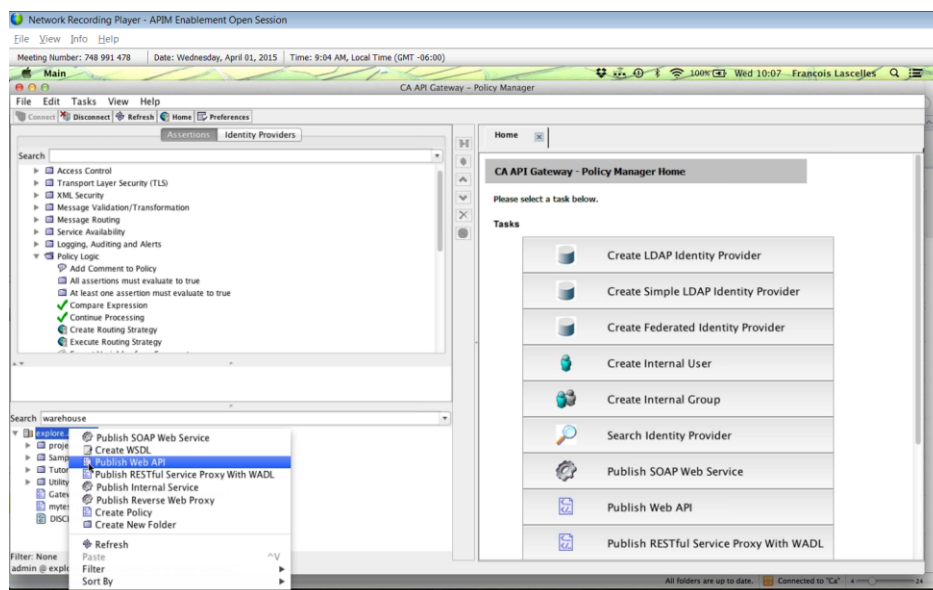
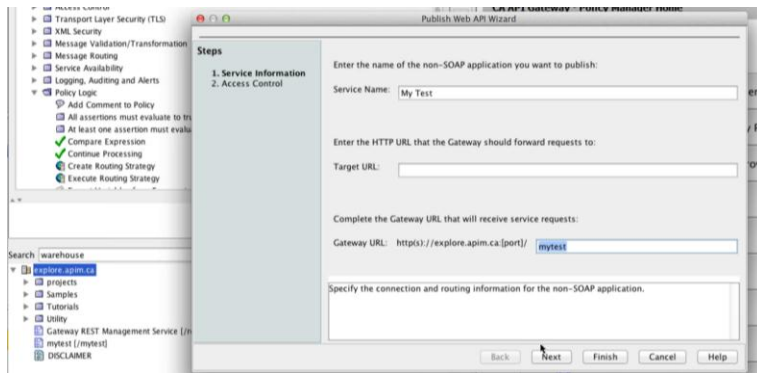


Publish a web API, validate, create a new policy, and tailor the response/error messages.

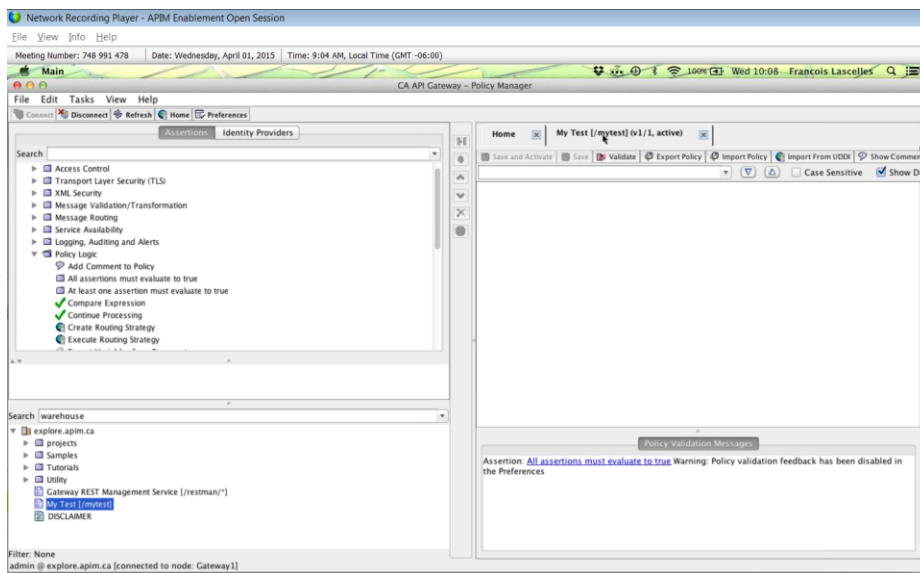
Step 1, right click server name, select Publish Web API.



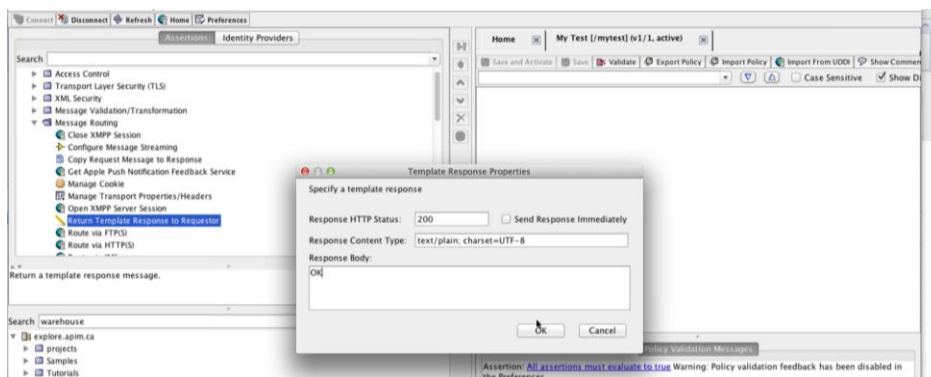
Step 2, create an endpoint on the gateway that listens at a particular spot. Note there was already one called this so he received a resolution conflict, stopped, deleted the old one, and continued with this command.



Successfully created empty policy below. Note service name on screen below matches “My Test” which is the new one we just created. The duplicate (prior to deletion) is shown in the above screen shot noted as “mytest” in the list, bottom left corner above.

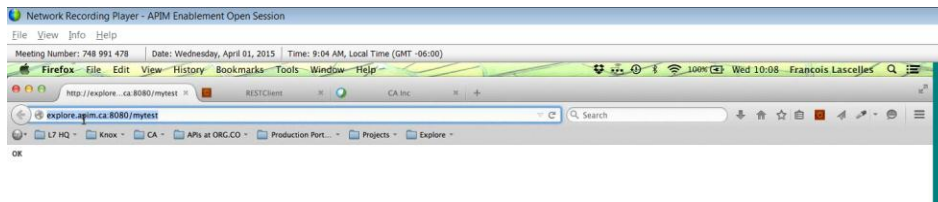


Next, insert a return response with just “ok”. Be sure to change type to text/plain.



