

# Quarkus - Funqy HTTP Binding (Standalone)

The guide walks through quickstart code to show you how you can deploy Funqy as a standalone service and invoke on Funqy functions using HTTP.



The Funqy HTTP binding is not a replacement for REST over HTTP. Because Funqy needs to be portable across a lot of different protocols and function providers its HTTP binding is very minimalistic and you will lose REST features like linking and the ability to leverage HTTP features like cache-control and conditional GETs. You may want to consider using Quarkus's JAX-RS, Spring MVC, or Vert.x Web Reactive Routes support instead, although Funqy will have less overhead than these alternatives (except Vert.x which is still super fast).

## Prerequisites

To complete this guide, you need:

- less than 15 minutes
- Read about [Funqy Basics](#). This is a short read!
- an IDE
- JDK 1.8+ installed with `JAVA_HOME` configured appropriately
- Apache Maven 3.6.3

## The Quickstart

Clone the Git repository: `git clone https://github.com/quarkusio/quarkus-quickstarts.git`, or download an [archive](#).

The solution is located in the `funqy-http-quickstart` directory.

## The Code

If you look at the Java code, you'll see that there is no HTTP specific API. Its just simple Java methods annotated with `@Funq`. Simple, easy, straightforward.

## Maven Dependencies

To write Funqy HTTP functions, simply include the `quarkus-funqy-http` dependency into your Quarkus `pom.xml` file:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>io.quarkus</groupId>
  <artifactId>quarkus-funqy-http</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

## Build Project

```
mvn clean quarkus:dev
```

This starts your functions in Quarkus dev mode.

## Execute Funqy HTTP functions

The URL path to execute a function is the function name. For example if your function name is **foo** then the URL path to execute the function would be **/foo**.

The HTTP POST or GET methods can be used to invoke on a function. The return value of the function is marshalled to JSON using the Jackson JSON library. Jackson annotations can be used. If your function has an input parameter, a POST invocation must use JSON as the input type. Jackson is also used here for unmarshalling.

You can invoke the **hello** function defined in [PrimitiveFunctions.java](#) by pointing your browser to <http://localhost:8080/hello>

Invoking the other functions in the quickstart requires an HTTP POST. To execute the **greet** function defined in [GreetingFunction.java](#) invoke this curl script.

```
curl "http://localhost:8080/greet" \
-X POST \
-H "Content-Type: application/json" \
-d '{"name": "Bill"}'
```

Primitive types can also be passed as input using the standard JSON mapping for them. To execute the **toLowerCase** function defined in [PrimitiveFunctions.java](#) invoke this curl script:

```
curl "http://localhost:8080/toLowerCase" \
-X POST \
-H "Content-Type: application/json" \
-d '"HELLO WORLD"'
```

To execute the **double** function defined in [PrimitiveFunctions.java](#) invoke this curl script:

```
curl "http://localhost:8080/double" \  
-X POST \  
-H "Content-Type: application/json" \  
-d '2'
```

## GET Query Parameter Mapping

For GET requests, the Funqy HTTP Binding also has a query parameter mapping for function input parameters. Only bean style classes and `java.util.Map` can be used for your input parameter. For bean style classes, query parameter names are mapped to properties on the bean class. Here's an example of a simple `Map`:

```
@Funq  
public String hello(Map<String, Integer> map) {  
    ...  
}
```

Key values must be a primitive type (except char) or `String`. Values can be primitives (except char), `String`, `OffsetDateTime` or a complex bean style class. For the above example, here's the corresponding curl request:

```
curl "http://localhost:8080/a=1&b=2"
```

The `map` input parameter of the `hello` function would have the key value pairs: `a→1`, `b→2`.

Bean style classes can also be use as the input parameter type. Here's an example:

```
public class Person {  
    String first;  
    String last;  
  
    public String getFirst() { return first; }  
    public void setFirst(String first) { this.first = first; }  
    public String getLast() { return last; }  
    public void setLast(String last) { this.last = last; }  
}  
  
public class MyFunctions {  
    @Funq  
    public String greet(Person p) {  
        return "Hello " + p.getFirst() + " " + p.getLast();  
    }  
}
```

Property values can be any primitive type except `char`. It can also be `String`, and `OffsetDateTime`. `OffsetDateTime` query param values must be in ISO-8601 format.

You can invoke on this using an HTTP GET and query parameters:

```
curl "http://localhost:8080/greet?first=Bill&last=Burke"
```

In the above request, the query parameter names are mapped to corresponding properties in the input class.

The input class can also have nested bean classes. Expanding on the previous example:

```
public class Family {
    private Person dad;
    private Person mom;

    public Person getDad() { return dad; }
    public void setDad(Person dad) { this.dad = dad; }
    public Person getMom() { return mom; }
    public void setMom(Person mom) { this.mom = mom; }
}

public class MyFunctions {
    @Funq
    public String greet(Family family) {
        ...
    }
}
```

In this case, query parameters for nested values use the `.` notation. For example:

```
curl
"http://localhost:8080/greet?dad.first=John&dad.last=Smith&mom.firs
t=Martha&mom.last=Smith"
```

`java.util.List` and `Set` are also supported as property values. For example:

```

public class Family {
    ...

    List<String> pets;
}

public class MyFunctions {
    @Func
    public String greet(Family family) {
        ...
    }
}

```

To invoke a GET request, just list the `pets` query parameter multiple times.

```
curl "http://localhost:8080/greet?pets=itchy&pets=scratchy"
```

For more complex types, `List` and `Set` members must have an identifier in the query parameter. For example:

```

public class Family {
    ...

    List<Person> kids;
}

public class MyFunctions {
    @Func
    public String greet(Family family) {
        ...
    }
}

```

Each `kids` query parameter must identify the kid they are referencing so that the runtime can figure out which property values go to which members in the list. Here's the curl request:

```

curl
"http://localhost:8080/greet?kids.1.first=Buffy&kids.2.first=Charli
e"

```

The above URL uses the value `1` and `2` to identify the target member of the list, but any unique string can be used.

A property can also be a `java.util.Map`. The key of the map can be any primitive type and `String`. For example:

```

public class Family {
    ...

    Map<String, String> address;
}

public class MyFunctions {
    @Funq
    public String greet(Family family) {
        ...
    }
}

```

The corresponding call would look like this:

```

curl
"http://localhost:8080/greet?address.state=MA&address.city=Boston"

```

If your **Map** value is a complex type, then just continue the notation by adding the property to set at the end.

```

public class Family {
    ...

    Map<String, Address> addresses;
}

public class MyFunctions {
    @Funq
    public String greet(Family family) {
        ...
    }
}

```

```

curl
"http://localhost:8080/greet?addresses.home.state=MA&addresses.home.city=Boston"

```