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# 5) Services

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# Services

- Last week
- Introduction
- GET
- POST parameters
- Conclusion

Last week

# Last week

- ▶ **SQL: language to work with databases**

Select \* from table1, table2 where table1.key1 = table2.key2 ↵  
→ order by field1

- ▶ **MySQL Node for Node RED**

- ▶ Must be configured to connect the DB
- ▶ Receives the query in `msg.topic`
- ▶ Generates a JSON object on the output `msg.payload`

# Introduction

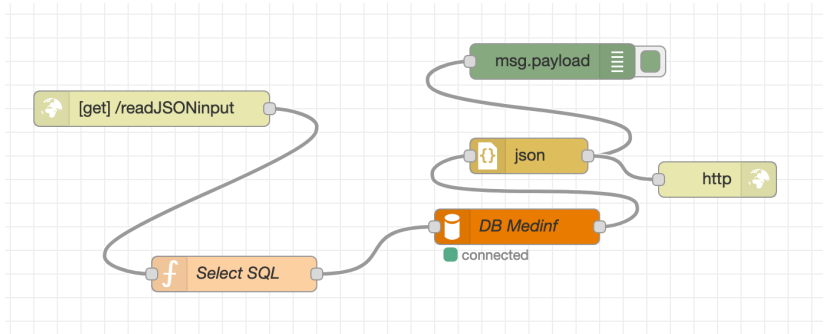
# Motivation

- ▶ **Computer communicate using JSON strings**
  - ▶ Client / Server communication (Web and Apps)
  - ▶ Server / Server communication
- ▶ **Get information from the server**
  - ▶ HTTP GET method
  - ▶ Read information from the server
  - ▶ Parameters are given inside the Query String (the URL)
- ▶ **Send information to the server**
  - ▶ HTTP POST method
  - ▶ Send information to the server
  - ▶ Information is larger and must be written inside the body
- ▶

GET

# The GET requests

- ▶ We reuse the same example as last week:
- ▶ Input : GET for the URL: readJSONGET
- ▶ Output: The JSON String containing patient / patients data
- ▶ Flow:





# The GET requests

- ▶ We have the following code inside the function node:

```
if(typeof(msg.req.query.patient)!== "undefined"){
  var pID = msg.req.query.patient;
  node.log("UserID="+pID);
  msg.topic="select_*_from_patient,_vital_sign_where_patient.\
  →patientID=_vital_sign.patientID";
  msg.topic+="_and_patient.patientID="+pID;
}
else{
  msg.topic="select_*_from_patient";
}
return msg;
```

# GET parameters

- ▶ **If one has no parameters**
  - ▶ We have the list of all the patients
- ▶ **If one has one parameter** `patient=1`
  - ▶ We display the results for one single patient (patient number 1 in this case).

# Send GET requests

- ▶ **From within a Browser**

- ▶ Type the URL :

`http://localhost:1880/readJSONGET`

- ▶ **You can write parameters in the URL**

- ▶ It starts with ?
- ▶ Contains pairs: attribute=value
- ▶ Pairs are separated using &
- ▶ https:

`//www.mysite.com/prog?val1=1&val2=45&user=bie1`

- ▶ `http://localhost:1880/readJSONGET?patient=1`

# Connect to a server using GET

- ▶ **One can use CURL to contact HTTP(S) servers**
  - ▶ A program that downloads the content of a page
  - ▶ Is used to connect servers
  - ▶ Can be used for tests

- ▶ **Syntax**

```
$ curl http://localhost:1880/readJSONGET
```

```
[{"patientID":1,"MRN":"24598","name":"Laurie", "↘  
→first_name":"Hugh","gender":1, ...
```

- ▶ **With a parameter**

```
$ curl http://localhost:1880/readJSONGET?patient=1
```

# POST parameters

# POST Parameters

- ▶ We change the method of the HTTP input node
  - ▶ From GET to POST

**Edit http in node**

Delete Cancel Done

**Properties**

Method POST

Accept file uploads?