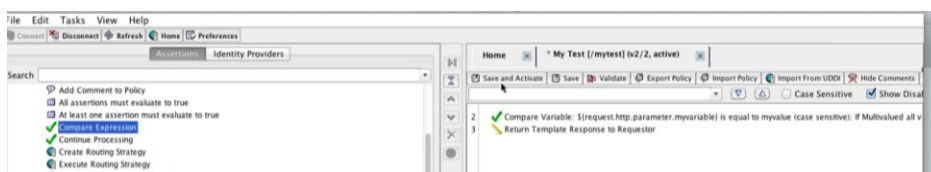
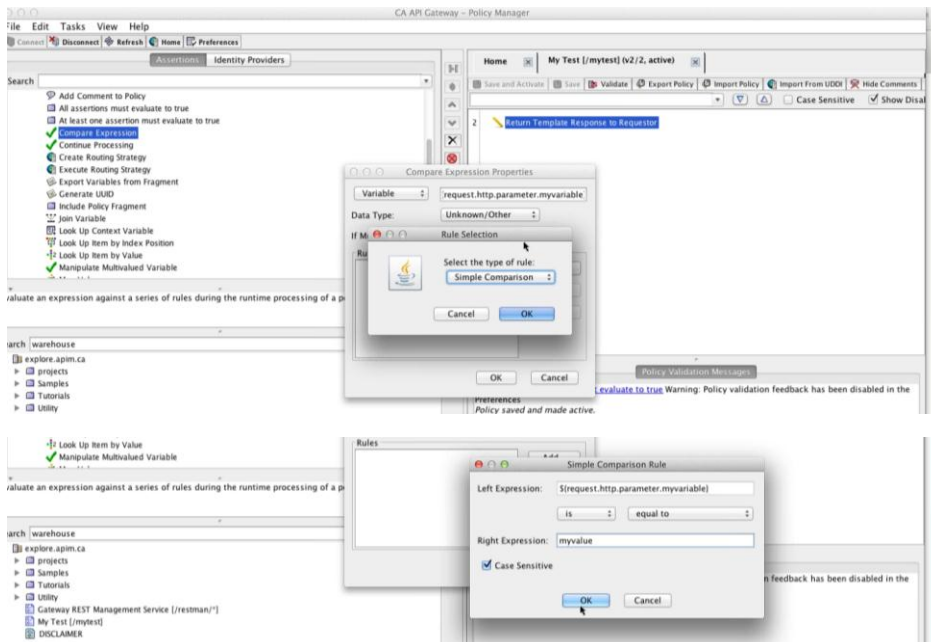
Open a browser and test this much.

Note that this URL will create a HTTP Get at “/mytest” which resolves to our policy.



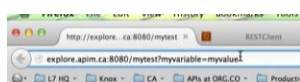
So far so good. We know it is working. Now let's add some logic.

Insert a comparison and examine the contents of a context variable. Somewhat like an “IF” using compare assertion found in the policy logic section of assertions. Drag and drop. Fill it in.



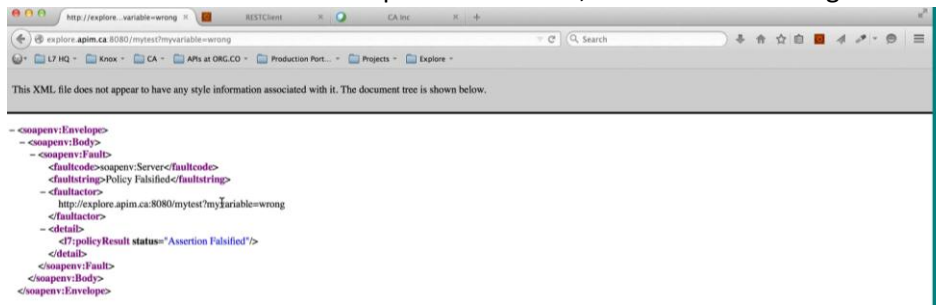
Save and activate. Go to Firefox.

The way to add the variable into the test is by adding **?myvariable=myvalue** to the end of the URL



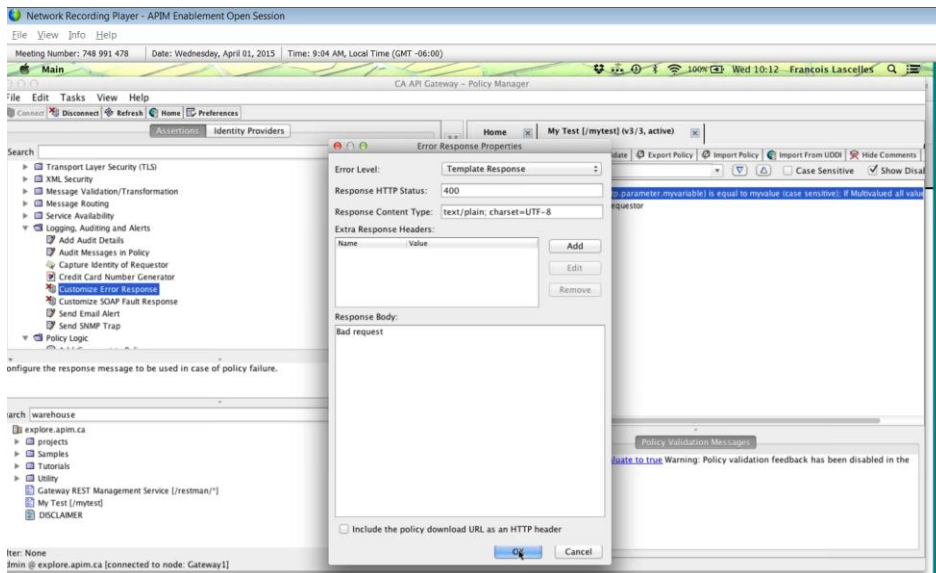
And it works. All good, it returns “ok”.

If we submit a bad value as the parameter value, we see the following canned error message.



In this case above, the policy failed on the compare statement, **exited without executing the return response.** (Remember the hidden “and” like envelope around all statements as line 1.)

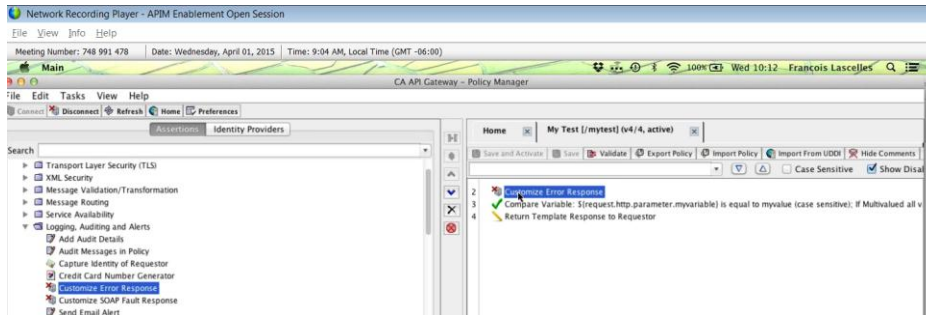
Now let's pretty up our error messages. Select an assertion from the logging, auditing, alerts grouping. Place it at the top of the policy and change the HTTP status to 400 and the body of the response to “bad request.”



