

sgcWebSockets 2023.4

May 2023

Documentation for CBuilder

Copyright © 2012-2023 eSeGeCe Software
info@esegece.com
www.esegece.com

Contents

Introduction **17**

Overview **21**

Editions 21

Installation 23

Install **26**

Install Setup 26

Install Package 33

Install Errors 40

Configure Install 44

Install sgcIndy Package 46

Configure ZLib 51

QuickStart **52**

Overview 52

QuickStart WebSockets 54

QuickStart HTTP 56

Threading Flow 58

Build 60

Build OSX Application 61

Build Android Application 63

Build iOS Application 64

Fast Performance Server 66

Memory Manager 69

OpenSSL 72

OpenSSL Windows 74

OpenSSL OSX 75

OpenSSL Android 77
OpenSSL iOS 78
OpenSSL Own CA Certificates 80
Indy 82

Topics 83

WebSocket Events 83
WebSocket Parameters Connection 84
Using inside a DLL 85
Web Browser Test 86
Custom Sub-Protocols 87
Authentication 88
Secure Connections 90
HeartBeat 92
WatchDog 93
Logs 94
HTTP 95
Broadcast and Channels 96
Bindings 97
Post Big Files 98
Compression 100
Flash 101
Custom Objects 102
Groups 103
IOCP 105
EPOLL 106
ALPN 107
Forward HTTP Requests 108
Quality Of Service 109
Queues 111
Transactions 113

TCP Connections 114
SubProtocol 115
Throttle 116
Server-Sent Events 117
LoadBalancing 119
Files 120
Proxy 121
Fragmented Messages 122

Components 123

TsgcWebSocketClient.htm 123
Connect WebSocket Server 129
Client Open Connection 130
Client Close Connection 132
Client Keep Connection Open 133
Dropped Disconnections 134
Connect TCP Server 135
Connections TIME_WAIT 136
WebSocket Redirections 137
Connect Secure Server 138
Certificates OpenSSL 139
Certificates SChannel 140
SChannel Get Connection Info 142
Client Send Text Message 143
Client Send Binary Message 144
Client Send Text and Binary Message 145
Receive Text Messages 146
Receive Binary Messages 147
Client Authentication 148
Client Exceptions 150
Client WebSocket HandShake 151

Client Register Protocol 152
Client Proxies 153
TsgcWebSocketServer 154
Server Start 160
Server Bindings 161
Server Startup Shutdown 162
Server Keep Active 163
Server SSL 164
Server Verify Certificate 166
Server Keep Connections Alive 167
Server Plain TCP 168
Server Close Connection 169
Server Authentication 170
Server Send Text Message 172
Server Send Binary Message 173
Server Receive Text Message 174
Server Receive Binary Message 175
Server Read Headers from Client 176
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer 177
HTTP Server Requests 181
HTTP Dispatch Files 182
HTTP/2 Server 183
HTTP/2 Server Push 184
HTTP/2 Alternate Service 186
HTTP 404 Error without Response Body 187
HTTP Server Sessions 188
TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI 190
HTTPAPI URL Reservation 194
HTTPAPI Server SSL 196
Self-Signed Certificates 197
HTTPAPI Disable HTTP/2 198

HTTPAPI Custom Headers 199
HTTPAPI Send Text Response 200
HTTPAPI Send File Response 201
HTTPAPI OnDisconnect not fired 202
TsgcWebSocketClient_WinHTTP 203
TsgcWebSocketLoadBalancerServer 205
TsgcWebSocketProxyServer 206
TsgcIWWebSocketClient 207
TsgcWSConnection.htm 209
Protocols 211
Protocols Javascript 213
Protocol MQTT 216
TsgcWSPClient_MQTT 218
Client MQTT Connect 224
Connect Mosquitto MQTT Servers 225
Client MQTT Sessions 226
Client MQTT Version 227
MQTT Publish Subscribe 228
MQTT Topics 229
MQTT Subscribe 230
MQTT Publish Message 231
MQTT Receive Messages 232
MQTT Publish and Wait Response 233
MQTT Clear Retained Messages 234
Protocol AMQP 235
TsgcWSPClient_AMQP 236
Client AMQP Connect 239
Client AMQP Disconnect 240
AMQP Channels 241
AMQP Exchanges 243
AMQP Queues 245

AMQP Publish Messages 248
AMQP Consume Messages 249
AMQP Get Messages 251
AMQP QoS 252
AMQP Transactions 253
Protocol STOMP 255
TsgcWSPClient_STOMP 256
TsgcWSPClient_STOMP_RabbitMQ 258
TsgcWSPClient_STOMP_ActiveMQ 260
Protocol AppRTC 263
TsgcWSPServer_AppRTC 264
Protocol WebRTC 265
TsgcWSPServer_WebRTC 266
Protocol WebRTC Javascript 267
Protocol WAMP 268
TsgcWSPServer_WAMP 269
TsgcWSPClient_WAMP 271
Protocol WAMP Javascript 273
Subscribers 276
Publishers 277
Simple RPC 278
RPC Progress Results 279
Protocol WAMP2 281
TsgcWSPClient_WAMP2 282
Protocol Default 287
TsgcWSPServer_sgc 289
TsgcWSPClient_sgc 291
TsgcIWWSPClient_sgc 293
Protocol Default Javascript 294
Protocol Dataset 298
TsgcWSPServer_Dataset 299

TsgcWSPClient_Dataset 301
TsgcIWWSPClient_Dataset 303
Protocol Dataset Javascript 304
Protocol Dataset Replicate Table 307
Protocol Dataset Notify Updates 308
Protocol Files 309
TsgcWSPServer_Files 310
TsgcWSPClient_Files 312
TsgcWSMessageFile 314
How Send Files To Server 315
How Send Files To Clients 316
How Send Big Files 317
Protocol Presence 318
TsgcWSPServer_Presence 319
TsgcWSPresenceMessage 322
TsgcWSPClient_Presence 323
Protocol Presence Javascript 326
APIs 329
API Binance 331
Binance Connect WebSocket API 337
Binance Subscribe WebSocket Channel 338
Binance Get Market Data 339
Binance Private REST API 340
Binance Trade Spot 341
Binance Private Requests Time 343
Binance Withdraw 344
API Binance Futures 345
API Binance Futures Trade 350
API SocketIO 351
API Coinbase Pro 353
Coinbase Pro Connect WebSocket API 358

Coinbase Pro Subscribe WebSocket Channel 359
Coinbase Pro Get Market Data 360
Coinbase Pro Private REST API 361
Coinbase Pro Private Requests Time 362
Coinbase Pro Place Orders 363
Coinbase Pro SandBox Account 364
API SignalRCore 365
API SignalR 370
API Kraken 373
API Kraken WebSockets Public 375
API Kraken WebSockets Private 381
API Kraken REST Public 384
API Kraken REST Private 386
API Kraken Futures 389
API Kraken Futures WebSockets Public 390
API Kraken Futures WebSockets Private 396
API Kraken Futures REST Public 402
API Kraken Futures REST Private 404
API FTX 409
FTX Connect WebSocket API 417
FTX Subscribe WebSocket Channel 418
FTX Get market Data 419
FTX Private REST API 420
FTX Place Orders 421
API Pusher 422
API Bittrex 429
API Bitmex 432
Bitmex Connect WebSocket API 435
Bitmex Subscribe WebSocket Channel 436
How Place Bitmex Order 437
API Bitfinex 439

API Kucoin 443
Kucoin Connect WebSocket API 448
Kucoin Subscribe WebSocket Channel 449
Kucoin Get Market Data 450
Kucoin Private REST API 451
Kucoin Trade Spot 452
Kucoin Private Requests Time 454
API Kucoin Futures 455
Kucoin Futures Connect WebSocket API 460
Kucoin Futures Subscribe WebSocket Channel 461
Kucoin Futures Get Market Data 462
Kucoinf Futures Private REST API 463
Kucoin Futures Trade 464
Kucoin Futures Private Requests Time 467
API 3Commas 468
API OKX 471
API XTB 476
API Bybit 479
API Blockchain 488
API Whatsapp 490
WhatsApp Create App 494
WhatsApp Phone Number Id 496
WhatsApp Token 497
WhatsApp Webhook 498
WhatsApp Security 499
WhatsApp Send Messages 500
WhatsApp Send Interactive Messages 503
WhatsApp Send Template Messages 507
WhatsApp Receive Messages and Status Notifications 509
WhatsApp Send Files 511
WhatsApp Download Media 513

API Telegram 514
Send Telegram Message With Inline Buttons 523
Send Telegram Message With Buttons 524
Send Telegram Message Bold 525
Telegram Chat not found as Bot 526
Telegram Sponsored Messages 527
Send Telegram Invoice Message 528
Telegram Get SuperGroup Members 529
Add Telegram Proxy 530
Register Telegram User 531
RCON 532
CryptoHopper 533
RTCMultiConnection 538
WebPush 540
TsgcWSAPIServer_WebPush 541
TsgcWebPush_Client 543
Extensions 544
PerMessage-Deflate 545
Deflate-Frame 546
OpenAI 547
OpenAI Moderation 551
OpenAI Chat 552
OpenAI Edit 553
OpenAI Audio 554
OpenAI Moderation 555
IoT 556
IoT_Amazon_MQTT_Client.htm 557
IoT Azure MQTT Client 564
HTTP 568
HTTP2 569
TsgcHTTP2Client 570

Request HTTP/2 Method 575
HTTP/2 Server Push 576
HTTP/2 Download File 577
HTTP/2 Partial Responses 578
HTTP/2 Headers 579
Client Close Connection 580
Client Keep Connection Active 581
HTTP/2 Reason Disconnection 582
Client Pending Requests 583
Client Authentication 584
HTTP/2 and OAuth2 585
TsgcHTTP2ConnectionClient 586
TsgcHTTP2RequestProperty 587
TsgcHTTP2ResponseProperty 588
Apple Push Notifications 589
Generate a Remote Notification APNs 590
Sending Notification Requests to APNs 591
Token-Based Connection to APNs 592
Certificate-Based Connection to APNs 593
HTTP1 595
OAuth2 598
TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Client 599
TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Client_Google 605
TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Client_Microsoft 606
TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Server 607
OAuth2 Server Example 610
OAuth2 Customize Sign-In HTML 614
OAuth2 Server Endpoints 615
OAuth2 Register Apps 616
OAuth2 Recover Access Tokens 617
OAuth2 Server Authentication 618

OAuth2 None Authenticate URLs 619
TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Server_Provider 620
OAuth2 Provider Azure AD 622
OAuth2 Provider Private Endpoints 623
OAuth2 Provider Authentication 624
OAuth2 Provider Requests 626
JWT 627
TsgcHTTP_JWT_Client 629
TsgcHTTP_JWT_Server 632
Amazon SQS 634
Google OAuth2 Keys 639
Google Service Accounts 645
Google Cloud Pub/Sub 649
Google Calendar 658
Google Calendar Sync Calendars 664
Google Calendar Sync Events 665
Google Calendar RefreshToken 666
Google Calendar Service Account 667
TsgcUDPClient 668
TsgcUDPServer 670
STUN 672
TsgcSTUNClient 673
STUN Client UDP Retransmissions 676
STUN Client Long Term Credentials 677
STUN Client Attributes 678
TsgcSTUNServer 679
STUN Server Long Term Credentials 681
STUN Server Alternate Server 682
TURN 683
TsgcTURNClient 684
TURN Client Allocate IP Address 688

TURN Client Create Permissions 689
TURN Client Send Indication 690
TURN Client Channels 691
TsgcTURNServer 692
TURN Server Long Term Credentials 695
TURN Server Allocations 696
ICE 697
TsgcICEClient 698
ICE Gather Candidates 700
ICE Pair Candidates 701
TsgcRTCPeerConnection 702
RTCPeerConnection WebSocket Server 704
RTCPeerConnection WebSocket Client 705
RTCPeerConnection STUN TURN 706
RTCPeerConnection Signaling 707
RTCPeerConnection ICE 708
RTCPeerConnection DTLS 709
RTCPeerConnection Data 710
Datasnap 711
TsgcWSHTTPWebBrokerBridgeServer 712
TsgcWSHTTP2WebBrokerBridgeServer 713
TsgcWSServer_HTTPAPI_WebBrokerBridge 714

OpenAPI 715

OpenAPI 715
OpenAPI Parser Pascal 716
OpenAPI Additional Properties 721
OpenAPI Client 723
OpenAPI Amazon AWS 725
OpenAPI Amazon AWS Credentials 731
OpenAPI Amazon AWS S3 733

OpenAPI Google Cloud 734
OpenAPI Google Cloud OAuth2 739
OpenAPI Google Cloud Service Accounts 742
OpenAPI Google Cloud PubSub 747
OpenAPI Google Cloud Calendar 748
OpenAPI Microsoft 749
OpenAPI Microsoft Tenant 754
OpenAPI Microsoft Register Application 755
OpenAPI Microsoft OAuth2 Code 758
OpenAPI Microsoft OAuth2 Credentials 760
OpenAPI Microsoft Graph 762
APIs 763
AbstractApi Geolocation 764

Demos 765

Server Chat 765
Client Chat 767
Client 768
Client MQTT 769
Client SocketIO 771
Server Monitor 772
Server Snapshots 775
Client Snapshots 776
Upload File 777
Server Authentication 779
KendoUI_Grid 780
ServerSentEvents 782
Server WebRTC 783
Server AppRTC 784
Telegram Client 786

Third-parties 788

Coturn 788

Reference 790

WebSockets 790
HTTP/2 791
JSON 792
JSON-RPC 2.0 793
WAMP 794
WebRTC 795
MQTT 796
Server-Sent Events 797
OAuth2 798
JWT 799
STUN 800
AMQP 801
TURN 802

License 803

License 803

Index 805

PDF-Back-Cover 810

Introduction

WebSockets represent a long-awaited evolution in client/server web technology. They allow a long-established single TCP socket connection to be established between the client and server, allowing bi-directional, full-duplex messages to be distributed instantly with little overhead, resulting in a very low latency connection.

Both the WebSocket API and the well as native WebSocket support in browsers such as Google Chrome, Firefox, Opera and a prototype Silverlight to JavaScript bridge implementation for Internet Explorer, there are now WebSocket library implementations in Objective-C, .NET, Ruby, Java, node.js, ActionScript and many other languages.

The Internet wasn't designed to be so dynamic. It was designed to be a collection of HyperText Markup Language (HTML) pages, linked together to form a conceptual web of information. Over time, static resources increased in number and richer elements such as images became part of the web fabric. Server technologies evolved to allow dynamic server pages - pages whose content is generated in response to a request.

Soon the need for more dynamic web pages led to the availability of Dynamic HyperText Markup Language (DHTML), all thanks to JavaScript (let's pretend VBScript never existed). In the years that followed, we saw cross-frame communication in an attempt to avoid page reloads, followed by in-frame HTTP polling. Things started to get interesting with the introduction of LiveConnect, then the forever frame technique, and finally, thanks to Microsoft, we ended up with the XMLHttpRequest object and thus Asynchronous JavaScript and XML (AJAX). AJAX in turn enabled XHR Long-Polling and XHR Streaming. But none of these provided a truly standardised, cross-browser solution for real-time, bi-directional communication between a server and a client.

Finally, WebSockets are a standard for bi-directional, real-time communication between servers and clients. Initially in web browsers, but ultimately between any server and any client. The standards-first approach means that we as developers can finally create functionality that works consistently across multiple platforms. Connection limitations are no longer an issue as WebSockets represent a single TCP socket connection. Cross-domain communication has been considered from day one and is handled within the connection handshake. This means that services like Pusher can easily use them to provide a massively scalable real-time platform that can be used by any website, web, desktop or mobile application.

WebSockets don't make AJAX obsolete, but they do replace Comet (HTTP Long-polling/HTTP Streaming) as the solution of choice for true real-time functionality. AJAX should still be used for short-lived web service calls, and when we eventually see a good uptake in CORS supporting web services, it will become even more useful. WebSockets should now be the standard for real-time functionality, as they provide low-latency, bi-directional communication over a single connection. Even if a web browser doesn't natively support the WebSocket object, there are polyfill fallback options that almost guarantee that any web browser can actually make a WebSocket connection.

sgcWebSockets is a complete package providing access to WebSockets protocol, allowing to create WebSockets Servers, Intraweb Clients or WebSocket Clients in VCL, Firemonkey, Linux and FreePascal applications.

- Fully functional **multithreaded WebSocket server** according to **RFC 6455**.
- Supports **Firemonkey** (**Windows** and **MacOS**).
- Supports **NEXTGEN Compiler** (IOS and Android Support).
- Supports **LINUX Compiler**.
- Supports **Lazarus / FreePascal.**
- Supports **CBuilder.**
- Supports **Chrome**, **Firefox, Safari, Opera and Internet Explorer** (including **iPhone**, **iPad** and **iPod**)
- Supports **Microsoft HTTP Server API** and **IOCP** for high-performance Windows Servers. **HTTP/2** protocol is supported.
- **Multiple Threads** Support. **Indy Servers** support **IOCP**(Windows), **EPOLL**(Linux) or default Indy one thread per connection model.
- Supports **Message Compression** using PerMessage_Deflate extension **RFC 7692**.
- Supports **Text** and **Binary** Messages.
- Supports **Server** and **Client Authentication**. **OAuth2** is fully supported.
- **Server** component providing **WebSocket** and **HTTP/2 connections** through the **same port**.
- **Proxy Server** component allowing to Web Browsers to connect to any TCP server.
- **WebBroker Server** which supports **DataSnap, HTTP/2** and **WebSocket** connections using the same port.
- **Load Balancing** Server.
- Client WebSocket based on WinHTTP API.
- Client WebSocket supports connections through **Socket.IO Servers**.

- **HTTP/2** protocol is fully supported (client and Server components).
- **WhatsApp** and **Telegram** clients.
- **STUN** and **TURN** protocols are fully supported (client and Server components).
- Supports **Server-Sent Events** (Push Notifications) over HTTP Protocol.
- **WatchDog** and **HeartBeat** built-in support.
- **Client WebSocket** supports connections through **HTTP Proxy Servers** and **SOCKS Proxy Servers.**
- **Events** Available: OnConnect, OnDisconnect, OnMessage, OnError, OnHandshake
- **Built-in sub-protocols**: JSON-RPC 2.0, Dataset, Presence, **WebRTC**, **MQTT** (3.1.1 and 5.0), **STOMP**, **AMQP** and **WAMP** (1.0 and 2.0)
- Client **Built-in API**: **Blockchain**, **Bitfinex**, **Pusher, SignalR Core, Huobi, CEX, Bitmex and Bittrex**.
- Support for JSON parsers: **Delphi JSON** and **XSuperObject**.
- **Built-in Javascript libraries** to support browser clients.
- **Easy** to setup
- **Javascript Events** for full control
- **Async Events** using Ajax
- **SSL/TLS Support** for Server / Client Components (OpenSSL libraries required). OpenSSL **1.1.1** and **3.0.0** libraries are supported. Client supports **SChannel** for Windows.

Find below a list of the components included in sgcWebSockets Library.

1. **sgcWebSockets**
   - **TsgcWebSocketClient:** WebSocket Client based on Indy Library.
   - **TsgcWebSocketServer:** WebSocket Server based on Indy Library
   - **TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer:** WebSocket + HTTP Server based on Indy Library.
   - **TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI:** Fast Performance WebSocket + HTTP Server based on HTTP.SYS Microsoft HTTP API.
   - **TsgcWebSocketClient_WinHTTP:** WebSocket Client based on WinHTTP Library.
2. **sgcWebSocket APIs**
   - **TsgcWSAPI_Binance:** Binance Spot Client, supports WebSocket + REST APIs.
   - **TsgcWSAPI_Binance_Futures:** Binance Futures Client, supports WebSocket + REST APIs.
   - **TsgcWSAPI_SocketIO:** Socket.IO Client.
   - **TsgcWSAPI_Coinbase:**Coinbase Pro Client, supports WebSocket + REST APIs.
   - **TsgcWSAPI_Bitmex:** Bitmex Client, supports WebSocket + REST APIs.
   - **TsgcWSAPI_SignalR:** SignalR WebSocket Client.
   - **TsgcWSAPI_SignalRCore:** SignalRCore WebSocket Client.
   - **TsgcWSAPI_Pusher:** Pusher WebSocket Client.
   - **TsgcWSAPI_Kraken:** Kraken Client API, supports WebSocket and REST Api.
   - **TsgcWSAPI_Kraken_Futures:** Kraken Futures Client API, supports WebSocket and REST Api.
   - **TsgcWSAPI_Bitstamp:** Bitstamp WebSocket Client.
   - **TsgcWSAPI_Bittrex:** Bittrex WebSocket Client.
   - **TsgcWSAPI_Cex:** Cex WebSocket Client.
   - **TsgcWSAPI_FXCM:** FXCM WebSocket Client.
   - **TsgcWSAPI_Huobi:** Huobi WebSocket Client.
   - **TsgcWSAPI_ThreeCommas:** ThreeCommas Client API.
   - **TsgcWSAPI_Bitfinex:** Bitfinex WebSocket API.
   - **TsgcWSAPI_Discord:** Discord WebSocket Client.

- **TsgcWSAPI_BlockChain:** BlockChain WebSocket Client.

3. **sgcWebSocket Libs**
   - **TsgcTDLib_Telegram:** Telegram API Client.
   - **TsgcWhatsApp_Client:** WhatsApp Business Cloud Client.
   - **TsgcHTTP_Cryptohopper:** Cryptohopper Client API.
   - **TsgcLib_RCON:** RCON Client.
4. **sgcWebSocket Protocols**
   - **TsgcWSPClient_MQTT:** MQTT (3.1.1 and 5.0) Client. Supports WebSocket and Plain TCP Connections.
   - **TsgcWSPClient_AMQP:** AMQP 0.9.1 Client. Supports RabbitMQ Brokers.
   - **TsgcWSPClient_STOMP:** STOMP Client, supports WebSocket and Plain TCP Connections.
     - **TsgcWSPClient_STOMP_ActiveMQ:** STOMP Client for ActiveMQ Broker.
     - **TsgcWSPClient_STOMP_RabbitMQ:** STOMP Client for RabbitMQ Broker.
   - **TsgcWSPClient_WAMP:** WAMP 1.0 Client Protocol.
   - **TsgcWSPServer_WAMP:** WAMP 1.0 Server Protocol.
   - **TsgcWSPClient_WAMP2:** WAMP 2.0 Client Protocol.
   - **TsgcWSPServer_AppRTC:** WebRTC Server based on AppRTC Google Project.
   - **TsgcWSPServer_WebRTC:** WebRTC Server Protocol.
   - **TsgcWSPClient_sgc:** WebSocket Client SGC Protocol based on JSON RPC.
   - **TsgcWSPServer_sgc:** WebSocket Server SGC Protocol based on JSON RPC.
   - **TsgcWSPClient_Files:** WebSocket File Transfer Client Protocol.
   - **TsgcWSPServer_Files:** WebSocket File Transfer Server Protocol.
   - **TsgcWSPClient_Dataset:** WebSocket Client Dataset Synchronization Protocol.
   - **TsgcWSPServer_Dataset:** WebSocket Server Dataset Synchronization Protocol.
   - **TsgcWSPClient_Presence:** WebSocket Client Presence Protocol.
   - **TsgcWSPServer_Presence:** WebSocket Server Presence Protocol.
5. **sgcWebSockets HTTP**
   - **TsgcHTTP1Client:**HTTP 1.0 Client based on Indy TIdHTTP.
   - **TsgcHTTP2Client:** HTTP 2.0 Client.
   - **TsgcHTTP_JWT_Client:** JWT (JSON WEB TOKEN) Client.
   - **TsgcHTTP_JWT_Server:** JWT (JSON WEB TOKEN) Server.
   - **TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Client:** OAuth 2.0 Client.
   - **TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Server:** OAuth 2.0 Server.
   - **TsgcHTTPAWS_SQS_Client:** Amazon AWS SQS Client.
   - **TsgcHTTPGoogleCloud_PubSub_Client:** Google Cloud Pub/Sub Client.
   - **TsgcHTTPGoogleCloud_Calendar_Client:** Google Calendar Client.
6. **sgcWebSockets IoT**
   - **TsgcIoTAmazon_MQTT_Client:** Amazon MQTT IoT Core Client.
   - **TsgcIoTAzure_MQTT_Client:** Azure IoT MQTT Client.

7. **sgcWebSockets P2P**
   - **TsgcUDPCLient:** UDP Client.
   - **TsgcUDPServer:** UDP Server.
   - **TsgcSTUNClient:** STUN Client.
   - **TsgcSTUNServer:** STUN Server.
   - **TsgcTURNClient:** STUN / TURN Client.
   - **TsgcTURNServer:** STUN / TURN Server.
   - **TsgcICEClient:** ICE Client.
8. **sgcWebSockets DataSnap**
   - **TsgcWSHTTPWebBrokerBridgeServer:** DataSnap Server Replacement with HTTP + WebSockets Support.
   - **TsgcWSHTTP2WebBrokerBridgeServer:** DataSnap Server Replacement with HTTP + HTTP/2 + WebSockets Support.
   - **TsgcWSServer_HTTPAPI_WebBrokerBridge:** DataSnap Server Replacement based on HTTP.SYS Microsoft Server.

Versions Support

Delphi supported IDE

- Delphi 7 (* only supported if upgraded to Indy 10, Intraweb is not supported)
- Delphi 2007
- Delphi 2009
- Delphi 2010
- Delphi XE
- Delphi XE2
- Delphi XE3
- Delphi XE4
- Delphi XE5
- Delphi XE6
- Delphi XE7
- Delphi XE8
- Delphi 10 Seattle
- Delphi 10.1 Berlin
- Delphi 10.2 Tokyo
- Delphi 10.3 Rio
- Delphi 10.4 Sydney
- Delphi 11 Alexandria

CBuilder supported IDE

- CBuilder 2007
- CBuilder 2010
- CBuilder XE
- CBuilder XE2
- CBuilder XE3
- CBuilder XE4
- CBuilder XE5
- CBuilder XE6
- CBuilder XE7
- CBuilder XE8
- CBuilder 10 Seattle
- CBuilder 10.1 Berlin
- CBuilder 10.2 Tokyo
- CBuilder 10.3 Rio
- CBuilder 10.4 Sydney
- CBuilder 11 Alexandria

FreePascal supported IDE

- Lazarus

Trial Version

Compiled *.dcu files provided with free version are using default Indy and Intraweb version. If you have upgraded any of these packets, probably it won't work or you need to buy full source code version.

Indy Package

Some components use Indy as TCP/IP library (like TsgcWebSocketClient or TsgcWebSocketServer), this means that Indy is needed in order to install sgcWebSockets Package. By default, sgcWebSockets uses Indy library built-in with Rad Studio, but we provide a custom indy version which has more features than Indy: support for OpenSSL API 1.1, OpenSSL 3.0, ALPN protocol...

Installation

Delphi / CBuilder / Lazarus

1. Unzip the files included into a directory {$DIR}

2. From Delphi\CBuilder:

Add the directory where the files are unzipped {$DIR} to the Delphi\CBuilder library path under Tools, Environment options, Directories

All Delphi\CBuilder Versions

Add the directory {$DIR}\source to the library path

For specific Delphi version

Delphi 7 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libD7 to the library path
Delphi 2007 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libD2007 to the library path
Delphi 2009 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libD2009 to the library path
Delphi 2010 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libD2010 to the library path
Delphi XE : Add the directory {$DIR}\libDXE to the library path
Delphi XE2 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libDXE2\$(Platform) to the library path
Delphi XE3 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libDXE3\$(Platform) to the library path
Delphi XE4 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libDXE4\$(Platform) to the library path
Delphi XE5 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libDXE5\$(Platform) to the library path
Delphi XE6 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libDXE6\$(Platform) to the library path
Delphi XE7 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libDXE7\$(Platform) to the library path
Delphi XE8 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libDXE8\$(Platform) to the library path
Delphi 10 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libD10\$(Platform) to the library path
Delphi 10.1 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libD10_1\$(Platform) to the library path
Delphi 10.2 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libD10_2\$(Platform) to the library path
Delphi 10.3 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libD10_3\$(Platform) to the library path
Delphi 10.4 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libD10_4\$(Platform) to the library path
Delphi 11 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libD11\$(Platform) to the library path

For specific CBuilder version

C++ Builder 2010 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libD2010 to the library path
C++ Builder XE : Add the directory {$DIR}\libDXE to the library path
C++ Builder XE2 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libDXE2\$(Platform) to the library path
C++ Builder XE3 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libDXE3\$(Platform) to the library path
C++ Builder XE4 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libDXE4\$(Platform) to the library path
C++ Builder XE5 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libDXE5\$(Platform) to the library path
C++ Builder XE6 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libDXE6\$(Platform) to the library path
C++ Builder XE7 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libDXE7\$(Platform) to the library path
C++ Builder XE8 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libDXE8\$(Platform) to the library path
C++ Builder 10 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libD10\$(Platform) to the library path
C++ Builder 10.1 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libD10_1\$(Platform) to the library path
C++ Builder 10.2 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libD10_2\$(Platform) to the library path
C++ Builder 10.3 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libD10_3\$(Platform) to the library path
C++ Builder 10.4 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libD10_4\$(Platform) to the library path
C++ Builder 11 : Add the directory {$DIR}\libD11\$(Platform) to the library path

For all CBuilder versions, Add dcp\$(Platform) to the library path (contains .bpi files)

3. From Delphi

Choose

File, Open and browse for the correct Packages\sgcWebSockets.groupproj (First compile sgcWebSocketsX.dpk and then install dclsgcWebSocketsX.dpk)

packages files for Delphi

sgcWebSocketsD7.groupproj : Delphi 7
sgcWebSocketsD2007.groupproj : Delphi 2007
sgcWebSocketsD2009.groupproj : Delphi 2009
sgcWebSocketsD2010.groupproj : Delphi 2010
sgcWebSocketsDXE.groupproj : Delphi XE
sgcWebSocketsDXE2.groupproj : Delphi XE2
sgcWebSocketsDXE3.groupproj : Delphi XE3
sgcWebSocketsDXE4.groupproj : Delphi XE4
sgcWebSocketsDXE5.groupproj : Delphi XE5
sgcWebSocketsDXE6.groupproj : Delphi XE6
sgcWebSocketsDXE7.groupproj : Delphi XE7
sgcWebSocketsDXE8.groupproj : Delphi XE8
sgcWebSocketsD10.groupproj : Delphi 10
sgcWebSocketsD10_1.groupproj : Delphi 10.1
sgcWebSocketsD10_2.groupproj : Delphi 10.2
sgcWebSocketsD10_3.groupproj : Delphi 10.3
sgcWebSocketsD10_4.groupproj : Delphi 10.4
sgcWebSocketsD11.groupproj : Delphi 11

4. From CBuilder

Choose

File, Open and browse for the correct Packages\sgcWebSockets.groupproj (First compile sgcWebSocketsX.dpk and then install dclsgcWebSocketsX.dpk)

packages files for CBuilder

sgcWebSocketsC2010.groupproj : C++ Builder 2010
sgcWebSocketsCXE.groupproj : C++ Builder XE
sgcWebSocketsCXE2.groupproj : C++ Builder XE2
sgcWebSocketsCXE3.groupproj : C++ Builder XE3
sgcWebSocketsCXE4.groupproj : C++ Builder XE4
sgcWebSocketsCXE5.groupproj : C++ Builder XE5
sgcWebSocketsCXE6.groupproj : C++ Builder XE6
sgcWebSocketsCXE7.groupproj : C++ Builder XE7
sgcWebSocketsCXE8.groupproj : C++ Builder XE8
sgcWebSocketsC10.groupproj : C++ Builder 10
sgcWebSocketsC10_1.groupproj : C++ Builder 10.1
sgcWebSocketsC10_2.groupproj : C++ Builder 10.2
sgcWebSocketsC10_3.groupproj : C++ Builder 10.3
sgcWebSocketsC10_4.groupproj : C++ Builder 10.4
sgcWebSocketsC11.groupproj : C++ Builder 11

5. From Lazarus

Choose : File, Open and browse Packages\sgcWebSocketsLazarus.lpk (First compile and then install)

Compiled files are located on Lazarus Directory, inside this, there is a Indy directory with latest Indy source version.

Tested with Lazarus 2.0.6 and Indy 10.5.9.4930

6. Demos

All demos are available in subdirectory Demos. Just open the project and run it. Intraweb demos may need to modify some units due to different Intraweb Versions.

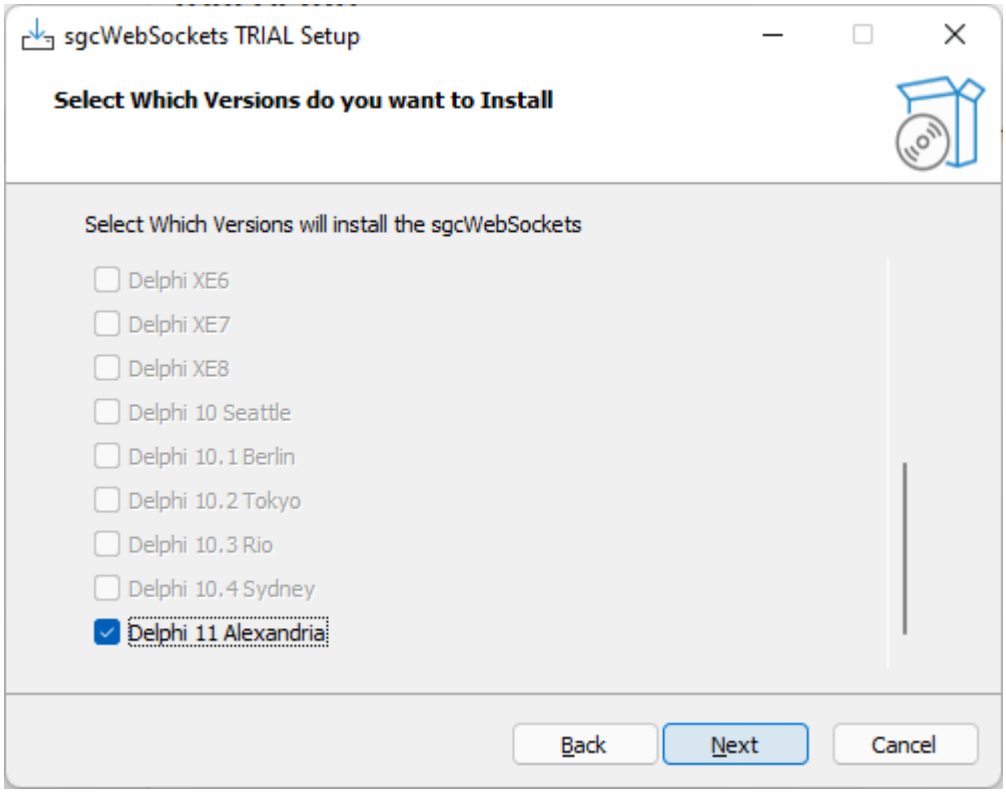
Install Setup

*Requires Windows Vista as minimum (Windows 2000, XP and Server 2003 are not supported).

