

Integration of Home-Grown Apps and SharePoint for Digitizing Business Processes

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Approach

- Create forms, filter and combine data from multiple sources in PHP – MUCH easier than in SharePoint
- Use SharePoint for document and metadata storage
- Use SharePoint API to query Libraries and Lists and get data to PHP apps and WordPress
- Use Microsoft Flow to move files and data from PHP apps to SharePoint
- Can use Flow and file templates to take PHP form data and generate documents within SharePoint – but this is still a work in progress

Use Cases for SharePoint Integration

- WordPress Shortcode that dynamically populates a web page with links to documents in SharePoint
- Ingest Gravity Forms API, store in SharePoint List for additional workflow
- Upload Documents for Sabbatical Requests
- Data Report Mashups with Multiple SharePoint Lists and External Data Sources

SharePoint API Log In

- Need username, password, and hostname for a SharePoint account – store this info in an include file OUTSIDE of the web root
- Get code from Hulette (2012) and place in a file called tokensAndCookies.php. This is used to:
 - Get a Security Token
 - Get Auth Cookies (rtFa, FedAuth)
- Use cURL to get a Form Digest Value

```
<?php
include('/path/to/your/SharePoint/credentials.inc');
include("tokensAndCookies.php");

$token = getSecurityToken($username, $password, $host);
$authCookies = getAuthCookies($token, $host);

$cookie1 = explode(":", $authCookies[0]);
$rtFa = $cookie1[0];

$cookie2 = explode(":", $authCookies[1]);
$fedAuth = $cookie2[1];

$url = "https://host name/sites/site name/_api/contextinfo";

$sch = curl_init();
curl_setopt($sch, CURLOPT_URL, $url);
curl_setopt($sch, CURLOPT_POST, 1);
curl_setopt($sch, CURLOPT_POSTFIELDS, $data_string);
curl_setopt($sch, CURLOPT_HTTPHEADER, array("Cookie: $rtFa; $fedAuth"));
curl_setopt($sch, CURLOPT_RETURNTRANSFER, true);
curl_setopt($sch, CURLOPT_HEADER, false);
$result = curl_exec($sch);

if($result === false) throw new Exception('Curl error: ' . curl_error($sch));
curl_close($sch);

$xml = simplexml_load_string($result);

$xml->registerXPathNamespace('d', 'http://schemas.microsoft.com/ado/2007/08/dataservices');
$odelist = $xml->xPath("//d:FormDigestValue");

foreach ($odelist as $n){
    $formDigestValue = $n;
}
```

SharePoint API Queries

- Although the SharePoint REST API can support CRUD, our instance is Read Only.
- The Auth Cookies and Form Digest Value from the API Log In are needed to perform API queries
- Primary REST endpoint we use is retrieve items within a list (or library). (Microsoft, 2018).
- OData query operators used to filter data (Microsoft, 2017).
- Register XPath Namespaces to facilitate data parsing

```
<?php
$url1 = "https://host name/sites/site name/_api/Web/Lists/getByTitle('list name')/Items";
$queryFilter = "?\${filter}=(field1 eq 'value1' and field2 eq 'value2')";
$url1 = $url1 . $queryFilter;

$url1 = str_replace(" ", "%20", $url1);
$url1 = str_replace("'", "%27", $url1);

$sch = curl_init();
curl_setopt($sch, CURLOPT_URL, $url1);
curl_setopt($sch, CURLOPT_GET, 1);
curl_setopt($sch, CURLOPT_HTTPHEADER, array("Cookie: $rtFa; $fedAuth"));
curl_setopt($sch, CURLOPT_HTTPHEADER, "X-RequestDigest: $formDigestValue");
curl_setopt($sch, CURLOPT_RETURNTRANSFER, true);
curl_setopt($sch, CURLOPT_HEADER, false);
$result = curl_exec($sch);
//close connection
curl_close($sch);

$xml = simplexml_load_string($result);

$xml->registerXPathNamespace('d', 'http://schemas.microsoft.com/ado/2007/08/dataservices');
$xml->registerXPathNamespace('m', 'http://schemas.microsoft.com/ado/2007/08/dataservices/metadata');
$xml->registerXPathNamespace('georss', 'http://www.georss.org/georss');
$xml->registerXPathNamespace('gml', 'http://www.opengis.net/gml');
```