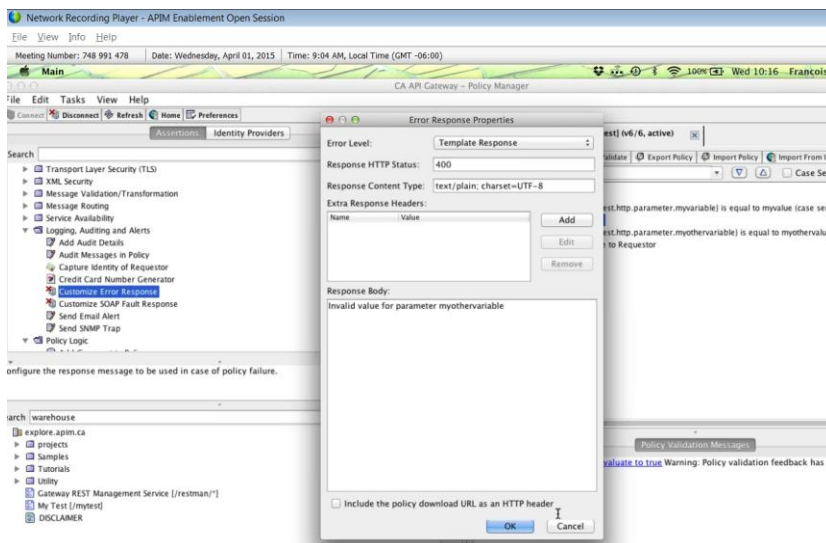
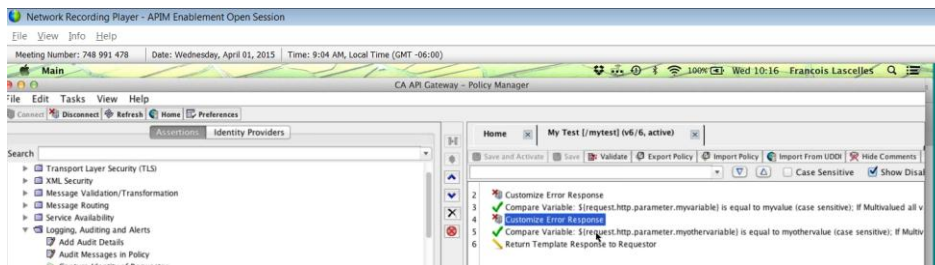
Save and activate, return to Firefox and submit the request again. Voila! Friendly error message.



From line 2 of our policy onwards, if there is an error, we will get this message above returned to the user.



Since you might want different error messages at different points in the policy, you need to insert additional customize error responses along the way. Remember to put this assertion immediately before what you are testing because if that line fails, processing stops. The format of the error message will be the style of the last set instruction (customize error response assertion). Line 4 in the example below will change the message so you can see that the problem is with “myothervalue.”



Test results: (Note format with the “&” to submit request with more than one parameter.)



*****END of TOPIC*****

Next topic, conditional statements and branching.

ALL must evaluate to true = **AND** **AT LEAST ONE** must evaluate to true = **OR**

Can be chosen from the assertions tree on the left or from the right click context menu in the policy on the right because they are used frequently. Both examples are shown here:



Use this construct to return one of two different messages. The first is ok confirmation, the second is an error message.

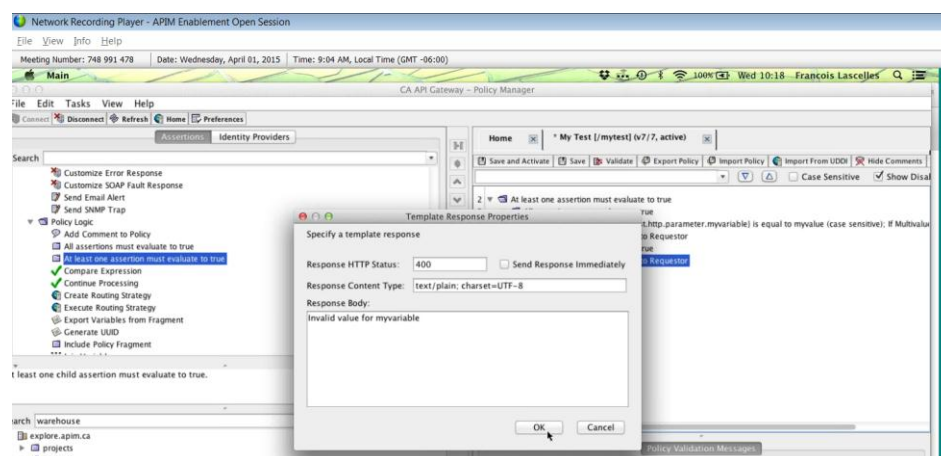
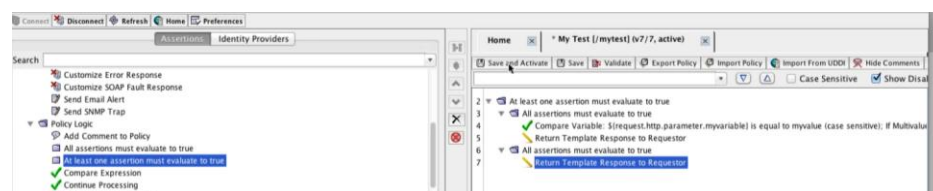
OR (at least one...)

AND (all must...) (child 1)

AND (all must...) (child 2)

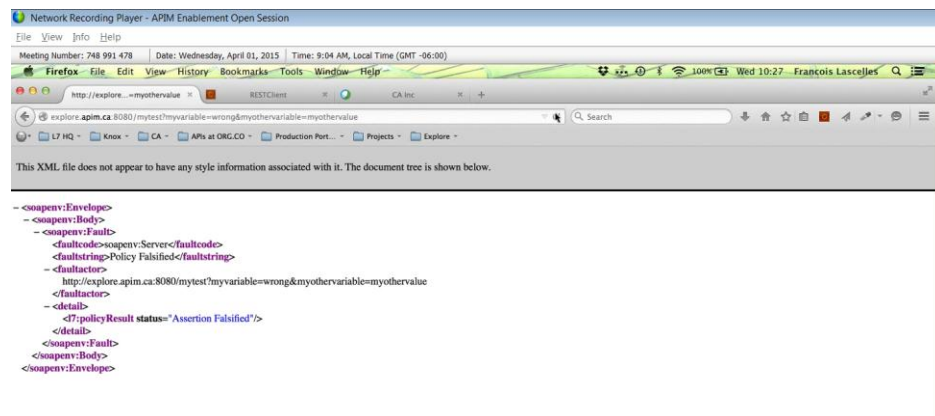
If the first AND works it will NOT process the second AND. So, if child 1 is true then child 2 is skipped. Since child 1 is an AND, it will execute the return response in that child group.

If line 4 fails, it stops, returns a false to line 3, which then goes to the parent on line 2 and says what now? The parent on line 2 attempts the second child group, line 6. The return response on line 7 executes and returns a true value for the child 2 grouping to the parent on line 2.

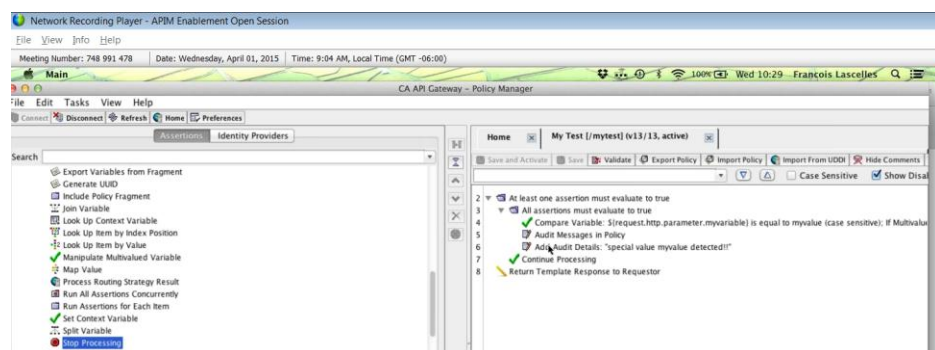


Occasionally you might need to stop or continue with the logic. Stop Processing assertion = false, Continue processing assertion = true.

