

# Working with Webhooks

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# What is a Webhook?

An HTTP POST request.



# Why Webhooks?

Event-driven HTTP = Webhooks



# Webhooks in the Wild

# Slack Integrations



**github** APP 5:37 PM

[nexmo-python-quickstart] New branch "account-examples" was pushed by lornajane

[nexmo-community/nexmo-python-quickstart] Pull request submitted by lornajane

## #46 Add get-balance and configure-account building blocks

We've added a couple of building blocks for account, so I thought I'd add python examples to get us started.

# GitHub Builds



**All checks have failed**

1 failing check



**continuous-integration/travis-ci/pr** — The Travis CI build failed



**This branch has no conflicts with the base branch**

Only those with [write access](#) to this repository can merge pull requests.

# Webhook Use Cases

- Notify of events
- Deliver data when available
- Broadcast to multiple receivers as-it-happens



# How APIs Work



# How APIs Work



# How APIs Work



# How APIs Work



# How Webhooks Work

# How Webhooks Work

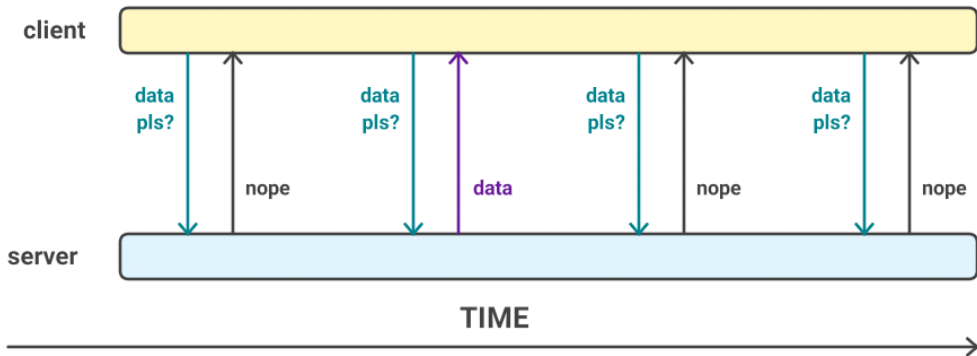


# How Webhooks Work



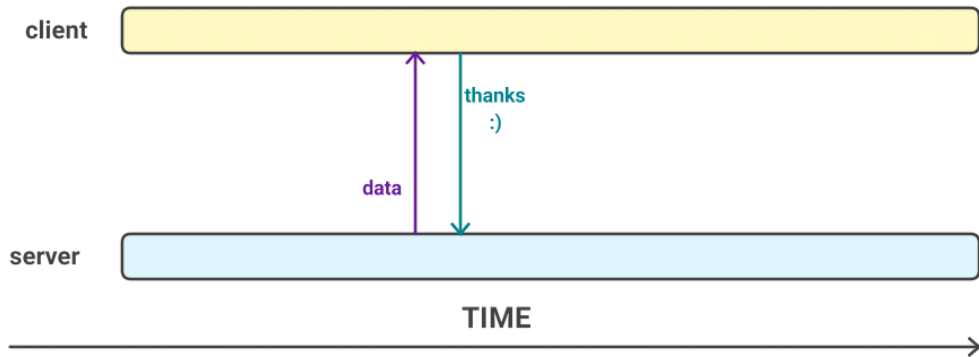
# What About Time?

# APIs Over Time





# Webhooks Over Time





# Where To Webhook To?

# Webhooks Need Pre-arrangement

With APIs, the client calls the server.

With Webhooks, the client has to register with the server, to get data later.



# Designing Webhooks: Example

A GitHub "push" event contains nested data.

```
"ref": "refs/tags/simple-tag",  
"before": "a10867b14bb761a232cd80139fbd4c0d33264240",  
"after": "0000000000000000000000000000000000000000",  
"compare": "https://github.com/Codertocat/Hello-World/compare/a10867b14bb761a232cd80139fbd4c0d33264240...0000000000000000000000000000000000000000",  
"commits": [ ],  
"repository": {  
  "owner": { },  
  "html_url": "https://github.com/Codertocat/Hello-World"  
},  
"sender": { }
```

# Designing Webhooks

Think about how your users will use the API.

- What's their context/technology/device?
- What are they doing when they call the endpoint?
- What are they likely to do next?



# Receiving Webhooks

Warning: minor tangent ahead



# Ngrok for Testing Webhooks

<https://ngrok.com/> - secure tunnel to your dev platform

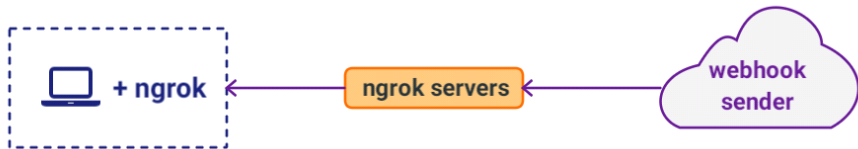
Use this tool to:

- webhook into code running locally
- inspect the request and response of the webhook
- replay requests and see the responses



# Ngrok for Testing Webhooks

Start the tunnel on your laptop: receive a public URL



# Example: Nexmo SMS

When you register a phone number and receive an SMS, your application receives a webhook.



**I'm running open endpoints on the internet  
and accepting data, now what?**

# Webhook Security

When working with webhooks:

- be aware of attack vectors
- always use SSL
- consider shared secrets and hashing
- all good HTTP security practices apply

# Nexmo SMS Security

Nexmo can sign messages using a shared secret.

