

# XML-RPC

The poor man's SOAP

# Copyright

© 2001, 2009 Adam Tauno Williams (awilliam@whitemice.org)

Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.1 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. You may obtain a copy of the GNU Free Documentation License from the Free Software Foundation by visiting their Web site or by writing to: Free Software Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307, USA.

If you find this presentation useful please consider supporting us via our Amazon Wish List: <<http://www.amazon.com/gp/registry/2ESESBPDXUMDP>>

# XML-RPC

- ◆ Codified in April 1998
- ◆ An RPC method for providing web services
- ◆ As **simple** and **standard** as possible
  - ◆ Uses **HTTP** as the transport method
  - ◆ An XML-RPC call is an **HTTP-POST** request
  - ◆ Data is encoded in XML
    - ◆ The content of the call must be content-type 'text/xml'
    - ◆ The HTTP response will be content-type text/xml
      - ◆ The response will contain a single `<methodresponse>`

# XML-RPC vs. SOAP

## XML-RPC

### Pros

Simple  
Light (few resources consumed)

### Cons

Myriad Implementations  
Limited error handling  
Limited Data-types  
No introspection  
Positional Parameters

## SOAP

### Pros

Fast  
Consistent  
Introspection  
Named Parameters  
Complex Data-types  
Rich Toolchain

### Cons

Dependencies  
Complex

# XML-RPC Data Types

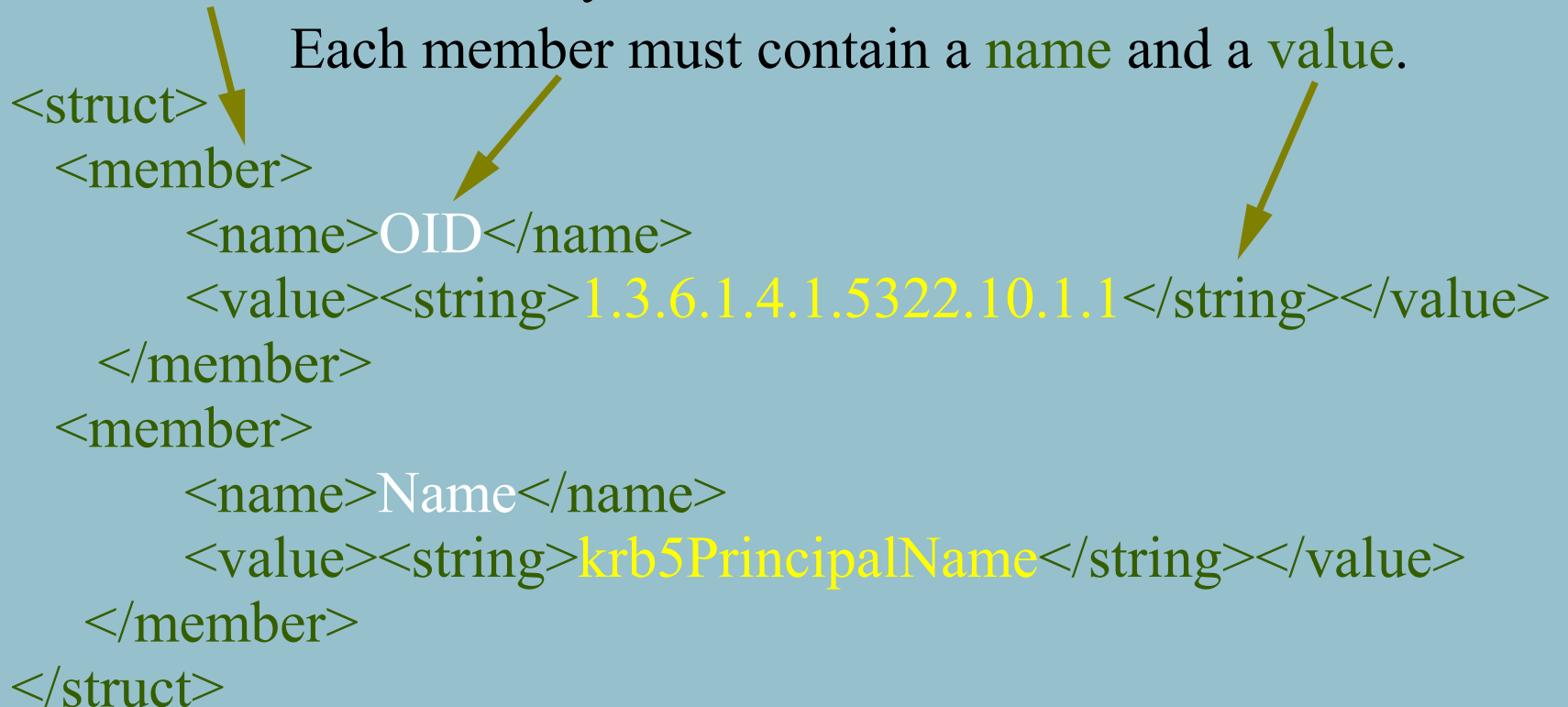
Integer	<i4> or <int>
Boolean	<boolean>
ASCII String	<string>
Float	<double>
Date & Time	<dateTime.iso8601>
Encoded Binary	<base64>