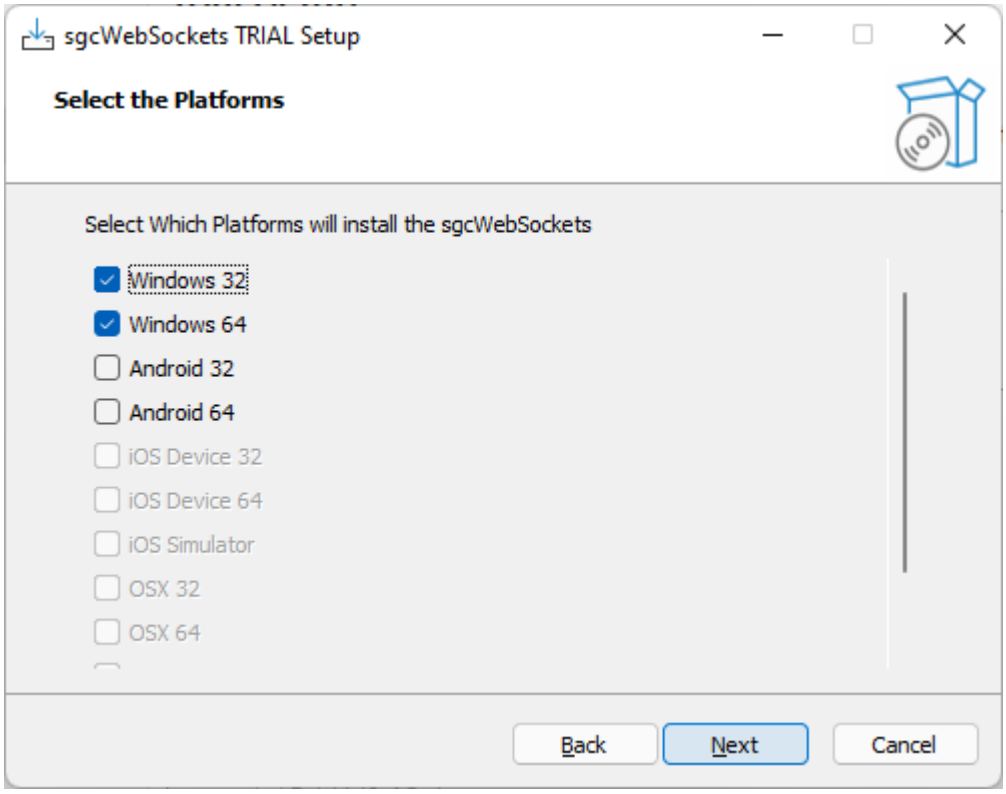
If you use the Windows Setup to install sgcWebSockets library, the installation is guided and very simple. If there is any error while installing, please refer to Install Errors page and you can try to install the package manually.

Trial Setup

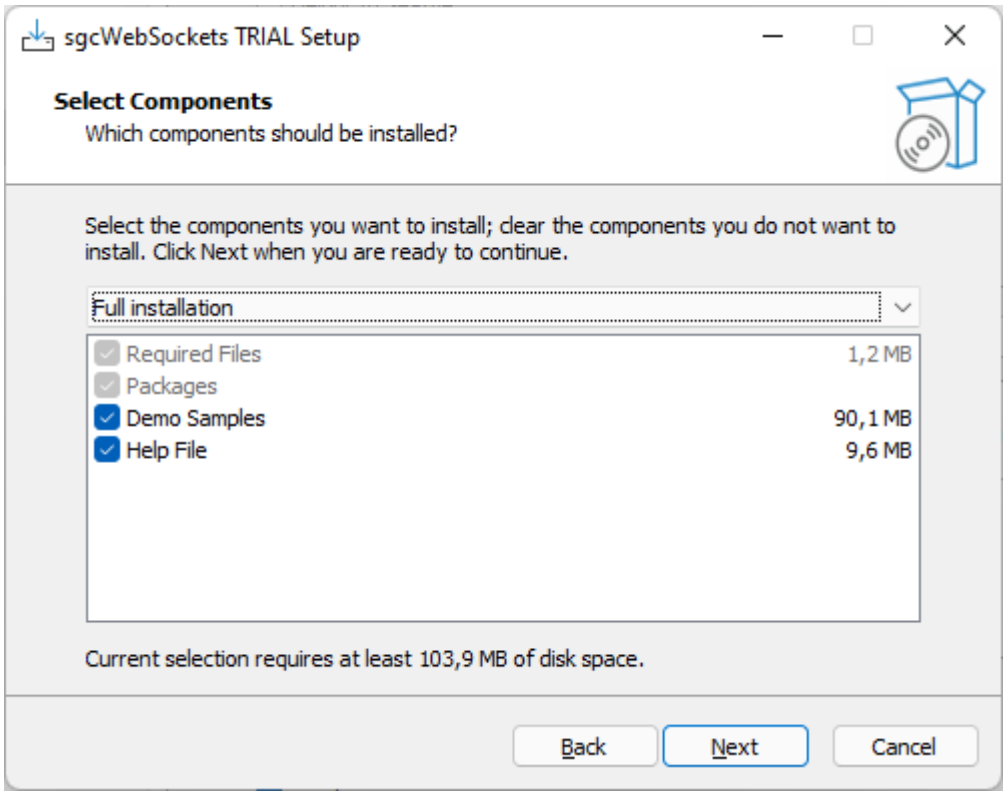
- Execute the Trial Installer.
- The Trial setup required Admin privileges.
- The installer will show a list of Delphi / CBuilder / Rad Studio versions and by default the downloaded version will be enabled. If this version is NOT detected by the installer, the installer will extract the files but won't try to compile. Please refer to install the package manually.



- The next page shows the Platforms that can be installed, only those platforms detected by the installer are enabled.



- The next page shows the license agreement which must be accepted to install the trial.
- After accept the license agreement, it shows the Components that will be installed, by default all package, compiled dcus, demos and help files will be installed. You can customize if the Help files and Demos are installed or not

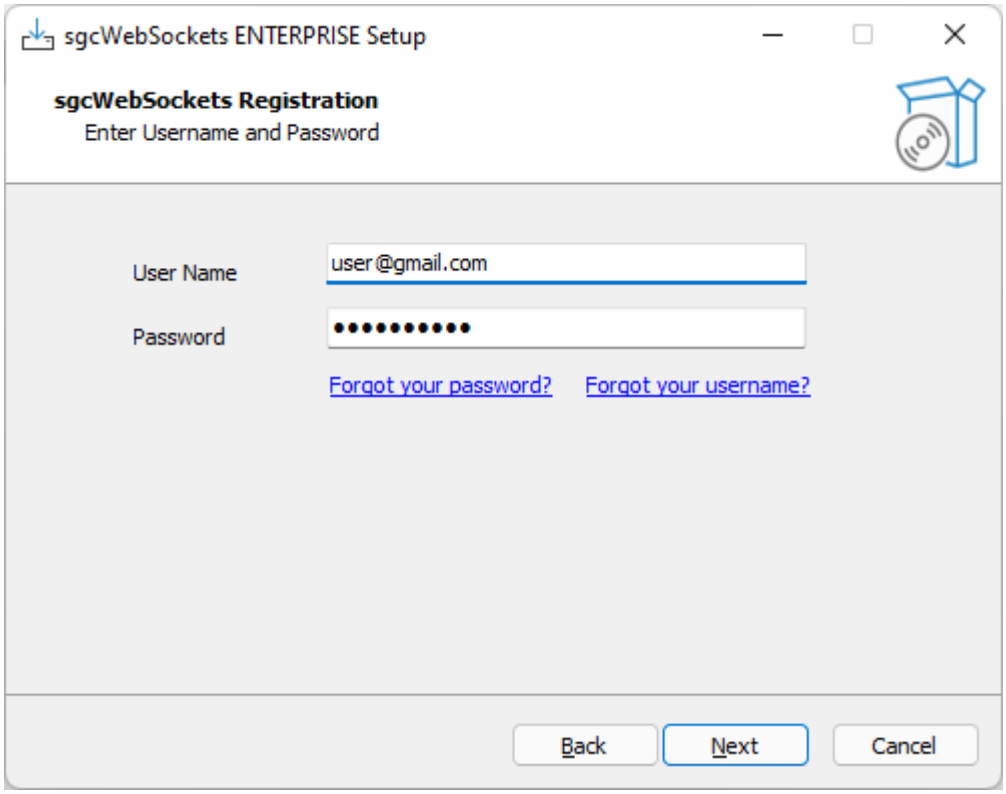


- Finally, it will extract the files, compile and install the package and register the required paths in the IDE.

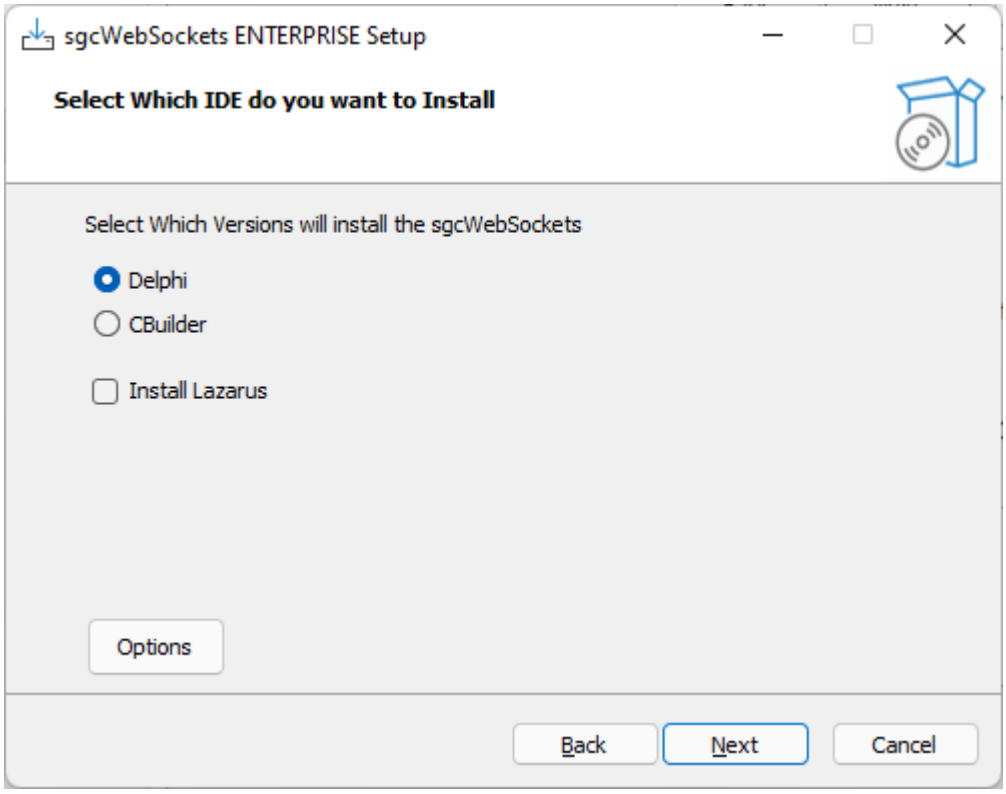
Customers Setup

The users who have purchase a license can install the sgcWebSockets Library using the setup. Find below step by step how install the package.

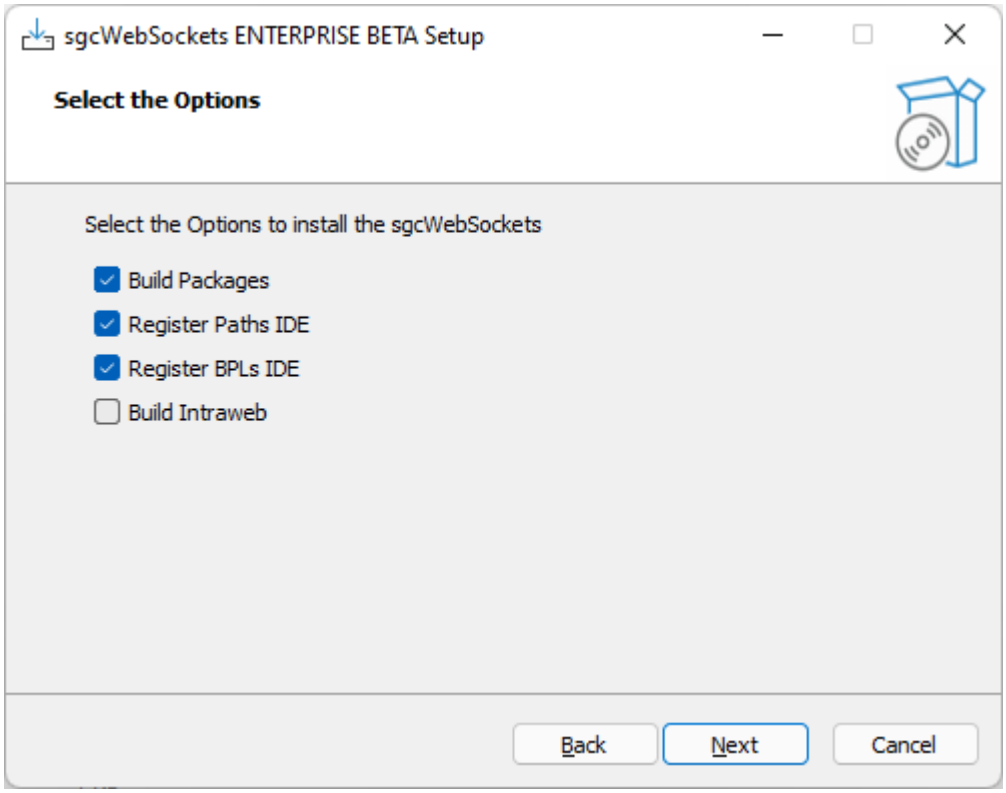
- Execute the Installer.
- The installer runs with the lowest privileges (if runs as admin, it can't be installed in network drives). If the destination install requires admin privileges, run the setup as administrator.
- First you must set your username/password of your private eSeGeCe account. This only must be entered one time, the next time you use the setup, the installer will read the latest value.



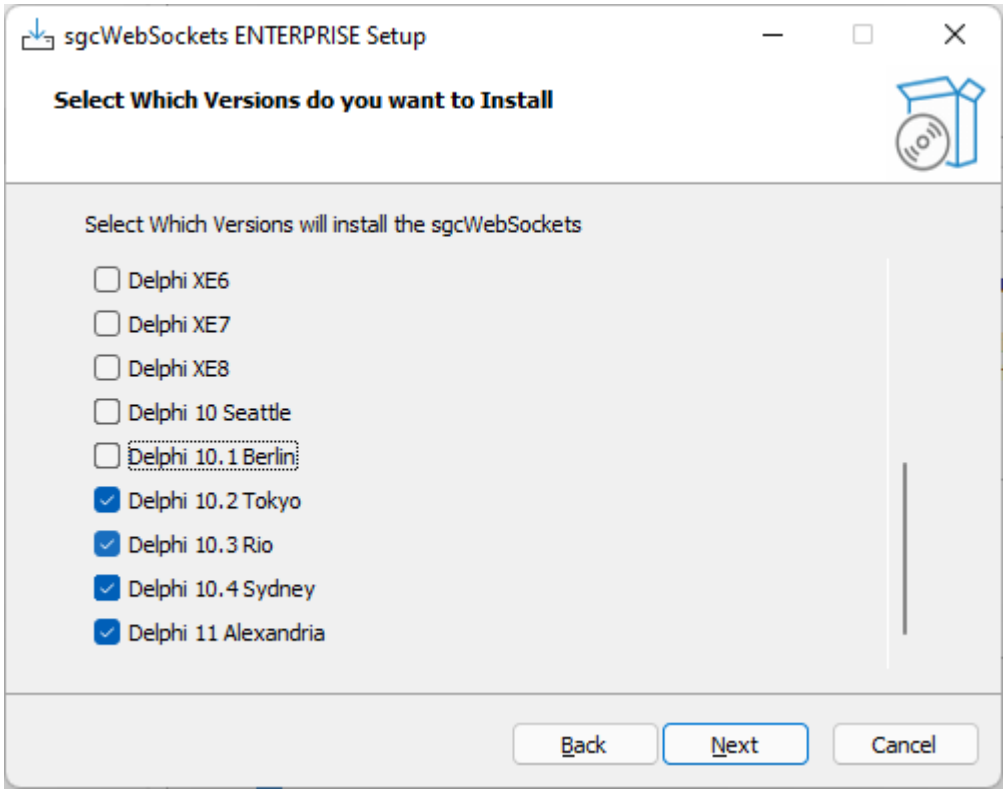
- If the user has login successfully, select if you want to install in Delphi, CBuilder or Rad Studio IDE. There is a check to extract the required lazarus files (Lazarus requires to install the package manually).



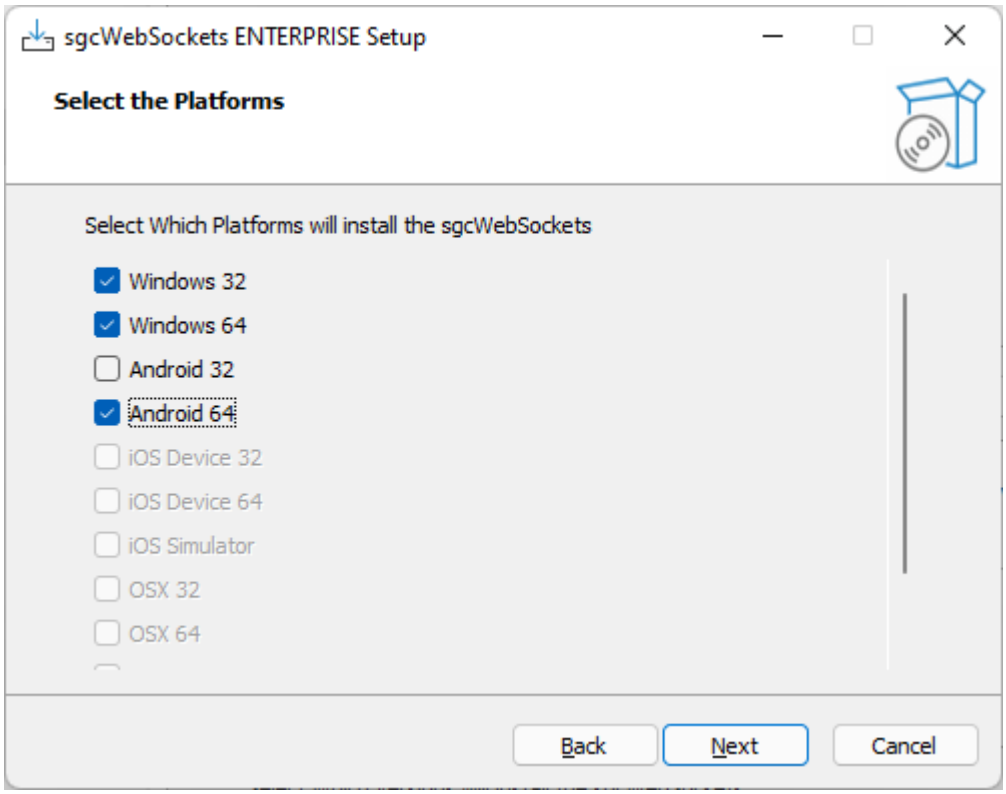
- There are some options that can be customized every time you use the installer, press the button **Options** to access these properties.
  - **Build Packages:** if selected, the installer will try to build the packages.
  - **Register Paths IDE:** if selected, the installer will register the required library paths in the IDE.
  - **Register BPLs IDE:** if selected and the installer has built the packages successfully, the installer will register the design-time package in the IDE.
  - **Build Intraweb:** if selected, the installer will install the required Intraweb files (disabled by default).
  - **Build CBuilder Dproj:** if selected, the installer will build the CBuilder package using the sgcWeb-Sockets Delphi package and generating all required CBuilder files.



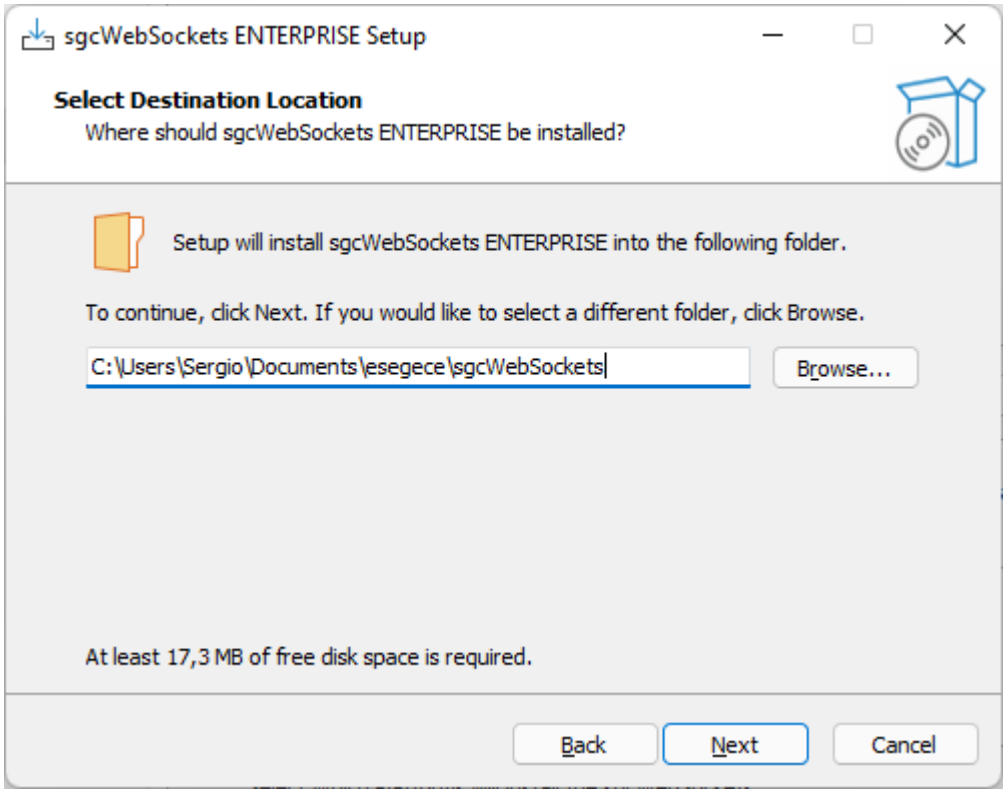
- Now you can select which IDE Versions you want to install. Only those IDE versions that the installer detect as installed, will be available.



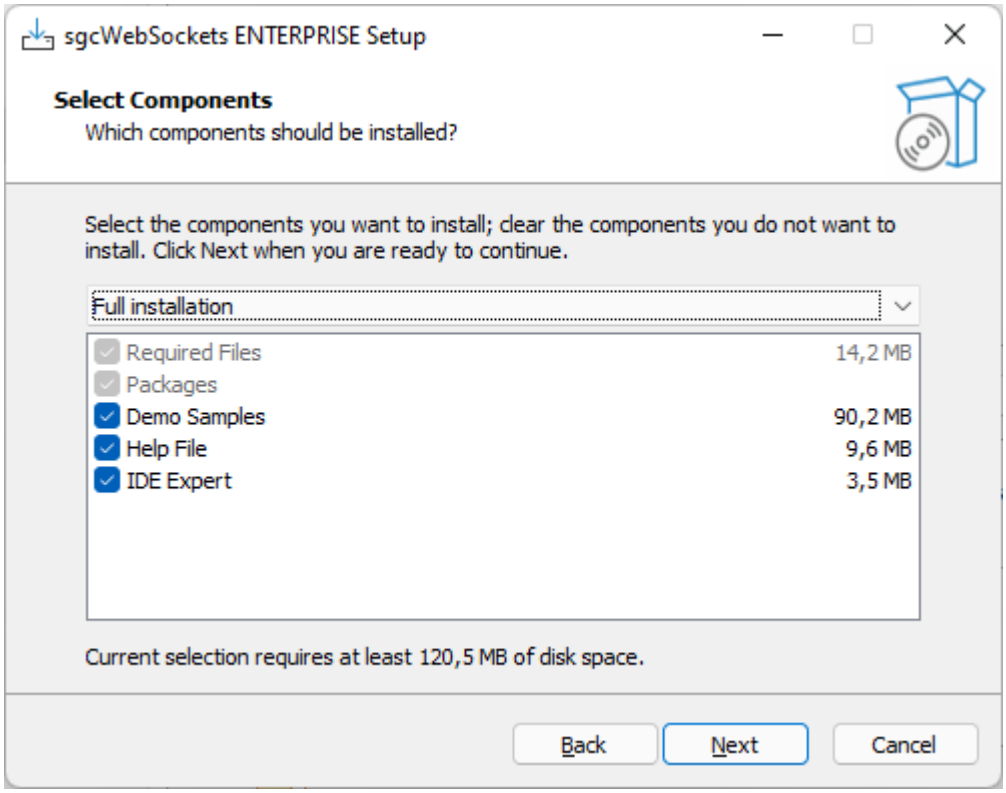
- Next step is select the Platforms.



- Select the folder where the package will be installed. If you reinstall the package, the installer will select by default the same folder selected in the previous install.



- Select which components to install. The registered customers have an **IDE expert** that allows to connect to the eSeGeCe account from the IDE, know if there are available updates, direct access to helpdesk... and more.



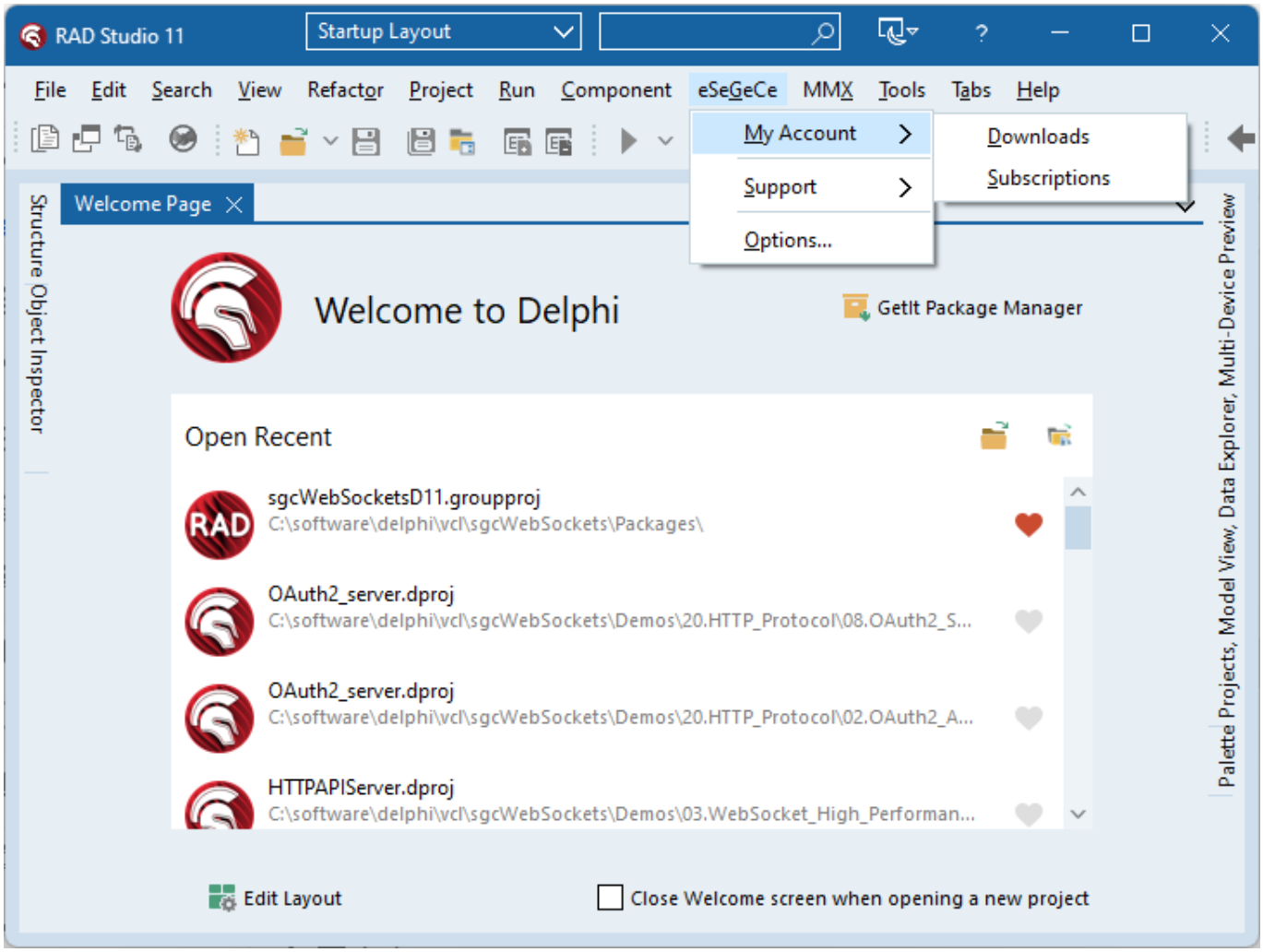
- Finally, it will extract the files, compile and install the package and register the required paths in the IDE.

Install Errors

- MsBuild raises an error if the Length of the **Library Path is too high**, to fix this issue, try to delete unused paths from the library path. MsBuild has a limitation of 32K characters.

IDE Expert

If the IDE Expert is installed, you will find the following menu options:

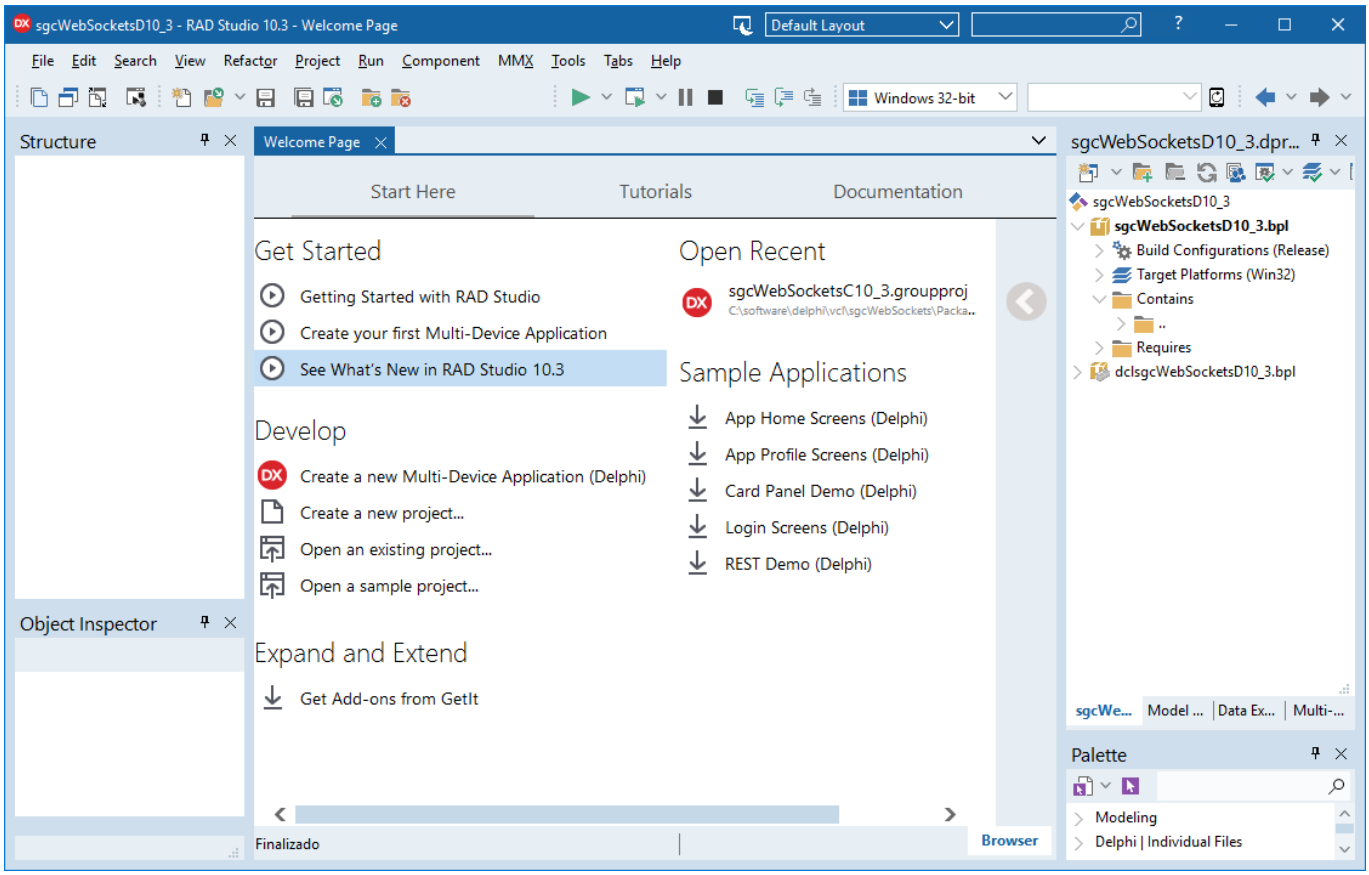


- **MyAccount:** direct access to the Downloads menu (where you can download the latest version of beta) and to the Subscriptions, to manage your license or renew an expired license.
- **Support:** direct access to HelpDesk or Forum with automatic login. Documentation and Contact Us form is available too.
- **Options:** in this menu you can configure the username/password of your account. Select the default browser and check if there are any updates available.