If you do use a stop processing assertion, BE SURE to check the Send Response Immediately box so the user sees the custom message. Otherwise since the policy fails, the user will get the default/standard ugly xml message below.



Note in the example below you will NOT get messages in your audit log unless the compare condition is true and the processing continues with the audit assertions. If the compare on line 4 fails (is false), processing will stop on line 4 and bubble up to line 3 which now is false (processing stops with the first false in an ALL group) and returns to line 2 for advice. Line 2 (which is an OR) then checks for another child instruction to execute which is line 7. (Just like home, if the first kid won't feed the dogs, ask the second one.) Line 7 returns a true to line 2 and processing continues sequentially with line 8.



Example of when you might use this construct is for exceptions. You want to throw out a conditional alert but you don't want to stop the processing.

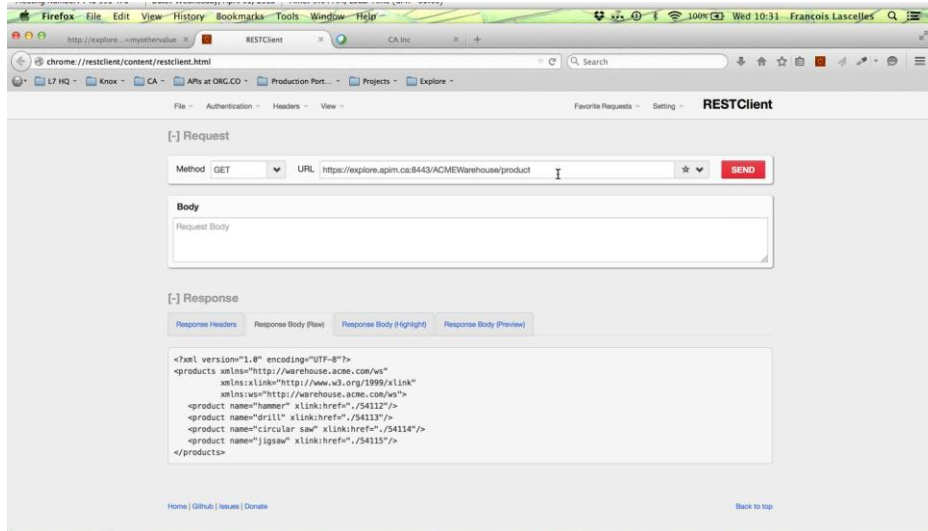
***** End of Topic *****

Next topic is Looping, aka “For Each”

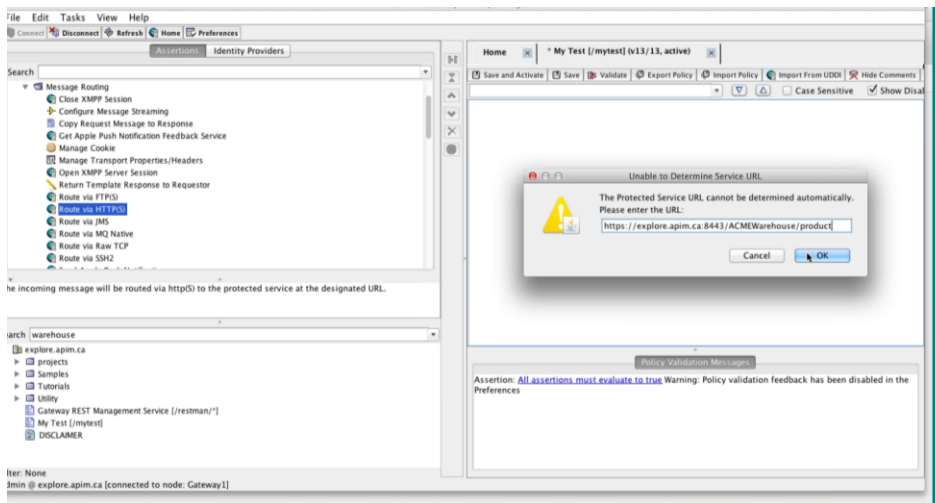
Run Assertions for Each item

Had another endpoint at the ready as per the test/validation below. Added a routing assertion which routes to this endpoint.

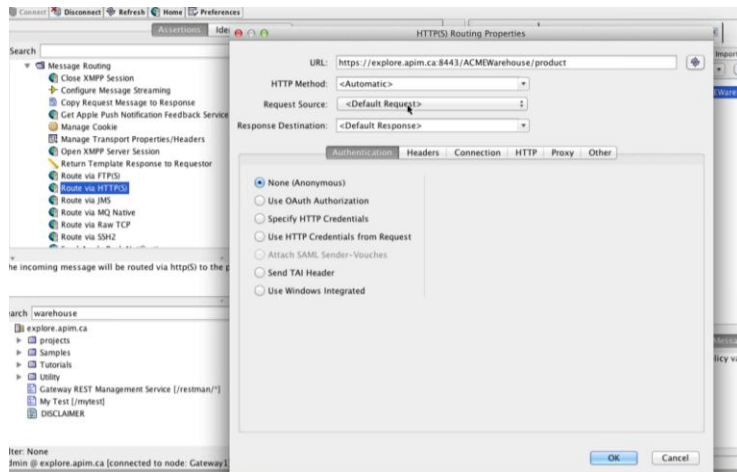
Results of the validation test:



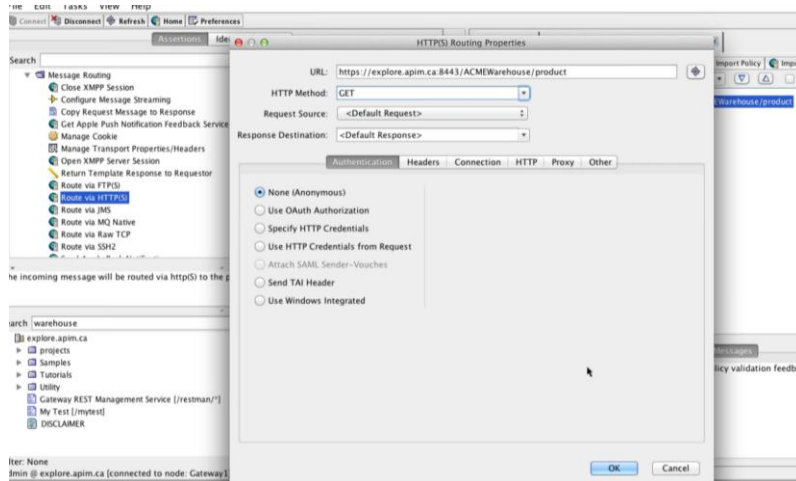
Copy the URL above into the URL below for the route via HTTP(S) assertion.



Say ok and assertion is added to the policy. Click it to change some of the additional properties.



Change it (the routing assertion) to an http GET by changing the method:



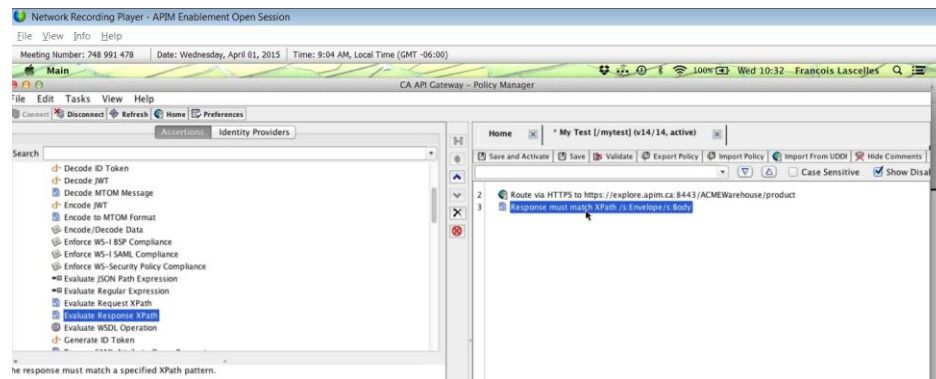
Save and activate. Test the policy by sending a request to the URL mytest. Remember mytest is routing to another destination (as per the http get above).