- Leading zeros on integer responses are dropped
- The sign on numeric values must precede the value (-100 vs. 100-)
- No representation for positive or negative infinity
- No representation for “not a number”
- No representation for NULL
- Whitespace is not allowed in numeric values
- String character “<” is escaped as “&lt;”, “>” as “&gt;”
- String character “&” is escaped as “&amp;”

# An XML-RPC Structure

Structures contain an arbitrary number of **members**

Each member must contain a **name** and a **value**.



```
<struct>  
  <member>  
    <name>OID</name>  
    <value><string>1.3.6.1.4.1.5322.10.1.1</string></value>  
  </member>  
  <member>  
    <name>Name</name>  
    <value><string>krb5PrincipalName</string></value>  
  </member>  
</struct>
```

The diagram illustrates the XML-RPC structure with three arrows pointing from the text above to specific parts of the code: one arrow points from 'Structures contain...' to the opening <struct> tag, another from 'Each member must contain a name...' to the <name>OID</name> tag, and a third from 'Each member must contain a name and a value...' to the <value><string>1.3.6.1.4.1.5322.10.1.1</string></value> tag.

- Order of keys may not be maintained.
- Keys must be strings.
- Structures can be nested.

# An XML-RPC Array

```
<array>
  <data>
    <value><string>1.3.6.1.4.1.5322.10.1.1</string></value>
    <value><string>krb5PrincipalName</string></value>
    <value><int>-31</int></value>
  </data>
</array>
```

- An array may not maintain the order of the values.
- An array may contain mixed data types.
- Arrays can be nested.

# An XML-RPC Call

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
  <methodCall>
    <methodName>get.Temperature</methodName>
    <params>
      <param>
        <value><string>Detroit</string></value>
        <value><string>Michigan</string></value>
      </param>
    </params>
  </methodCall>
```

Function name

Parameters



# XML-RPC Return Values


- ◆ If the XML-RPC succeeds
  - ◆ `<methodresponse>` will contain a single `<params>`
  - ◆ The `<params>` will contain a single `<param>`
  - ◆ The `<param>` will contain a single `<value>`

```
<methodresponse>  
  <params>  
    <param>  
      <value>  
        <int>100031</int>  
      </value>  
    </param>  
  </params>  
</methodresponse>
```

# XML-RPC Error Example