Install Package Manually

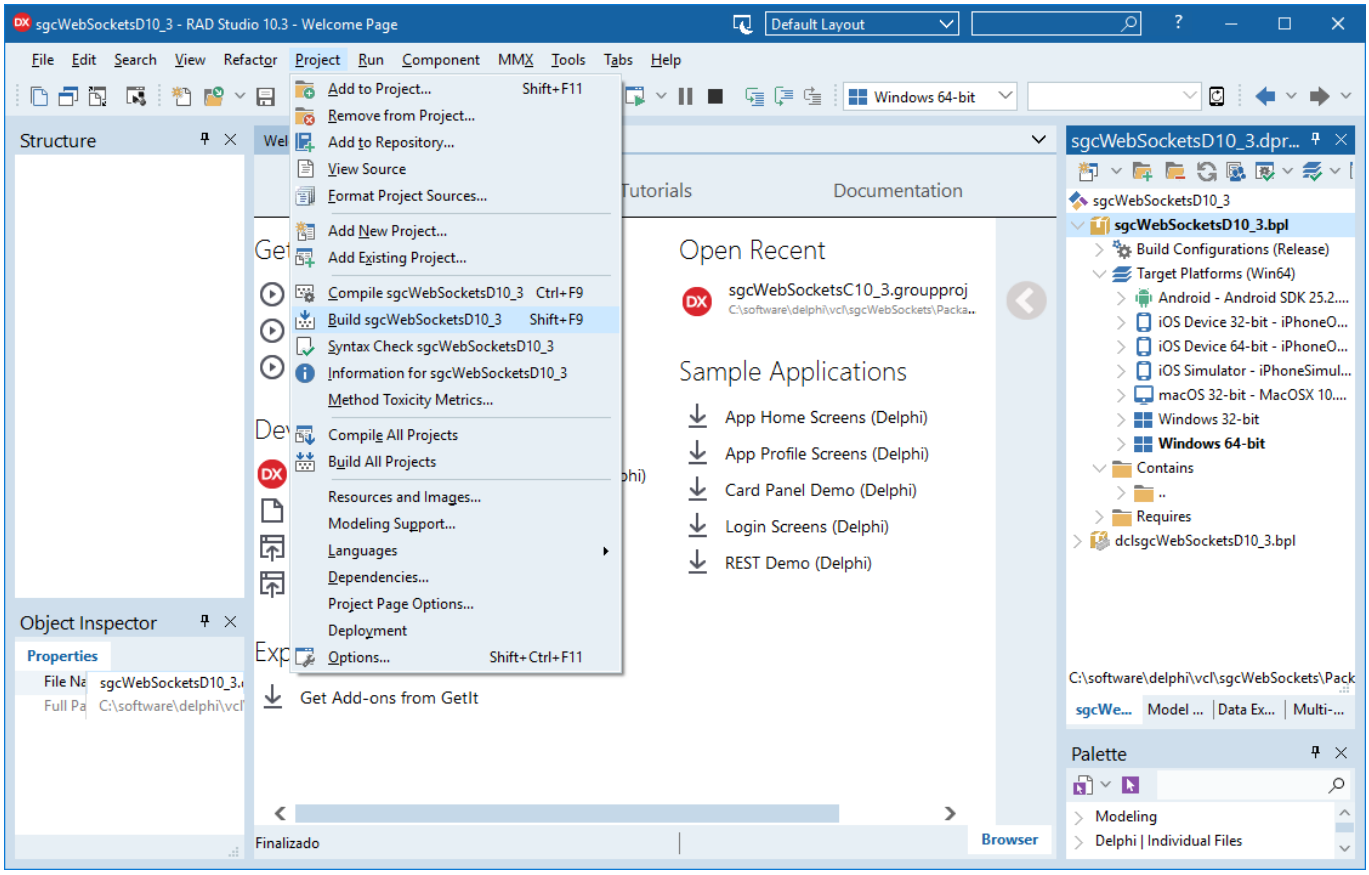
Follow next steps to install sgcWebSockets package, screenshots use Delphi 10.3 version.

1. Open sgcWebSocketsD10_3 group project.

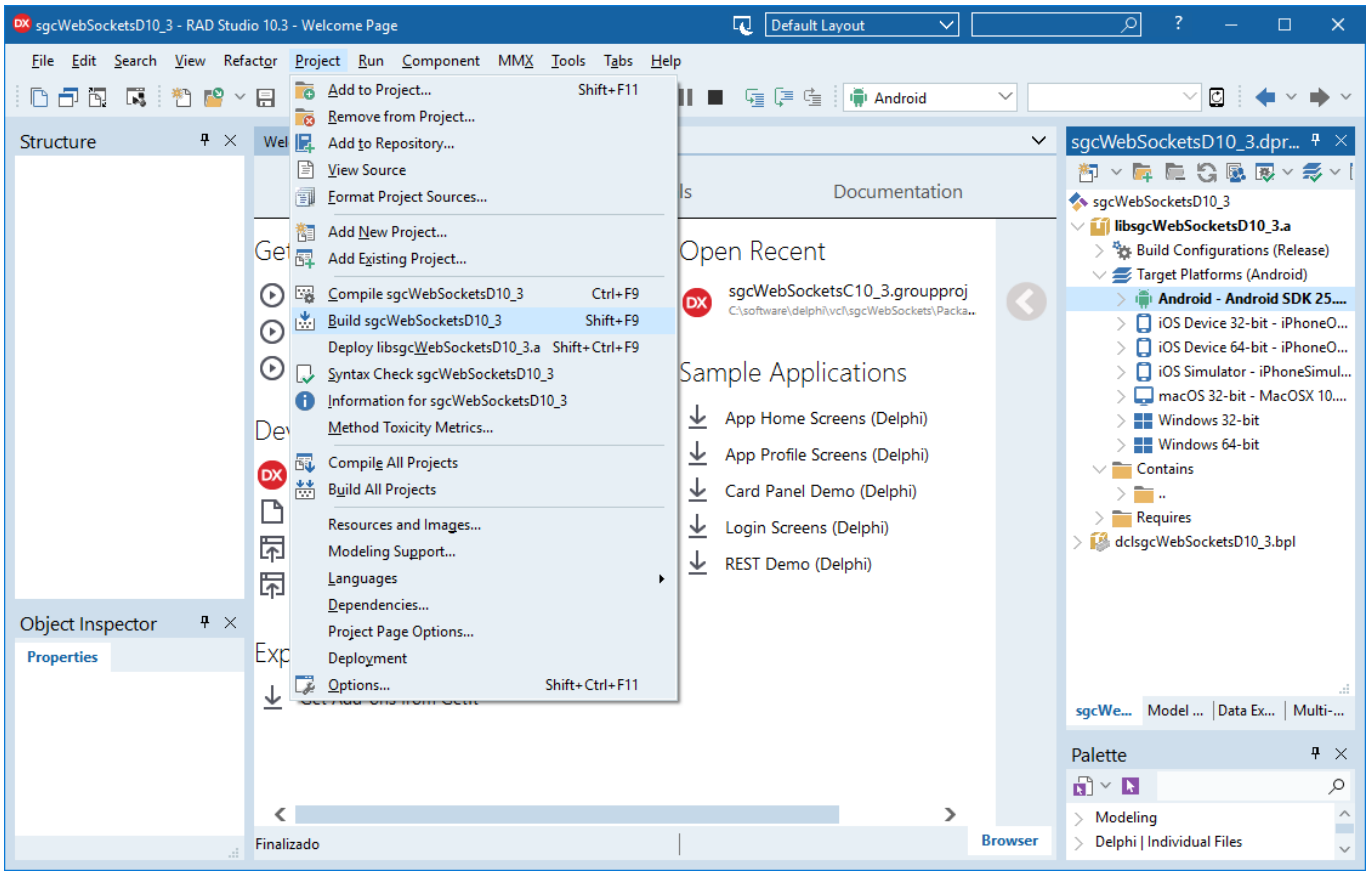


2. Now we must **compile first runtime packages** (name starts with sgcWebSockets). There is one package for every target platform and this depends of Delphi version, so **select target platform one by one and build** every package.

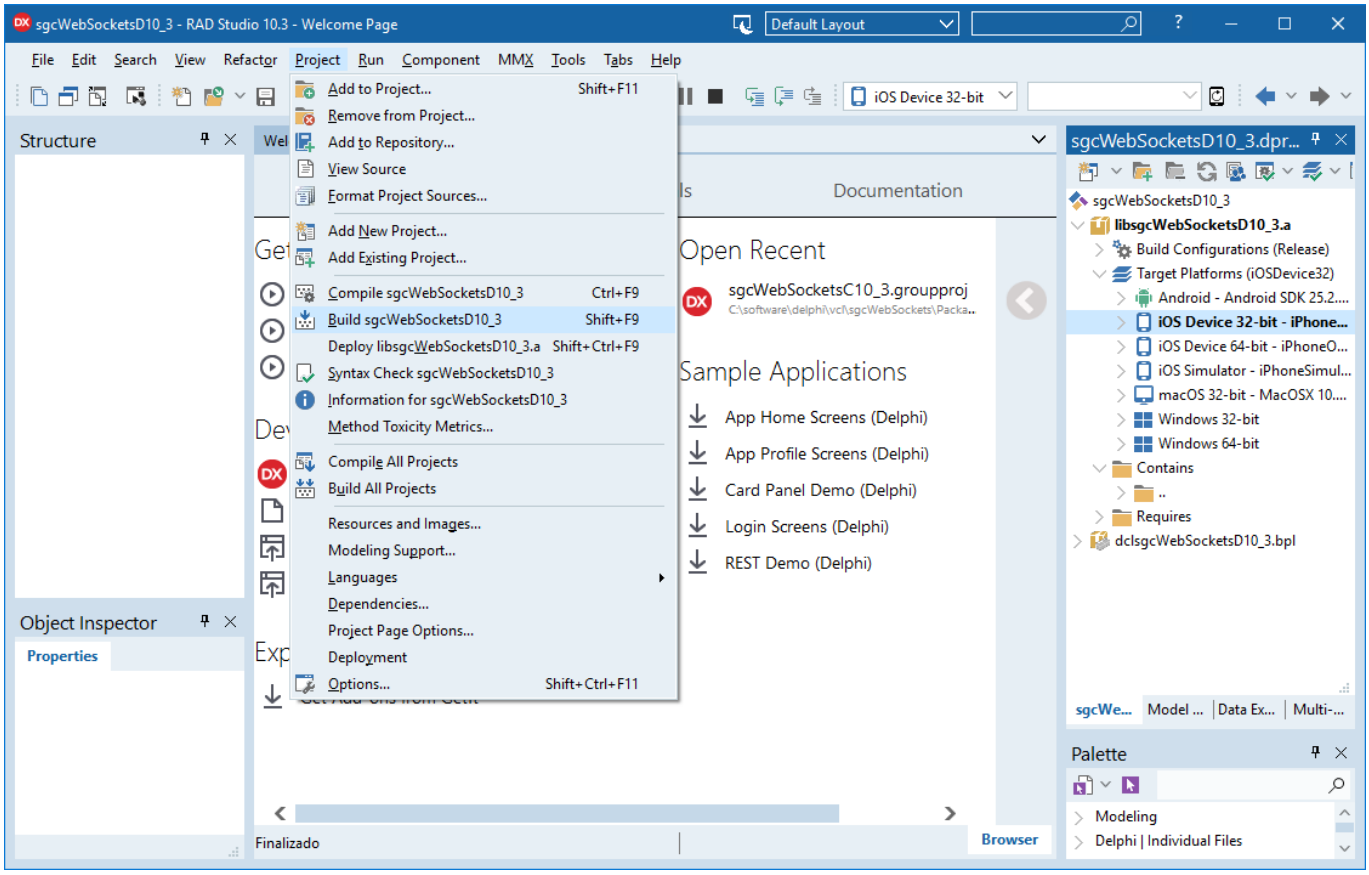
3. Select win64 as Target platform and build package.



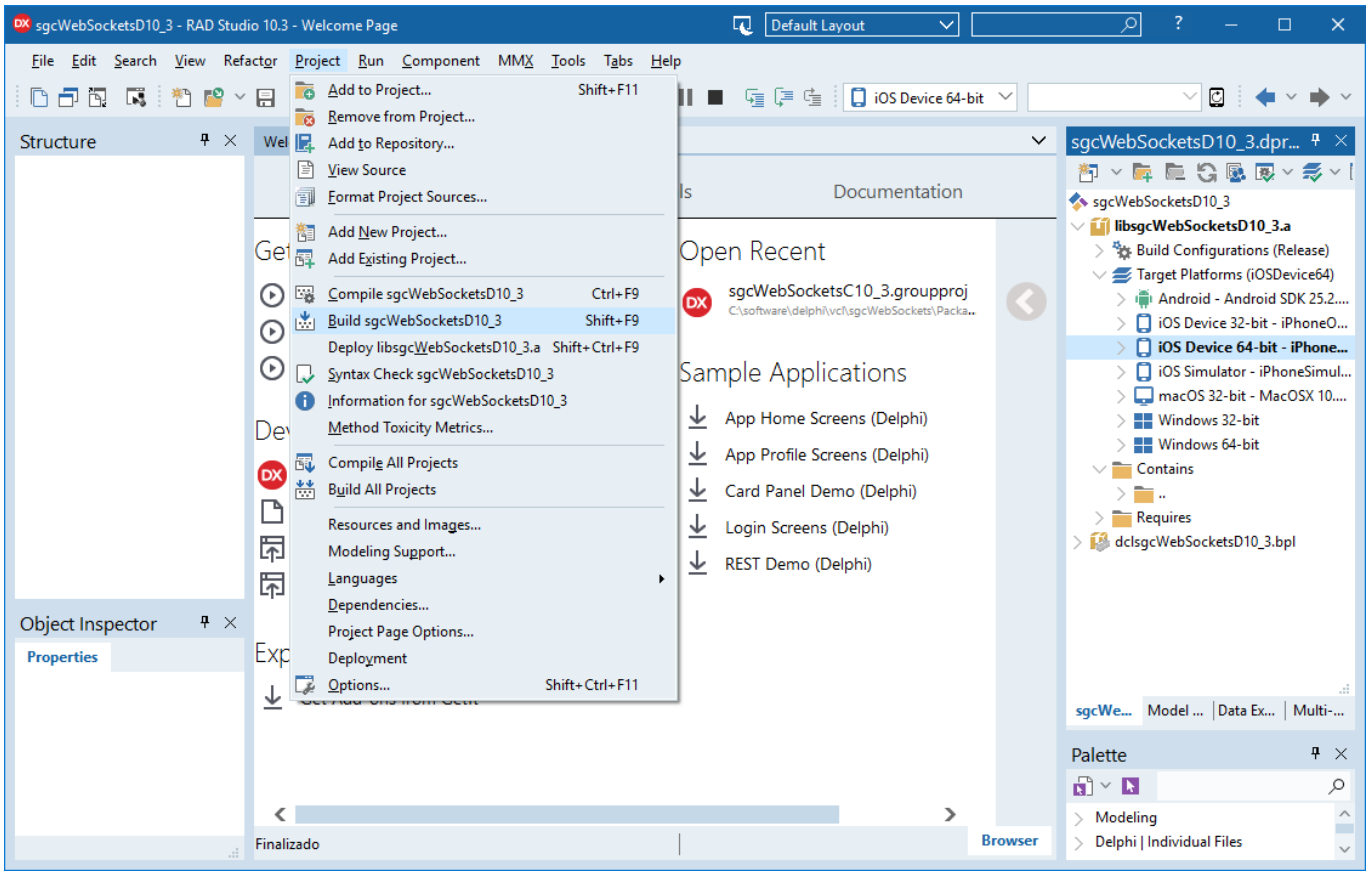
4. Select Android as Target Platform and build package.



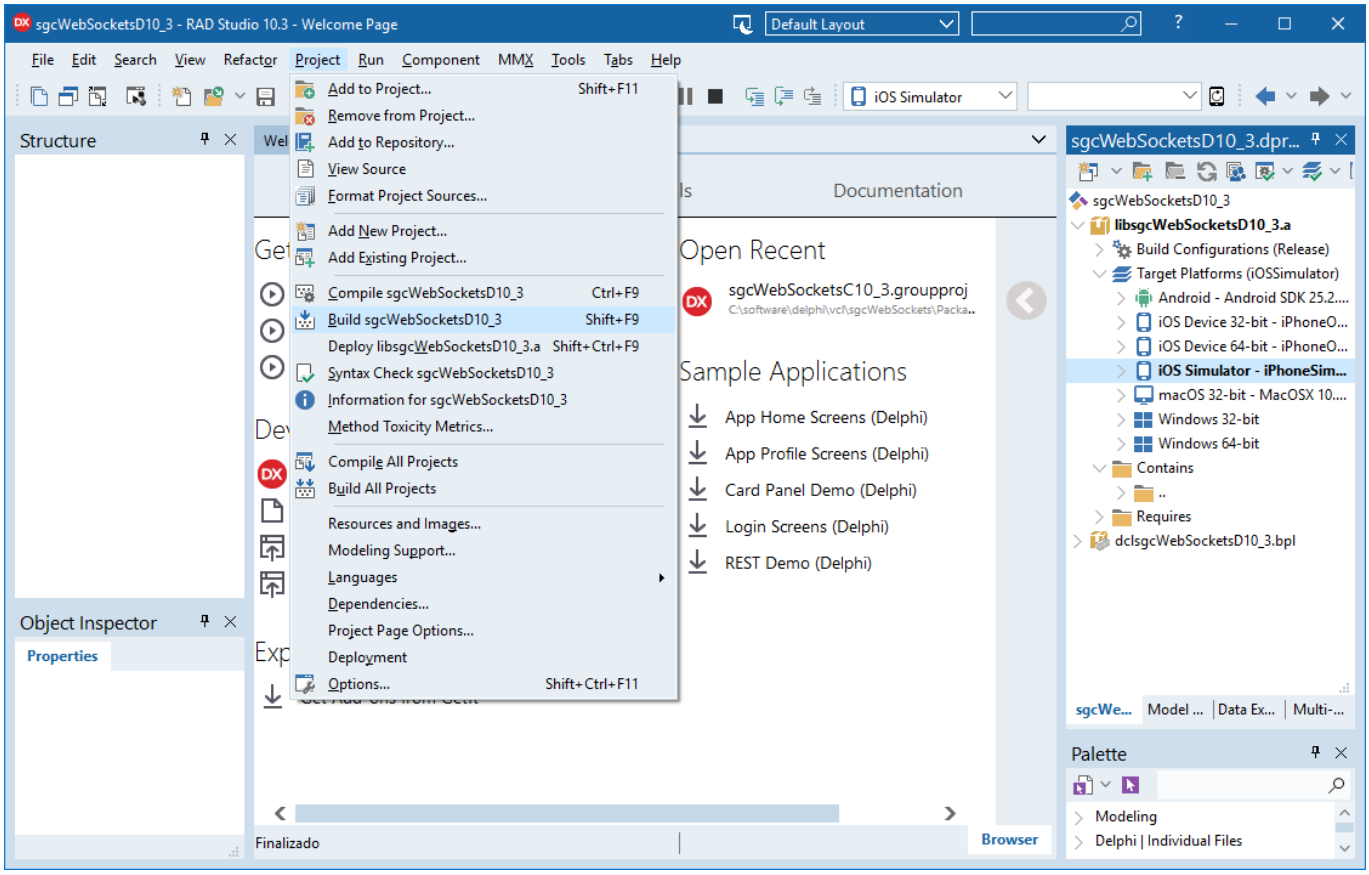
5. Select **iOS Device 32** as Target Platform and build package.



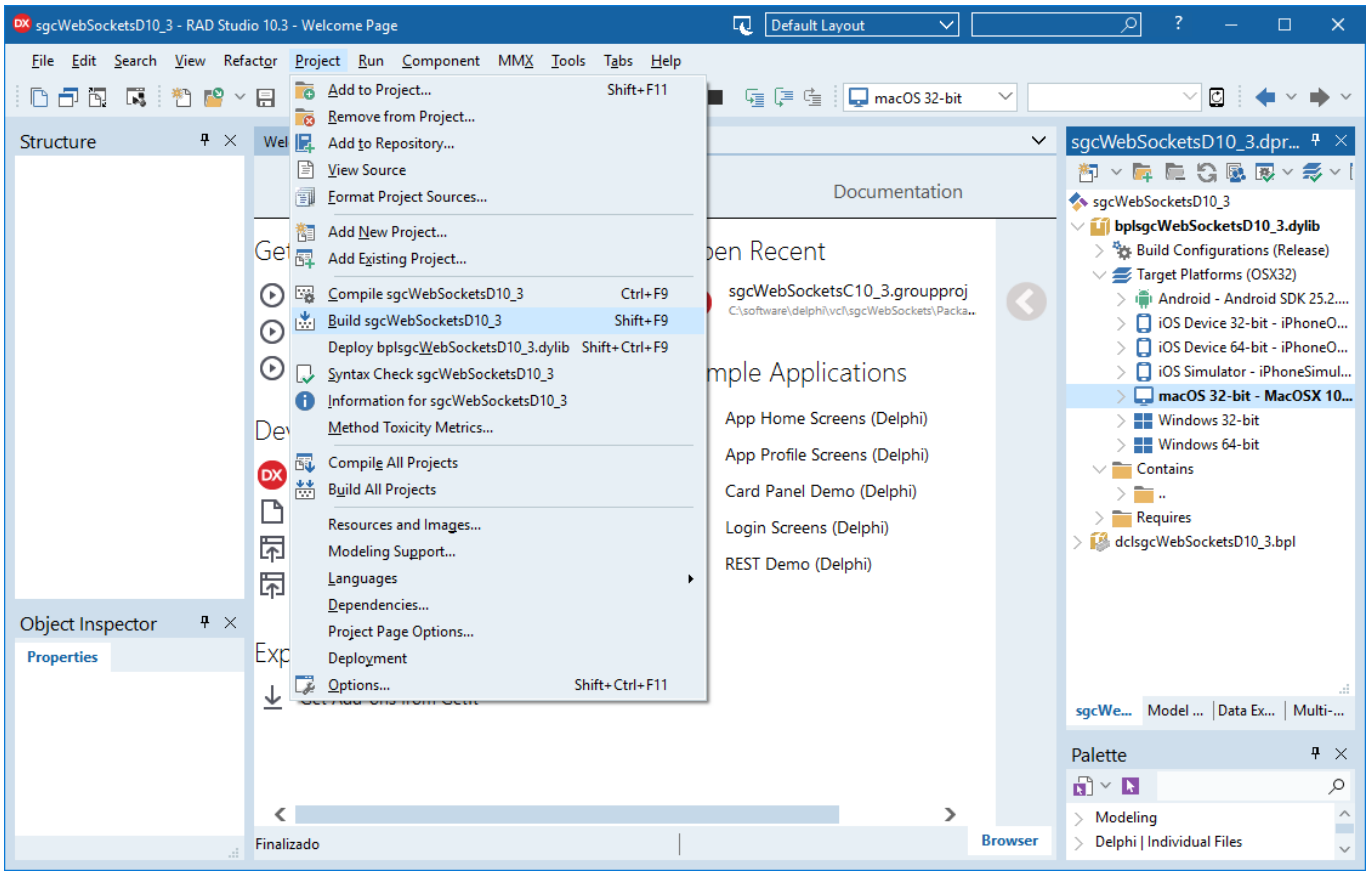
6. Select **iOS Device 64** as Target Platform and build package.



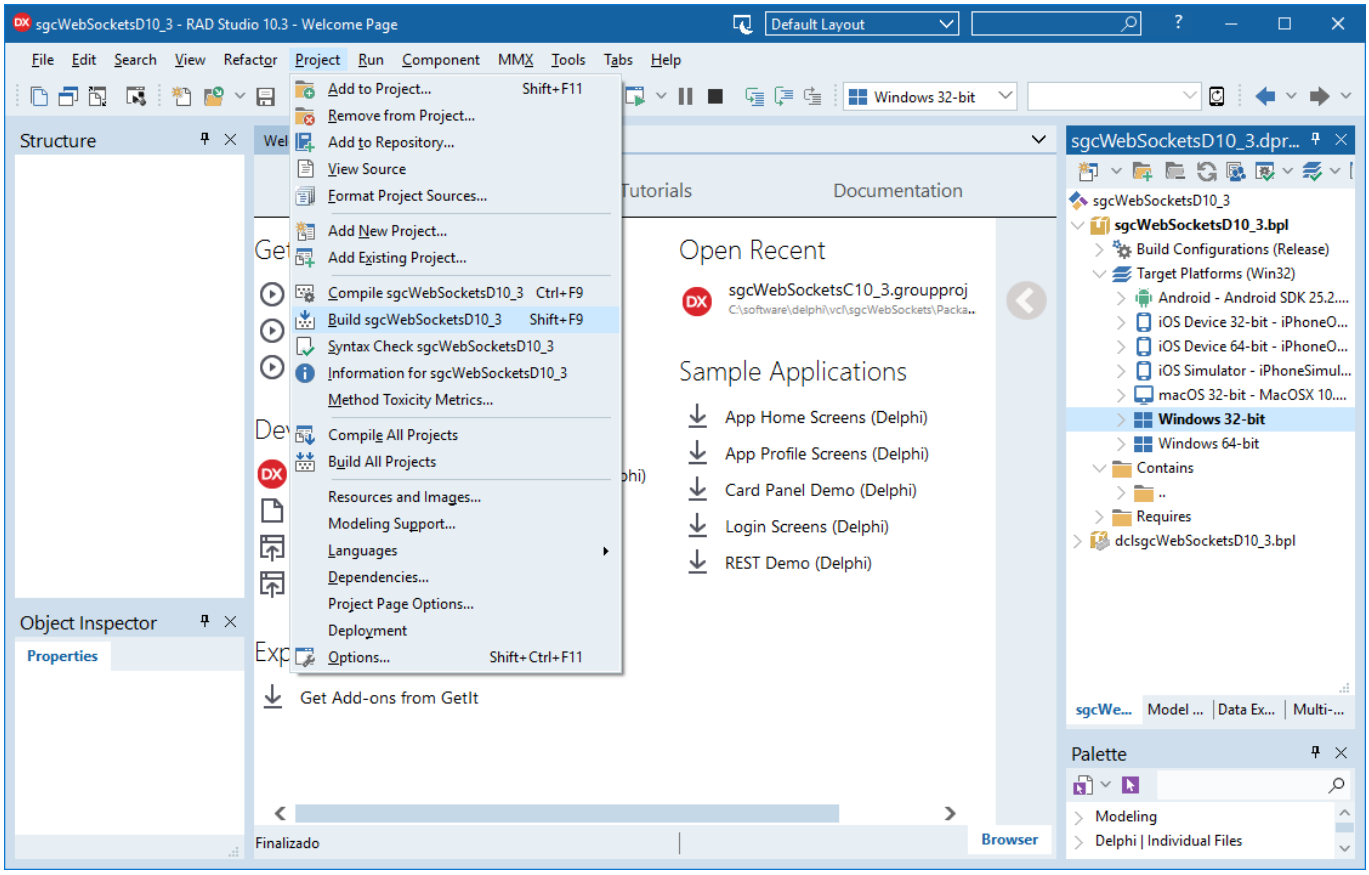
7. Select **iOS Device** Simulator as Target Platform and build package.



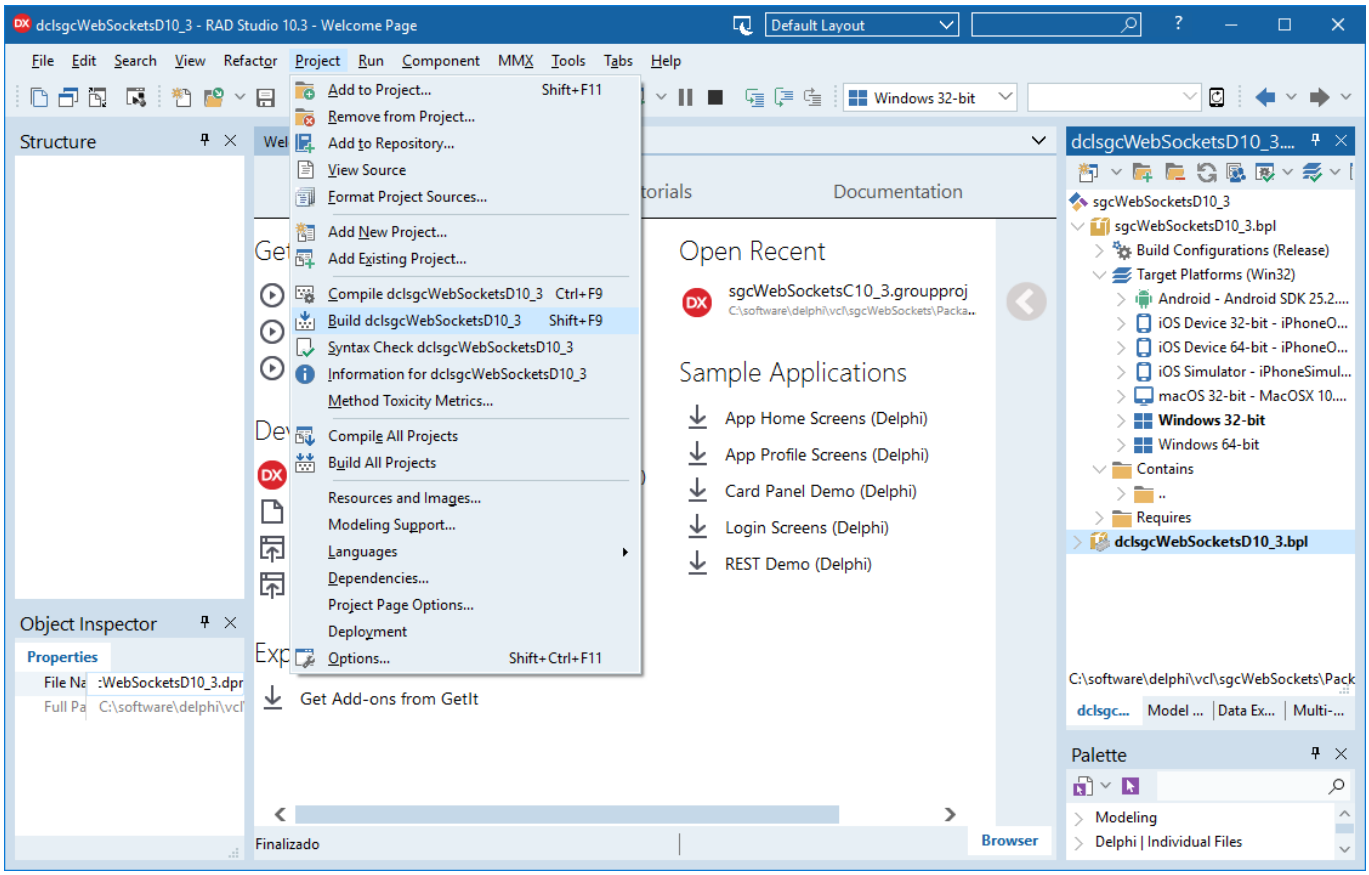
8. Select **MacOS 32** as Target Platform and build package.

