Desarrollo web en entorno servidor

Versión 1.0

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Índice general

Contents:

Parte I

Overview

CAPÍTULO 1

Requirements

1. PHP 5.5.0
2. To use the PHP stream handler, `allow_url_fopen` must be enabled in your system's php.ini.
3. To use the cURL handler, you must have a recent version of cURL >= 7.19.4 compiled with OpenSSL and zlib.

Nota: Guzzle no longer requires cURL in order to send HTTP requests. Guzzle will use the PHP stream wrapper to send HTTP requests if cURL is not installed. Alternatively, you can provide your own HTTP handler used to send requests.

CAPÍTULO 2

Installation

The recommended way to install Guzzle is with Composer. Composer is a dependency management tool for PHP that allows you to declare the dependencies your project needs and installs them into your project.

```
# Install Composer
curl -sS https://getcomposer.org/installer | php
```

You can add Guzzle as a dependency using the composer.phar CLI:

```
php composer.phar require guzzlehttp/guzzle:~6.0
```

Alternatively, you can specify Guzzle as a dependency in your project's existing composer.json file:

```
{
   "require": {
      "guzzlehttp/guzzle": "~6.0"
   }
}
```

After installing, you need to require Composer's autoloader:

```
require 'vendor/autoload.php';
```

You can find out more on how to install Composer, configure autoloading, and other best-practices for defining dependencies at getcomposer.org.

2.1 Bleeding edge

During your development, you can keep up with the latest changes on the master branch by setting the version requirement for Guzzle to `~6.0@dev`.

```json
{
   "require": {
      "guzzlehttp/guzzle": "~6.0@dev"
   }
}
```

CAPÍTULO 3

License

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CAPÍTULO 4

Contributing

4.1 Guidelines

1. Guzzle utilizes PSR-1, PSR-2, PSR-4, and PSR-7.
2. Guzzle is meant to be lean and fast with very few dependencies. This means that not every feature request will be accepted.
3. Guzzle has a minimum PHP version requirement of PHP 5.5. Pull requests must not require a PHP version greater than PHP 5.5 unless the feature is only utilized conditionally.
4. All pull requests must include unit tests to ensure the change works as expected and to prevent regressions.

4.2 Running the tests

In order to contribute, you'll need to checkout the source from GitHub and install Guzzle's dependencies using Composer:

```
git clone https://github.com/guzzle/guzzle.git
cd guzzle && curl -s http://getcomposer.org/installer | php && ./composer.phar install --dev
```

Guzzle is unit tested with PHPUnit. Run the tests using the Makefile:

```
make test
```

Nota: You'll need to install node.js v0.5.0 or newer in order to perform integration tests on Guzzle's HTTP handlers.

CAPÍTULO 5

Reporting a security vulnerability

We want to ensure that Guzzle is a secure HTTP client library for everyone. If you've discovered a security vulnerability in Guzzle, we appreciate your help in disclosing it to us in a responsible manner.

Publicly disclosing a vulnerability can put the entire community at risk. If you've discovered a security concern, please email us at security@guzzlephp.org. We'll work with you to make sure that we understand the scope of the issue, and that we fully address your concern. We consider correspondence sent to security@guzzlephp.org our highest priority, and work to address any issues that arise as quickly as possible.

After a security vulnerability has been corrected, a security hotfix release will be deployed as soon as possible.

Parte II

Quickstart

This page provides a quick introduction to Guzzle and introductory examples. If you have not already installed, Guzzle, head over to the *Installation* page.

CAPÍTULO 6

Making a Request

You can send requests with Guzzle using a `GuzzleHttp\ClientInterface` object.

6.1 Creating a Client

```
use GuzzleHttp\Client;

$client = new Client([
    // Base URI is used with relative requests
    'base_uri' => 'http://httpbin.org',
    // You can set any number of default request options.
    'timeout'  => 2.0,
]);
```

Clients are immutable in Guzzle 6, which means that you cannot change the defaults used by a client after it's created.

The client constructor accepts an associative array of options:

`base_uri` (string|UriInterface) Base URI of the client that is merged into relative URIs. Can be a string or instance of UriInterface. When a relative URI is provided to a client, the client will combine the base URI with the relative URI using the rules described in RFC 3986, section 2.

```
// Create a client with a base URI
$client = new GuzzleHttp\Client(['base_uri' => 'https://foo.com/api/']);
// Send a request to https://foo.com/api/test
$response = $client->request('GET', 'test');
// Send a request to https://foo.com/root
$response = $client->request('GET', '/root');
```

Don't feel like reading RFC 3986? Here are some quick examples on how a `base_uri` is resolved with another URI.

base_uri	URI	Result
`http://foo.com`	`/bar`	`http://foo.com/bar`
`http://foo.com/foo`	`/bar`	`http://foo.com/bar`
`http://foo.com/foo`	`bar`	`http://foo.com/bar`
`http://foo.com/foo/`	`bar`	`http://foo.com/foo/bar`
`http://foo.com`	`http://baz.com`	`http://baz.com`
`http://foo.com/?bar`	`bar`	`http://foo.com/bar`

`handler` (callable) Function that transfers HTTP requests over the wire. The function is called with a `Psr7\Http\Message\RequestInterface` and array of transfer options, and must return a `GuzzleHttp\Promise\PromiseInterface` that is fulfilled with a `Psr7\Http\Message\ResponseInterface` on success. `handler` is a constructor only option that cannot be overridden in per/request options.

