PAYE Modernisation

Webservice Compression

Contents

Version	**1.0 Release Candidate 2**
Version Date	**28/09/2018**

Version History			
Version	**Change Date**	**Section**	**Change Description**
1.0 Release Candidate 2	25/07/2018		New Document
	25/09/2018	Receiving Compressed Responses	Removed compression size limit
	28/09/2018	Compressing a REST/JSON Request	Note added on HTTP method override

Audience

This document is for any software provider who has chosen to build or update their products to allow for PAYE Modernisation.

Document context

This document provides a technical overview of how to receive compressed responses via SOAP or REST and how to compress REST/JSON requests.

Overview

The objective of this document is to provide instructions on how to request compressed responses from the PAYE Modernisation web service and how to compress a REST/JSON request for submission to the PAYE Modernisation web service.

Context

Currently, the web service provides solutions for a variety of different Revenue obligations, these web service solutions allow for Revenue's customers to comply with PAYE Modernisation.

Client requests are submitted through SOAP and REST web services. When either a response or request contains a large body (payload), it may be necessary to compress the payload.

This document describes how to compress a REST/JSON request and send it in an acceptable format to the REST web service. On the server side, the message can be decompressed and read in the correct way. The compression and decompression algorithm used for the REST web service is GZIP. Additionally, this document describes how to send SOAP or REST requests and receive compressed responses.

Compressing a REST/JSON Request:

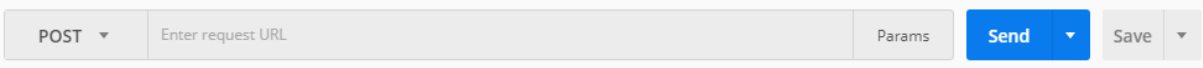
For this approach it is necessary to understand the correct usage of HTTP protocol which is relayed in the following sections.

Note: we do not compress requests that are using HTTP method override, we only compress POST REST requests.

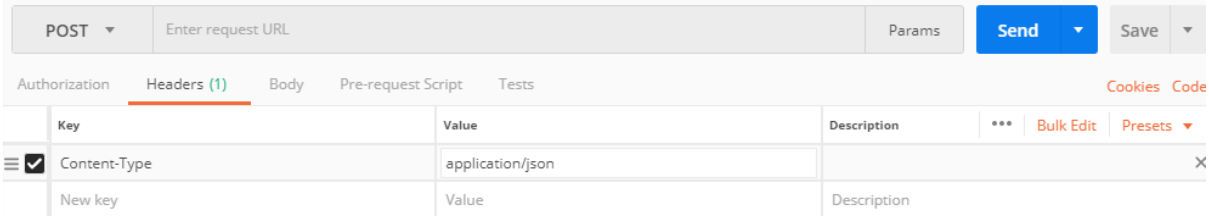
Preparing the HTTP request

To prepare the HTTP request, it is important to use the correct Content-Type, HTTP Method, Content-Transfer-Encoding, a compressed body in GZIP format, and base64 encoded request body. Please find below the mandatory artifacts to be used:

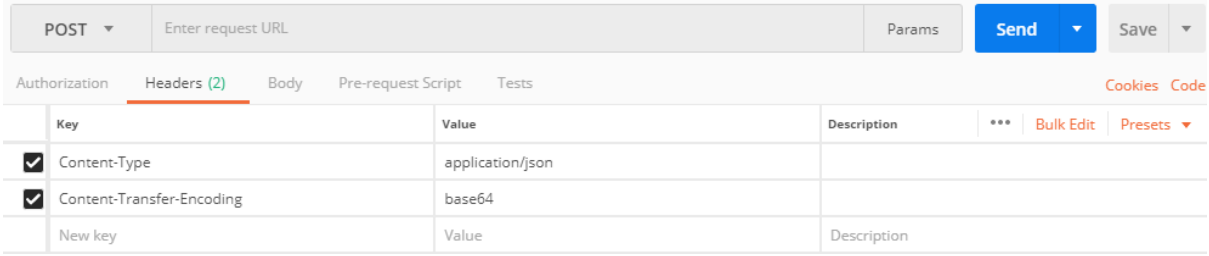
- In the request, use a "POST" HTTP Method.