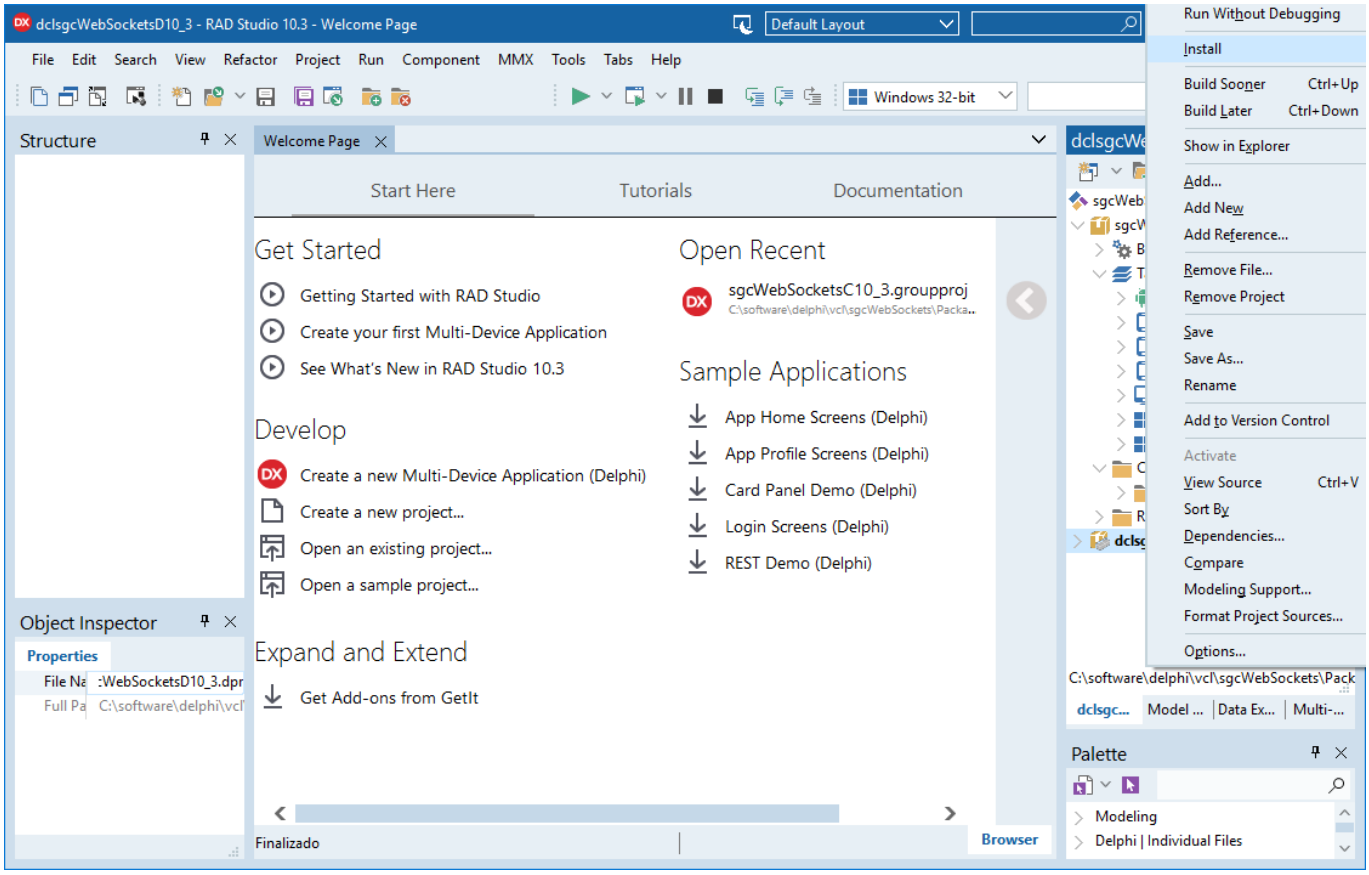


9. Select **Win32** as Target Platform and build package.

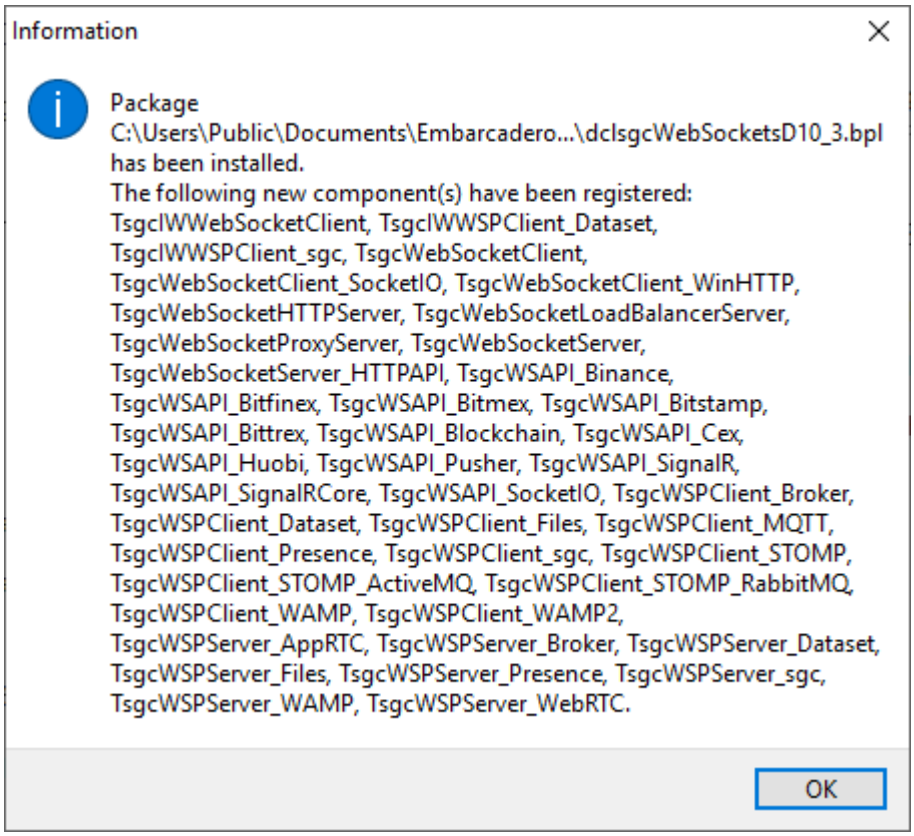


10. Once all runtime packages are compiled, select **design time package** (name starts with dcl) and first **build** and then **install** (design time packages only have Win32 as target platform).

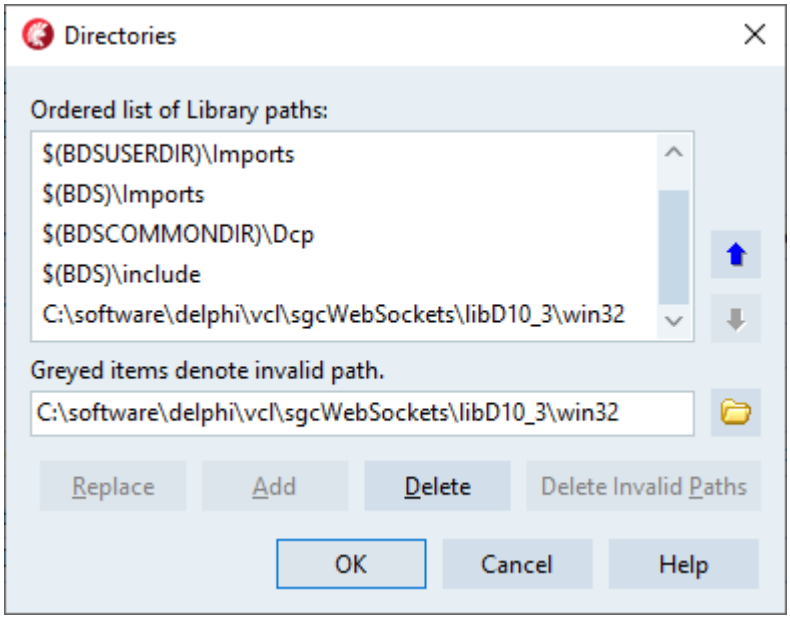




11. If installation is **successful** you will see a message with all components installed.



12. Then, you only must to add the Directory where are the compiled files to your **Rad Studio Library Path**. You must add this for every Target Platform (win32, win64, osx64...)



* If you are using the **Datasnap** servers, these are **NOT included** in sgcWebSockets package because cannot be installed, are only runtime components. In this case, you must add to your library path the Source folder too.

Install Errors

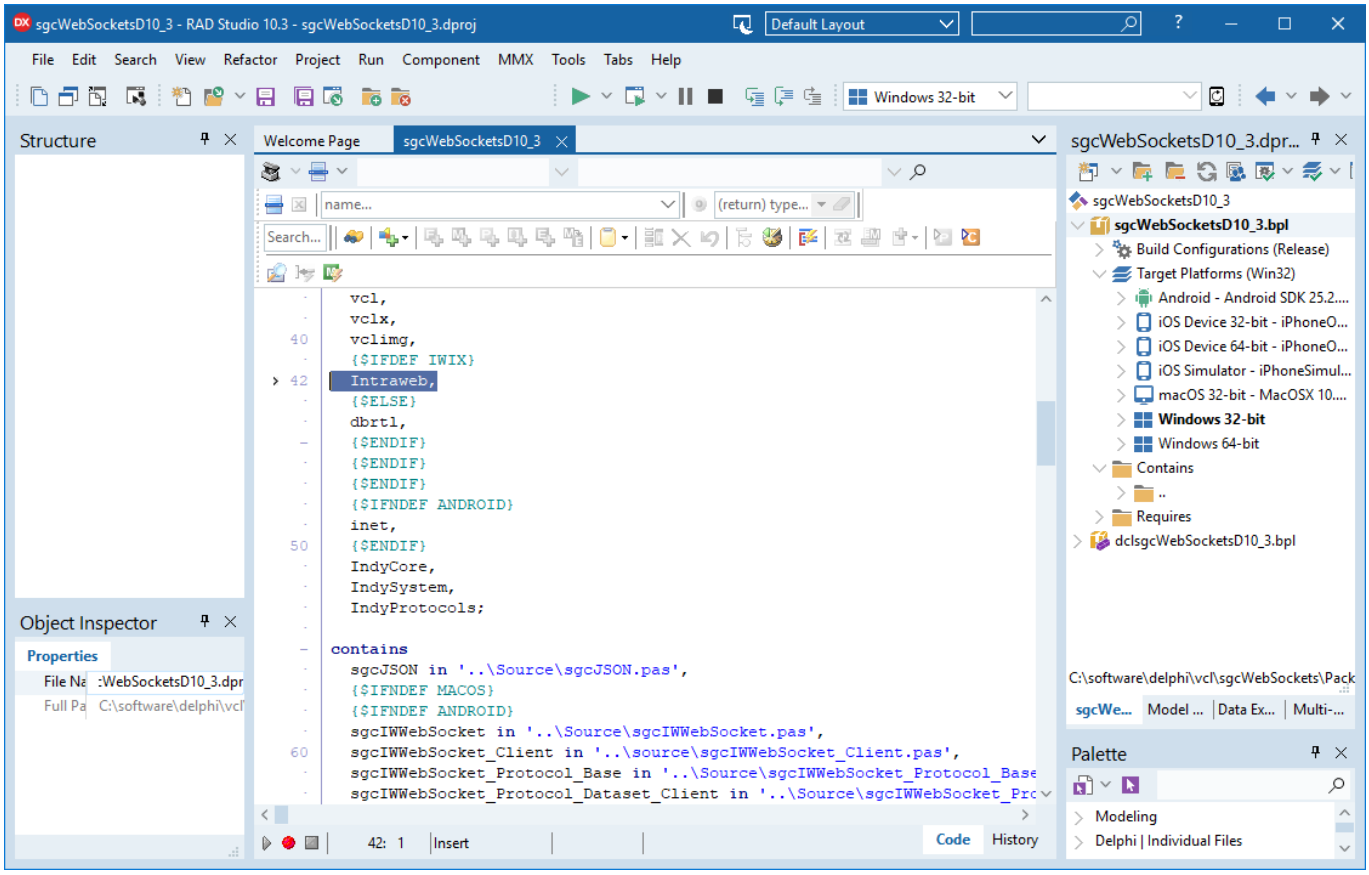
Sometimes you may get some errors installing components.

Intraweb package not found

sgcWebsockets is compiled using the **default Intraweb version** provided with Delphi. If you don't have Intraweb installed, you can **modify sgcVer.inc** file (located in Source folder).
Search your Delphi version and **comment all compiler defines for Intraweb** (starts with IW). **Example:** for Delphi 10.4 comment all compiler defines for Intraweb

```
{$IFDEF VER340} { Delphi  10.4 }
  {$DEFINE D2006}
  {$DEFINE D2007}
  {$DEFINE D2009}
  {$DEFINE D2010}
  {$DEFINE DXE}
  {$DEFINE DXE2}
  {$DEFINE DXE3}
  {$DEFINE DXE4}
  {$DEFINE DXE5}
  {$DEFINE DXE6}
  {$DEFINE DXE7}
  {$DEFINE DXE8}
  {$DEFINE D10}
  {$DEFINE D10_1}
  {$DEFINE D10_2}
  {$DEFINE D10_3}
  {$DEFINE D10_4}
  {$DEFINE INDY10_1}
  {$DEFINE INDY10_2}
  {$DEFINE INDY10_5_5}
  {$DEFINE INDY10_5_7}
  {$DEFINE INDY10_5_8}
  {$DEFINE INDY10_6}
  {$DEFINE INDY10_6_0_5122}
  {$DEFINE INDY10_6_0_5169}
  {$DEFINE INDY10_6_2_5263}
  {$DEFINE INDY10_6_2_5366}
  {$DEFINE INDY10_6_2_D10_4}

  {$IFNDEF BCB}
    {$IFNDEF MACOS}
    {$IFNDEF ANDROID}
      {.$DEFINE IWIX}
      {.$DEFINE IWXI}
      {.$DEFINE IWXIV}
      {.$DEFINE IWXV}
    {$ENDIF}
    {$ENDIF}
    {$IFNDEF NEXTGEN}
      {$DEFINE SGC_JSON_INTF}
    {$ENDIF}
  {$ENDIF}
{$ENDIF}
```

If Intraweb is installed but it's a different version from the default that comes with Delphi, maybe your Intraweb package has a different name. Then open sgcWebSockets runtime package and **change Intraweb name** in project source.



Indy Package not found

sgcWebSockets requires Indy to install components in your IDE. Trial installation is compiled against Indy library provided with Delphi / CBuilder, so if you get a message like this:

> [DCC Fatal Error] dclsgcWebSocketsDX.dpk(31): E2202 Required package 'IndyCore' not found

Most probably you have a **newer Indy version**, so in order to install trial you must delete this version and install built-in indy version using Delphi / CBuilder setup.

If you have full source code, then you only must check:

1. Required Indy packages: IndyCore, IndySystem and IndyProtocols. If you have a newer Indy version, most probably packages have a different name (including version), so access to menu **"Component / Install Packages"** and check which name have Indy packages and change accordingly in the project.

2. sgcWebSockets supports several Indy versions, there are compiler defines to allow compile for every Indy version. Open **sgcVer.inc**, located in the source folder, and change accordingly for your Indy version (is gsIdVersion of IdVers.inc Indy file). Some compiler defines:

```
{$DEFINE INDY10_1}
{$DEFINE INDY10_2}
{$DEFINE INDY10_5_5}
{$DEFINE INDY10_5_7}
{$DEFINE INDY10_5_8}
{$DEFINE INDY10_6}
{$DEFINE INDY10_6_0_5122}
{$DEFINE INDY10_6_0_5169}
{$DEFINE INDY10_6_2_5263}
{$DEFINE INDY10_6_2_5366}
{$DEFINE INDY10_6_2_D10_4}
```

c00000005 ACCESS_VIOLATION in CBuilder

If you compile a project using CBuidler and you get this error, set the following options in your project:

Project > Options > C++ Linker
uncheck "Link with Dynamic RTL"

Project > Options > Packages > Runtime Packages
uncheck "Link with runtime packages"

Unable to find package import: sgcWebSocketsCXXX.bpi in CBuilder Win64

When you compile runtime package for win64, you must compile Release and Debug.

Ambiguous reference System.ZLib.hpp and IdZLib.hpp CBuilder

sgcWebSockets Standard and Professional uses Indy for some components and Indy doesn't make use of ZLib unit, uses its own copy of ZLib: IdZLib, IdZLibHeaders... the project is linking to ZLib and indy ZLib units, so when compile, compiler doesn't know which is the correct reference because names are the same. There are 2 solutions:

1. Search where is included a link to System.ZLib.hpp and delete or move after IdZLibHeaders.hpp
2. Use the following conditional defines NO_USING_NAMESPACE_SYSTEM_ZLIB or DELPHIHEADER_NO_IMPLICIT_NAMESPACE_USE in your projects options to avoid the use of System.Zlib.hpp

Ambiguous reference System.ZLib.hpp and sgcIdZLib.hpp CBuilder

sgcWebSockets Enterprise uses a custom Indy version for some components and Indy doesn't make use of ZLib unit, uses its own copy of ZLib: sgcIdZLib, sgcIdZLibHeaders... the project is linking to ZLib and indy ZLib units, so when compile, compiler doesn't know which is the correct reference because names are the same. There are 2 solutions:

1. Search where is included a link to System.ZLib.hpp and delete or move after sgcIdZLibHeaders.hpp
2. Use the following conditional defines NO_USING_NAMESPACE_SYSTEM_ZLIB or DELPHIHEADER_NO_IMPLICIT_NAMESPACE_USE in your projects options to avoid the use of System.Zlib.hpp

Undefined reference to vTable for Sgcwebsocket... on CBuilder and Android

Use the following workarround to fix the error. Add the file libsgcwebsocketsC*.a which is located in the dcp/android default folder to your project using the menu "Project/ Add to Project".
Example: for CBuilder 11, add to your project the file "libsgcWebSocketsC11.a" which is located by default in the folder "C:\Users\Public\Documents\Embarcadero\Studio\22.0\DCP\Android\Release".

Checksum changed under Lazarus

This error can be raised while trying to install the components under Lazarus if the profile to build the IDE is not "Optimized IDE". The trial is compiled with the profile "Optimized IDE".

Cannot find X used by Y, incompatible ppu

Try the following workarround "Run / Clean up and rebuild" from the menu option.

Configure Install

In the source folder, there is a file called sgcVer.inc which includes all compiler defines for all Delphi, CBuilder and Lazarus IDEs.

Here you can customize your configuration for Intraweb, Indy... **usually there is no need to do any changes**, unless you want enable/disable some features.

Change carefully the compiler defines and contact us if you require assistance.

For every Delphi version, there is a section where you can configure all compiler defines, an example for Delphi 10.4

```
{$IFDEF VER340} { Delphi  10.4 }
  {$DEFINE D2006}
  {$DEFINE D2007}
  {$DEFINE D2009}
  {$DEFINE D2010}
  {$DEFINE DXE}
  {$DEFINE DXE2}
  {$DEFINE DXE3}
  {$DEFINE DXE4}
  {$DEFINE DXE5}
  {$DEFINE DXE6}
  {$DEFINE DXE7}
  {$DEFINE DXE8}
  {$DEFINE D10}
  {$DEFINE D10_1}
  {$DEFINE D10_2}
  {$DEFINE D10_3}
  {$DEFINE D10_4}
  {$DEFINE INDY10_1}
  {$DEFINE INDY10_2}
  {$DEFINE INDY10_5_5}
  {$DEFINE INDY10_5_7}
  {$DEFINE INDY10_5_8}
  {$DEFINE INDY10_5_9}
  {$DEFINE INDY10_6}
  {$DEFINE INDY10_6_0_5122}
  {$DEFINE INDY10_6_0_5169}
  {$DEFINE INDY10_6_2_5263}
  {$DEFINE INDY10_6_2_5366}
  {$DEFINE INDY10_6_2_D10_4}

  {$IFNDEF BCB}
    {$IFNDEF MACOS}
    {$IFNDEF ANDROID}
      {.$DEFINE IWIX}
      {.$DEFINE IWXI}
      {.$DEFINE IWXIV}
      {.$DEFINE IWXV}
    {$ENDIF}
    {$ENDIF}
    {$IFNDEF NEXTGEN}
      {$DEFINE SGC_JSON_INTF}
    {$ENDIF}
  {$ENDIF}
{$ENDIF}
```

Indy

There are some compiler defines for Indy library. This depends on Indy version installed, by default is configured for Indy package included with Delphi. Indy version is gsIdVersion parameter of IdVers.inc Indy file.

Intraweb

If Intraweb is not installed, just comment compiler defines for Intraweb (those who starts with IW...)

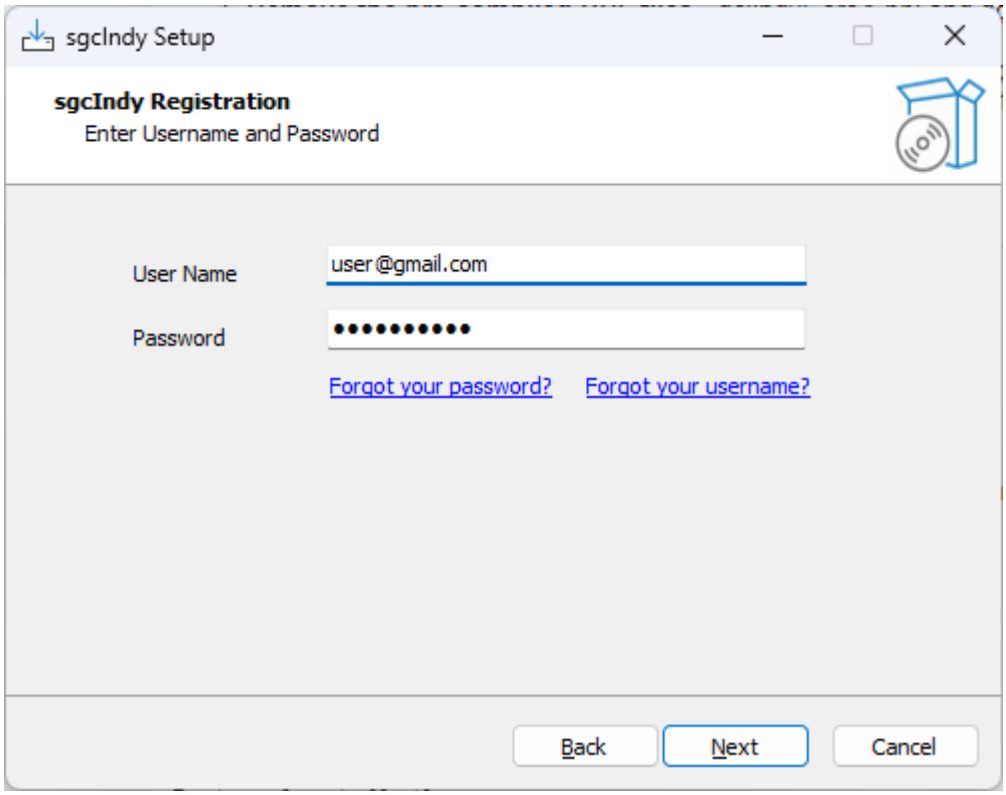
Install sgcIndy Package

Setup Installation

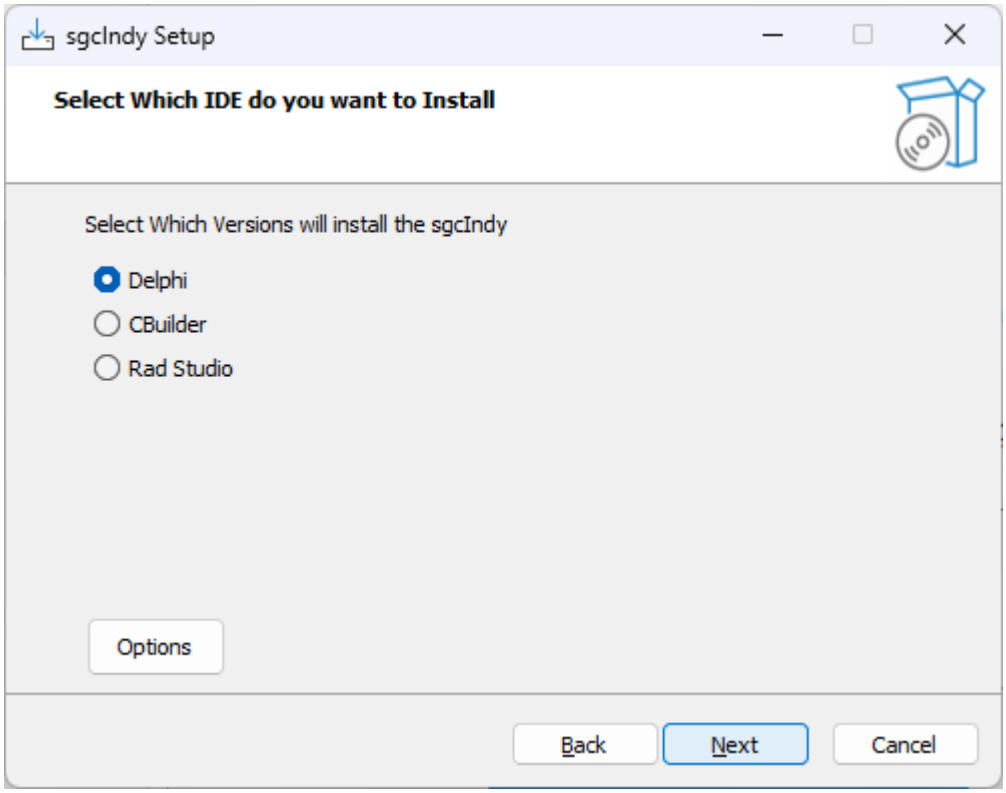
*Requires Windows Vista as minimum (Windows 2000, XP and Server 2003 are not supported).

The users who have purchase a license can install the sgcIndy package using the setup. Find below step by step how install the package.

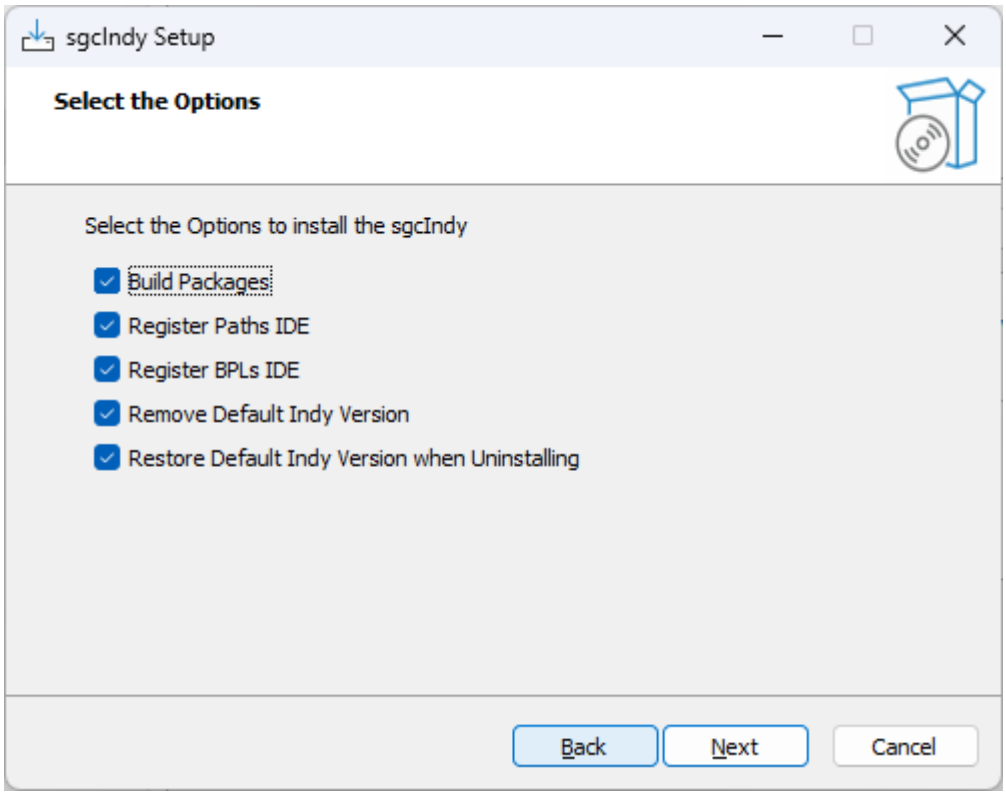
- Execute the Installer.
- First you must set your username/password of your private eSeGeCe account. This only must be entered one time, the next time you use the setup, the installer will read the latest value.



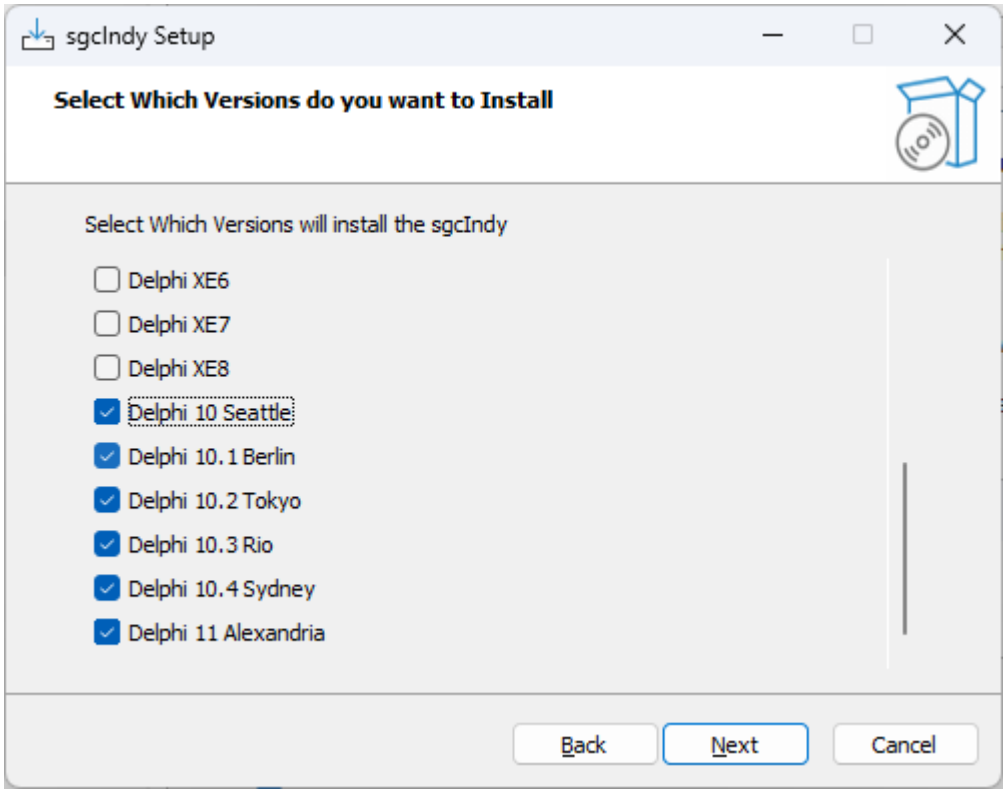
- If the user has login successfully, select if you want to install in Delphi, CBuilder or Rad Studio IDE.



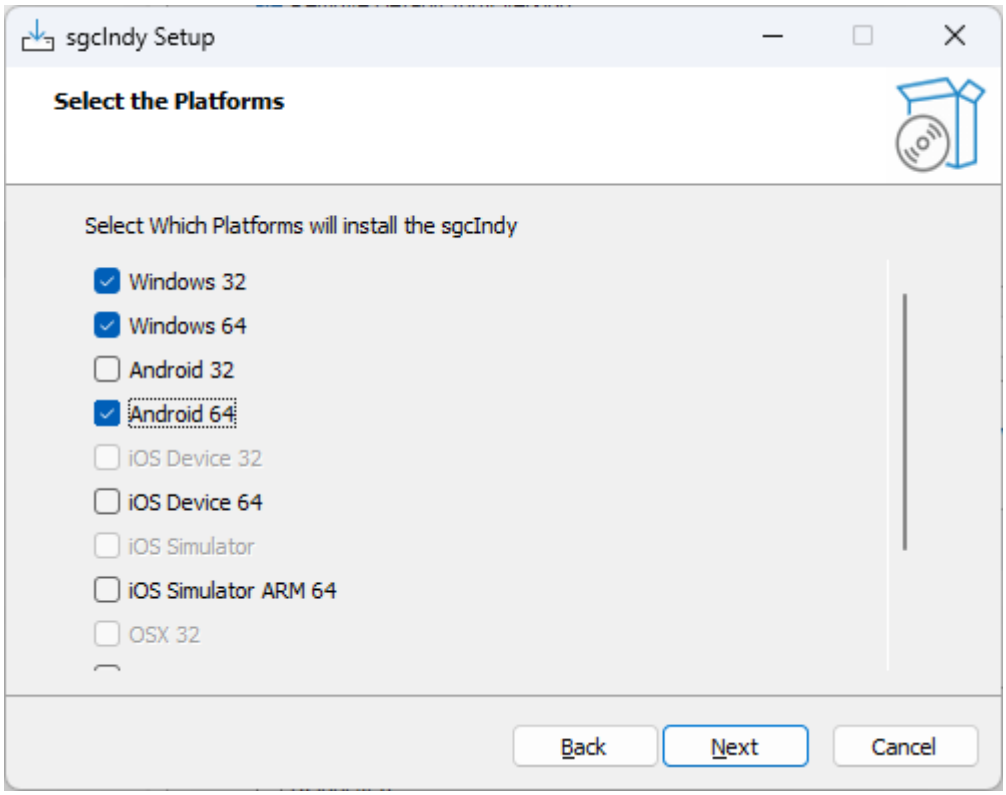
- There are some options that can be customized every time you use the installer, press the button **Options** to access these properties.
  - **Build Packages:** if selected, the installer will try to build the packages.
  - **Register Paths IDE:** if selected, the installer will register the required library paths in the IDE.
  - **Register BPLs IDE:** if selected and the installer has built the packages successfully, the installer will register the design-time package in the IDE.
  - **Remove Default Indy Version:** if selected, the installer will uninstall first the Standard Indy version that comes with Rad Studio.
  - **Restore Default Indy Version when Uninstalling:** if selected, the installer rollback the uninstalled Standard Indy version when the package is uninstalled.