`...` (mixed) All other options passed to the constructor are used as default request options with every request created by the client.

6.2 Sending Requests

Magic methods on the client make it easy to send synchronous requests:

```
$response = $client->get('http://httpbin.org/get');
$response = $client->delete('http://httpbin.org/delete');
$response = $client->head('http://httpbin.org/get');
$response = $client->options('http://httpbin.org/get');
$response = $client->patch('http://httpbin.org/patch');
$response = $client->post('http://httpbin.org/post');
$response = $client->put('http://httpbin.org/put');
```

You can create a request and then send the request with the client when you're ready:

```
use GuzzleHttp\Psr7\Request;

$request = new Request('PUT', 'http://httpbin.org/put');
$response = $client->send($request, ['timeout' => 2]);
```

Client objects provide a great deal of flexibility in how request are transferred including default request options, default handler stack middleware that are used by each request, and a base URI that allows you to send requests with relative URIs.

You can find out more about client middleware in the handlers-and-middleware page of the documentation.

6.3 Async Requests

You can send asynchronous requests using the magic methods provided by a client:

```
$promise = $client->getAsync('http://httpbin.org/get');
$promise = $client->deleteAsync('http://httpbin.org/delete');
$promise = $client->headAsync('http://httpbin.org/get');
$promise = $client->optionsAsync('http://httpbin.org/get');
$promise = $client->patchAsync('http://httpbin.org/patch');
```

```
$promise = $client->postAsync('http://httpbin.org/post');
$promise = $client->putAsync('http://httpbin.org/put');
```

You can also use the *sendAsync()* and *requestAsync()* methods of a client:

```
use GuzzleHttp\Psr7\Request;

// Create a PSR-7 request object to send
$headers = ['X-Foo' => 'Bar'];
$body = 'Hello!';
$request = new Request('HEAD', 'http://httpbin.org/head', $headers, $body);

// Or, if you don't need to pass in a request instance:
$promise = $client->requestAsync('GET', 'http://httpbin.org/get');
```

The promise returned by these methods implements the Promises/A+ spec, provided by the Guzzle promises library. This means that you can chain `then()` calls off of the promise. These then calls are either fulfilled with a successful `Psr\Http\Message\ResponseInterface` or rejected with an exception.

```
use Psr\Http\Message\ResponseInterface;
use GuzzleHttp\Exception\RequestException;

$promise = $client->requestAsync('GET', 'http://httpbin.org/get');
$promise->then(
    function (ResponseInterface $res) {
        echo $res->getStatusCode() . "\n";
    },
    function (RequestException $e) {
        echo $e->getMessage() . "\n";
        echo $e->getRequest()->getMethod();
    }
);
```

6.4 Concurrent requests

You can send multiple requests concurrently using promises and asynchronous requests.

```
use GuzzleHttp\Client;
use GuzzleHttp\Promise;

$client = new Client(['base_uri' => 'http://httpbin.org/']);

// Initiate each request but do not block
$promises = [
    'image' => $client->getAsync('/image'),
    'png'   => $client->getAsync('/image/png'),
    'jpeg'  => $client->getAsync('/image/jpeg'),
    'webp'  => $client->getAsync('/image/webp')
];

// Wait on all of the requests to complete. Throws a ConnectException
// if any of the requests fail
$results = Promise\unwrap($promises);
```

```php
// Wait for the requests to complete, even if some of them fail
$results = Promise\settle($promises)->wait();

// You can access each result using the key provided to the unwrap
// function.
echo $results['image']->getHeader('Content-Length');
echo $results['png']->getHeader('Content-Length');
```

You can use the `GuzzleHttp\Pool` object when you have an indeterminate amount of requests you wish to send.

```php
use GuzzleHttp\Pool;
use GuzzleHttp\Client;
use GuzzleHttp\Psr7\Request;

$client = new Client();

$requests = function ($total) {
    $uri = 'http://127.0.0.1:8126/guzzle-server/perf';
    for ($i = 0; $i < $total; $i++) {
        yield new Request('GET', $uri);
    }
};

$pool = new Pool($client, $requests(100), [
    'concurrency' => 5,
    'fulfilled' => function ($response, $index) {
        // this is delivered each successful response
    },
    'rejected' => function ($reason, $index) {
        // this is delivered each failed request
    },
]);

// Initiate the transfers and create a promise
$promise = $pool->promise();

// Force the pool of requests to complete.
$promise->wait();
```