Results from submitting the mytest in firefox, note the parameters are ignored for now.



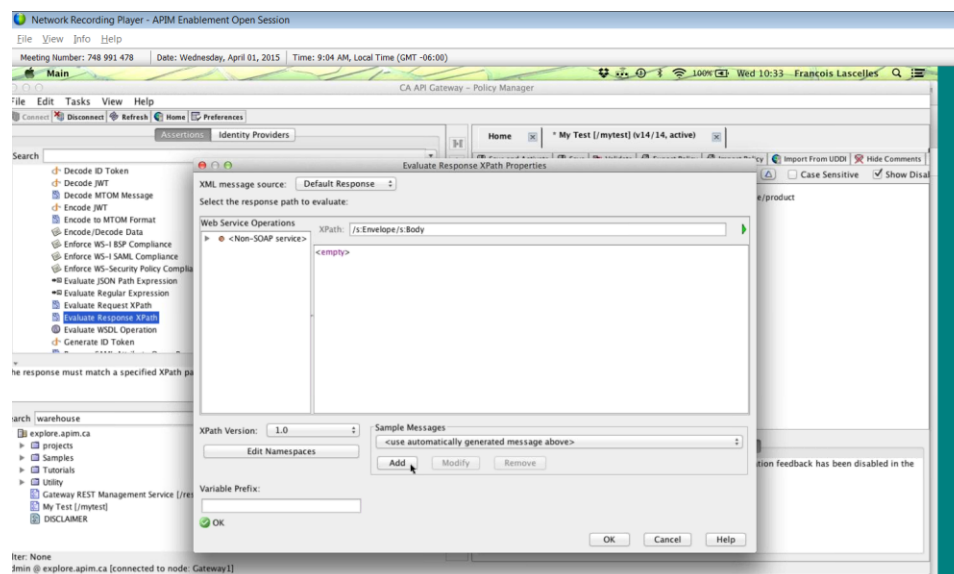
Now that we know the proxy works and is retrieving data, let's set up the loop.

Step 1 to setting up the loop is to evaluate the xpath expression returned from the backend service/routing step.

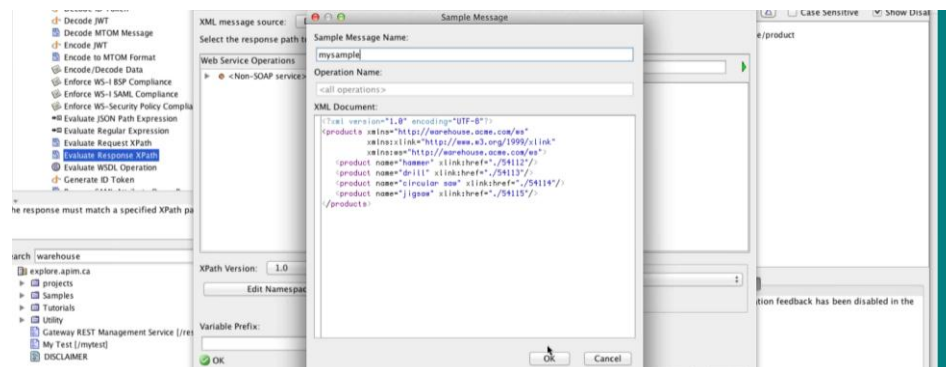


Open the “must match Xpath” assertion and copy the XML result returned from our initial tests into the sample message. See below.

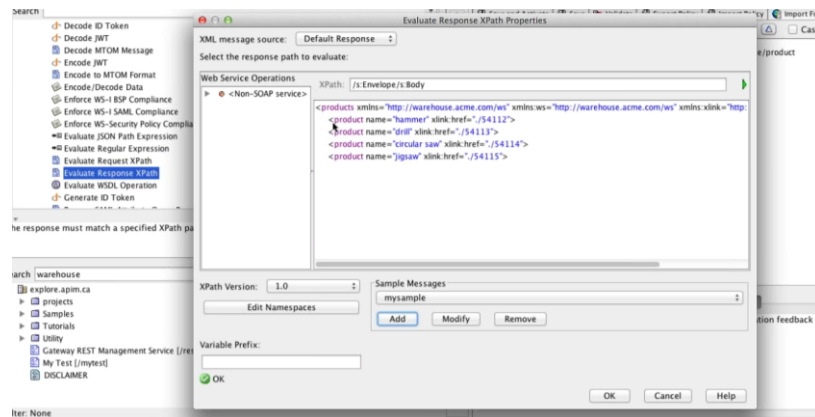
Click Add on sample message box after opening the assertion. (It is handy to have your XML result already copied at the ready to paste later.)



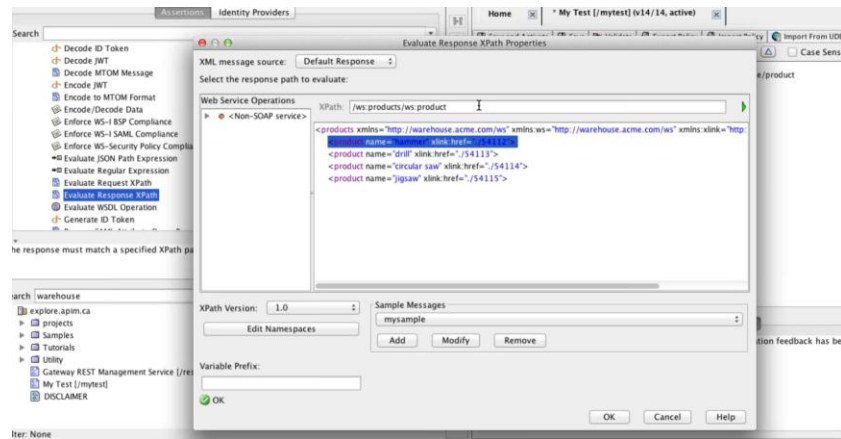
Give the sample a name and paste the result into the document field. Press ok.



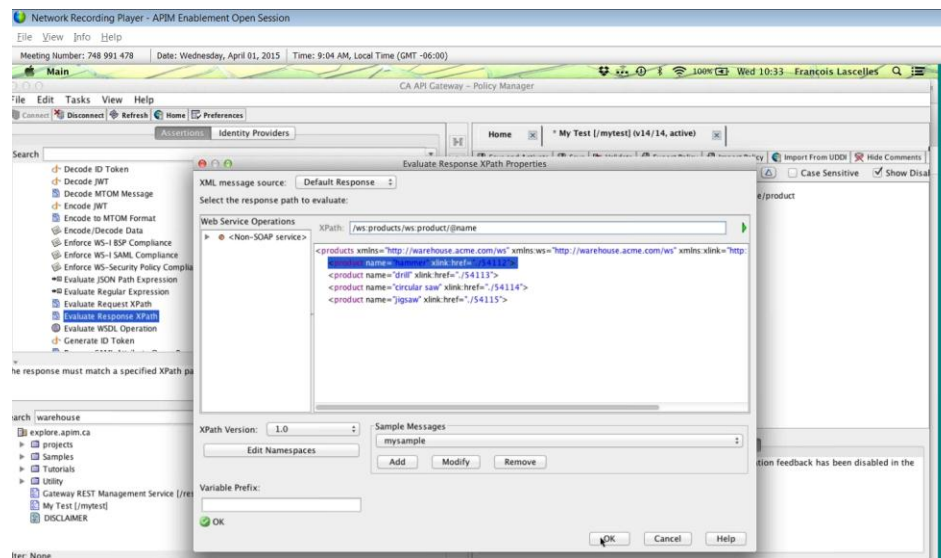
Using a sample makes it easier to create your XPath expression:



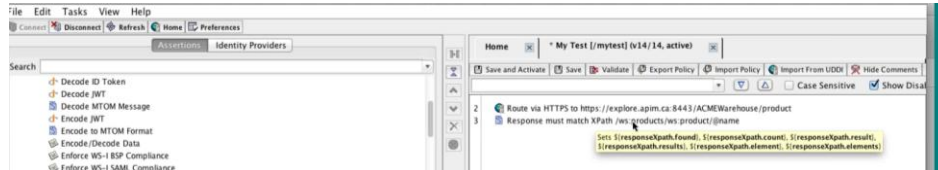
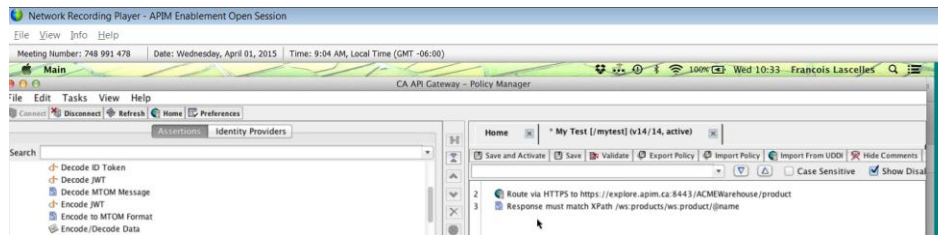
Click on the line with the desired element and the wizard puts it into the XPath line.



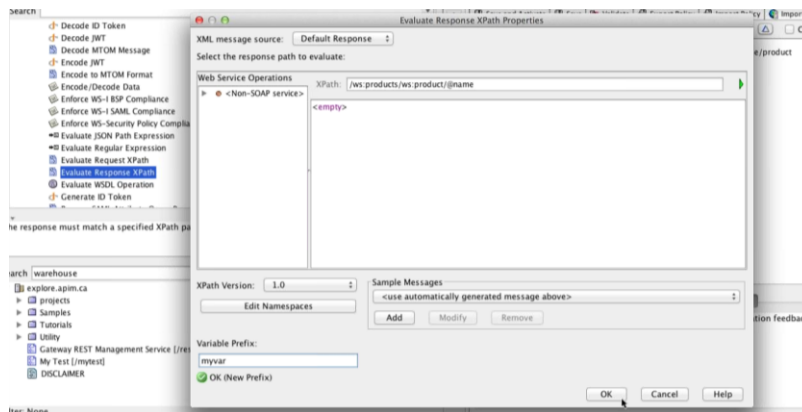
Type @name, press ok.



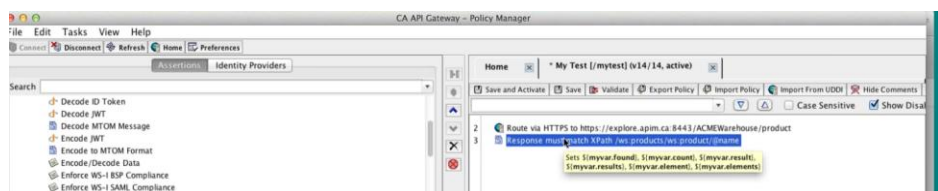
Line 3 is complete as per below:



Click on the assertion again and add a prefix:

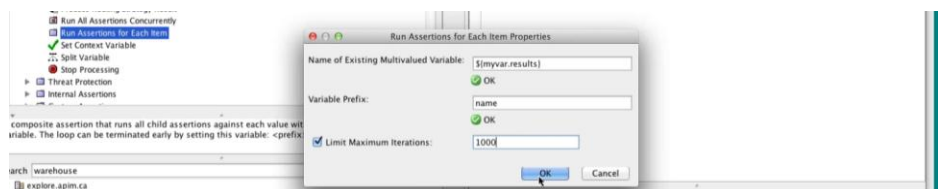


Note the difference in the hover help now that the prefix was changed:

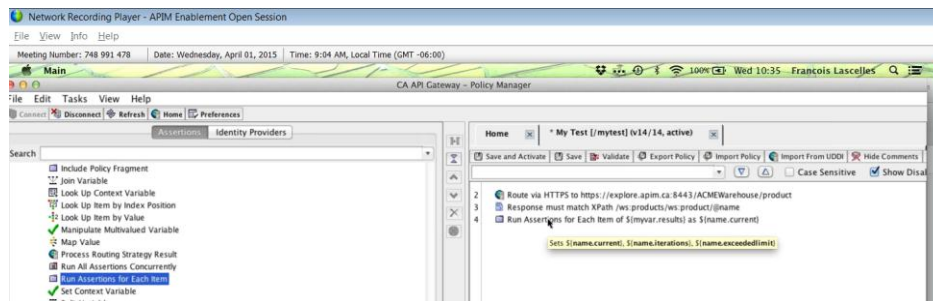


The value of the name variable will be in the myvar.results. It is a multi-value context variable. Loop on a set of variables inside a multi-value context variable.

Drag in the “for each” assertion to create the loop. Point to myvar.results to drive the loop. Specify the prefix and max iterations.

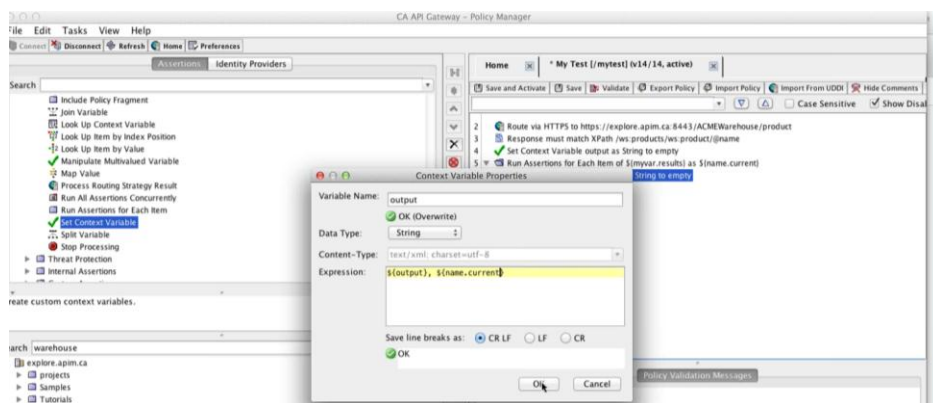


Note the variable names in the hover help:

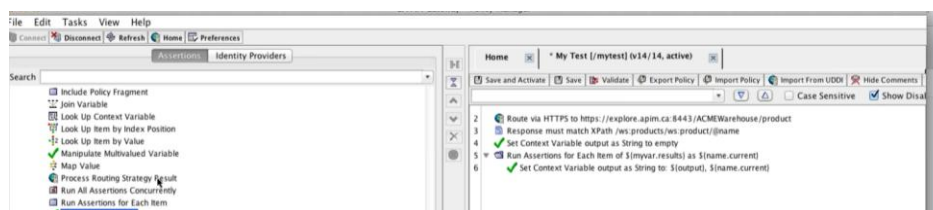


Now let's set the output variables.