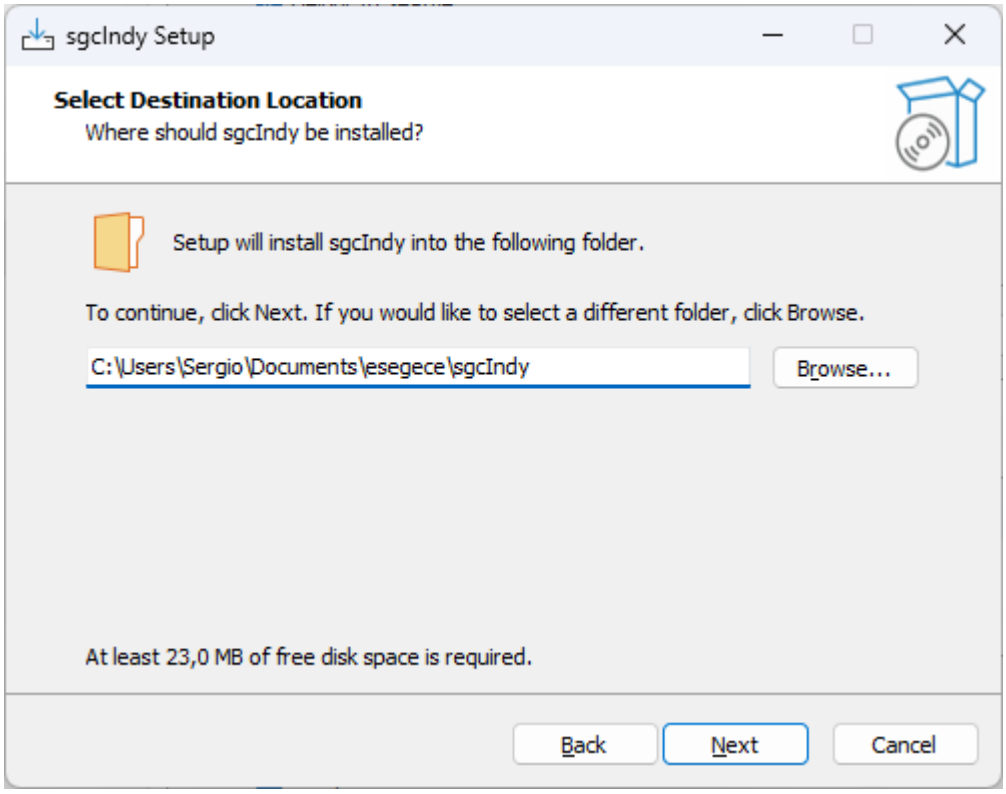
- Now you can select which IDE Versions you want to install. Only those IDE versions that the installer detect as installed, will be available.



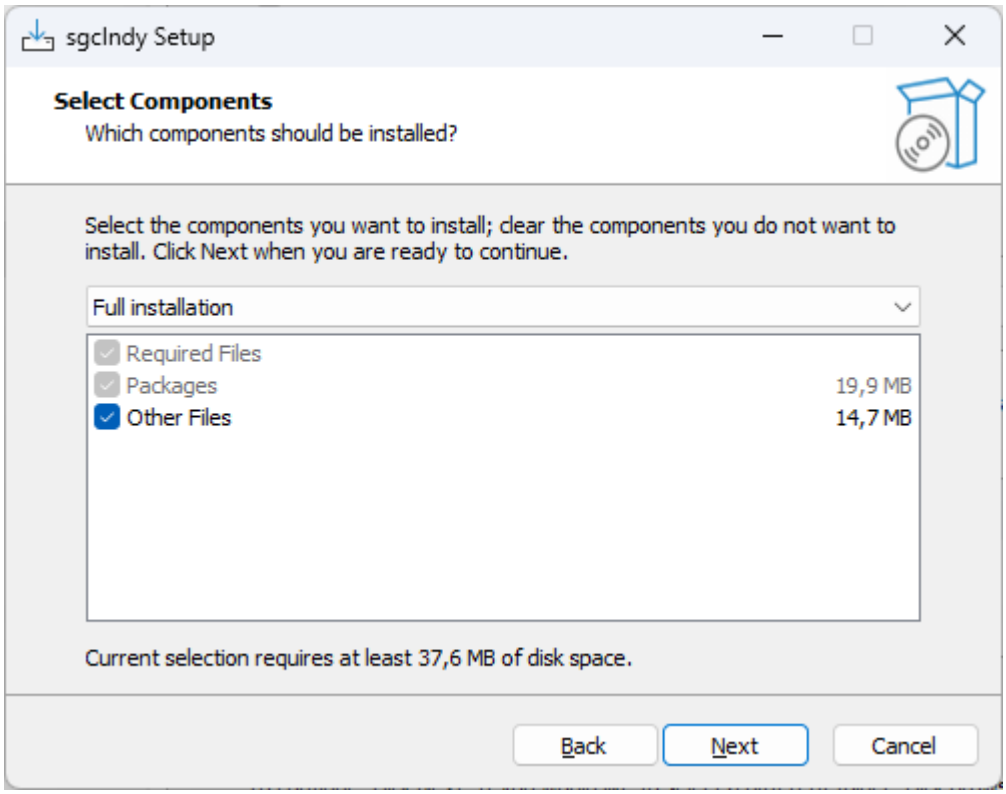
- Next step is select the Platforms.



- Select the folder where the package will be installed. If you reinstall the package, the installer will select by default the same folder selected in the previous install.



- Select which components to install.



- Finally, it will extract the files, compile and install the package and register the required paths in the IDE.

Install Errors

- MsBuild raises an error if the Length of the **Library Path is too high**, to fix this issue, try to delete unused paths from the library path. MsBuild has a limitation of 32K characters.

Manual installation

If Indy is **already installed**, it needs to be **uninstalled** first.

1. **Remove the pre-compiled BPL files** - dclIndyCoreX.bpl and dclIndyProtocolsX.bpl - from the IDE via the "Components > Install Packages" dialog.
2. Then **delete all of the existing binaries** (IndySystemX., IndyCoreX., IndyProtocolsX., dclIndyCoreX., and dclIndyProtocolsX.*) as well as delete any Indy 10 source files, if present.
3. Be sure to **check for files** in the IDE's \bin, \lib, and \source folders, \Indy subfolders, and OS system folders."

To **build the sgcIndy** package, you can either

1. **(Only CBuilder)** Use the command-line **FULLC#.BAT** script that corresponds to your CBuilder version.
2. **Open the individual DPK** files in the IDE and **compile** them, in the following order:
    1. IndySystemX.dpk (in Lib\System)
    2. IndyCoreX.dpk (in Lib\Core)
    3. IndyProtocolsX.dpk (in Lib\Protocols)
    4. dclIndyCoreX.dpk (in Lib\Core)
    5. dclIndyProtocolsX.dpk (in Lib\Protocols)

Once the Indy packages have been built, go to the menu **Components / Install Packages** and install the Indy Design-Time Packages

1. dclIndyCore*.bpl
2. dclIndyProtocols*.bpl

Finally set the paths in your IDE to the sgcIndy Packages.

Configure ZLib

ZLib version: 1.2.12

sgcWebSockets uses the ZLib compression when WebSocket Compression PerMessage Deflate Extension is enabled. By default, ZLib is statically linked with your application so there is no need to deploy the ZLib library.

If you want to use a specific library, add the following Conditional Define to your project:

SGC_DYNAMICLOAD_ZLIB

As an alternative, you can edit the file sgcIndy.inc (located in the source folder) and add the following line

{$DEFINE SGC_DYNAMICLOAD_ZLIB}

Finally, you must set the location where is the ZLib library, to do this, use the following method and pass the Full Path (without the name of the library) where is located

sgcIdZLibHeaders.IdZLibSetLibPath('c:\software\zlib');

**This configuration is only valid for sgcWebSockets Enterprise Edition with Source code.*

QuickStart

WebSockets Components

Creating a new WebSocket Server or WebSocket client is very simple, just create a new instance of the class, configure the Host / Port and set the property Active = true to start the process.

QuickStart WebSockets

HTTP Components

The HTTP/2 protocol allows to create much faster HTTP Servers / Clients than using HTTP/1 protocol. The HTTP/2 Server is included in the WebSocket server while the HTTP/2 client is a dedicated components which implements the HTTP/2 protocol.

QuickStart HTTP

Threading Flow

sgcWebSockets components are threaded, which means that **connections runs in secondary threads**. By **default**, the main **events are dispatched on the main thread**, this is useful when the number of events to dispatch is low, but for **better performance** you can configure the components where the **events are dispatched in the context of connection thread**. Read the following article which explains how configure threading flow:

How Configure NotifyEvents

How Build Applications

Build Applications with sgcWebSockets library is very easy, just follow the next tips which will helps to **successfully build your application**.

Build

Fast Performance Server

sgcWebSockets has **2 server implementations**: 1 based on **Indy server** and another based on **HTTP.SYS Microsoft Server**. The latest is the recommended for High Performance Servers which requires to handle thousands of concurrents connections. Check the following article which explains how improve server performance.

Fast Performance Server

Memory Manager

Choose an adequate memory manager can improve the performance of your application, check the following article which shows a comparison between some memory managers

Memory Manager

OpenSSL

When your application requires secure connections, usually **openSSL libraries** are required to **encrypt communications**, follow the next steps to configure successfully your application with openSSL libraries.

Configure OpenSSL

Indy

The Indy library is used as a base in some sgcWebSockets components, sgcWebSockets Enterprise edition includes a custom indy version which allows to use openSSL 1.1.1 and openSSL 3.0.0, ALPN...

Indy

Linux (Lazarus)

If you compile a Lazarus project for Linux and you get this message:

```
Semaphore init failed (possibly too many concurrent threads)
```

Just add **cthreads** unit to your project file.

QuickStart | WebSockets

Let's start with a basic example where we need to create a Server WebSocket and 2 client WebSocket types: Application Client and Web Browser Client.

WebSocket Server

1. Create a new Window Forms Application
2. Drop a TsgcWebSocketServer onto a Form.
3. On Events Tab, Double click OnMessage Event, and type following code:

```
void OnMessage(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const string Text)
{
  ShowMessage("Message Received From Client: " + Text);
}
```

4. Drop a Button onto the Form, Double Click and type this code:

```
TsgcWebSocketServer1->Active = true;
```

WebSocket Client

1. Create a new Window Forms Application
2. Drop a TsgcWebSocketClient onto a Form and configure Host and Port Properties to connect to Server.
3. Drop a TButton in a Form, Double Click and type this code:

```
TsgcWebSocketClient1->Active = true;
```

4. Drop a Button onto the Form, Double Click and type this code:

```
TsgcWebSocketClient1->WriteData("Hello Server From VCL Client");
```

Web Browser Client

1. Create a new HTML file

2. Open file with a text editor and copy following code:

```
<html>
<head>
<script type="text/javascript" src="http://host:port/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
</head>
<body>
<a href="javascript:var socket = new sgcWebSocket('ws://host:port');">Open</a>
<a href="javascript:socket.send('Hello Server From Web Browser');">Send</a>
</body>
</html>
```

You need to replace host and port in this file for your custom Host and Port!!

3. Save File and that's all, you have configured a basic WebSocket Web Browser Client.

How To Use

1. Start Server Application and press button to start WebSocket Server to listen new connections.

2. Start Client Application and press button1 to connect to server and press button2 to send a message. On Server Side, you will see a message with text sent by Client.

3. Open then HTML file with your Web Browser (Chrome, Firefox, Safari or Internet Explorer 10+), press Open to open a connection and press send, to send a message to the server. On Server Side, you will see a message with a text sent by Web Browser Client.

Linux Compiler

Simple Server example (listening on port 5000).

```
program sgcWebSockets_linux;

{$APPTYPE CONSOLE}

{$R *.res}

uses
  System.SysUtils, sgcWebSocket;

var
  oServer: TsgcWebSocketServer;

begin
  try
    oServer := TsgcWebSocketServer.Create(nil);
    oServer.Port := 5000;
    oServer.Active := True;

    while oServer.Active do
      Sleep(10);
  except
    on E: Exception do
      Writeln(E.ClassName, ': ', E.Message);
  end;
end.
```

Linux (Lazarus)

If you compile a Lazarus project for Linux and you get this message:

```
Semaphore init failed (possibly too many concurrent threads)
```

Just add **cthreads** unit to your project file.

QuickStart | HTTP

Let's start with a basic example where we need to create a HTTP/2 Server and a HTTP/2 client.

HTTP/2 Server

1. Create a new Window Forms Application
2. Drop a TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer onto a Form.
3. On Events Tab, Double click OnCommandGet Event, and type following code:

```
void OnCommandGet(TIdContext *AContext, TIdHTTPRequestInfo *ARequestInfo,
  TIdHTTPResponseInfo *AResponseInfo)
{
  if (ARequestInfo->Document == "/")
  {
    AResponseInfo->ContentText = "<html><head><title>Test Page</title></head><body></body></html>";
    AResponseInfo->ContentType = "text/html";
    AResponseInfo->ResponseNo = 200;
  }
}
```

4. By default, the server only enables HTTP/1 connections, so enable HTTP/2 options in the property **HTTP2Options.Enabled = true**, and then configure the SSL Options. Secure connections require OpenSSL libraries.

```
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer1->Port = 443;
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer1->SSL = true;
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer1->SSLOptions->CertFile = "server cert file";
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer1->SSLOptions->KeyFile = "server private key file";
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer1->SSLOptions->RootCertFile = "server root cert file";
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer1->SSLOptions->OpenSSL_Options->APIVersion = oslAPI_1_1;
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer1->SSLOptions->Port = 443;
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer1->SSLOptions->Version = tls1_3;
```

5. Drop a Button onto the Form, Double Click and type this code:

```
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer1->Active = true;
```

HTTP/1 Client

1. Create a new Window Forms Application
2. Drop a TButton in a Form, Double Click and type this code:

```
TsgcHTTP1Client *oHTTP1 = new TsgcHTTP1Client();
try
{
  ShowMessage(oHTTP1->Get("https://127.0.0.1"));
}
__finally
{
  oHTTP1->Free();
}
```

HTTP/2 Client

1. Create a new Window Forms Application
2. Drop a TButton in a Form, Double Click and type this code:

```
TsgcHTTP2Client *oHTTP2 = new TsgcHTTP2Client();
try
{
  ShowMessage(oHTTP2->Get("https://127.0.0.1"));
}
__finally
{
  oHTTP2->Free();
}
```

QuickStart | Threading Flow

sgcWebSockets components are threaded, for example, **TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer** (based on Indy library) creates one thread for every connection while **TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI** (based on Microsoft HTTP.SYS) runs a pool of threads and the connections are handled by this pool of threads (max of 64 threads) and **TsgcWebSocketClient** runs his own thread to run asynchronously the responses from WebSocket server.

By default, there is a property called **NotifyEvents**, which has the value neAsynchronous. This means that when a WebSocket client receives a message, this message is queued and is dispatched on the main thread by OS later. This runs well for clients that doesn't receive a lot of messages and for easy of use, because doesn't require to synchronize with the main thread when you want for example update a control of your form.

But when the server / client must process several messages in short period of time, it's better change this threading flow to another where the events are dispatched in the context of connection thread. To do this, just set NotifyEvents property to **neNoSync**, this way, when for example a client receives a message from server, this message will be dispatched in the context of a secondary thread, so if you need to update a control of your form, first synchronize with the main thread and the update the form control (because form controls are not thread safe). The same applies if you want access to a shared object, you need to implement your own synchronization methods.

Threading Flow Easy Mode (NotifyEvents = neAsynchronous) and Low Performance

This is the threading flow by default and it's usually used on demo samples. Select this mode if you don't expect to handle several messages per seconds and you need update Form Controls or access shared objects.

NotifyEvents = neAsynchronous

Threading Flow Best Performance (NotifyEvents = neNoSync)

Set this threading flow for server components and for clients which needs a high performance because you expect will require to handle several messages. Using this configuration, the events are dispatched in the context of connection thread, so in order to update a Form control, first synchronize with the main thread.

NotifyEvents = neNoSync

How Synchronize Main Thread

You can synchronize with Main Thread calling TThread.Synchronize or TThread.Queue, both methods can be used and select one or another depends of how you want implement synchronization.

TThread.Synchronize

This method is blocking, which means that when you call Synchronize, the code blocks tills synchronize with the main thread.

TThread.Queue

This method is non blocking, so when you call queue, the message is queued and will be dispatched later.

Example Code

Update a Memo with the messages received from WebSocket Client.

```
void OnClientMessage(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, string aText)
{
  TThread->Queue(nil,
```

```
    procedure
        {
          memo1->lines->add(aText);
        });
}
```

QuickStart | Build

Build an application with sgcWebSockets library is very easy, only keep in mind if your components require openSSL libraries or not. If your applications require secure connections, openSSL libraries must be deployed (except if you use SChannel for windows on Client Components).

For **windows applications**, is enough to deploy the openSSL libraries in the same folder where application is located.

For other personalities check the following articles:

- Build OSX Application
- Build Android Application
- Build iOS Application

Build | OSX Application

In order to build a OSX Application with sgcWebSockets library you must follow the steps from Embarcadero website to build a OSX Application.

Install PASServer in MacOS

http://docwiki.embarcadero.com/RADStudio/Sydney/en/PAServer,_the_Platform_Assistant_Server_Application

Obtain a Developer ID Certificate

Login with a valid Apple Developer Account to https://developer.apple.com and create a new "Developer ID Application" from Certificates menu.

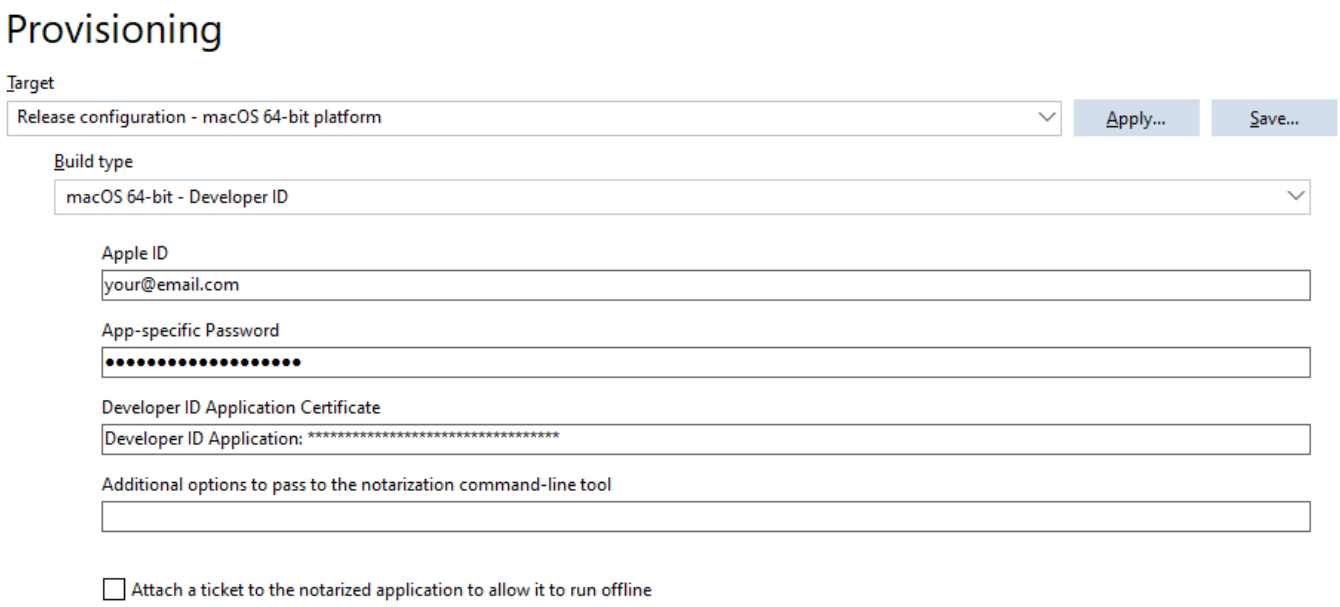
http://docwiki.embarcadero.com/RADStudio/Rio/en/MacOS_Notarization

Create a new Apple Id

Then go to https://appleid.apple.com/account to create a new Apple Id

Configure Provisioning

Finally, open the menu **Project / Options / Provisioning** and fill the required data to notarize a OSX Application.



If your project requires some libraries, don't forget to include in the menu **Project / Deployment**. Set Remote Path to "Contents\MacOS\"

Local Path	Local Name	Type	Configurat...	Platforms	Remote Path	Remote Name	Remote Status	Overwrite
☑	libcrypto.1.0.0.dylib	File	Release	[OSX64]	Contents\MacOS\	libcrypto.1.0.0.dylib	Not Connected	Always
☑ OSX64\Release\	sgcClientMobile	ProjectOutput	Release	[OSX64]	Contents\MacOS\	sgcClientMobile	Not Connected	Always
☑ $(BDS)\bin\	delphi_PROJECTICNS.icns	ProjectOSXRes...	Release	[OSX64]	Contents\Resources\	sgcClientMobile.icns	Not Connected	Always
☑ OSX64\Release\	sgcClientMobile.dSYM	ProjectOSXDe...	Release	[OSX64]	..\$(PROJECTNAME).ap...	sgcClientMobile	Not Connected	Always
☑ OSX64\Release\	sgcClientMobile.info.plist	ProjectOSXInf...	Release	[OSX64]	Contents\	Info.plist	Not Connected	Always
☑	libssl.1.0.0.dylib	File	Release	[OSX64]	Contents\MacOS\	libssl.1.0.0.dylib	Not Connected	Always
☑ OSX64\Release\	sgcClientMobile.entitle...	ProjectOSXEnt...	Release	[OSX64]	..\	sgcClientMobile.entitle...	Not Connected	Always

These libraries will be automatically signed when the application is notarized, you can check if the library has been signed using the following command:

```
codesign -dv --verbose=4 libcrypto.1.1.dylib
```

Read more about How Configure openSSL OSX.

Build | Android Application

In order to build a Android Application with sgcWebSockets library you must follow the steps from Embarcadero website to build an Android Application.

Creating an Android App

http://docwiki.embarcadero.com/RADStudio/Sydney/en/Creating_an_Android_App

Project Deployment

If your project requires some libraries, don't forget to include in the menu **Project / Deployment**. Set Remote Path to ".\assets\internal"

Local Path	Local Name	Type	Configurat...	Platforms	Remote Path	Remote Name
$(BDS)\bin\Artwork\...	FM_LauncherIcon_72x7...	Android_Laun...	Release	[Android64]	res\drawable-hdpi\	ic_launcher.png
$(BDS)\bin\Artwork\...	FM_SplashImage_960x7...	Android_Splas...	Release	[Android64]	res\drawable-xlarge\	splash_image.png
..\..\..\apps\Third-pa...	libssl.so	File	Release	[Android64]	.\assets\internal	libssl.so
$(BDS)\lib\android\...	libnative-activity.so	AndroidLibnat...	Release	[Android64]	library\lib\armeabi\	libsgcClientMobile.so
Android64\Release\	strings.xml	Android_Strings	Release	[Android64]	res\values\	strings.xml
$(BDS)\bin\Artwork\...	FM_SplashImage_640x4...	Android_Splas...	Release	[Android64]	res\drawable-large\	splash_image.png
Android64\Release\	classes.dex	AndroidClasse...	Release	[Android64]	classes\	classes.dex
Android64\Release\	styles-v21.xml	AndroidSplash...	Release	[Android64]	res\values-v21\	styles.xml
$(BDS)\bin\Artwork\...	FM_LauncherIcon_48x4...	Android_Laun...	Release	[Android64]	res\drawable-mdpi\	ic_launcher.png
$(BDS)\bin\Artwork\...	FM_SplashImage_470x3...	Android_Splas...	Release	[Android64]	res\drawable-normal\	splash_image.png
$(BDS)\bin\Artwork\...	FM_SplashImage_426x3...	Android_Splas...	Release	[Android64]	res\drawable-small\	splash_image.png
$(BDS)\lib\android\...	libnative-activity.so	AndroidLibnat...	Release	[Android64]	library\lib\armeabi-v7a\	libsgcClientMobile.so
Android64\Release\	libsgcClientMobile.so	ProjectOutput	Release	[Android64]	library\lib\arm64-v8a\	libsgcClientMobile.so
..\..\..\apps\Third-pa...	libcrypto.so	File	Release	[Android64]	.\assets\internal	libcrypto.so
Android64\Release\	styles.xml	AndroidSplash...	Release	[Android64]	res\values\	styles.xml

Read more about How Configure openSSL Android.

Build | iOS Application

In order to build a iOS Application with sgcWebSockets library you must follow the steps from Embarcadero web-site to build a iOS Application.

Install PASServer in MacOS

http://docwiki.embarcadero.com/RADStudio/Sydney/en/PAServer,_the_Platform_Assistant_Server_Application

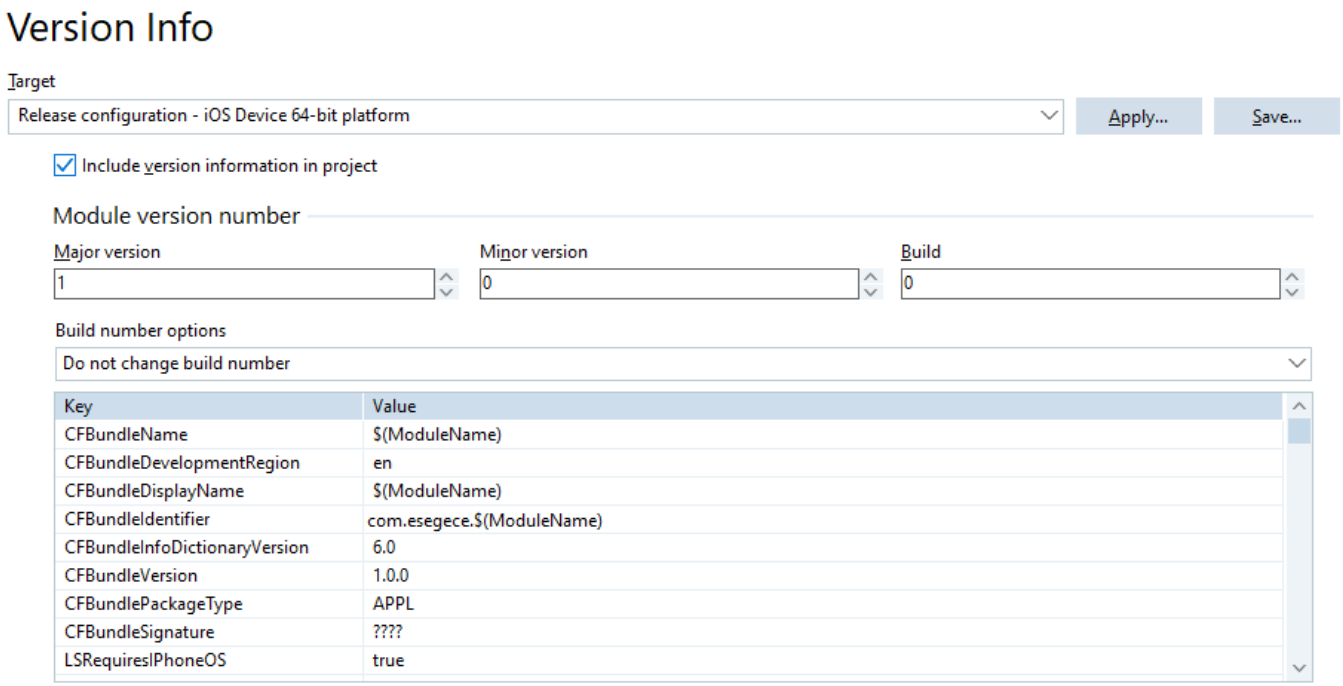
Obtain a iOS Development Certificate

Login with a valid Apple Developer Account to https://developer.apple.com and create a new "iOS Development Certificate" from Certificates menu.
Create a new Identifier for your iOS apps and a new provisioning profile.

http://docwiki.embarcadero.com/RADStudio/Sydney/en/IOS_Mobile_Application_Development

Configure Bundle Identifier

Open the menu **Project / Options / Application / Version Info** and set your Bundle Identifier



Deployment

If your project requires some static libraries, copy these libraries in the Embarcadero lib/iosDevice64 folder:

- C:\Program Files (x86)\Embarcadero\Studio\<IDE Version>\lib\iosDevice64\debug
- C:\Program Files (x86)\Embarcadero\Studio\<IDE Version>\lib\iosDevice64\release

Read more about How Configure openSSL iOS

Provisioning

Finally, check in the menu **Project / Options / Deployment**, if the certificate has been successfully loaded.

Provisioning

Target

Release configuration - iOS Device 64-bit platform | Apply... | Save...

<Use environment options (Auto)>

Developer Certificate:

<Auto> - To select a certificate, first select a valid provision profile

Provision Profile

Name:
provisioning esegece
File Path:
/Users/sergio/Library/MobileDevice/Provisioning Profiles/
Application Identifier:

Developer program Name:
Sergio Gomez

Developer Certificate

iPhone Developer: Sergio Gomez

Current Bundle Identifier:
com.esegece.sgcClientMobile

Fast Performance Servers

Servers based on Indy Library

TsgcWebSocketServer and TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer are based on Indy library, so every connection is handled by a thread, so if you have 1000 concurrent connections, you will have, at least, 1000 threads to handle these connections. When performance is important, you must do some "tweaks" to increase performance and improve server work. **From sgcWebSockets 4.3.3 Indy servers support IOCP too**, you can read more.

Use the following tips to increase server performance.

1. Set in Server component property **NotifyEvents := neNoSync**. This means that events are raised in the context of connection thread, so there is no synchronization mechanism. If you must access to VCL controls or shared objects, use your own synchronization mechanisms.

2. Set in Server component property **Optimizations.Connections.Enabled := True**. If you plan to have more than 1000 concurrent connections in your server, and you call Server.WriteData method a lot, enable this property. Basically, it saves connections in a cache list where searches are faster than accessing to Indy connections list.

    2.1 CacheSize: is the number of connections stored in a fast cache. Default value = 100.
    2.2 GroupLevel: creates internally several lists split by the first character, so if you have lots of connections, searches are faster. Default value = 1.

3. Set in Server component property **Optimizations.Channels.Enabled := True**. Enabling this property, channels are saved in a list where searches are faster than previous method.

4. Set in Server component property **Optimizations.ConnectionsFree.Enabled := True**. If this property is enabled, every time there is a disconnection, instead of destroying TsgcWSConnection, the object is stored in a List and every X seconds, all objects stored in this list are destroyed.

    4.1 Interval: number of seconds where all disconnected connections stored in a list are destroyed. By default is 60.

5. By default, sgcWebSockets uses **Critical Sections** to protect access to shared objects. But you can use TMonitor or SpinLocks instead of critical sections. Just compile your project with one of the following compiler defines

    3.1 {$DEFINE SGC_SPINLOCKS}
    3.2 {$DEFINE SGC_TMONITOR}

6. Use latest **FastMM4**, you can download from: https://github.com/pleriche/FastMM4
    FastMM4 is a very good memory manager, but sometimes doesn't scale well with multi-threaded applications. Use the following compiler define in your application:

    {$DEFINE UseReleaseStack}

    Then, add FastMM4 as the first unit in your project uses and compile again. For a high concurrent server, you will note an increase in performance.
    This tweak does the following: If a block cannot be released immediately during a FreeMem call the block will be added to a list of blocks that will be freed later, either in the background cleanup thread or during the next call to FreeMem.

7. Better than FastMM4, use the latest **FastMM5**, you can download from: https://github.com/pleriche/FastMM5
    This is a new version from the same developer of FastMM4, support from Delphi XE3 Compiler and can used on Windows32 and Windows64.
    FastMM5 is dual licensed, so there are 2 licenses: GPL and Commercial. So if you want use in commercial projects, you must purchase a license
    Find below a grid which compares the performance between FastMM4 and FastMM5, doing 100.000 websocket requests and responses using 1, 10, 100, 500 and 1000 concurrent clients. The performance under FastMM5 is much better, in multithreaded applications, than using FastMM4.

Clients	Windows	FMM4	FMM5	Difference
1	Win32	4135	4214	1,91%
	Win64	4052	4520	11,55%
10	Win32	4214	1729	-58,97%
	Win64	4104	1875	-54,31%
100	Win32	3958	1604	-59,47%
	Win64	3958	1614	-59,22%
500	Win32	4098	1723	-57,96%
	Win64	5333	1791	-66,42%
1000	Win32	5927	2208	-62,75%
	Win64	8166	2229	-72,70%

Indy Server Windows

sgcWebSockets Enterprise Edition supports **IOCP** on Windows, this means that instead of creating 1 thread for every connection a pool of threads handle all the connections. To enable IOCP, just set the IOHandler to IOCP.

IOHandlerOptions.IOHandlerType = iohIOCP

The property IOHandlerOptions.IOCP allows you to customize the IOCP properties.

- **IOCPThreads:** these are the threads used to handle the connections, by default the value is zero which means the threads will be calculated automatically using the number of processors (for Delphi 7 to Delphi 2007 this value is set to 32 because the CPU count function is not supported).
- **WorkOpThreads:** set a value greater than zero if you want that the requests for every connection are handled always by the same thread. By default, IOCP requests are handled by random threads, if you want that the connections are handled by always the same thread, set a value greater than zero. Example: if you set WorkOpThreads = 32, the server will create 32 threads and every time there is a new request, if the connection was already processed previously it will be queued in the same thread.

IOCP is recommended when you want to handle thousands of concurrent connections.

Indy Server Linux

sgcWebSockets Enterprise Edition support **EPOLL** on Linux, this means that instead of creating 1 thread for every connection a pool of threads handle all the connections. To enable EPOLL, just set the IOHandler to EPOLL.

IOHandlerOptions.IOHandlerType = iohEPOLL

The property IOHandlerOptions.EPOLL allows to customize the EPOLL properties.

- **EPOLLThreads:** these are the threads used to handle the connections, by default the value is zero which means the threads will be calculated automatically using the number of processors.
- **WorkOpThreads:** set a value greater than zero if you want that the requests for every connection are handled always by the same thread. By default, EPOLL requests are handled by random threads, if you want that the connections are handled by always the same thread, set a value greater than zero. Example: if you set WorkOpThreads = 32, the server will create 32 threads and every time there is a new request, if the connection was already processed previously it will be queued in the same thread.

EPOLL is recommended when you want to handle thousands of concurrent connections.

Server Based on HTTP.SYS

TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI component is based on Microsoft HTTP API and it's designed to work with IOCP, so it's recommended when the server must handle thousands of connections but it has the limitation that can only run on Windows.