The PHP library <https://github.com/nexmo/nexmo-php> can do this for you.

```
$signature = new \Nexmo\Client\Signature($_GET,  
    SIGNATURE_SECRET, 'sha256');  
  
$isValid = $signature->check($_GET['sig']);
```



# Receiving Webhooks: Best Practice

It's just an HTTP request! Advice:

- DO: accept, store and acknowledge quickly
- DON'T: process before acknowledging



# Using Queues in PHP Applications

Queues protect you against bursty traffic.

Queues separate work from webserver.

- This example uses <https://beanstalkd.github.io/> and Laravel
- Other good alternatives: Redis or Laravel Horizon, Amazon SQS, RabbitMQ





# SlimPHP and Beanstalkd

```
1 $container = $app->getContainer();
2
3 $container['queue'] = function ($container) {
4     return new \Pheanstalk\Pheanstalk(
5         getenv('QUEUE_HOST'),
6         getenv('QUEUE_PORT')
7     );
8 };
```

Pro-tip: Try vlucas\phpdotenv for dev platform environment vars.



# SlimPHP and Beanstalkd

```
13 $app->get('/webhooks/inbound-sms', function ($request, $response, $arg) {
14     $params = $request->getQueryParams();
15
16     $data = ["event" => "message",
17             "text" => $params['text'],
18             "receivedAt" => date("U"),
19             "payload" => $params];
20     error_log("New message: " . $params['text']);
21     $this->queue->useTube('sms')
22         ->put(json_encode($data));
23 });
```



# Laravel and Beanstalkd

```
1 use App\Jobs\InboundSms;
2 Route::get('inbound-sms', function(Request $request) {
3     // get incoming parameters (includes GET and POST)
4     $params = $request->input();
5     $data = ["event" => "message", "text" => $params['text'],
6         "receivedAt" => date("U"), "payload" => $params];
7     error_log("New message: " . $params['text']);
8
9     InboundSms::dispatch($data);
10    return "OK";
11 });
```



**So The Data is In a Queue. Now What?**

# Let's talk about Workers

Workers are long-running scripts that process a series of jobs.

Workers need to be independent:

- if things go wrong, exit
- separate tool to monitor/restart as needed
- beware long-running process hazards
- everything processed "at least once" (but maybe more than once, and in any order...)



# Processing SMSes with PHP

```
13 while($job = $queue->reserve()) {  
14     $received = json_decode($job->getData(), true);  
15     error_log($received['text']);  
16  
17     // delegate to the class that will do the work  
18     $worker->process($received);  
19  
20     $queue->delete($job);  
21 }
```

# Processing SMSes with PHP

```
9 class Worker {
10     public function process($data) {
11         $signature = new \Nexmo\Client\Signature( $data['payload'],
12             getenv('NEXMO_API_SIGNATURE_SECRET'),
13             'sha256');
14         if ($signature->check($data['payload']['sig'])) {
15             $this->write_to_file($this->outfile, $data['text']);
16             return true;
17         }
18         return false;
19     }
```



# Processing SMSes with Laravel

```
1 Route::get('inbound-sms', function(Request $request)
2 {
3     $params = $request->input();
4     $data = ["event" => "message", "text" => $params['text'],
5         "receivedAt" => date("U"), "payload" => $params];
6     error_log("New message: " . $params['text']);
7
8     InboundSms::dispatch($data);
9     return "OK";
10 });
```





# Publishing Webhooks

Sending webhooks is an implementation of Publish/Subscribe pattern.

- Put desired webhooks into a queue, and send at a steady rate.
- Everything we discussed about queues and workers applies.
- DO NOT send from live webserver.

# Webhooks

... are awesome :)

# Webhooks in Your Applications

- Use them WHEN you want to notify other systems
- Examples of HOW to use webhooks hopefully gave you some ideas
- Webhooks are HTTP: we already understand this

# Thanks!

- Feedback please! <https://joind.in/>
- PHP Web Services from O'Reilly
- Nexmo: <https://nexmo.com>
- Me: <https://lornajane.net>
- Ngrok: <https://ngrok.com/>
- Code: <https://github.com/lornajane/incoming-sms-beanstalkd-php>



# Bonus slides

# Serverless Webhook Endpoints

Serverless technology:

- Functions as a Service
- Scalable: ideal for bursty workloads
- Pay-as-you-go, and with free tiers
- PHP supported on some platforms (they all support NodeJS)

Code: <https://github.com/lornajane/fortunes-by-sms>

# Serverless PHP SMS Reply Code Example

```
4 function main(array $params) : array {
5     $cookie = getCookies()[random_int(0, 430)];
6     parse_str($params['__ow_query'], $query);
7
8     $url = "https://rest.nexmo.com/sms/json";
9     $options = ["http" => [ "method" => "POST", "content" => json_encode($query)]];
10    $context = stream_context_create($options);
11    $response = file_get_contents($url, false, $context);
12    return ["body" => $cookie];
13 }
```



# Serverless PHP SMS Reply Deployment

Zip the code (and dependencies if needed), then deploy

```
rm -f sms-fortune.zip  
zip -rq sms-fortune.zip index.php  
  
ibmcloud fn action update sms-fortune/incoming-php \  
--kind php:7.2 --web raw sms-fortune.zip
```

Link your Nexmo number to the URL of this action, share and enjoy.

Here's one I made earlier: 201-579-9898