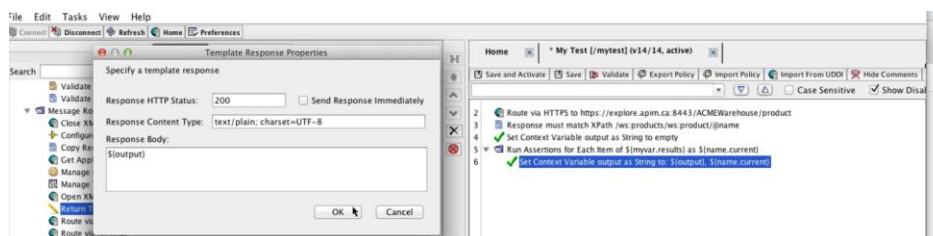
First set the output context variable to empty to clear it. Then set it to store the value within the loop by adding two set context variable assertions. Leave the expression field blank on the assertion in line 4.



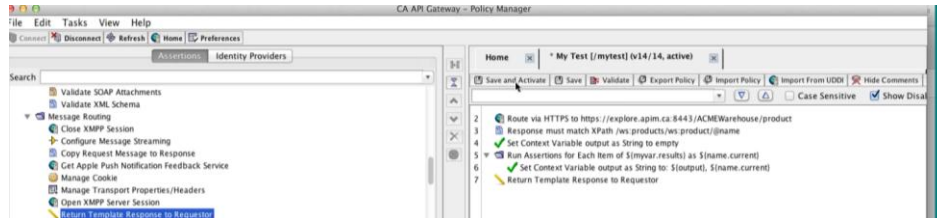
Policy so far:



Add final template response:

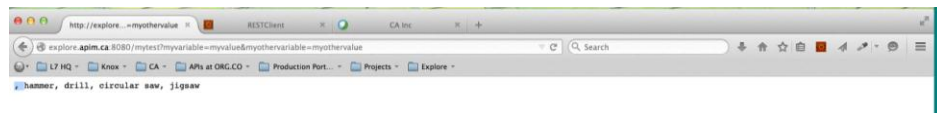


It will add the template response as a child of the loop in line 5. To cure this, drag line 6 above line 5, close/collapse line 5, then use the up/down arrows to reposition it below line 5. Expand line 5 and line 7 will remain properly out-dented, equal with line 5.



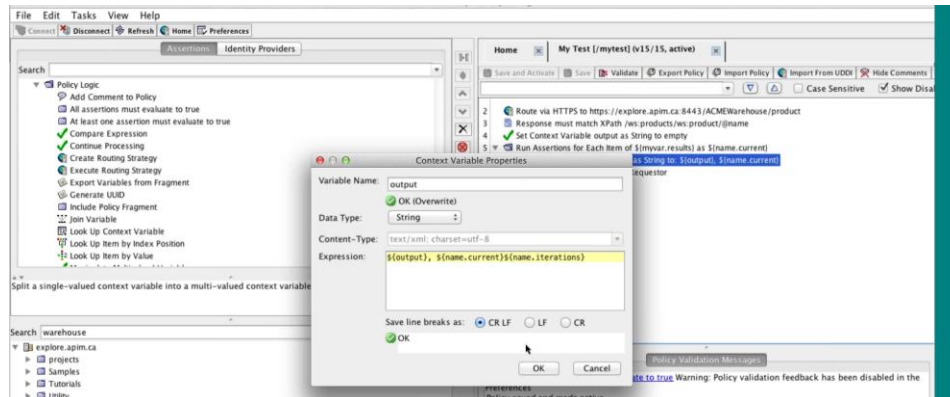
Save and activate.

Test the policy by submitting the following “/mytest” request in Firefox:

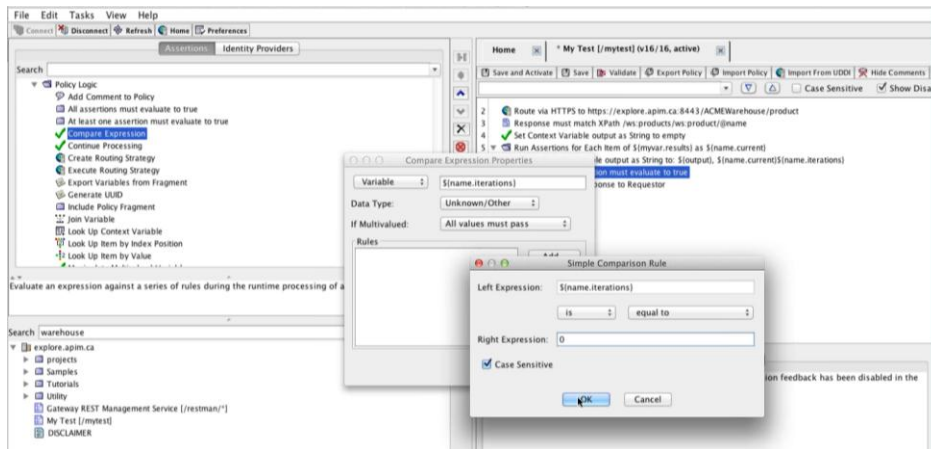


Note the results above. Some additional work can be done to remove the leading comma.

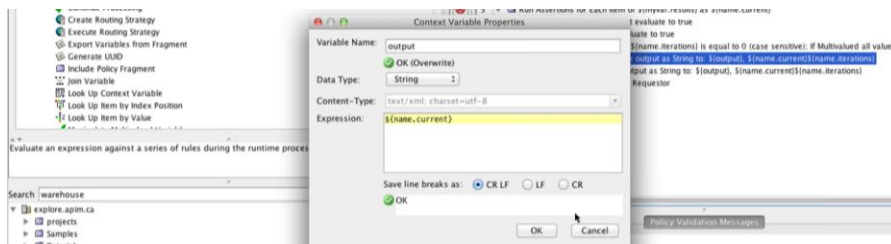
Add named iteration to the context variable so we can test which execution of the loop we are on.



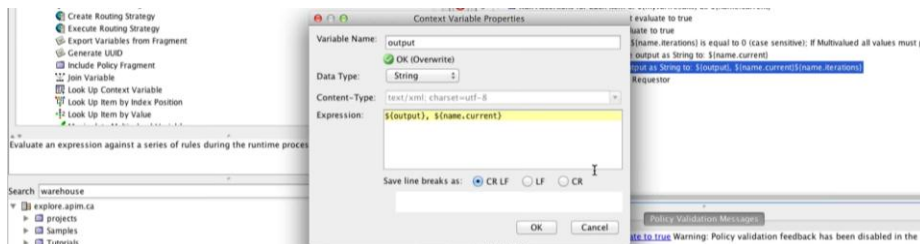
Run the test, look at the output to discover that the first iteration is number “0”. Next, setup an OR condition and a compare.



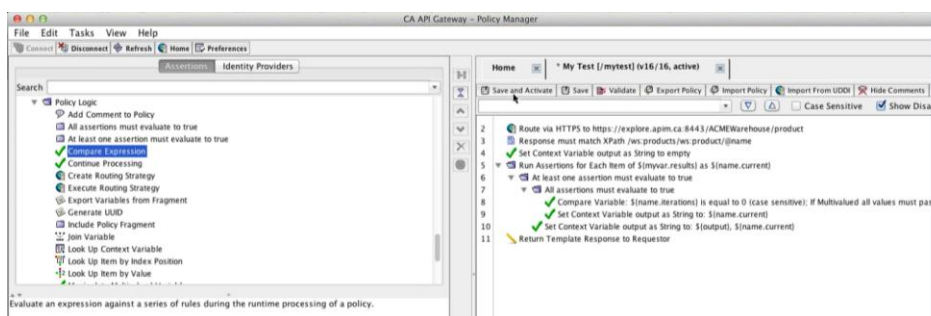
If zero, don't append.