The server can handle **WebSocket** and **HTTP/2** protocols on the same port and can work with other implementations because it can be configured to only handle some endpoints.
Example: you can configure this server to handle websocket connections with our sgcWebSockets library and let other implementations / third-parties or whatever use other endpoints.

- Endpoint: https://server/ws will handle connections that use WebSocket protocol using sgcWebSockets
- Endpoint: https://server/other willl handle connection using other library.

Use latest **FastMM5**, you can download from: https://github.com/pleriche/FastMM5
This is a new version from the same developer of FastMM4, support from Delphi XE3 Compiler and can used on Windows32 and Windows64.
FastMM5 is dual licensed, so there are 2 licenses: GPL and Commercial. So if you want use in commercial projects, you must purchase a license
Find below a grid which compares the performance between FastMM4 and FastMM5, doing 100.000 websocket requests and responses using 1, 10, 100, 500 and 1000 concurrent clients. The performance under FastMM5 is much better, in multithreaded applications, than using FastMM4.

Clients	Windows	FMM4	FMM5	Difference
1	Win32	5364	5182	-3,39%
	Win64	5057	5026	-0,61%
10	Win32	4922	1744	-64,57%
	Win64	4958	1770	-64,30%
100	Win32	3359	1682	-49,93%
	Win64	3979	1536	-61,40%
500	Win32	2364	1890	-20,05%
	Win64	2901	1666	-42,57%
1000	Win32	3296	1968	-40,29%
	Win64	4469	1989	-55,49%

Memory Manager

Recently a new version of FastMM, developed by Pierre le Riche, has been released, the new version is called **FastMM5** and has been rewritten to improve the performance on multi threaded applications, can be configured for better speed or less memory usage and more.

Support from Delphi **XE3 Compiler** and can used on **Windows32** and **Windows64**.

FastMM5 is **dual licensed**, so there are 2 licenses: **GPL** and **Commercial**. So if you want use in commercial projects, you must purchase a license. More details here

https://github.com/pleriche/FastMM5

FastMM4 has a new fork, called **FastMM4-AVX**, developed by Maxim Masiutin, which adds very interesting features like: more efficient synchronization, AVX instructions for faster memory copy, speed improvements and more. FastMM4-AVX is dual licensed: MPL and GPL. More details here:

https://github.com/maximmasiutin/FastMM4-AVX

Configuration

In order to test the performance with our components, a new windows console application has been created, **sgcBenchmark** which will be used to measure the performance of every memory manager using our sgcWebSockets components.

The test is very simple, a client (or more than one client) connects to a server, sends a message to server and server replies with the same message to client. This is repeated 100.000 times. The tests are repeated changing the number of concurrent clients, first 1, then 10, 100... the measured time is the time elapsed between the first message sent by client and the last message received from server (so the time used to connect to server is not measured).

The benchmark will compare the performance using the Default Memory Manager that comes with Delphi 10.4.1, FastMM5 and FastMM4-AVX

Benchmark Indy WebSocket Server

In the first Benchmark, the Server used is the Indy WebSocket Server, this server is based on Indy TCP Server, so every connection creates 1 thread.

The values are measured in milliseconds, so for example, the first test that is done with 1 client in Windows32 platforms, using the default memory manager takes 4135 milliseconds, using FastMM5 takes 4214 milliseconds and using FastMM4-AVX takes 4823 milliseconds. The percentage calculated is against the reference value, in this case against the Default memory manager that comes with delphi, as much lower is the percentage, better performance has.

The Benchmark has been done 3 times and the values showed are the sum of the benchmarks / 3.

For the benchmark, the server used was:

- Windows 2016 Server Datacenter
- 16 Virtual Processors
- 32 GB RAM
- 2.2 GHz

The Delphi version used was Delphi 10.4.1, and the latest FastMM5 and FastMM4-AVX versions from github servers.

Find below the result of the benchmark.

Clients	Plat-form	Default (ms)	FMM5 (ms)	FMM5 (%)	FMM4-AVX (ms)	FMM4-AVX (%)
1	Win32	4135	4214	1.91%	4823	16.64%
1	Win64	4052	4520	11.55%	4328	6.81%
10	Win32	4214	1729	-58.97%	1828	-56.62%
10	Win64	4104	1875	-54.31%	1651	-59.77%
100	Win32	3958	1604	-59.47%	1583	-60.01%
100	Win64	3958	1614	-59.22%	1635	-58.69%
500	Win32	4098	1723	-57.96%	1854	-54.76%
500	Win64	5333	1791	-66.42%	1833	-65.63%
1000	Win32	5927	2208	-62.75%	2328	-60.72%
1000	Win64	8166	2229	-72.70%	2234	-72.64%

Benchmark HTTP.SYS Server

In the second Benchmark, the Server used is the HTTP.SYS WebSocket Server, this server is based on HTTP API Microsoft Framework and the connections are handled by a pool of threads.

The values are measured in milliseconds, so for example, the first test that is done with 1 client in Windows32 platforms, using the default memory manager takes 5364 milliseconds, using FastMM5 takes 5182 milliseconds and using FastMM4-AVX takes 5838 milliseconds. The percentage calculated is against the reference value, in this case against the Default memory manager that comes with Delphi, as much lower is the percentage, better performance has.

The Benchmark has been done 3 times and the values showed are the sum of the benchmarks / 3.

For the benchmark, the server used was:

- Windows 2016 Server Datacenter
- 16 Virtual Processors
- 32 GB RAM
- 2.2 GHz

The Delphi version used was Delphi 10.4.1, and the latest FastMM5 and FastMM4-AVX versions from github servers.

Find below the result of the benchmark.

Clients	Plat-form	Default (ms)	FMM5 (ms)	FMM5 (%)	FMM4-AVX (ms)	FMM4-AVX (%)
1	Win32	5364	5182	-3.39%	5838	8.84%

1	Win64	5507	5206	-0.61%	5135	1.54%
10	Win32	4922	1744	-64.57%	2088	-57.58%
10	Win64	4958	1770	-64.30%	1953	-60.61%
100	Win32	3359	1682	-49.93%	2244	-33.19%
100	Win64	3979	1536	-61.40%	1859	-53.28%
500	Win32	2364	1890	-20.05%	2344	-0.85%
500	Win64	2901	1666	-42.57%	1859	-35.92%
1000	Win32	3296	1968	-40.29%	2531	-23.21%
1000	Win64	4469	1989	-55.49%	2047	-54.20%

Comments about Benchmarks

Find below some comments about the results obtained after benchmark the 3 different memory managers:

- Using in single threaded application, there are no big differences in performance between FastMM4, FastMM5 and FasMM4-AVX.
- **FastMM5** and **FastMM4-AVX** work much **better** in **multithreaded** applications.
- The **differences** between FastMM5 and FastMM4-AVX are **small**, at least doing these benchmarks.
- **Windows 32** benchmarks performs **better** than **Windows 64** tests. Using FastMM5 or FastMM4-AVX in a Windows 64 applications improves performance more than in Windows 32.

The final decision to choose one memory manager or another depends of the project, I think there is no single memory manager that works as the best in all conditions, so before choose one or another, test, test and test again to see which performance better for your needs

OpenSSL

OpenSSL is a software library for applications that secure communications over computer networks against eavesdropping or need to identify the party at the other end. It is widely used by Internet servers, including the majority of HTTPS websites.

This library is required by components based on Indy Library when a secure connection is needed. If your application requires OpenSSL, you must have necessary files in your file system before deploying your application:

Currently, sgcWebSockets supports: **1.0.2**, **1.1** and **3.0 openSSL** versions.

Platform	API 1.0	API 1.1	API 3.0	Static/Dynamic Linking
Windows (32-bit and 64-bit)	libeay32.dll and ssleay32.dll	libcrypto-1_1.dll and libssl-1_1.dll	libcrypto-3.dll and libssl-3.dll	Dynamic
OSX	libcrypto.dylib, libssl.dylib	libcrypto.1.1.dylib, libssl.1.1.dylib	libcrypto.3.dylib, libssl.3.dylib	Dynamic
iOS Device (32-bit and 64-bit)	libcrypto.a and libssl.a	libcrypto.a and libssl.a	libcrypto.a and libssl.a	Static
iOS Simulator	libcrypto.dylib, libssl.dylib	libcrypto.1.1.dylib, libssl.1.1.dylib	libcrypto.3.dylib, libssl.3.dylib	Dynamic
Android Device	libcrypto.so, libssl.so	libcrypto.so, libssl.so	libcrypto.so, libssl.so	Dynamic

Find below how **configure openSSL** libraries for every Personality:

- Windows
- OSX
- Android
- iOS

openSSL Configurations

sgcWebSockets Indy based components allows to configure some openSSL properties. Access to the following properties:

- **Server Components:** SSLOptions.OpenSSL_Options.
- **Client Components:** TLSOptions.OpenSSL_Options.

API Version

Standard Indy library only allow to load **1.0.2 openSSL** libraries, these libraries have been deprecated and latest openSSL releases use 1.1.1 API.
sgcWebSockets Enterprise allows to load **1.1.1 openSSL** libraries, you can configure in this property which openSSL API version will be loaded. Only one API version can be loaded by process (so you can't mix openSSL 1.0.2 and 1.1.1 libraries in the same application).

LibPath

This property allows to set the location of openSSL libraries. This is useful for Android or OSX projects, where the location of the openSSL libraries must be set.

Accepts the following values:

- **osIpNone:** this value doesn't set any library path value (is the value by default).
- **osIpDefaultFolder:** this value sets the default folder of openSSL libraries. This path is different for every personality (windows, osx...).

Self-Signed Certificates

You can use self-signed certificates for testing purposes, you only need to execute the following command to create a self-signed certificate

```
openssl req -newkey rsa:2048 -new -nodes -x509 -days 3650 -keyout key.pem -out cert.pem
```

It will create 2 files: cert.pem (certificate) and key.pem (private key). You can combine both files in a single one. Just create a new file and copy the content of both files on the new file. So you will have an structure like this:

```
-----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----
....
-----END PRIVATE KEY-----
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
....
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

Common Errors

SSL_GET_RECORD: wrong version number

This error means that the server and the client are using a different version of SSL/TLS protocol, to fix it, try to set the correct version in Server and/or client component

```
Server.SSLOptions.Version
Client.TLSOptions.Version
```

SSL3_GET_RECORD: decryption failed or bad record mac

Usually these error is raised when:

1. Check that you are using the latest OpenSSL version, if is too old, update to latest supported.
2. If this error appears randomly, usually is because more than one thread is accessing to the OpenSSL connection. You can try to set NotifyEvents = neNoSync which means that the events: OnConnect, OnDisconnect, OnMessage... will be fired in the context of thread connection, this avoids some synchronization problems and provides better performance. As a down side, if for example you are updating a visual control in a form when you receive a message, you must implement your own synchronization methods because visual controls are not thread-safe.

OpenSSL | Windows

There is one version for 32 bits and another for 64 bits. You must copy these libraries in the same folder where is your application or in your system path.
If your Operating System is Windows 32 bits, just copy in System32 folder.
If your Operating System is Windows 64 bits, copy 64 bits version in System32 folder and 32 bits version in SysWow64 folder.

API 1.0

Requires the following libraries:

- libeay32.dll
- ssleay32.dll

If your Operating System is Windows 32 bits, just copy in System32 folder.
If your Operating System is Windows 64 bits, copy 64 bits version in System32 folder and 32 bits version in SysWow64 folder.

You can download latest libraries from your account (libraries don't have external dependencies and are digitally signed).

API 1.1

Requires the following libraries:

- libcrypto-1_1.dll
- libssl-1_1.dll

If your Operating System is Windows 32 bits, just copy in System32 folder.
If your Operating System is Windows 64 bits, copy 64 bits version in System32 folder and 32 bits version in SysWow64 folder.

You can download latest libraries from your account (libraries don't have external dependencies and are digitally signed).

API 3.0

Requires the following libraries:

- libcrypto-3.dll
- libssl-3.dll

If your Operating System is Windows 32 bits, just copy in System32 folder.
If your Operating System is Windows 64 bits, copy 64 bits version in System32 folder and 32 bits version in SysWow64 folder.

You can download latest libraries from your account (libraries don't have external dependencies and are digitally signed).

OpenSSL | OSX

Newer versions of OSX doesn't include openssl libraries or are too old, so you must deploy with your application. Deploy these libraries using following steps:

- Open Project/Deployment in your project.
- Add required libraries.
- Set RemotePath = 'Contents\Macos\'.
- Configure the openSSL LibPath to default folder:
    - Client.TLSOptions.OpenSSL_Options.LibPath = oslpDefaultFolder.
    - Server.SSLOptions.OpenSSL_Options.LibPath = oslpDefaultFolder.

API 1.0

Requires the following libraries:

- libcrypto.dylib
- libssl.dylib

You can download latest libraries from your account.

API 1.1

Requires the following libraries:

- libcrypto.1.1.dylib
- libssl.1.1.dylib

There is one version for 32 bits and another for 64 bits. You must copy these libraries in the same folder where is your application.
You can download latest libraries from your account.

API 3.0

Requires the following libraries:

- libcrypto.3.dylib
- libssl.3.dylib

Only 64bits version are provided. You must copy these libraries in the same folder where is your application
You can download latest libraries from your account.

If you include the openSSL libraries in a OSX application, after the application has been Notarized, the libraries will be signed, you can check this using the following command:

```
codesign -dv --verbose=4 libcrypto.1.1.dylib
```

Check the following video which shows how Build a MacOSX64 Application with openSSL libraries

https://www.esegece.com/websockets/videos/delphi/quickstart/275-build-macosx64-application/file

Errors

Clients should not load the unversioned libcrypto dylib as it does not have a stable ABI.

On MacOS Monterey+, you can get this error trying to load the openSSL libraries, the error happens when tries to load first the openSSL libraries without version (libcrypto.dylib for example).
To fix this error set in the property **OpenSSL_Options.UnixSymLinks** the value **osIsSymLinksDontLoad**. This avoids the loading of the openSSL libraries without version.

OpenSSL | Android

Newer versions of Android doesn't include openssl libraries or are too old, so you must deploy with your application. Deploy these libraries using following steps:

- Open Project/Deployment in your project.
- Add required libraries.
- Set RemotePath = '.\assets\internal'.
- Configure the openSSL LibPath to default folder:
    - Client.TLSOptions.OpenSSL_Options.LibPath = oslpDefaultFolder.
    - Server.SSLOptions.OpenSSL_Options.LibPath = oslpDefaultFolder.

API 1.0

Requires the following libraries:

- libcrypto.so
- libssl.so

You can download latest libraries from your account.

On **Android 64bits**, using TLS 1.2 may raise the following error:

INT_RSA_VERIFY:bad signature

This is a openSSL error that it's fixed on API 1.1.
You can try to use TLS 1.0 or TLS 1.1 (if the server still supports these encryption methods to avoid this error).

API 1.1

Requires the following libraries:

- libcrypto.so
- libssl.so

You can download latest libraries from your account.

API 3.0

Requires the following libraries:

- libcrypto.so
- libssl.so

You can download latest libraries from your account.

OpenSSL | iOS

To install OpenSSL in a 64-bit iOS device, you must copy the libcrypto.a and libssl.a SSL library files to your system. Download the .zip iOS OpenSSL, extract it and find the .a files in the \lib directory. You must copy the libcrypto.a and libssl.a SSL library files to these directories:

- C:\Program Files (x86)\Embarcadero\Studio\<IDE Version>\lib\iosDevice64\debug
- C:\Program Files (x86)\Embarcadero\Studio\<IDE Version>\lib\iosDevice64\release

Add **sgcIdSSLOpenSSLHeaders_static** (or IdSSLOpenSSLHeaders if your sgcWebSockets edition is not Enterprise) unit to your uses clause.

If you need to **deploy** any file, you can set RemotePath = StartUp\Documents and to load the file use (requires add System.IOUtils to uses clause):

TPath.GetDocumentsPath + PathDelim + <your filename>

The openSSL libraries must not be deployed using the menu Project/Deployment under iOS.

API 1.1

Modify **IdCompilerDefines.inc** and enable SGC_OPENSSL_API_1_1 in IOS section:

```
{$IFDEF IOS}
  {$DEFINE HAS_getifaddrs}
  {$DEFINE USE_OPENSSL}
  {$IFDEF CPUARM}
    // RLebeau: For iOS devices, OpenSSL cannot be used as an external library,
    // it must be statically linked into the app.  For the iOS simulator, this
    // is not true.  Users who want to use OpenSSL in iOS device apps will need
    // to add the static OpenSSL library to the project and then include the
    // IdSSLOpenSSLHeaders_static unit in their uses clause. It hooks up the
    // statically linked functions for the IdSSLOpenSSLHeaders unit to use...
    {$DEFINE STATICLOAD_OPENSSL}
// sgc--> enable for openssl API 1.1
{$DEFINE SGC_OPENSSL_API_1_1}
  {$ENDIF}
{$ENDIF}
```

You can download libraries from your account.

API 3.0

Modify **IdCompilerDefines.inc** and enable SGC_OPENSSL_API_1_1 and SGC_OPENSSL_API_3_0 in IOS section:

```
{$IFDEF IOS}
  {$DEFINE HAS_getifaddrs}
  {$DEFINE USE_OPENSSL}
  {$IFDEF CPUARM}
    // RLebeau: For iOS devices, OpenSSL cannot be used as an external library,
    // it must be statically linked into the app.  For the iOS simulator, this
    // is not true.  Users who want to use OpenSSL in iOS device apps will need
    // to add the static OpenSSL library to the project and then include the
    // IdSSLOpenSSLHeaders_static unit in their uses clause. It hooks up the
    // statically linked functions for the IdSSLOpenSSLHeaders unit to use...
    {$DEFINE STATICLOAD_OPENSSL}
```

```
    // sgc--> enable for openssl API 1.1
    {$DEFINE SGC_OPENSSL_API_1_1}
    // sgc--> enable for openssl API 3.0
    {$DEFINE SGC_OPENSSL_API_3_0}
    {$ENDIF}
  {$ENDIF}
```

You can download libraries from your account.

OpenSSL Own CA Certificates

Github post

To create a certificate signed by your own CA and that can be trusted by Web Browsers (like Chrome) after adding CA certificate to local machine.

1. Prepare the configuration files for creating certificates without prompts

CA.cnf

```
[ req ]
prompt = no
distinguished_name = req_distinguished_name
[ req_distinguished_name ]
C = US
ST = Localzone
L = localhost
O = Certificate Authority Local Center
OU = Develop
CN = develop.localhost.localdomain
emailAddress = root@localhost.localdomain
```

localhost.cnf

```
[req]
default_bits  = 2048
distinguished_name = req_distinguished_name
req_extensions = req_ext
x509_extensions = v3_req
prompt = no
[req_distinguished_name]
countryName = US
stateOrProvinceName = Localzone
localityName = Localhost
organizationName = Certificate signed by my CA
commonName = localhost.localdomain
[req_ext]
subjectAltName = @alt_names
[v3_req]
subjectAltName = @alt_names
[alt_names]
IP.1 = 127.0.0.1
IP.2 = 127.0.0.2
IP.3 = 127.0.0.3
IP.4 = 192.168.0.1
IP.5 = 192.168.0.2
IP.6 = 192.168.0.3
DNS.1 = localhost
DNS.2 = localhost.localdomain
DNS.3 = dev.local
```

2. Generate a CA private key and Certificate (valid for 5 years)

```
openssl req -nodes -new -x509 -keyout CA_key.pem -out CA_cert.pem -days 1825 -config CA.cnf
```

3. Generate web server secret key and CSR

```
openssl req -sha256 -nodes -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout localhost_key.pem -out localhost.csr -config localhost.cnf
```

4. Create certificate and sign it by own certificate authority (valid 1 year)

```
openssl x509 -req -days 398 -in localhost.csr -CA CA_cert.pem -CAkey CA_key.pem -CAcreateserial -out localhost_ce
```

5. Output files will be:

- `CA.cnf` → OpenSSL CA config file. May be deleted after certificate creation process.
- `CA_cert.pem` → [Certificate Authority] certificate. This certificate must be added to the browser local authority storage to make trust all certificates that created with using this CA.
- `CA_cert.srl` → Random serial number. May be deleted after certificate creation process.
- `CA_key.pem` → Must be used when creating new [localhost] certificate. May be deleted after certificate creation process (if you do not plan reuse it and CA_cert.pem).
- `localhost.cnf` → OpenSSL SSL certificate config file. May be deleted after certificate creation process.
- `localhost.csr` → Certificate Signing Request. May be deleted after certificate creation process.
- `localhost_cert.pem` → SSL certificate. **Must be configured in SSLOptions.CertFile property of the server.**
- `localhost_key.pem` → Secret key. **Must be installed at SSLOptions.KeyFile proeprty of the server.**

Indy

Indylibrary is an open source client/server communications library that supports TCP/UDP/RAW sockets, as well as over 100 higher level protocols including SMTP, POP3, IMAP, NNTP, HTTP, FTP, and many more. Indy is written in Delphi but is also available for C++Builder and FreePascal. sgcWebSockets uses Indy as a base for some components and the different sgcWebSockets Editions make a different use of the Indy library.

sgcWebSockets supports protocols like HTTP/2 which require the use of ALPN, can use TLS 1.3 using openSSL 1.1.1 or openSSL 3.0.0... all these features are not supported by standard Indy library, so sgcWebSockets Enterprise edition includes a custom Indy library which supports this features. To avoid uninstall the standard Indy library from the IDE, the required Indy files are renamed adding the prefix "sgc", so for example: the unit "IdGlobal" is renamed to "sgcIdGlobal". This way, both versions can coexist without problems.

Find below which Indy version is used by every sgcWebSockets Edition:

sgcWebSockets Edition	Indy Version
STANDARD	Standard
PROFESSIONAL	Standard
ENTERPRISE	Custom

Customers with a "Registered" licenses, are old licenses before the sgcWebSockets package was splitted, will find the following sgcWebSockets package versions:

sgcWebSockets Edition	Indy Version
sgcWebSockets	Standard
sgcWebSockets min	Standard
sgcWebSockets min Indy*	Custom

*The sgcWebSockets_min_indy is the same that sgcWebSockets Enterprise edition.

The use of the custom indy version, is defined in the file "sgcVer.inc" located in the source folder. There is a compiler define called "SGC_CUSTOM_INDY" which enables or disables the use of this indy version. If you have a Enterprise Edition and want to disable the use of the custom indy, just delete the following compiler define:

```
{$DEFINE SGC_CUSTOM_INDY}
```

Of course, if you enable SGC_CUSTOM_INDY but you don't have in the source folder the required custom indy version units, this compiler define won't work.

sgcIndy package

The use of the custom indy version is not limited to the sgcWebSockets components. Some customers want to make use of the new features of this custom indy version, in standard Indy components like SMTP for example, so they use TLS 1.3 when sending emails, using FTP servers... The sgcWebSockets Enterprise edition, provides an additional full Indy package with all these features. This package, called "sgcIndy package", includes the full Indy library with support for openSSL 1.1.1 and openSSL 3.0.0. So you first must uninstall your current Indy library installed in your IDE and then install this version, the process to install the sgcIndy package it's exactly the same that any Indy library (here the units are not renamed).

When you want to use openSSL libraries, just set the global variable OPENSSL_API_VERSION to the desired opensSSL API Version before loading openSSL libraries. This global variable is in the unit IdSSLOpenSSLHeaders.

Example: to use the openSSL 1.1.1 libraries

```
OPENSSL_API_VERSION := opSSL_1_1;
```

WebSocket Events

WebSocket connections have the following events:

OnConnect
The event raised when a new connection is established.

OnDisconnect
The event raised when a connection is closed.

OnError
The event raised when a connection has any error.

OnMessage
The event raised when a new text message is received.

OnBinary
The event raised when a new binary message is received.

By default, sgcWebSockets uses an **asynchronous** mechanism to raise these events, when any of these events is raised internally, it queues this message and is dispatched by the operating system when is allowed. This behaviour can be modified using a property called **NotifyEvents**, by default **neAsynchronous** is selected, if **neNoSync** is checked then events will be raised without synchronizing with the main thread (if you need to update any VCL control or access to shared resources, then you will need to implement your own synchronizing method).

neNoSync is recommended when:

1. You need to handle a lot of messages on a very short period of time.
2. Your project is built for command line (if you don't set neNoSync, you won't get any event).
3. Your project is a library.

If no, then you can set default property to **neAsynchronous**.

WebSocket Parameters Connection

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketClient
Java script

Sometimes is useful to pass parameters from client to server when a new WebSocket the connection is established. If you need to pass some parameters to the server, you can use the following property:

Options / Parameters

By default, is set to '/', if you need to pass a parameter like id=1, you can set this property to '/?id=1'

On Server Side, you can handle client parameters using the following parameter:

```
void WSServerConnect(TsgcWSConnection *Connection);
{
  if (Connection->URL == "/?id=1")
  {
    HandleThisParameter;
  }
}
```

Using Javascript, you can pass parameters using connection url, example:

```
<script src="http://localhost/sgcWebSockets.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
<script type="text/javascript">var socket = new sgcWebSocket('ws://localhost/?id=1');</script>
```

Using inside a DLL

If you need to work with Dynamic Link Libraries (DLL) and sgcWebSockets (or console applications), **NotifyEvents** property needs to be set to **neNoSync**.

WebBrowser Test

TsgcWebSocketServer implements a built-in Web page where you can test WebSocket Server connection with your favourite Web Browser.

To access to this Test Page, you need to type this URL:

```
http://host:port/sgcWebSockets.html
```

Example: if you have configured your WebSocket Server on IP 127.0.0.1 and uses port 80, then you need to type:

```
http://127.0.0.1:80/sgcWebSockets.html
```

In this page, you can test the following WebSocket methods:

Open
Close
Status
Send

To disable WebBrowser HTML Test pages, just set in TsgcWebSocketServer.Options.HTMLFiles = false;

Custom Sub-Protocols

A client can request that the server use a specific subprotocol by including the subprotocol name in its handshake. If it is specified, the server needs to include one of the selected subprotocol values in its response for the connection to be established.

In order to create your own subprotocol, you must inherit from TsgcWSProtocol_Client_Base and TsgcWSProtocol_Server_Base in order to create your custom subprotocols.

Authentication

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketServer
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer
TsgcWebSocketClient
Java script (*only URL Authentication is supported)

WebSockets Specification doesn't have any authentication method and Web Browsers implementation don't allow to send custom headers on new WebSocket connections.

To enable this feature you need to access to the following property:

Authentication/ Enabled

sgcWebSockets implements 3 different types of WebSocket authentication:

Session: client needs to do an HTTP GET passing username and password, and if authenticated, server response a Session ID. With this Session ID, client open WebSocket connection passing as a parameter. You can use a normal HTTP request to get a session id using and passing user and password as parameters

```
http://host:port/sgc/req/auth/session/:user/:password
```

example: (user=admin, password=1234) --> http://localhost/sgc/req/auth/session/admin/1234

This returns a token that is used to connect to server using WebSocket connections:

ws://localhost/sgc/auth/session/:token

URL: client open WebSocket connection passing username and password as a parameter.

```
ws://host:port/sgc/auth/url/username/password
```

example: (user=admin, password=1234) --> http://localhost/sgc/auth/url/admin/1234

Basic: implements Basic Access Authentication, only applies to VCL Websockets (Server and Client) and HTTP Requests (client Web Browsers don't implement this type of authentication). When a client tries to connect, it sends a header using AUTH BASIC specification.

You can define a list of Authenticated users, using **Authentication/ AuthUsers** property. You need to define every item following this schema: user=password. Example:

admin=admin
user=1234
....

There is an event called **OnAuthentication** where you can handle authentication if the user is not in AuthUsers list, client doesn't send an authorization request... You can check User and Password params and if correct, then set Authenticated variable to True. example:

```
void WSServerAuthentication(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, string aUser, string aPassword, ref bool Authenticated)
{
  if ((aUser == "John") and (aPassword == "1234"))
  {
```

```
    Authenticated = True;
  }
}
```

Secure Connections

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketServer
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer
TsgcWebSocketClient
Web Browsers

SSL support is based on Indy implementation, so you need to deploy openssl libraries in order to use this feature. TsgcWebSocketClient supports Microsoft SChannel, so there is no need to deploy openssl libraries for windows 32 and 64 bits if SChannel option is selected in WebSocket Client.

Server Side

To enable this feature, you need to enable the following property:

SSL/ Enable

There are other properties that you need to define:

SSLOptions/ CertFile/ KeyFile/ RootCertFile: you need a certificate in .PEM format in order to encrypt websocket communications.

SSLOptions/ Password: this is optional and only needed if the certificate has a password.

SSLOptions/ Port: port used on SSL connections.

Client Side

To enable this feature, you need to enable the following property:

TLS/ Enable

OpenSSL

By default, client and server components based on Indy make use of openSSL libraries when connect to secure websocket servers.
Indy only supports 1.0.2 openssl API so API 1.1 is not supported. If you compile sgcWebSockets with our custom Indy library you can make use of API 1.1 and select TLS 1.3 version. Just select in OpenSSL_Options properties which openSSL API would you use:

- **oslAPI_1_0:** it's default indy API, you can use standard Indy package with openssl 1.0.2 libraries.
- **oslAPI_1_1:** only select if you are compiling sgcWebSockets with our custom Indy library (Enterprise Edition). Will use openssl 1.1.1 libraries.
- **oslAPI_3_0:** only select if you are compiling sgcWebSockets with our custom Indy library (Enterprise Edition). Will use openssl 3.0.0 libraries.
    - **ECDHE:** allows to enable ECDHE for TLS 1.2 (more secure connections).

Events

There are 2 events which can be used to customize your SSL settings:

OnSSLGetHandler

This event is raised before SSL handler is created, you can create here your own SSL Handler (needs to be inherited from TIdServerIOHandlerSSLBase or TIdIOHandlerSSLBase) and set the properties needed

```
properties needed
void OnServerSSLGetHandler(TObject *Sender, TwsSSLHandler aType, ref TIdServerIOHandlerSSLBase
*aSSLHandler)
{
  TCustomSSLHandler aSSLHandler = new TCustomSSLHandler();
  ...
}
```

OnSSLAfterCreateHandler

If no custom SSL object has been created, it creates by default using OpenSSL handler. You can access to SSL Handler properties and modify if needed

```
void OnSSLAfterCreateHandler(TObject *Sender, TwsSSLHandler aType, TIdServerIOHandlerSSLBase
*aSSLHandler)
{
  dynamic_cast <tidserveriohandlesslopenssl>*(aSSLHandler)->SSLOptions->Method = sslvTLSv1_2;
}
```

Microsoft SChannel

From sgcWebSockets 4.2.6 you can use SChannel instead of openssl (only for windows from Windows 7+). This means there is no need to deploy openssl libraries. TLS 1.0 is supported from windows 7 but if you need more modern implementations like TLS 1.2 in Windows 7 you must enable TLS 1.1 and TLS 1.2 in Windows Registry. Requires Delphi 2010 Professional Edition (or Enterprise Edition for Delphi 7, 2007 and 2009).

HeartBeat

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketServer
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer
TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI
TsgcWebSocketClient

On Server components, automatically sends a ping to all active WebSocket connections every x seconds.

On Client components, automatically sends a ping to the server every x seconds.

HeartBeat has the following properties:

- **Enabled:** if true, sends a ping
- **Interval:** is the value in seconds when a ping will be sent. Example: if value is 10, a ping will be sent every 10 seconds
- **Timeout:** is the time will wait a response from server. Example: if value is 30, means will wait 30 seconds to receive a response before close connection.

Customize HeartBeat

Client and server components allow customize HeartBeat to send custom pings and control that connection is still alive. The event OnBeforeHeatBeat is built exactly for that, allows to send a custom message and/or not send standard ping.

Example: send a message text as a ping every 30 seconds.

```
void OnBeforeHeartBeat(TObject *Sender; const TsgcWSConnection *Connection; ref bool Handled)
{
  Connection->WriteData("ping");
  Handled = true;
}
```

WatchDog

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketServer
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer
TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI
TsgcWebSocketClient

Server

On Server components, automatically restart server after unexpected shutdown. To check if server is active every 60 seconds, just set the following properties:

```
WatchDog.Enabled = true;
WatchDog.Interval = 60;
WatchDog.Attempts = 0;
```

WatchDog.Monitor allows to verify if new clients can connect to server, this is done by an internal client that tries to open a WebSocket connection to server, if fails, it restart the server. To monitor if clients can connect to server with a Time Out of 10 seconds, set the following properties:

```
WatchDog.Enabled = true;
WatchDog.Interval = 60;
WatchDog.Attempts = 0;
WatchDog.Monitor.Enabled = true;
WatchDog.Monitor.TimeOut = 10;
```

Client

On Client components, automatically reconnect to server after unexpected disconnection. To reconnect after a disconnection every 10 seconds, just set the following properties:

```
WatchDog.Enabled = true;
WatchDog.Interval = 10;
WatchDog.Attempts = 0;
```

Logs

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketServer
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer
TsgcWebSocketClient

This is a useful feature that allows debugging WebSocket connections, to enable this, you need to access to the following property:

LogFile/ Enabled

Once enabled, every time a new connection is established it will be logged in a text file. On Server component, if the file it's not created it will be created but with you can't access until the server is closed, if you want to open log file while the server is active, log file needs to be created before start server.

Example:

```
127.0.0.1:49854 Stat Connected.