Or using a closure that will return a promise once the pool calls the closure.

```php
$client = new Client();

$requests = function ($total) use ($client) {
    $uri = 'http://127.0.0.1:8126/guzzle-server/perf';
    for ($i = 0; $i < $total; $i++) {
        yield function() use ($client, $uri) {
            return $client->getAsync($uri);
        };
    }
};

$pool = new Pool($client, $requests(100));
```

CAPÍTULO 7

Using Responses

In the previous examples, we retrieved a `$response` variable or we were delivered a response from a promise. The response object implements a PSR-7 response, `Psr\Http\Message\ResponseInterface`, and contains lots of helpful information.

You can get the status code and reason phrase of the response:

```
$code = $response->getStatusCode(); // 200
$reason = $response->getReasonPhrase(); // OK
```

You can retrieve headers from the response:

```
// Check if a header exists.
if ($response->hasHeader('Content-Length')) {
    echo "It exists";
}

// Get a header from the response.
echo $response->getHeader('Content-Length');

// Get all of the response headers.
foreach ($response->getHeaders() as $name => $values) {
    echo $name . ': ' . implode(', ', $values) . "\r\n";
}
```

The body of a response can be retrieved using the `getBody` method. The body can be used as a string, cast to a string, or used as a stream like object.

```
$body = $response->getBody();
// Implicitly cast the body to a string and echo it
echo $body;
// Explicitly cast the body to a string
$stringBody = (string) $body;
// Read 10 bytes from the body
$tenBytes = $body->read(10);
// Read the remaining contents of the body as a string
$remainingBytes = $body->getContents();
```

CAPÍTULO 8

Query String Parameters

You can provide query string parameters with a request in several ways.

You can set query string parameters in the request's URI:

```
$response = $client->request('GET', 'http://httpbin.org?foo=bar');
```

You can specify the query string parameters using the `query` request option as an array.

```
$client->request('GET', 'http://httpbin.org', [
    'query' => ['foo' => 'bar']
]);
```

Providing the option as an array will use PHP's `http_build_query` function to format the query string.

And finally, you can provide the `query` request option as a string.

```
$client->request('GET', 'http://httpbin.org', ['query' => 'foo=bar']);
```

CAPÍTULO 9

Uploading Data

Guzzle provides several methods for uploading data.

You can send requests that contain a stream of data by passing a string, resource returned from `fopen`, or an instance of a `Psr\Http\Message\StreamInterface` to the `body` request option.

```
// Provide the body as a string.
$r = $client->request('POST', 'http://httpbin.org/post', [
    'body' => 'raw data'
]);

// Provide an fopen resource.
$body = fopen('/path/to/file', 'r');
$r = $client->request('POST', 'http://httpbin.org/post', ['body' => $body]);

// Use the stream_for() function to create a PSR-7 stream.
$body = \GuzzleHttp\Psr7\stream_for('hello!');
$r = $client->request('POST', 'http://httpbin.org/post', ['body' => $body]);
```

An easy way to upload JSON data and set the appropriate header is using the `json` request option:

```
$r = $client->request('PUT', 'http://httpbin.org/put', [
    'json' => ['foo' => 'bar']
]);
```

9.1 POST/Form Requests

In addition to specifying the raw data of a request using the `body` request option, Guzzle provides helpful abstractions over sending POST data.

9.1.1 Sending form fields

Sending `application/x-www-form-urlencoded` POST requests requires that you specify the POST fields as an array in the `form_params` request options.

```
$response = $client->request('POST', 'http://httpbin.org/post', [
    'form_params' => [
        'field_name' => 'abc',
        'other_field' => '123',
        'nested_field' => [
            'nested' => 'hello'
        ]
    ]
]);
```

9.1.2 Sending form files

You can send files along with a form (`multipart/form-data` POST requests), using the `multipart` request option. `multipart` accepts an array of associative arrays, where each associative array contains the following keys:

- name: (required, string) key mapping to the form field name.
- contents: (required, mixed) Provide a string to send the contents of the file as a string, provide an fopen resource to stream the contents from a PHP stream, or provide a `Psr\Http\Message\StreamInterface` to stream the contents from a PSR-7 stream.

```
$response = $client->request('POST', 'http://httpbin.org/post', [
    'multipart' => [
        [
            'name'     => 'field_name',
            'contents' => 'abc'
        ],
        [
            'name'     => 'file_name',
            'contents' => fopen('/path/to/file', 'r')
        ],
        [
            'name'     => 'other_file',
            'contents' => 'hello',
            'filename' => 'filename.txt',
            'headers'  => [
                'X-Foo' => 'this is an extra header to include'
            ]
        ]
    ]
]);
```

