Example 6-4 shows what the code behind the landing page of *http://fettermansbooks.com* might look like without any Facebook integration.

EXAMPLE 6-4. Example book site logic

```
$books_user_id = establish_booksite_userid($_REQUEST);
$book_infos = user_get_likely_books($books_user_id);
display books($book infos);
```

This user_get_likely_books function operates entirely from the data that the book application controls, possibly using clever relevance techniques to guess at a user's interests.

However, imagine Facebook makes available two simple remote-procedure call (RPC) methods for users on sites outside its walls:

- friends.get()
- users.getInfo(\$users, \$fields)

With these, and a mapping from *http://fettermansbooks.com*'s user identifiers to Facebook's, we can add social context to any content on *http://fettermansbooks.com*. Consider this new flow for Facebook users in Example 6-5.

EXAMPLE 6-5. Book site logic with social context

The bolded parts of this example are where the book application harnesses the data of the Facebook Platform. If we could figure out the code behind the function establish_facebook_session, this architecture would make available much more *data* in order to turn this book-aware application into a fully user-aware application.

Let's examine how Facebook's API enables this. First, we'll check out a simple technical walkthrough of the web service wrapping Facebook data, created through use of appropriate metadata by a flexible code generator called Thrift. Developers can use these techniques