127.0.0.1:49854 Recv 09/11/2013 11:17:03: GET / HTTP/1.1
Upgrade: websocket
Connection: Upgrade
Host: 127.0.0.1:5414
Origin: http://127.0.0.1:5414
Pragma: no-cache
Cache-Control: no-cache
Sec-WebSocket-Key: 1n598ldHs9SdRfxUK8u4Vw==
Sec-WebSocket-Version: 13
Sec-WebSocket-Extensions: x-webkit-deflate-frame

127.0.0.1:49854 Sent 09/11/2013 11:17:03: HTTP/1.1 101 Switching Protocols
Upgrade: websocket
Connection: Upgrade
Sec-WebSocket-Accept: gDuzFRzwHBc18P1CfinlvKv1BJc=

127.0.0.1:49854 Stat Disconnected.
0.0.0.0:0 Stat Disconnected.
```

WebSocket Messages

WebSocket frames can be masked, which means that the message logged can not be read.
When the property **LogFile.UnMaskFrames** = True (by default it's true)

- Messages **sent** by **WebSocket Client** are saved as **unmasked**.
- Messages **received** by **WebSocket Server** are saved **masked** and **unmasked** (the reason is that when the socket reads the buffer, it doesn't know if the protocol of the message, so it saves both).

HTTP

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer

TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer is a component that allows handling WebSocket and HTTP connections using the SAME port. Is very useful when you need to set up a server where only HTTP port is enabled (usually 80 port). This component supports all TsgcWeBSocketServer features and allows to serve HTML pages.

You can **serve HTML pages statically**, using **DocumentRoot** property, example: if you save test.html in directory "C:\inetpub\wwwroot", and you set **DocumentRoot** to "C:\inetpub\wwwroot". If a client tries to access to test.html, it will be served automatically, example:

http://localhost/test.html

Or you can **serve HTML or other resources dynamically** by code, to do this, there is an event called **OnCommandGet** that is fired every time a client requests a new HTML page, image, javascript file... Basically, you need to check which document is requesting client (using ARequestInfo.Document) and send a response to client (using AResponseInfo.ContentText where you send response content, AResponse.ContentType which is the type of response and a AResponseInfo.ResponseNo with a number of response code, usually is 200), example:

```
void WSServerCommandGet(TIdContext *AContext, TIdHTTPRequestInfo *ARequestInfo,
  TIdHTTPResponseInfo *AResponseInfo)
{
  if (ARequestInfo->Document == "/myfile.js")
  {
    AResponseInfo->ContentText = "<script type='text/javascript'>alert('Hello!');</script>";
    AResponseInfo->ContentType = "text/javascript";
    AResponseInfo->ResponseNo = 200;
  }
}
```

Broadcast and Channels

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketServer
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer
TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI

Broadcast method by default send message to **all clients connected**, but you can use **channels** argument to filter and **only broadcast message to clients subscribed** to a channel.

Example: your server has 2 types of connected clients, desktop and mobile devices, so you can create 2 channels "desktop" and "mobile".

If you can identify in OnConnect event of server if a client is mobile, you can do something like following.

```
void OnServerConnect(TsgcWSConnection *Connection)
{
  if (desktop == true)
  {
    dynamic_cast(Connection)->DoSubscribe("desktop");
  }
}
```

First cast Connection to TsgcWSConnectionServer to access subscription methods and if fits your filter, will be subscribed to desktop channel. Subscription to a channel can be done in any event, example, you can ask to client to tell you if it's mobile or not and send a message from client to server with info about client. Then you can only broadcast to desktop connections:

```
Server->Broadcast("Your text message", "desktop");
```

If you have 100 connections and 30 are mobile, message will be only sent to other 70.

Bindings

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketServer
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer

Usually, Servers have more than one IP, if you enable a WebSocket Server and set listening port to 80, when the server starts, tries to listen port 80 of ALL IP, so if you have 3 IP, it will block port 80 of each IP's.

Bindings allow defining which exact IP and Port are used by the Server. Example, if you need to listen on port 80 for IP 127.0.0.1 (internal address) and 80.254.21.11 (public address), you can do this before the server is activated:

```
bind = WSServer->Bindings->Add();
{
  bind->Port = 80;
  bind->IP = "127.0.0.1";
}
bind = WSServer->Bindings->Add();
{
  bind->Port = 80;
  bind->IP = "80.254.21.11";
}
```

Post Big Files

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer
TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI

When a HTTP client sends a **multipart/form-data** stream, the stream is saved by server in memory. When the files are big, the server can get an **out of memory** exception, to avoid these exceptions, the server has a property called HTTPUploadFiles where you can configure how the POST streams are handled: in memory or as a file streams. If the streams are handled as file streams, the streams received are stored directly in the hard disk so the memory problems are avoided.

To configure your server to save multipart/form-data streams as file streams, follow the next steps:

1. Set the property **HTTPUploadFiles.StreamType = pstFileStream**. Using this setup, the server will store these streams in the hard disk.
2. You can configure which is the **minimum size in bytes** where the files will be stored as file stream. By default the value is zero, which means all streams will be stored as file stream.
3. The folder where the streams are stored using **SaveDirectory**, if not set, will be stored in the same folder where the application is.
4. When a client sends a multipart/form-data, the content is encoded inside boundaries, if the property **Remove-Boundaries** is enabled, the content of boundaries will be extracted automatically after the full stream is received.

Sample Code

First create a new server instance and set the Streams are saved as File Streams.

```
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer oServer = new TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer();
oServer->Port = 5555;
oServer->HTTPUploadFiles->StreamType = pstFileStream;
oServer->Active = true;
```

Then create a new html file with the following configuration

```
<html>
    <head><title>sgcWebSockets - Upload Big File</title></head>
    <body>
        <form  action="http://127.0.0.1:5555/file"  method="post"  enctype="multipart/
form-data" accept-charset="UTF-8">
            <input type="file" name="file_1" />
            <input type="submit" />
        </form>
    </body>
</html>
```

Finally open the html file with a web browser and send a file to the server. The server will create a new file stream with the extension ".sgc_ps" and when the stream is fully received, it will extract the file from the boundaries.

Events

There are 2 events which can be used to customize the upload file flow (requires the property HTTPUploadFiles.RemoveBoundaries is enabled)

OnHTTPUploadBeforeSaveFile

This event is fired BEFORE the file is saved and allows to customize the name of the file received.

```
private void OnHTTPUploadBeforeSaveFileEvent(TObject *Sender, ref string aFileName, ref string aFilePath)
{
  if (aFileName == 'test.jpg')
  {
    aFileName = 'custom_test.jpg';
  }
}
```

OnHTTPUploadAfterSaveFile

This event is fired AFTER the file is saved and allows to know the name of the file saved.

```
private void OnHTTPUploadBeforeSaveFileEvent(TObject *Sender, string aFileName, string aFilePath)
{
  DoLog('File Received: ' + aFileName);
}
```

OnHTTPUploadReadInput

This event is fired when the decoder reads an input value received different from the file input (example: if the form has some variables like name, date...).

```
private void OnHTTPUploadReadInputEvent(TObject *Sender, string aName, string aName)
{
  DoLog('Input value Received: ' + aName + ':' + aValue);
}
```

Compression

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketServer
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer
TsgcWebSocketClient
Web Browsers like Chrome

This is a feature that works very well when you need to send a lot of data, usually using a binary message, because it compresses WebSocket message using protocol "PerMessage_Deflate" which is supported by some browsers like Chrome.

To enable this feature, you need to activate the following property:

Extensions/ PerMessage_Deflate / Enabled

When a client tries to connect to a WebSocket Server and this property is enabled, it sends a header with this property enabled, if Server has activated this feature, it sends a response to the client with this protocol activated and all messages will be compressed, if Server doesn't have this feature, then all messages will be sent without compression.

On Web Browsers, you don't need to do anything, if this extension is supported it will be used automatically, if not, then messages will be sent without compression.

If WebSocket messages are small, is better don't enable this property because it consumes cpu cycle to compress/ decompress messages, but if you are using a big amount of data, you will notify and increase on messages exchange speed.

Flash

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketServer
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer

WebSockets are supported natively by a wide range of web browsers (please check http://caniuse.com/websockets), but there are some old versions that don't implement WebSockets (like Internet Explorer 6, 7, 8 or 9). You can enable **Flash Fallback** for all these browsers that don't implement WebSockets.

Almost all other or older browser support Flash installing Adobe Flash Player. To Support Flash connection, you need to **open port 843** on your server because Flash uses this port for security reasons to check for cross-domain-access. If port 843 is not reachable, waits 3 seconds and tries to connect to Server default port.

Flash is only applied if the Browser doesn't support WebSockets natively. So, if you enable Flash Fallback on the server side, and Web Browser supports WebSockets natively, it will still use WebSockets as transport.

To enable Flash Fallback, you need to access to **FallBack / Flash** property on the server and **enable** it. There are 2 properties more:

1. Domain: if you need to restrict flash connections to a single/multiple domains (by default all domains are allowed). Example: This will allow access to domain swf.example.com

```
swf.example.com
```

2. Ports: if you need to restrict flash connections to a single/multiple ports (by default all ports are allowed). Example: This will allow access to ports 123, 456, 457, and 458

```
123,456-458
```

Flash connections only support Text messages, binary messages are not supported.

Custom Objects

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketServer
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer
TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI
TsgcWebSocketClient

Every time a new WebSocket connection is established, sgcWebSockets creates a TsgcWSConnection class where you can access to some properties like identifier, bytes received/sent, client IP... and there is a property called **Data** where you can store objects in memory like database access, session objects...

```
// You can create a new class called MyClass and create some properties, example:
class TMyClass
private:
  bool: FRegistered;
  string: FUser;
public
  __property bool Registered {read = FRegistered, write = FRegistered};
  __property string User {read = FRegistered, write FUser};
end;

// Then, when a new client connects, OnConnect Event, create a new TMyClass and Assign to Data:
void WSServerConnect(TsgcWSConnection *Connection)
begin
  Connection->Data = new TMyClass();
end;

// Every time a new message is received by the server, you can access your custom object using
// Connection.Data property.
void WSServerMessage(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, string Text)
{
  if (dynamic_cast<TMyClass*>(Connection->Data).Registered = true)
  {
    DoSomeStuff();
  }
}

// When a connection is closed, you may free your object:
void TfrmServerChat->WSServerDisconnect(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, int Code)
{
  TMyClass oMyClass = dynamic_cast<TMyClass*>(Connection->Data);
  if (oMyClass != 0)
  {
    oMyClass->Free
    Connection->Data = nil;
  }
}
```

Groups

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketServer
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer
TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI

sgcWebSockets provides a powerful method for **broadcasting messages to specified subsets of connected clients**. A group can have any number of clients, and a client can be a member of any number of groups. You don't have to explicitly create groups. In effect, a group is automatically created the first time you specify its name in a call to Groups.Add.

When you add a user to a group using the **Groups.Add** method, the user receives messages directed to that group for the duration of the current connection.

Adding and removing users

To add or remove users from a group, you call the Add or Remove methods, and pass the Group Name and the TsgcWSConnection class. You do not need to manually remove a user from a group when the connection ends.

The following example shows the Groups.Add method.

```
void OnConnect(TsgcWSConnection *Connection)
{
  TsgcWebSocketServer1->Groups->Add("Room1", Connection);
}
```

Sending Messages to a Group

You can send a message to all members of a group as shown in the following example.

```
TsgcWebSocketServer1->Groups->Group["Room1"]->Broadcast("Hello Members of Room1");
```

Or you can send a message to all groups that start with "Room" (so if exists Room1, Room2, Room3... these users will receive a message).

```
TsgcWebSocketServer1->Groups->Broadcast("Room*", "Hello Members of Room");
```

Events

There are 2 events that can be used to handle the Groups and Clients every time a new client is added to a group or when is removed:

OnClientAdded
OnClientRemoved

Example, send a message to the group when a member leaves the group.

```
TsgcWebSocketServer1->Groups->OnClientRemoved() = OnClientRemovedEvent();

void OnClientRemovedEvent(TObject *Sender, const TsgcWSServerGroupItem *aGroup,
  const TsgcWSConnection *aConnection)
{
  aGroup->BroadCast("Client " + aConnection->Guid + " has disconnected");
}
```

IOCP

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketServer
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer

***Requires custom Indy version.**

IOCP for Windows is an API which allows handles thousands of connections using a limited pool of threads instead of using a thread for connection like Indy by default does.
To enable IOCP for Indy Servers, Go to **IOHandlerOptions** property and select **iohIOCP** as IOHandler Type.

```
Server->IOHandlerOptions->IOHandlerType = iohIOCP;
Server->IOHandlerOptions->IOCP->IOCPThreads = 0;
Server->IOHandlerOptions->IOCP->WorkOpThreads = 0;
```

IOCPThreads are the threads used for IOCP asynchronous requests (overlapped operations), by default the value is zero which means the number of threads are calculated using the number of processors (except for Delphi 7 and 2007 where the number of threads is set to 32 because the function cpucount is not supported).
WorkOpThreads only must be enabled if you want that connections are processed always in the same thread. When using IOCP, the requests are processed by a pool of threads, and every request (for the same connection) can be processed in different threads. If you want to handle every connection in the same thread set in WorkOpThreads the number of threads used to handle these requests. This impacts in the performance of the server and it's only recommended to set a value greater of zero only if you require this feature.

Enabling IOCP for windows servers is recommended when you need handle thousands of connections, if your server is only handling 100 concurrent connections at maximum you can stay with default Indy Thread model.

OnDisconnect event not fired

IOCP works differently from default indy IOHandler. With default indy IOHandler, every connection runs in a thread and these thread are running all the time and checking if connection is active, so if there is a disconnection, it's notified in a short period of time.

IOCP works differently, there is a thread pool which handles all connections, instead of 1 thread = 1 connection like indy does by default. For IOCP, the only way to detect if a connection is still alive is trying to write in socket, if there is any error means that connection is closed. There are 2 options to detect disconnections:

1. If you use **TsgcWebSocketClient**, you can enable it in Options property, **CleanDisconnect := True** (by default is disabled). If it's enabled, before the client disconnects it sends a message informing the server about disconnection, so the server will receive this message and the OnDisconnect event will be raised.
2. You can enable **heartbeat** on the **server** side, for example every 60 seconds, so it will try to send a ping to all clients connected and if there is any client disconnected, OnDisconnect will be called.

EPOLL

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketServer
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer

***Requires sgcWebSockets Enterprise Edition.**

EPOLL for Linux is an API which allows handles thousands of connections using a limited pool of threads instead of using a thread for connection like Indy by default does.
To enable EPOLL for Indy Servers, Go to **IOHandlerOptions** property and select **iohIEPOLL** as IOHandler Type.

```
Server->IOHandlerOptions->IOHandlerType = iohEPOLL;
Server->IOHandlerOptions->EPOLL->EPOLLThreads = 0;
Server->IOHandlerOptions->EPOLL->WorkOpThreads = 0;
```

EPOLLThreads are the threads used for EPOLL asynchronous requests (overlapped operations), by default the value is zero which means the number of threads are calculated using the number of processors (except for Delphi 7 and 2007 where the number of threads is set to 32 because the function cpucount is not supported). You can adjust the number of threads manually.
WorkOpThreads only must be enabled if you want that connections are processed always in the same thread. When using EPOLL, the requests are processed by a pool of threads, and every request (for the same connection) can be processed in different threads. If you want to handle every connection in the same thread set in WorkOpThreads the number of threads used to handle these requests. This impacts in the performance of the server and it's only recommended to set a value greater of zero only if you require this feature.

Enabling EPOLL for Linux servers is recommended when you need handle thousands of connections, if your server is only handling 100 concurrent connections at maximum you can stay with default Indy Thread model.

OnDisconnect event not fired

EPOLL works differently from default indy IOHandler. With default indy IOHandler, every connection runs in a thread and these thread are running all the time and checking if connection is active, so if there is a disconnection, it's notified in a short period of time.

EPOLL works differently, there is a thread pool which handles all connections, instead of 1 thread = 1 connection like indy does by default. For EPOLL, the only way to detect if a connection is still alive is trying to write in socket, if there is any error means that connection is closed. There are 2 options to detect disconnections:

1. If you use **TsgcWebSocketClient**, you can enable it in Options property, **CleanDisconnect := True** (by default is disabled). If it's enabled, before the client disconnects it sends a message informing the server about disconnection, so the server will receive this message and the OnDisconnect event will be raised.
2. You can enable **heartbeat** on the **server** side, for example every 60 seconds, so it will try to send a ping to all clients connected and if there is any client disconnected, OnDisconnect will be called.

Linux Connections Limit

If you want to increase the number of concurrent open connections use the following command

ulimit -n 10000

The previous command sets the max number of open files descriptors to 10000

ALPN

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketServer
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer
TsgcWebSocketClient

***Requires custom Indy version.**

Application-Layer Protocol Negotiation (ALPN) is a Transport Layer Security (TLS) extension for application-layer protocol negotiation. ALPN allows the application layer to negotiate which protocol should be performed over a secure connection in a manner that avoids additional round trips and which is independent of the application-layer protocols. It is needed by secure HTTP/2 connections, which improves the compresslion of web pages and reduces their latency compared to HTTP/1.x.

Client

You can configure in TLSOptions.ALPNProtocols, which protocols are supported by client. When client connects to server, these protocols are sent on the initial TLS handshake 'Client Hello', and it lists the protocols that the client supports, and server select which protocol will be used, if any.

You can get which protocol has been selected by server accessing to ALPNProtocol property of TsgcWSConnectionClient.

Server

When there is a new TLS connection, OnSSLALPNSelect event is called, here you can access to a list of protocols which are supported by client and server can select which of them is supported.

If there is no support for any protocol, aProtocol can be left empty.

```
// Client
void OnClientConnect(TsgcWSConnection *Connection);
{
  string vProtocol = "";
  vProtocol = dynamic_cast<tsgcwsconnectionclient*>(Connection)->ALPNProtocol;
}

// Server
void OnSSLALPNSelect(TObject *Sender, TStringList *aProtocols, ref string aProtocol)
{
  (int i = 0; i count; i++)
  {
    if (aProtocols[i] == "h2")
    {
      aProtocol = "h2";
      break;
    }
  }
}
```

Forward HTTP Requests

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer
TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI
TsgcWSHTTPWebBrokerBridgeServer
TsgcWSHTTP2WebBrokerBridgeServer
TsgcWSServer_HTTPAPI_WebBrokerBridge

You can configure the server to forward some HTTP requests to another server, this is very useful when you have more than one server and only one server is listening on a public address.

Example: you can configure your server, to forward to another server all requests to /internal while all other requests are handled by sgcWebSockets server.

Use the event **OnBeforeForwardHTTP** to check if the URL requested must be forwarded and if it is, then set the URL to forward.

Example: if you want to forward all requests to the document "/internal" to the server "localhost:8080", do the following:

```
void OnBeforeForwardHTTP(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, TIdHTTPRequestInfo *ARequestInfo;
  TsgcWSServerForwardHTTP *aForward)
{
  if (ARequestInfo->Document == "/internal")
  {
    aForward->Enabled = true;
    aForward->URL = "http://localhost:8080";
  }
}
```

Other Options

When you want forward an HTTP request, you have the additional options:

1. By default, the request if forwarded using the original document. **Example:** if you forward the request http://localhost:8080/internal to the internal server http://localhost:5555, the forwarded URL will be http://localhost:5555/internal. But you can modify the Document, using the **Document** property of Forward object (by default will use the same of the original request).

```
aForward.Document = "/NewInternal"
```

2. If you forward a secure HTTP connection (HTTPs), you can customize the SSL/TLS options, in **TLSOptions** property of Forward object. **Example:** set the TLS version

```
aForward.TLSOptions.Version = tls1_2
```

Quality Of Service

Supported by

TsgcWSPServer_sgc
TsgcWSPClient_sgc
TsgcWSPClient_MQTT
Java script

SGC Default Protocol and MQTT implements a QoS (Quality of Service) for message delivery, there are 3 different types:

Level 0: "At most once", where messages are delivered according to the best efforts of the underlying TCP/IP network. Message loss or duplication can occur. This level could be used, for example, with ambient sensor data where it does not matter if an individual reading is lost as the next one will be published soon after.

Level 1: "At least once", where messages are assured to arrive but duplicates may occur.

Level 2: "Exactly once", where message are assured to arrive exactly once. This level could be used, for example, with billing systems where duplicate or lost messages could lead to incorrect charges being applied.

Level 0

The message is delivered according to the best efforts of the underlying TCP/IP network. A response is not expected and no retry semantics are defined in the protocol. The message arrives at the server either once or not at all.

The table below shows the QoS level 0 protocol flow.

Client	Message and direction	Server
QoS = 0	PUBLISH ---------->	**Action:** Publish a message to subscribers

Level 1

The receipt of a message by the server is acknowledged by a ACKNOWLEDGEMENT message. If there is an identified failure of either the communications link or the sending device or the acknowledgement message is not received after a specified period of time, the sender resends the message. The message arrives at the server at least once.

A message with QoS level 1 has a Message ID in the message.

The table below shows the QoS level 1 protocol flow.

Client	Message and direction	Server
QoS = 1 Message ID = x **Action:** Store message	PUBLISH ---------->	**Actions:** • Store message • Publish a message to subscribers • Delete message
Action: Discard message	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT <----------	

If the client does not receive an ACKNOWLEDGMENT message (either within a time period defined in the application, or if a failure is detected and the communications session is restarted), the client may resend the PUBLISH message.

Level 2

Additional protocol flows above QoS level 1 ensure that duplicate messages are not delivered to the receiving application. This is the highest level of delivery, for use when duplicate messages are not acceptable. There is an increase in network traffic, but it is usually acceptable because of the importance of the message content.

A message with QoS level 2 has a Message ID in the message.

The table below shows the QoS level 2 protocol flow. There are two semantics available for how a PUBLISH flow should be handled by the recipient.

Client	Message and direction	Server
QoS = 2 Message ID = x **Action:** Store message	PUBLISH ---------->	**Action:** Store message
	PUBREC <----------	Message ID = x
Message ID = x	PUBREL ---------->	**Actions:** • Publish a message to subscribers • Delete message
Action: Discard message	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT <----------	Message ID = x

If a failure is detected, or after a defined time period, the protocol flow is retried from the last unacknowledged protocol message. The additional protocol flows to ensure that the message is delivered to subscribers once only.

Queues

Supported by

TsgcWSPServer_sgc
TsgcWSPClient_sgc
Java script

SGC Default Protocol implements Queues to add persistence to published messages (it's only available for **Published messages**)

Level 0: Messages are not queued on Server

Level 1: only last message is queued on Server, and is sent every time a client subscribes to a new channel or connects to the server.

Level 2: All messages are queued on Server, and are sent every time a client subscribes to a new channel or connects to the server.

Level 0

The message is not queued by Server

The table below shows the Queue level 0 protocol flow.

Client	Message and direction	Server
Queue = 0	PUBLISH ---------->	**Action:** Publish a message to subscribers

Level 1

A message with Queue level 1 is stored on the server and if there are other messages stored for this channel, are deleted.

The table below shows the Queue level 1 protocol flow.

Client	Message and direction	Server
Queue = 1	PUBLISH ---------->	**Actions:** • Deletes All messages of this channel • Store last message by Channel
Action: Process message	NOTIFY <----------	**Action:** Every time a new client subscribes to this channel, the last message is sent.

This is useful where publishers send messages on a "report by exception" basis, where it might be some time between messages. This allows new subscribers to instantly receive data with the retained, or Last Known Good, value.

Level 2

All messages with Queue level 2 are stored on the server.

The table below shows the Queue level 2 protocol flow.

Client	Message and direction	Server
Queue = 2	PUBLISH ---------->	**Action:** Store message
Action: Process message	NOTIFY <----------	**Action:** Every time a new client subscribes to this channel, ALL Messages are sent.

Transactions

Supported by

TsgcWSPServer_sgc
TsgcWSPClient_sgc
Java script

sgcWebSockets SGC Protocol supports transactional messaging, when a client commits a transaction, all messages sent by the client are processed on the server side. There are 3 methods called by the client:

StartTransaction

Creates a New Transaction on the server side and all messages that are sent from the client to the server after this method, are queued on Server side, until the client calls to Commit or Rollback

Client	Message and direction	Server
Channel = X	STARTTRANSACTION ---------->	**Action:** Creates a new Queue to store all Messages of the specified channel
Channel = X	PUBLISH ---------->	**Action:** Message is stored on Server Side.
Action: Client get confirmation of message sent	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT <----------	**Action:** Server returns an Acknowledgement to the client because message is stored.
....	....	....

Commit

When a client calls to commit, all messages queued by the server are processed.

Client	Message and direction	Server
Channel = X	COMMIT ---------->	**Action:** Process all messages queued by Transaction

RollBack

When a client calls to RollBack, all messages queued by the server are deleted and not processed on the server side.

Client	Message and direction	Server
Channel = X	ROLLBACK ---------->	**Action:** Delete all messages queued by Transaction

TCP Connections

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketServer
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer
TsgcWebSocketClient

By default, sgcWebSocket use WebSocket as protocol, but you can use plain TCP protocol in client and server components.

Client Component
Disable WebSocket protocol.

```
Client->Specifications->RFC6455 = false;
```

Server Component
Handle event OnUnknownProtocol and set Transport as trpTCP and Accept the connection.

```
void OnUnknownProtocol(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, ref bool Accept)
{
  Connection->Transport = trpTCP;
  Accept = true;
}
```

Then when a client connects to the server, this connection will be defined as TCP and will use plain TCP protocol instead of WebSockets. Plain TCP connections don't know if the message is text or binary, so all messages received are handle OnBinary event.

End of Message
If messages are big, sometimes can be received fragmented. There is a method to try to find end of message setting which bytes find. Example: STOMP protocol, all messages ends with byte 0 and 10

```
void OnWSClientConnect(TsgcWSConnection *Connection)
{
  Connection->TCPEndOfFrameScanBuffer = eofScanAllBytes;
  Connection->AddTCPEndOfFrame(0);
  Connection->AddTCPEndOfFrame(10);
}
```

SubProtocol

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketServer
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer
TsgcWebSocketClient
TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI

WebSocket provides a simple subprotocol negotiation, basically adds a header with protocols name supported by request, these protocols are received and if the receiver supports one of them, sends a response with subprotocol supported.

sgcWebSockets supports several SubProtocols: MQTT, WAMP... and more. You can implement your own subprotocols using a very easy method, just call RegisterProtocol and send SubProtocol Name as an argument.

Example: you need to connect to a server which implements subprotocol "Test 1.0"

```
Client = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
Client->Host = "server host";
Client->Port = server.port;
Client->RegisterProtocol("Test 1.0");
Client->Active = true;
```

To **use more than 1 protocol in a single connection**, you can use the **Broker Protocol** (Server and Client) components to handle it. Just put a Broker between the Client/Server and the protocols. **Example:** User SGC and Files protocols using a single connection.

```
// ... server
TsgcWebSocketServer *oServer = new TsgcWebSocketServer();
TsgcWSPServer_Broker *oServerBroker = new TsgcWSPServer_Broker;
oServerBroker->Server = oServer;
TsgcWSPServer_sgc *oServerSGC = new TsgcWSPServer_sgc();
oServerSGC->Broker = oServerBroker;
TsgcWSPServer_files *oServerFiles = new TsgcWSPServer_files();
oServerFiles->Broker = oServerBroker;
// ... client
TsgcWebSocketClient *oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSPClient_Broker *oClientBroker = new TsgcWSPClient_Broker;
oClientBroker->Client = oClient;
TsgcWSPClient_sgc *oClientSGC = new TsgcWSPClient_sgc();
oClientSGC->Broker = oClientBroker;
TsgcWSPClient_files *oClientFiles = new TsgcWSPClient_files();
oClientFiles->Broker = oClientBroker;
```

When a broker protocol is attached between the Server/Client and the protocol, the events **OnConnect** and **OnDisconnect** are fired in the Broker component (instead of the Server or Client components).

Throttle

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketServer
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer
TsgcWebSocketClient

Bandwidth Throttling is supported by Server and Client components, if enabled, can limit the number of bits per second sent/received by the socket. Indy uses a blocking method, so if a client is limiting its reading, unread data will be inside the client socket and the server will be blocked from writing new data to the client. As much slower is client reading data, much slower is server writing new data.

Server-sent Events (Push Notifications)

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketServer
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer
Java script

SSE are not part of WebSockets, defines an API for opening an HTTP connection for receiving push notifications from a server.

SSEs are sent over traditional HTTP. That means they do not require a special protocol or server implementation to get working. In addition, Server-Sent Events have a variety of features that WebSockets lack by design such as automatic reconnection, event IDs, and the ability to send arbitrary events.

Events

- **Open:** when a new SSE connection is opened.
- **Message:** when the client receives a new message.
- **Error:** when there any connection error like a disconnection.

JavaScript API

To subscribe to an event stream, create an EventSource object and pass it the URL of your stream:

```
var sse = new EventSource('sse.html');

sse.addEventListener('message', function(e)
 {console.log(e.data);
}, false);

sse.addEventListener('open', function(e) {
  // Connection was opened.
}, false);

sse.addEventListener('error', function(e) {
  if (e.readyState == EventSource.CLOSED) {
    // Connection was closed.
  }
}, false);
```

When updates are pushed from the server, the onmessage handler fires and new data is available in its e.data property. If the connection is closed, the browser will automatically reconnect to the source after ~3 seconds (this is a default retry interval, you can change on the server side).

Fields

The following field names are defined by the specification:

event

The event's type. If this is specified, an event will be dispatched on the browser to the listener for the specified event name; the web site would use addEventListener() to listen for named events. the onmessage handler is called if no event name is specified for a message.

data

The data field for the message. When the EventSource receives multiple consecutive lines that begin with data:, it will concatenate them, inserting a newline character between each one. Trailing newlines are removed.

id

The event ID to set the EventSource object's last event ID value to.

retry

The reconnection time to use when attempting to send the event. This must be an integer, specifying the reconnection time in milliseconds. If a non-integer value is specified, the field is ignored.

All other field names are ignored.

For multi-line strings use #10 as line feed.

Examples of use:

If you need to send a message to a client, just use WriteData method.

```
// If you need to send a message to a client, just use WriteData method.
Connection->WriteData("Notification from server");

// To send a message to all Clients, use Broadcast method.
Connection->Broadcast("Notification from server");

// To send a message to all Clients using url 'sse.html', use Broadcast method and Channel parameter:
Connection->Broadcast("Notification from server", "/sse.html");

// You can send a unique id with an stream event by including a line starting with "id:":
Connection->WriteData("id: 1 \r data: Notification from server");

// If you need to specify an event name:
Connection->WriteData("event: notifications \r data: Notification from server");
```

javascript code to listen "notifications" channel:

```
   sse.addEventListener('notifications',      function(e) {
      console.log('notifications:'  + e.data);
   },  false);
```

LoadBalancing

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketServer
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer
TsgcWebSocketLoadBalancerServer

Load Balancing allows distributing work between several back-end servers, every time a new client requests a connection, it connects to a load balancer server (which is connected to back-end servers) and returns a connection string with information about the host, port... which is used by the client to connect to a server. If you have for example 4 servers, with this method all servers will have, more or less, the same number of connections, and workload will be similar.

If a client wants to send a message to all clients of all servers, just use broadcast method, and this message will be broadcast to all servers connected to Load Balancer Server.

To enable this feature:

1. Drop a TsgcWebSocketLoadBalancerServer component, set a listening port and set active to True.

2. Server and Client components, have a property called LoadBalancer, where you need to set host and port of Load Balancer Server, and enabled True.

Files

Supported by

TsgcWSPServer_sgc
TsgcWSPClient_sgc

This protocol allows sending files from client to server and from server to client in an easy way. You can send from really small files to big files using a low memory usage. You can set:

1. Packet size in bytes.
2. Use custom channels to send files to only subscribed clients.
3. The progress of file send and received.
4. Authorization of files received.
5. Acknowledgement of packets sent.

Proxy

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketClient

Client WebSocket components support WebSocket connections through HTTP proxies, to enable proxy connection you need to activate the following properties:

Proxy / Enabled

Once set to True, you can set up:

Host: Proxy server address
Port: Proxy server port
UserName/Password: Authentication to connect to proxy, only if required.

You can configure SOCKS proxies accessing to SOCKS property and set Enable to True.

Fragmented Messages

Supported by

TsgcWebSocketServer
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer
TsgcWebSocketClient
TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI

By default, when a stream is sent using sgcWebSockets library, it sends all data in a single packet or buffers all packets and when the latest packet is received, OnBinary message event is called.
This behaviour can be customized by **Options.FragmentedMessages** property, which accepts following values:

1. frgOnlyBuffer: this is the default value, means that packet messages will be buffered and only when all stream is received, OnBinary message will be called.
2. frgOnlyFragmented: this means that OnFragmented event only will be called for every packet received.
3. frgAll: this means that OnFragmented event will be called for every packet received and when the full stream is received.

OnFragmented event is useful when you must send big streams and receiver must show progress of the transfer.

Example: the client must send a stream of size 1.000.000 bytes to server and server wants show progress for every 1000 bytes received

The client will send a stream using writedata method with a size for a packet of 1000

```
Client->WriteData(stream, 1000);
```

The server will set in Options.FragmentedMessages := frgAll and will handle OnFragmented event to receive progress of streams

```
void OnFragmented(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const TMemoryStream *Data, const TOpCode OpCode, const boolean Co
{
  ShowProgress(Data->Size);
  if (Continuation == false)
  {
    SaveStream(Data);
  }
}
```

TsgcWebSocketClient

TsgcWebSocketClient implements Client WebSocket Component and can connect to a WebSocket Server. Follow the next steps to configure this component:

1. Drop a **TsgcWebSocketClient** component onto the form

2. Set **Host** and **Port** (default is 80) to connect to an available WebSocket Server. You can set **URL** property and Host, Port, Parameters... will be updated from URL. **Example:** wss://127.0.0.1:8080/ws/ will result:

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->Host = "127.0.0.1";
oClient->Port = 80;
oClient->TLS = true;
oClient->Options->Parameters = "/ws/";
```

3. You can select if you require **TLS** (secure connection) or not, by default is not Activated.

4. You can connect through an HTTP Proxy Server, you need to define proxy properties:

Host: hostname of the proxy server.
Port: port number of the proxy server.
Username: user to authenticate, blank if anonymous.
Password: password to authenticate, blank if anonymous.