Parse Results of Query

- Output is XML
- If fieldnames in SharePoint have spaces or other "special characters", a randomly generated field name is used in the API
- It is necessary to comb through the XML manually to determine API fieldnames as well as the XML structure
- Use xPath in PHP to extract the data of interest

```
<?php
$entryCount = 0;

foreach ($xml->entry as $entry){
    $content = $entry->content;
    $staffIDs = $content->xPath("/m:properties/d:epantherID");
    foreach ($staffIDs as $staffID){
        $staffIDArray[$entryCount] = $staffID;
    }
    $entryCount = $entryCount + 1;
} // end foreach
```

Uploading Files into SharePoint via PHP



Okay. Fine. Boromir does have a point here. It takes a bit of processing in PHP to parse out the file contents, file type, and extension and then construct a cURL session to send to Flow.

PHP

- Use a File Upload form element
- Use file_get_contents to obtain contents in binary
- base64_encode(\$fileContents)
No decoding needed in Flow
- Use \$_FILES[] to get File Type and File Extension
- Create a fields array and json_encode it
- Send cURL to Flow

```
<?php
//send webhook to Microsoft Flow
$url3 = "Your Microsoft Flow URL";

$fileContents = file_get_contents($_FILES["uploadFilePackage"]["tmp_name"]);
$fileType = $_FILES["uploadFilePackage"]["type"];
$path_parts = pathinfo($_FILES["uploadFilePackage"]["name"]);

$fields = array(
    'name' => $_POST['name'],
    'epantherid' => urlencode($_POST['epantherid']),
    'department' => $_POST['department'],
    'division' => $_POST['division'],
    'academicYear' => $_POST['academicYear'],
    'adminActivity' => $_POST['adminActivity'],
    'purpose' => 'application package',
    'uploadFile' => base64_encode($fileContents),
    'fileType' => $fileType,
    'fileExtension' => $path_parts['extension'],
    'uploadedByName' => $currentUsername,
    'uploadedByID' => $currentUsername,
    'uploadedByDept' => $dds7
);

$data_string = json_encode($fields);

$sch = curl_init();
curl_setopt($sch, CURLOPT_URL, $url3);
curl_setopt($sch, CURLOPT_CUSTOMREQUEST, "POST");
curl_setopt($sch, CURLOPT_POSTFIELDS, $data_string);
curl_setopt($sch, CURLOPT_RETURNTRANSFER, true);
curl_setopt($sch, CURLOPT_HTTPHEADER, array(
    'Content-Type: application/json',
    'Content-Length: ' . strlen($data_string)
));

$result = curl_exec($sch);
curl_close($sch);
```

Process Uploaded File in Flow

Step 1: Read in JSON Object sent via cURL request

```
JSON Schema
{
  "type": "object",
  "properties": {
    "name": {
      "type": "string"
    },
    "epantherid": {
      "type": "string"
    },
    "AY": {
      "type": "string"
    },
    "uploadFile": {
      "type": "string"
    },
    "fileType": {
      "type": "string"
    },
    "fileExtension": {
      "type": "string"
    }
  }
}
```

Your JSON schema will vary according to the metadata you need for your library.

Step 2: Compose a Data Object that SharePoint can read and use to create a file

```
{
  "content-type": "fileType x",
  "content": "uploadFile x"
}
```

Step 3: Create File

- Set Folder Path
- Rename File Systematically
- Input File Content

Step 4: Update File Metadata

References

Hulette, J. Wesley. (2012, June 23). How to log into Office 365 or SharePoint using PHP. [Blog post]. Retrieved from <https://macfoo.wordpress.com/2012/06/23/how-to-log-into-office365-or-sharepoint-online-using-php/>

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