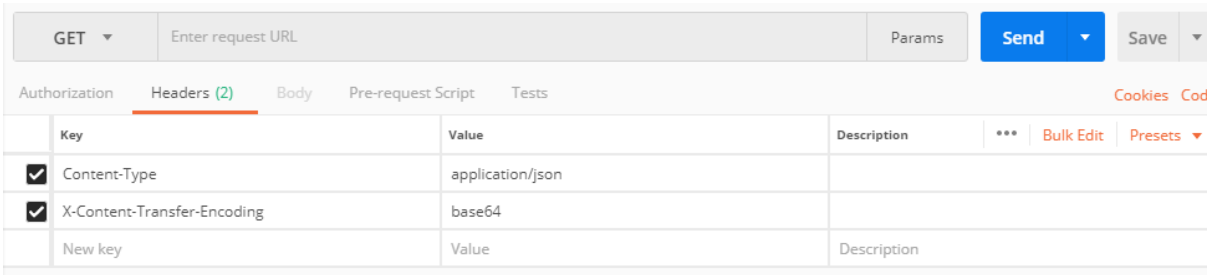
- In Headers, set the Content-Type to “application/json”



- In Headers, set the Content-Transfer-Encoding to “base64”



- Some web service clients don’t send Content-Transfer-Encoding by default. To work around this issue we can also accept X-Content-Transfer-Encoding. Please find the correct usage in the example below.



Compressing and encoding the HTTP request body

First it is necessary to define on which REST webservice the request will be done. Below shows an example of a REST request for web service New RPN.

- URL e.g.:

  https://softwaretest.ros.ie/paye-employers/v1/rest/rpn/3390863TH/2018?softwareUsed=abc&softwareVersion=1

- JSON e.g.:

```
{
  "requestId":"86823qwedcxc5677snnnfdsa4551290INT38",
   "newEmployeeDetails": [
      {
         "employeeID": {
            "employeePpsn": "7012602QA",
            "employmentID": "1"
         },
         "name": {
            "firstName": "Alice",
            "familyName": "Boyd "
         }
      }
   ]
}
```

- If a service user is choosing to compress requests it is mandatory to compress the JSON to GZIP format. The section APPENDIX HELPER at the end of this document describes how this is done. Below is an example of GZIP.

```
♦▯          M♦♦
♦0▯E▯%▯_♦♦E▯.*♦♦+♦▯3♦▯♦#)V♦▯o♦-♦Y♦s♦·♦♦♦▯♦♦▯$♦B♦♦A♦zU4♦"♦♦♦♦▯♦♦▯;yQ▯▯▯▯▯NY▯▯nFL▯▯FjHö,▯♦♦♦Л♦|▯▯▯G♦▯♦y♦♦♦▯♦♦♦♦▯d♦♦y♦♦]7♦6♦♦(♦
7♦♦m#♦>u♦x♦Y♦♦♦;Y♦5♦▯♦♦
```

- After you converted the JSON to GZIP, it is necessary to encode the GZIP to Base64, below is an example of Base64 encoding.

```
H4sIAAAAAAAAAHXNuQqDQBAG4D7gOyxTW3jEI3YGU9hIAulCCnFHWND12A1GJO8e44E
oZqt/+b+Z6ZQDIQRqrF4oZEjBA9d2DbNqkCbvxLIdR3DOUyrio2XpxkkLo7vpgjrMEeDYXPIy
K1rEAGXMMgEeeYzl73VLHDxOOAx6tylX4FoK3hNwNN2wNePmzyd3dI5cDgtBhzX6bIaAxz
n+uZyyWsho7MHPWIKgkj0X5yxrZ3guWkq2V5fvFJ/KoU9fvG8h820BAAA=
```

- Once the recommendations above have been adhered to, and the headers have been correctly set and the message body is compressed in GZIP and encoded in Base64, then the message request is ready to be sent for server.

Receiving Compressed Responses

To receive compressed responses from the PAYE Modernisation web services a condition must be met:

- The ***Accept-Encoding*** header must be set to ***gzip***

Requests which omit the Accept-Encoding header will not be compressed.

APPENDIX A

This section shows Java code for the implementation of the GZIP request compression. Please bear in mind that the development of this solution is up to you and any issues with the code below is not supported by creators of this document.

JSON example

```
String payload = "{ \"requestId\":\"86823qwedcxc5677snnnfdsa4551290INT38\", \"newEmployeeDetails\": [ { \"employeeID\": { \"employeePpsn\": \"07012602QA\", \"employmentID\": \"1\" }, \"name\": { \"firstName\": \"Alice\", \"familyName\": \"Boyd_TEST\" } } ] }";
```

Compressing JSON to GZIP

```
public static byte[] compressJSON(String data) throws IOException {
            ByteArrayOutputStream bos = new
ByteArrayOutputStream(data.length());
            GZIPOutputStream gzip = new GZIPOutputStream(bos);
            gzip.write(data.getBytes());
            gzip.close();
            byte[] compressed = bos.toByteArray();
            bos.close();
            return compressed;

      }
```

Encoding GZIP bytes into Base64

```
import org.apache.commons.codec.binary.Base64;

byte[] bytesEncoded = Base64.encodeBase64(data);
```