CAPÍTULO 10

Cookies

Guzzle can maintain a cookie session for you if instructed using the `cookies` request option. When sending a request, the `cookies` option must be set to an instance of `GuzzleHttp\Cookie\CookieJarInterface`.

```
// Use a specific cookie jar
$jar = new \GuzzleHttp\Cookie\CookieJar;
$r = $client->request('GET', 'http://httpbin.org/cookies', [
    'cookies' => $jar
]);
```

You can set `cookies` to `true` in a client constructor if you would like to use a shared cookie jar for all requests.

```
// Use a shared client cookie jar
$client = new \GuzzleHttp\Client(['cookies' => true]);
$r = $client->request('GET', 'http://httpbin.org/cookies');
```

CAPÍTULO 11

Redirects

Guzzle will automatically follow redirects unless you tell it not to. You can customize the redirect behavior using the `allow_redirects` request option.

- Set to `true` to enable normal redirects with a maximum number of 5 redirects. This is the default setting.
- Set to `false` to disable redirects.
- Pass an associative array containing the 'max' key to specify the maximum number of redirects and optionally provide a 'strict' key value to specify whether or not to use strict RFC compliant redirects (meaning redirect POST requests with POST requests vs. doing what most browsers do which is redirect POST requests with GET requests).

```
$response = $client->request('GET', 'http://github.com');
echo $response->getStatusCode();
// 200
```

The following example shows that redirects can be disabled.

```
$response = $client->request('GET', 'http://github.com', [
    'allow_redirects' => false
]);
echo $response->getStatusCode();
// 301
```

CAPÍTULO 12

Exceptions

Guzzle throws exceptions for errors that occur during a transfer.

- In the event of a networking error (connection timeout, DNS errors, etc.), a GuzzleHttp\Exception\RequestException is thrown. This exception extends from GuzzleHttp\Exception\TransferException. Catching this exception will catch any exception that can be thrown while transferring requests.

  ```
  use GuzzleHttp\Psr7;
  use GuzzleHttp\Exception\RequestException;

  try {
      $client->request('GET', 'https://github.com/_abc_123_404');
  } catch (RequestException $e) {
      echo Psr7\str($e->getRequest());
      if ($e->hasResponse()) {
          echo Psr7\str($e->getResponse());
      }
  }
  ```

- A GuzzleHttp\Exception\ConnectException exception is thrown in the event of a networking error. This exception extends from GuzzleHttp\Exception\RequestException.
- A GuzzleHttp\Exception\ClientException is thrown for 400 level errors if the http_errors request option is set to true. This exception extends from GuzzleHttp\Exception\BadResponseException and GuzzleHttp\Exception\BadResponseException extends from GuzzleHttp\Exception\RequestException.

  ```
  use GuzzleHttp\Exception\ClientException;

  try {
      $client->request('GET', 'https://github.com/_abc_123_404');
  } catch (ClientException $e) {
      echo Psr7\str($e->getRequest());
      echo Psr7\str($e->getResponse());
  }
  ```

- A `GuzzleHttp\Exception\ServerException` is thrown for 500 level errors if the `http_errors` request option is set to true. This exception extends from `GuzzleHttp\Exception\BadResponseException`.
- A `GuzzleHttp\Exception\TooManyRedirectsException` is thrown when too many redirects are followed. This exception extends from `GuzzleHttp\Exception\RequestException`.

All of the above exceptions extend from `GuzzleHttp\Exception\TransferException`.

CAPÍTULO 13

Environment Variables

Guzzle exposes a few environment variables that can be used to customize the behavior of the library.

GUZZLE_CURL_SELECT_TIMEOUT Controls the duration in seconds that a curl_multi_* handler will use when selecting on curl handles using `curl_multi_select()`. Some systems have issues with PHP's implementation of `curl_multi_select()` where calling this function always results in waiting for the maximum duration of the timeout.

HTTP_PROXY Defines the proxy to use when sending requests using the "http" protocol.

Note: because the HTTP_PROXY variable may contain arbitrary user input on some (CGI) environments, the variable is only used on the CLI SAPI. See https://httpoxy.org for more information.

HTTPS_PROXY Defines the proxy to use when sending requests using the "https" protocol.

13.1 Relevant ini Settings

Guzzle can utilize PHP ini settings when configuring clients.

openssl.cafile Specifies the path on disk to a CA file in PEM format to use when sending requests over "https". See: https://wiki.php.net/rfc/tls-peer-verification#phpini_defaults

Parte III

Indices and tables

- genindex
- modindex
- search