```
<methodresponse>  
  <fault>  
    <value>  
      <struct>  
        <member>  
          <name>faultCode</name>  
          <value><int>100</int></value>  
        </member>  
        <member>  
          <name>faultString</name>  
          <value><string>No Route to Host</string></value>  
        </member>  
      </struct>  
    </value>  
  </fault>  
</methodresponse>
```

Error result is a XML structure.



# XML-RPC Error Response

- ◆ If the XML-RPC call fails...
  - ◆ `<methodresponse>` will contain a single `<fault>`
    - ◆ The `<fault>` will contain a single `<value>`
      - ◆ The `<value>` will contain a single two member `<struct>`
        - ◆ The first member of the struct is the `faultCode`
          - ◆ Type integer
        - ◆ The second member of the struct is the `faultstring`
          - ◆ Type string
    - ◆ There is no standard for fault codes, although some services use an equivalent HTTP, to the extent one exists, error code as a `faultCode`.

# xmlrpclib

## simple client

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import xmlrpclib
server = xmlrpclib.Server('http://adam:*****@localhost/zidestore/so/adam/')
criterial = { }
criterial['conjunction'] = 'OR'
criterial['key'] = 'email2'
criterial['value'] = '%handling%'
criterial['expression'] = 'ILIKE'
query = [ criterial, ]
flags = { 'limit' : 150,
          'revolve': 'NO' }
try:
    result = server.zogi.searchForObjects('Enterprise', query, 0, flags)
    for enterprise in result:
        ...
except xmlrpclib.Fault, err:
    print "Fault code: %d" % err.faultCode
    print "Fault string: %s" % err.faultString
except xmlrpclib.ProtocolError, err:
    print "Error code: %d" % err.errcode
    print "Error message: %s" % err.errmsg
```

# xmlrpclib

## client with transport

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import xmlrpclib, pprint
import orgWhitemiceXmlRpc
transport = orgWhitemiceXmlRpc.Transport()
transport.credentials = ("adam", "*****")
#transport.set_proxy("squid.mormail.com:3128")
server = xmlrpclib.ServerProxy("http://opengroupware/zidestore/so/adam/",
                               transport=transport)

criterial = { }
criterial['conjunction'] = 'OR'
criterial['key'] = 'email2'
criterial['value'] = '%handling%'
criterial['expression'] = 'ILIKE'
query = [ criterial, ]
flags = { 'limit' : 150,
          'revolve': 'NO' }

try:
    result = server.zogi.searchForObjects('Enterprise', query, 0, flags)
    for enterprise in result:
        ...
except xmlrpclib.Fault, err:
    print "Fault code: %d" % err.faultCode
...

```

# xmlrpclib

## server

```
#!/usr/bin/python
from SimpleXMLRPCServer import SimpleXMLRPCServer
from SimpleXMLRPCServer import SimpleXMLRPCRequestHandler

class RequestHandler(SimpleXMLRPCRequestHandler):
    rpc_paths = ('/RPC2',)
server = SimpleXMLRPCServer(("localhost", 8000),
                             requestHandler=RequestHandler)

class RPCFunctions:
    def div(self, x, y):
        return x // y
server.register_instance(RPCFunctions())
server.serve_forever()
```

```
#!/usr/bin/python
import xmlrpclib

s = xmlrpclib.ServerProxy('http://localhost:8000')
print s.div(5,2) # Returns 5//2 = 2
```

# xmlrpclib

## DateTime & Binary Data

### Dates:

```
#Get a datetime object
today = datetime.datetime.today()
# Make an XML-RPC datetime
xmlrpctoday = xmlrpclib.DateTime(today)
# Make a datetime from an XML-RPC datetime
print datetime.datetime.strptime(xmlrpctoday.value,
                                  "%Y%m%dT%H:%M:%S")
```

### Binary Server:

```
def python_logo():
    with open("python_logo.jpg") as handle:
        return xmlrpclib.Binary(handle.read())
```

### Binary Client:

```
with open("fetched_python_logo.jpg", "w") as handle:
    handle.write(proxy.python_logo().data)
```

# XML-RPC Services

- zOGI : OpenGroupware XML-RPC ZideStore provider
  - <http://code.google.com/p/zogi/>
- Address Meister
  - [http://www.addressmeister.com/webservice\\_integration.htm](http://www.addressmeister.com/webservice_integration.htm)
- xmlBlaster
  - <http://www.xmlblaster.org/>
- xml-rpc.net – XML-RPC assembly for Mono/.NET
  - <http://www.xml-rpc.net/>