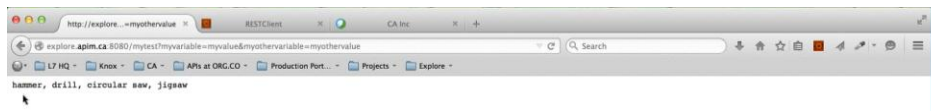
If not zero, then append it, go ahead and remove the counter as well.



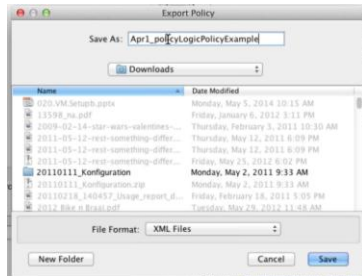
Save and activate the following:



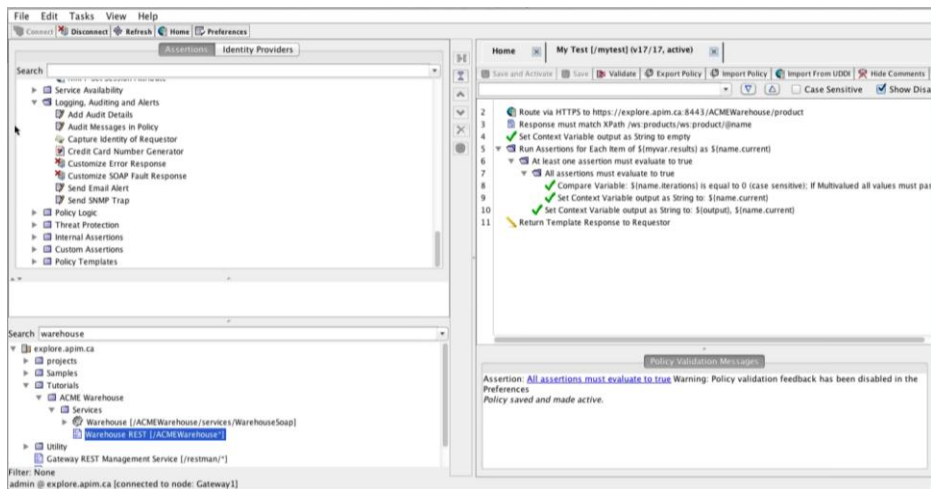
Here are the results:



Policy exported as:



Depends on the ACME Warehouse REST below:

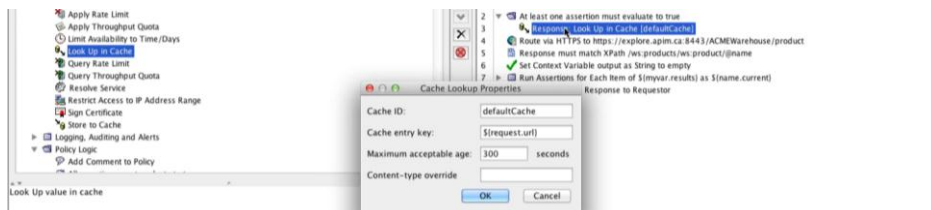


Use split and join assertions to go from multi value context variables to single value context variables.

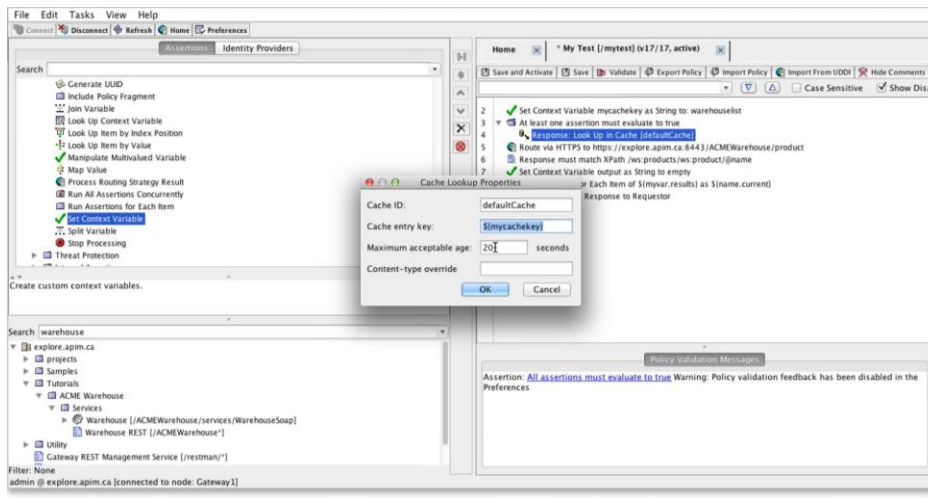
*****End of topic*****

Next topic: Using local cache via assertions Look up in Cache and Store to Cache

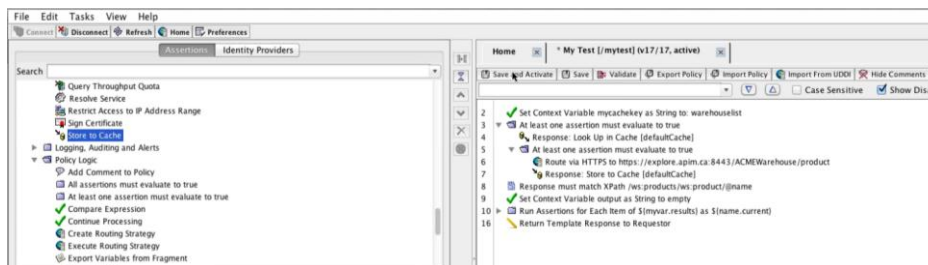
Each cache entry has its own key.



Or you can set a context variable and use that as your key. Note the new assertion on line 2.

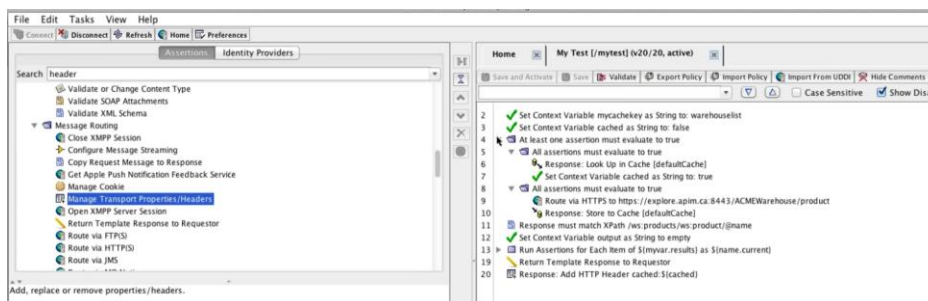


Add logic to check the cache first, if not there, look up on the backend service and store it to cache limiting the life of the cache to 20 seconds.



You can also change a value to true or false and then output this into the http header to determine if it is using the cache values. See line 20. Note you will need to test this using the rest client because you cannot see header values in Firefox.

Policy sample exported as "looping plus cache."



Another way to test the branching is to turn on debug for the service policy (left side, right click). Then add break points and start, use step into function and look at the data in the window in debug.