URL /postTest

Name Name

# Send a POST request

- ▶ **Generated by HTML Formulars**

- ▶ For web servers
- ▶ Browser generates the content

- ▶ **But not in our case**

- ▶ We want Program to Program interface (API)
- ▶ We want to send a JSON object

- ▶ **Content:**

```
{  
  "name" : "bie1"  
}
```

# Send the POST request

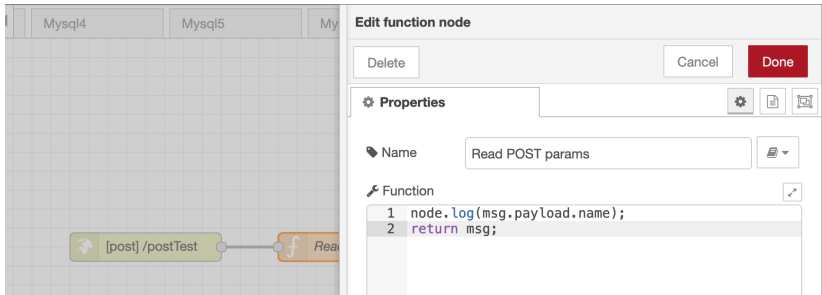
- ▶ We use CURL

```
$ curl -X POST -d '{"name":"BIE1"}' -H "Content-type: application/json" http://localhost:1880/postTest
```

- ▶ We use JavaScript to read the input

```
node.log(msg.payload.name);  
return msg;
```

- ▶ JSON is parsed into msg.payload



The screenshot shows the Node-RED web interface. On the left, a flow diagram includes a green 'postTest' node connected to an orange 'Read POST params' function node. The 'Edit function node' dialog is open on the right, showing the following configuration:

- Name:** Read POST params
- Function:**

```
1 node.log(msg.payload.name);  
2 return msg;
```

The dialog also features a 'Delete' button, 'Cancel' and 'Done' buttons, and a 'Properties' section with icons for settings, save, and refresh.



# POST Request

- ▶ We send a more complex JSON Query

```
{
  "patient":2,
  "temperature":"37.5",
  "notes":"Everything_in_order"
}
```

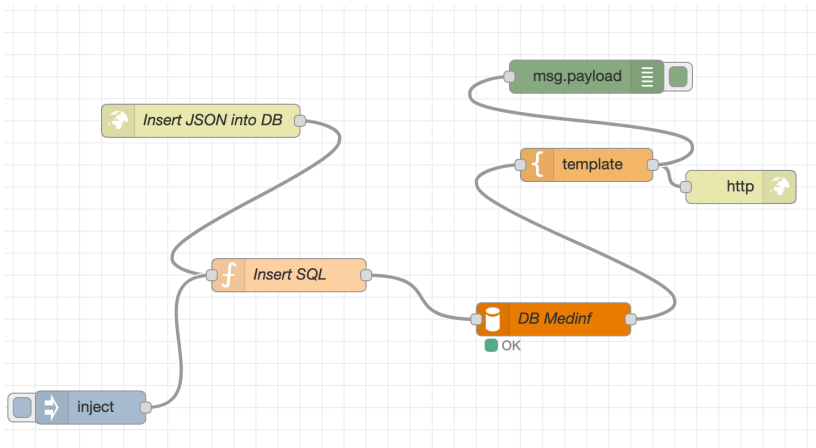
- ▶ We can read the input in JavaScript (Function node)

```
node.log(msg.payload.patient+" "+msg.payload.
→temperature);
```

- ▶ CURL command

```
$ curl -X POST -d '{"patient":2,"temperature":"37.5",
→"notes":"Everything_in_order"}' -H "Content-type:
→application/json" http://localhost:1880/insertData
```

# Example



# SQL Insert Query

- ▶ **We want to insert a new data into the table** `vital_sign`
  - ▶ `vital_signID` an autoincrement primary key
  - ▶ `patientID` foreign key to the patient table
  - ▶ `signID` foreign key to the sign table
  - ▶ `value` varchar
  - ▶ `time` timestamp (default is now)
  - ▶ `note` string
- ▶ **SQL looks like**

```
insert into vital_sign (patientID, signID, value, note) VALUES  
(2,1,'37.5','Everything in order');
```

# Define new SQL

## ► Function node

```
node.log(msg.payload.patient+"_" +msg.payload.↵  
→temperature);  
sql = "insert_↵into_↵vital_↵sign_↵(patientID,signID,value,note)_↵↵  
→VALUES_↵(";  
sql += msg.payload.patient+"_1," +msg.payload.↵  
→temperature+"_'"+msg.payload.notes+"')_↵";  
//We output the Generated query  
node.log(sql);  
msg.topic = sql;  
return msg;
```

# Conclusion

# GET and POST Requests

- ▶ **GET to read information**
  - ▶ Parameter is in the query string
  - ▶ Can be read in `msg.req.query.XXXXXX`
- ▶ **POST to send information to the server**
  - ▶ Can contain much larger data
  - ▶ We used JSON
  - ▶ needs CURL to be tested
  - ▶ Can be read at `msg.payload`
- ▶ **JSON is used to communicate with the other applications**
  - ▶ See the App part.