5. If the server supports **compression**, you can enable compression to compress messages sent.

6. Set **Specifications** allowed, by default all specifications are allowed.

RFC6455: is standard and recommended WebSocket specification.

Hixie76: always is false

7. If you want, you can handle events

OnConnect: when a WebSocket connection is established, this event is fired

OnDisconnect: when a WebSocket connection is dropped, this event is fired

OnError: every time there is a WebSocket error (like mal-formed handshake), this event is fired

OnMessage: every time the server sends a text message, this event is fired

OnBinary: every time the server sends a binary message, this event is fired

OnFragmented: when receives a fragment from a message (only fired when Options.FragmentedMessages = frgAll or frgOnlyFragmented).

OnHandhake: this event is fired when handshake is evaluated on the client side.

OnException: every time an exception occurs, this event is fired.

OnSSLVerifyPeer: if verify certificate is enabled, in this event you can verify if server certificate is valid and accept or not.

OnBeforeHeartBeat: if HeartBeat is enabled, allows to implement a custom HeartBeat setting Handled parameter to True (this means, standard websocket ping won't be sent).

OnBeforeConnect: before the client tries to connect to server, this event is called.

OnBeforeWatchDog: if WatchDog is enabled, allows to implement a custom WatchDog setting Handled parameter to True (this means, won't try to connect to server). You can change the Server Connection properties too before try to reconnect, example: connect to a fallback server if first fails.

8. Set property Active = true to start a new websocket connection

Most common uses

- **Connection**
  - **How Connect WebSocket Server**
  - **Open a Client Connection**
  - **Close a Client Connection**
  - **Keep Connection active**
  - **Dropped Disconnections**
  - **Connect TCP Server**
  - **WebSocket Redirections**
- **Secure Servers**
  - **Connect Secure Server**
  - **Certificates OpenSSL**
  - **Certificates SChannel**
  - **SChannel Get Connection Info**
- **Send Messages**
  - **Send Text Message**
  - **Send Binary Message**
- **Receive Messages**
  - Receive Text Messages
  - Receive Binary Messages
- **Authentication**
  - **Client Authentication**
- **Other**
  - **Client Exceptions**
  - **Client WebSocket HandShake**
  - **Client Register Protocol**
  - **Client Proxies**

Methods

WriteData: sends a message to a WebSocket Server. Could be a String or MemoryStream. If "size" is set, the packet will be split if the size of the message is greater of size.

Ping: sends a ping to a Server. If a time-out is specified, it waits for a response until a time-out is exceeded, if no response, then closes the connection.

Start: uses a secondary thread to connect to the server, this prevents your application freezes while trying to connect.

Stop: uses a secondary thread to disconnect from the server, this prevents your application freezes while trying to disconnect.

Connect: try to connect to the server and wait till the connection is successful or there is an error.

Disconnect: try to disconnect from the server and wait till disconnection is successful or there is an error.

Properties

Authentication: if enabled, WebSocket connection will try to authenticate passing a username and password.

Implements 4 types of WebSocket Authentication

Session: client needs to do a HTTP GET passing username and password, and if authenticated, server response a Session ID. With this Session ID, client open WebSocket connection passing as a parameter.

URL: client open WebSocket connection passing username and password as a parameter.

Basic: uses basic authentication where user and password as sent as HTTP Header.

Token: sends a token as HTTP Header. Usually used for bearer tokens where token must be set in AuthToken property.

- **OAuth:** if a OAuth2 component is attached, before client connects to server, it requests a new Access Token to Authorization server. OAuth2 Component.

Host: IP or DNS name of the server.

HeartBeat: if enabled try to keeps alive WebSocket connection sending a ping every x seconds.

Interval: number of seconds between each ping.

Timeout: max number of seconds between a ping and pong.

TCPKeepAlive: if enabled, uses keep-alive at TCP socket level, in Windows will enable SIO_KEEPALIVE_VALS if supported and if not will use keepalive. By default is disabled. Read about Dropped Disconnections.

Time: if after X time socket doesn't sends anything, it will send a packet to keep-alive connection (value in milliseconds).

Interval: after sends a keep-alive packet, if not received a response after interval, it will send another packet (value in milliseconds).

ConnectTimeout: max time in milliseconds before a connection is ready.

LoadBalancer: it's a client which connects to Load Balancer Server to broadcast messages and get information about servers.

Enabled: if enabled, it will connect to Load Balancer Server.

Host: Load Balancer Server Host.

Port: Load Balancer Server Port.

Servers: here you can set manual WebSocket Servers to connect (if you don't make use of Load Balancer Server get server connection methods), example:

```
http://127.0.0.1:80
http://127.0.0.2:8888
```

Connected: returns true if the connection is active. Use this property carefully, because uses internal "connected" Indy method, and this method may lock the thread and/or increment the use of cpu. If you want to know if the client is connected, just use the Active property, which is safer.

ReadTimeout: max time in milliseconds to read messages.

WriteTimeOut: max time in milliseconds sending data to other peer, 0 by default (only works under Windows OS).

BoundPortMin: minimum local port used by client, by default zero (means there aren't limits).

BoundPortMax: max local port used by client, by default zero (means there aren't limits).

Port: Port used to connect to the host.

LogFile: if enabled save socket messages to a specified log file, useful for debugging. The access to log file is not thread safe if it's accessed from several threads.

Enabled: if enabled every time a message is received and sent by socket it will be saved on a file.

FileName: full path to the filename.

UnMaskFrames: by default True, means that saves the websocket messages sent unmasked.

NotifyEvents: defines which mode to notify WebSocket events.

neAsynchronous: this is the default mode, notify threaded events on asynchronous mode, adds events to a queue that are synchronized with the main thread asynchronously.

neSynchronous: if this mode is selected, notify threaded events on synchronous mode, needs to synchronize with the main thread to notify these events.

neNoSync: there is no synchronization with the main thread, if you need to access to controls that are not thread-safe, you need to implement your own synchronization methods.

Options: allows customizing headers sent on the handshake.

FragmentedMessages: allows handling Fragmented Messages

frgOnlyBuffer: the message is buffered until all data is received, it raises OnBinary or OnMessage event (option by default)
frgOnlyFragmented: every time a new fragment is received, it raises OnFragmented Event.
frgAll: every time a new fragment is received, it raises OnFragmented Event with All data received from the first packet. When all data is received, it raises OnBinary or OnMessage event.

Parameters: define parameters used on GET.

Origin: customize connection origin.

RaiseDisconnectExceptions: enabled by default, raises an exception every time there is a disconnection by protocol error.

ValidateUTF8: if enabled, validates if the message contains UTF8 valid characters, by default is disabled.

CleanDisconnect: if enabled, every time client disconnects from server, first sends a message to inform server connection will be closed.

QueueOptions: this property allows to queue the messages in an internal queue (instead of send directly) and send the messages in the context of the connection thread, this prevents locks when several threads try to send a message. For every message type: Text, Binary or Ping a queue can be configured, by default the value set is **qmNone** which means the messages are not queued. The other types, means different queue levels and the difference between them are just the order where are processed (first are processed **qmLevel1**, then **qmLevel2** and finally **qmLevel3**).
Example: if Text and Binary messages have the property set to qmLevel2 and Ping to qmLevel1. The client will process first the Ping messages (so the ping message is sent first than Text or Binary if they are queued at the same time), and then process the Text and Binary messages in the same queue.

Extensions: you can enable compression on messages sent.

Protocol: if exists, shows the current protocol used

Proxy: here you can define if you want to connect through a Proxy Server, you can connect to the following proxy servers:
pxyHTTP: HTTP Proxy Server.
pxySocks4: SOCKS4 Proxy Server.
pxySocks4A: SOCKS4A Proxy Server.

pxySocks5: SOCKS5 Proxy Server.

WatchDog: if enabled, when an unexpected disconnection is detected, tries to reconnect to the server automatically.

Interval: seconds before reconnects.

Attempts: max number of reconnects, if zero, then unlimited.

Throttle: used to limit the number of bits per second sent/received.

TLS: enables a secure connection.

TLSOptions: if TLS enabled, here you can customize some TLS properties.

ALPNProtocols: list of the ALPN protocols which will be sent to server.
RootCertFile: path to root certificate file.
CertFile: path to certificate file.
KeyFile: path to certificate key file.
Password: if certificate is secured with a password, set here.
VerifyCertificate: if certificate must be verified, enable this property.
VerifyDepth: is an Integer property that represents the maximum number of links permitted when verification is performed for the X.509 certificate.
Version: by default negotiates all possible TLS versions from newer to lower. A specific TLS version can be selected.
- **tlsUndefined:** this is the default value, the client will try to negotiate all possible TLS versions (starting from newest to oldest), till connects successfully.
- **tls1_0:** implements TLS 1.0
- **tls1_1:**implements TLS 1.1
- **tls1_2:** implements TLS 1.2
- **tls1_3:** implements TLS 1.3

IOHandler: select which library you will use to connection using TLS.
- **iohOpenSSL:** uses OpenSSL library and is the default for Indy components. Requires to deploy openssl libraries (can be download from the private account of registered customers).
- **iohSChannel:** uses Secure Channel which is a security protocol implemented by Microsoft for Windows, doesn't require to deploy openssl libraries. Only works in Windows 32/64 bits.

OpenSSL_Options: configuration of the openSSL libraries.
- **APIVersion:** allows to define which OpenSSL API will be used.
  - **oslAPI_1_0:** uses API 1.0 OpenSSL, it's latest supported by Indy
  - **oslAPI_1_1:** uses API 1.1 OpenSSL, requires our custom Indy library and allows to use OpenSSL 1.1.1 libraries (with TLS 1.3 support).
  - **oslAPI_3_0:** uses API 3.0 OpenSSL, requires our custom Indy library and allows to use OpenSSL 3.0.0 libraries (with TLS 1.3 support).
- **LibPath:** here you can configure where are located the openSSL libraries
  - **oslpNone:** this is the default, the openSSL libraries should be in the same folder where is the binary or in a known path.
  - **oslpDefaultFolder:** sets automatically the openSSL path where the libraries should be located for all IDE personalities.
  - **oslpCustomFolder:** if this is the option selected, define the full path in the property LibPathCustom.
- **LibPathCustom:** when LibPath = oslpCustomFolder define here the full path where are located the openSSL libraries.
- **UnixSymLinks:** enable or disable the loading of SymLinks under Unix systems (by default is enabled, except under OSX64):
  - **oslsSymLinksDefault:** by default are enabled except under OSX64 (after MacOS Monterey fails trying to load the library without version.).
  - **oslsSymLinksLoadFirst:** Load SymLinks and do before trying to load the version libraries.
  - **oslsSymLinksLoad:** Load SymLinks after trying to load the version libraries.
  - **oslsSymLinksDontLoad:** don't load the SymLinks.

SChannel_Options: allows to use a certificate from Windows Certificate Store.
- **CertHash:** is the certificate Hash. You can find the certificate Hash running a dir command in powershell.
- **CipherList:** here you can set which Ciphers will be used (separated by ":"). Example: CALG_AES_256:CALG_AES_128
- **CertStoreName:** the store name where is stored the certificate. Select one of below:

scsnMY (the default)
scsnCA
scsnRoot
scsnTrust

CertStorePath: the store path where is stored the certificate. Select one of below:
scspStoreCurrentUser (the default)
scspStoreLocalMachine

TsgcWebSocketClient | Connect WebSocket Server

URL Property

The most easy way to connect to a WebSocket server is use **URL** property and call **Active = true**.

Example: connect to www.esegece.com using secure connection.

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->URL = "wss://www.esegece.com:2053";
oClient->Active = true;
```

Host, Port and Parameters

You can connect to a WebSocket server using Host and port properties.

Example: connect to www.esegece.com using secure connections

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->Host = "www.esegece.com";
oClient->Port = 2053;
oClient->TLS = true;
oClient->Active = true;
```

TsgcWebSocketClient | Client Open Connection

Once your client is configured to connect to server, there are 3 different options to call Open a new connection.

Active Property

The most easy way to open a new connection is Set Active property to true. This will try to connect to server using component configuration.
If you set Active property to false, will close connection if active.
This method is executed in the same thread that caller. So if you call in the Main Thread, method will be executed in Main Thread of application.

Open Connection

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
...
oClient->Active = true;
```

When you call Active = true, **you can't still send any data to server** because client maybe is still connecting, you must first wait to OnConnect event is fired and then you can start to send messages to server.

Close Connection

```
oClient->Active = false;
```

When you call Active = false, **you cannot be sure that connection is already closed** just after this code, so you must wait to OnDisconnect event is fired.

Start/Stop methods

When you call Start() or Stop() to connect/disconnect from server, is executed in a secondary thread, so it doesn't blocks the thread where is called. Use this method if you want connect to a server and let your code below continue.

Open Connection

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
...
oClient->Start();
```

When you call Start(), **you can't still send any data to server** because client maybe is still connecting, you must first wait to OnConnect event is fired and then you can start to send messages to server.

Close Connection

```
oClient->Stop();
```

When you call Stop(), **you cannot be sure that connection is already closed** just after this code, so you must wait to OnDisconnect event is fired.

Connect/Disconnect methods

When you call Connect() or Disconnect() to open/close connection from server, this is executed in the same thread where is called, but it waits till process is finished. You must set a Timeout to set the maximum time to wait till process is finished (by default 10 seconds)

Example: connect to server and wait till 5 seconds

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
...
if (oClient->Connect(5000) == true)
{
  oClient->WriteData("Hello from client");
}
else
{
  Error();
}
```

If after calling Connect() method, the result is successful, you can already send a message to server because connection is alive.

Example: connect to server and wait till 10 seconds

```
if (oClient->Disconnect(10000) == true)
{
  ShowMessage("Disconnected");
}
else
{
  ShowMessage("Not Disconnected");
}
```

If after calling Disconnect() event the result is successful, this means that connection is already closed.

OnBeforeConnect event can be used to customize the server connection properties before the client tries to connect to it.

TsgcWebSocketClient | Client Close Connection

Connection can be closed using Active property, Stop or Disconnect methods, read more from Client Open Connection.

CleanDisconnect

When connection is closed, you can notify other peer that connection is closed sending a message about close connection, to enable this feature, Set Options.CleanDisconnect property to true.
If this property is enabled, before connection is closed, a Close message will be sent to server to notify that client is closing connection.

Disconnect

TsgcWSConnection has a method called Disconnect(), that allows to disconnect connection at socket level. If you call this method, socket will be disconnected directly without waiting any response from server. You can send a Close Code with this method.

Close

TsgcWSConnection has a method called Close(), which allows to send a message to server requesting to close connection, if server receives this message, must close the connection and client will receive a notification that connection is closed. You can send a Close Code with this method.

TsgcWebSocketClient |Client Keep Connection Open

Once your client has connected to server, sometimes connection can be closed due to poor signal, connection errors... there are 2 properties which helps to keep connection active.

HeartBeat

HeartBeat property allows to **send a Ping** every X **seconds** to **maintain connection alive**. Some servers, close TCP connections if there is no data exchanged between peers. HeartBeat solves this problem, sending a ping every a specific interval. Usually this is enough to maintain a connection active, but you can set a TimeOut interval if you want to close connection if a response from server is not received after X seconds.

Example: send a ping every 30 seconds

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->HeartBeat->Interval := 30;
oClient->HeartBeat->Timeout := 0;
oClient->HeartBeat->Enabled := true;
oClient->Active = true;
```

There is an event called **OnBeforeHeartBeat** which allows to customize HeartBeat behaviour. By default, if HeartBeat is enabled, client will send a websocket ping every X seconds set by HeartBeat.Interval property.
OnBeforeHeartBeat has a parameter called Handled, by default is false, which means the flow is controlled by TsgcWebSocketClient component. If you set the value to True, then ping won't be sent, and you can send your custom message using Connection class.

WatchDog

If WatchDog is enabled, when client detects a disconnection, WatchDog try to reconnect again every X seconds until connection is active again.

Example: reconnect every 10 seconds after a disconnection with unlimited attempts.

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->WatchDog->Interval := 10;
oClient->WatchDog->Attempts := 0;
oClient->WatchDog->Enabled := true;
oClient->Active = true;
```

You can use **OnBeforeWatchDog** event to change the Server where the client will try to connect. **Example:** after 3 retries, if the client cannot connect to a server, will try to connect to a secondary server.
The **Handled** property, if set to True, means that the client won't try to reconnect.

TsgcWebSocketClient | Dropped Disconnections

Once the connection has been established, if no peer sends any data, then no packets are sent over the net. TCP is an idle protocol, so it assumes that the connection is active.

Disconnection reasons

- **Application closes:** when a process is finished, usually sends a FIN packet which acknowledges the other peer that connection has been closed. But if a process crashes there is no guarantee that this packet will be sent to other peer.
- **Device Closes:** if devices closes, most probably there won't be any notification about this.
- **Network cable unplugged:** if network cable is unplugged it's the same that a router closes, there is no data being transferred so connection is not closed.
- **Loss signal from router:** if application loses signal from router, connection will still be alive.

Detect Half-Open Disconnections

You can try to detect disconnections using the following methods

Second Connection

You can try to open a second connection and try to connect but this has some disadvantages, like you are consuming more resources, create new threads... and if other peer has rebooted, second connection will work but first won't.

Ping other peer

If you try to send a ping or whatever message with a half-open connection, you will see that you don't get any error.

Enable KeepAlive at TCP Socket level

A TCP keep-alive packet is simply an ACK with the sequence number set to one less than the current sequence number for the connection. A host receiving one of these ACKs responds with an ACK for the current sequence number. Keep-alives can be used to verify that the computer at the remote end of a connection is still available. TCP keep-alives can be sent once every TCPKeepAlive.Time (defaults to 7,200,000 milliseconds or two hours) if no other data or higher-level keep-alives have been carried over the TCP connection. If there is no response to a keep-alive, it is repeated once every TCPKeepAlive.Interval seconds. KeepAliveInterval defaults to 1000 milliseconds.

You can enable per-connection KeepAlive and allow that TCP protocol check if connection is active or not. This is the preferred method if you want to detect dropped disconnections (for example: when you unplug a network cable).

```
TsgcWebSocketClient oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TCPKeepAlive->Enabled = true;
TCPKeepAlive->Time = 5000;
TCPKeepAlive->Interval = 1000;
```

TsgcWebSocketClient | Connect TCP Server

TsgcWebSocketClient can connect to WebSocket servers but can connect to plain TCP Servers too.

URL Property

The most easy way to connect to a WebSocket server is use **URL** property and call **Active = true**.

Example: connect to 127.0.0.1 port 5555

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->URL = "tcp://127.0.0.1:5555";
oClient->Active = true;
```

Host, Port and Parameters

You can connect to a TCP server using Host and port properties.

Example: connect to 127.0.0.1 port 5555

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->Specifications->RFC6455 = false;
oClient->Host = "127.0.0.1";
oClient->Port = 5555;
oClient->Active = true;
```

TsgcWebSocketClient | Connections TIME_WAIT

When a client initiates a disconnection from server, there is an exchange between client and server to inform about the state of disconnection. When the process is finished, the client socket connection states as TIME_WAIT during a variable time. This is a normal behavior, in windows operating systems, this time defaults to about 4 minutes.

You can reduce or eliminate this behaviour, do with careful, using the following alternatives.

REGEDIT

You can reduce the TIME_WAIT value using the Windows Regedit

1. Open Regedit and access to HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\TCPIP\Parameters registry subkeys.
2. Create a new REG_DWORD value named **TcpTimedWaitDelay**
3. Set the value in Seconds. Example: if you set a value of 5, means that TIME_WAIT will waits as max as 5 seconds.
4. Save and restart the system.

LINGER

Another option to avoid TIME_WAIT state, is use the socket option SO_LINGER, if enabled, instead of closing the connection gracefully, the client resets the connection so the TIME_WAIT state is avoided.
You can enable this option using **LingerState** property, by default has a value of -1. If you set a value of zero, the connection will be reset when disconnecting from socket without Timeout.
This options is probably the less recommended and only use as a last option.

TsgcWebSocketClient | WebSocket Redirections

When the client connects to a WebSocket server, the server can return an HTTP Response Code 30x. If the Response code it's a 301, means that the location has been moved permanently, and the new url is informed in the Location HTTP Header.

The WebSocket client, handle redirections automatically, so if detects the Server Response contains a redirection, it will disconnect the actual connection and try to connect with then new Location URL.

Example

1. Client first tries to connect to url ws://127.0.0.1:5000
2. Server returns a Response Code of 301 and contains a Header Location with the value ws://80.50.1.2:3000
3. Client reads the Response from server, detects that it's a redirection and reads the Location
    1. First Disconnects the actual connection.
    2. Update the URL property with the value of Location Header (ws://80.50.1.2:3000)
    3. Connects to the new server.

TsgcWebSocketClient | Connect Secure Server

TsgcWebSocketClient can connect to WebSocket servers using secure and none-secure connections.

You can configure a secure connection, using URL property or Host / Port properties, see Connect to WebSocket Server.

TLSOptions

In **TLSOptions** property there are the properties to **customize a secure connection**. The most important property is **version**, which specifies the **version of TLS protocol**. Usually setting **TLS property to true** and **TLSOptions.Version to tlsUndefined** is enough for the wide majority of WebSocket Servers.

TLSOptions.Version allows to set the TLS version used to connect to server or let the client negotiate the TLS version from all available (this is the default when value is **tlsUndefined**).

If you get an **error trying to connect to a server** about TLS protocol, **most probably** this server r**equires a TLS version newer** than you set.

If **TLSOptions.IOHandler** is set to **iohOpenSSL**, you need to **deploy OpenSSL libraries** (which are the libraries that handle all TLS stuff), check the following article about OpenSSL.
If **TLSOptions.IOHandler** is set to **iohSChannel**, then there is **no need to deploy** any library (only windows is supported).

TsgcWebSocketClient | Certificates OpenSSL

When the server requires that client connects using a SSL Certificate, use the TLSOptions property of TsgcWebSocketClient to set the certificate files. The certificate must be in PEM format, so if the certificate has a different format, first must be converted to PEM.

Connection through OpenSSL libraries requires that TLSOptions.IOHandler = iohOpenSSL.

Configure the following properties:

- **CertFile:** is the path to the certificate in PEM format.
- **KeyFile:** is the path to the private key of the certificate.
- **RootCertFile:** is the path to the root of the certificate.
- **Password:** if certificate is protected by a password, set here the secret.

TsgcWebSocketClient | Certificates SChannel

When the server requires that client connects using a SSL Certificate, use the TLSOptions property of TsgcWebSocketClient to set the certificate files.

Connection through SChannel requires that TLSOptions.IOHandler = iohSChannel.

SChannel support 2 types of certificate authentication:

1. Using a **PFX certificate**
2. Setting the **Hash Certificate** of an already installed certificate in the windows system.

PFX Certificate

PFX Certificate is a file that contains the certificate and private key, sometimes you have a certificate in PEM format, so before use it, you must convert to PFX.
Use the following openssl command to converte a PEM certificate to PFX

```
openssl pkcs12 -inkey certificate-pem.key -in certificate-pem.crt -export -out certificate.pfx
```

Once the certificate has PFX format, you only need to deploy the certificate and set in the **TLSOptions.Certificate** property the path to it.

```
TLSOptions.IOHandler = iohSChannel
TLSOptions.CertFile = <certificate path>
TLSOptions.Password = <certificate optional password>
```

Hash Certificate

If the certificate is already installed in the windows certificate store, you only need to know the certificate thumbprint and set in the TLSOptions.SChannel_Options property.

Finding the hash of a certificate is as easy in **powershell** as running a **dir** command on the certificates container.

```
dir cert:\localmachine\my
```

The hash is the hexadecimal **Thumbprint** value.

```
Directory: Microsoft.PowerShell.Security\Certificate::localmachine\my
Thumbprint                                Subject
----------                                -------
C12A8FC8AE668F866B48F23E753C93D357E9BE10  CN=*.mydomain.com
```

Once you have the Thumbprint value, you must to set in the **TLSOptions.SChannel_Options** property the hash and where is located the certificate.

```
TLSOptions.IOHandler = iohSChannel
TLSOptions.SChannel_Options.CertHash = <certificate thumbprint>
TLSOptions.SChannel_Options.CertStoreName = <certificate store name>
```

```
TLSOptions.SChannel_Options.CertStorePath = <certificate store path>
TLSOptions.Password = <certificate optional password>
```

TsgcWebSocketClient | SChannel Get Connection Info

Once the client has connected to the secure server, you can request info about which Version is using (TLS 1.2, TLS 1.3...), the cipher used, strength... and more.

Call the function **GetInfo** of the SChannel Handler to access this info. You can access to the SSL Handler, using the method **OnSSLAfterCreateHandler**, which is called after the SChannel Handler is created. After the client connects to server and if the SSL Handler is assigned, call the function **GetInfo** and if successful, will return the connection data.

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->URL = "wss://www.esegece.com:2053";
oClient->TLSOptions->Version := tls1_2;
oClient->TLSOptions->IOHandler = iohSChannel;
oClient->OnSSLAfterCreateHandler = OnSSLAfterCreateHandlerEvent();
oClient->OnConnect = OnConnectEvent();
oClient->Active = true;

void OnSSLAfterCreateHandlerEvent(TObject *Sender, TwsSSLHandler aType,
  TIdSSLIOHandlerSocketBase *aSSLHandler)
{
  if (aSSLHandler->ClassType == TsgcIdSSLIOHandlerSocketSChannel)
  {
    SSL = TsgcIdSSLIOHandlerSocketSChannel(aSSLHandler);
  }
}

void OnConnectEvent(TsgcWSConnection *Connection)
{
  if (SSL  nil)
  {
    TsgcSChannelConnectionInfo oInfo = SSL->GetInfo();
    if (oInfo->Protocol <> tls1_2)
    {
      raise Exception->Create("Client cannot connect using TLS 1.2");
    }
  }
}
```

TsgcWebSocketClient | Client Send Text Message

Once client has connected to server, it can send Text Messages to server. To send a Text Message, just call Write-Data() method and send your text message.

Send a Text Message

Call To **WriteData()** method and send a Text message. This method is executed on the **same thread** that is called.

```
TsgcWebSocketClient1->WriteData("My First sgcWebSockets Message!.");
```

If **QueueOptions.Text** has a **different value from qmNone**, instead of be processed on the same thread that is called, it will be processed on a secondary thread. By default this option is disabled.

TsgcWebSocketClient | Client Send Binary Message

Once client has connected to server, it can send Binary Messages to server. To send a Text Message, just call WriteData() method and send your binary message.

Send a Binary Message

Call To **WriteData()** method and send a Binary message. This method is executed on the **same thread** that is called.

```
TMemoryStream oStream = new TMemoryStream();
...
TsgcWebSocketClient1->WriteData(oStream);
oStream.Free();
```

If **QueueOptions.Binary** has a **different value from qmNone**, instead of be processed on the same thread that is called, it will be processed on a secondary thread. By default this option is disabled.

TsgcWebSocketClient | Client Send a Text and Binary Message

WebSocket protocol only allows to types of messages: Text or Binary. But you can't send a binary with text in the same message.
One way to solve this, is add a header to binary message before is sent and decode this binary message when is received.

There are 2 functions in sgcWebSocket_Helpers which can be used to set a short description of binary packet, basically adds a header to stream which is used to identify binary packet.

Before send a binary message, call method to encode stream.

```
sgcWSStreamWrite("00001", oStream);
TsgcWebSocketClient1->WriteData(oStream);
```

When binary message is received, call method to decode stream.

```
sgcWSStreamRead(oStream, vID);
```

The only limitation is that text used to identify binary message, has a maximum length of 10 characters (this can be modified if you have access to source code).

TsgcWebSocketClient | Receive Text Messages

When client receives a Text Message, **OnMessage** event is fired, just read Text parameter to know the string of message received.

```
void OnMessage(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const string Text)
{
  ShowMessage("Message Received from Server: " + Text);
}
```

By default, client uses **neAsynchronous** method to dispatch OnMessage event, this means that **this event is executed on the context of Main Thread**, so it's thread-safe to update any control of a form for example.

If your client receives lots of messages or you need to control the synchronization with other threads, set NotifyEvents property to **neNoSync**, this means that OnMessage event will be e**xecuted on the context of connection thread**, so if you require to update any control of a form or access shared objects, you must implement your own synchronization methods.

TsgcWebSocketClient | Receive Binary Messages

When client receives a Binary Message, **OnBinary** event is fired, just read Data parameter to know the binary message received.

```
void OnBinary(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const TMemoryStream *Data)
{
  oBitmap = new TBitmap();
  oBitmap->LoadFromStream(Data);
  Image1->Picture->Assign(oBitmap);
  Log(
      "#image uncompressed size: " + IntToStr(Data->Size) +
      ". Total received: " + IntToStr(Connection->RecBytes));
  oBitmap.Free();
}
```

By default, client uses **neAsynchronous** method to dispatch OnMessage event, this means that **this event is executed on the context of Main Thread**, so it's thread-safe to update any control of a form for example.

If your client receives lots of messages or you need to control the synchronization with other threads, set NotifyEvents property to **neNoSync**, this means that OnMessage event will be e**xecuted on the context of connection thread**, so if you require to update any control of a form or access shared objects, you must implement your own synchronization methods.

TsgcWebSocketClient | Client Authentication

TsgcWebSocket client supports 4 types of Authentications:

- **Basic:** sends an HTTP Header during WebSocket HandShake with User and Password encoded as Basic Authorization.
- **Token:** sends a Token as HTTP Header during WebSocket HandShake, just set in Authentication.Token.AuthToken the required token by server.
- **Session:** first client request an HTTP session to server and if server returns a session this is passed in GET HTTP Header of WebSocket HandShake. (* own authorization method for sgcWebSockets library).
- **URL:** client request authorization using GET HTTP Header of WebSocket HandShake. (* own authorization method for sgcWebSockets library).

Authorization Basic

Is a simple authorization method where user and password are encoded and passes as an HTTP Header. Just set User and Password and enable only Basic Authorization type to use this method.

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->Authorization->Enabled = true;
oClient->Authorization->Basic->Enabled = true;
oClient->Authorization->User = "your user";
oClient->Authorization->Password = "your password";
oClient->Authorization->Token->Enabled = false;
oClient->Authorization->URL->Enabled = false;
oClient->Authorization->Session->Enabled = false;
oClient->Active = true;
```

Authorization Token

Allows to get Authorization using JWT, requires you obtain a Token using any external tool (example: using an HTTP connection, OAuth2...).
If you Attach an OAuth2 component, you can obtain this token automatically. Read more about OAuth2.
Basically you must set your AuthToken and enable Token Authentication.

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->Authorization->Enabled = true;
oClient->Authorization->Token->Enabled = true;
oClient->Authorization.Token.AuthToken = "your token";
oClient->Authorization->Basic->Enabled = false;
oClient->Authorization->URL->Enabled = false;
oClient->Authorization->Session->Enabled = false;
oClient->Active = true;
```

Authorization Session

First client connects to server using an HTTP connection requesting a new Session, if successful, server returns a SessionId and client sends this SessionId in GET HTTP Header of WebSockets HandShake.
Requires to set UserName and Password and set Session Authentication to True.

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->Authorization->Enabled = true;
oClient->Authorization->Session->Enabled = true;
oClient->User = "your user";
oClient->Password = "your password";
```

```
oClient->Authorization->Basic->Enabled = false;
oClient->Authorization->URL->Enabled = false;
oClient->Authorization->Token->Enabled = false;
oClient->Active = true;
```

Authorization URL

This Authentication method, just passes username and password in GET HTTP Header of WebSockets Hand-Shake.

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->Authorization->Enabled = true;
oClient->Authorization->URL->Enabled = true;
oClient->Authorization->User = "your user";
oClient->Authorization->Password = "your password";
oClient->Authorization->Basic->Enabled = false;
oClient->Authorization->Session->Enabled = false;
oClient->Authorization->Token->Enabled = false;
oClient->Active = true;
```

TsgcWebSocketClient | Client Exceptions

Sometimes there are some errors in communications, server can disconnect a connection because it's not authorized or a message hasn't the correct format... there are 2 events where errors are captured

OnError

This event is fired every time there is an error in WebSocket protocol, like invalid message type, invalid utf8 string...

```
void OnError(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const string Error)
{
  WriteLn("#error: " + Error);
}
```

OnException

This event is fired every time there is an exception like write a socket is not active, access to an object that not exists

```
void OnException(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, Exception *E)
{
  WriteLn("#exception: " + E.Message);
}
```

By default, when **connection is closed by server**, an **exception will be fired**, if you don't want that these exceptions are fired, just disable in **Options.RaiseDisconnectExceptions**.

TsgcWebSocketClient | WebSocket Hand-Shake

WebSocket protocol uses an HTTP HandShake to upgrade from HTTP Protocol to WebSocket protocol. This hand-shake is handled internally by TsgcWebSocket Client component, but you can add your custom HTTP headers if server requires some custom HTTP Headers info.

Example: if you need to add this HTTP Header "Client: sgcWebSockets"

```
void OnHandshake(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, ref TStringList *Headers)
{
  Headers->Add("Client: sgcWebSockets");
}
```

You can check HandShake string before is sent to server using OnHandShake event too.

TsgcWebSocketClient | Client Register Protocol

By default, TsgcWebSocketClient doesn't make use of any SubProtocol, basically websocket sub-protocol are built on top of websocket protocol and defines a custom message protocol, example of websocket sub-protocols can be MQTT, STOMP...

WebSocket SubProtocol name is sent as an HTTP Header in WebSocket HandShake, this header is processed by server and if server supports this subprotocol will accept connection, if is not supported, connection will be closed automatically

Example: connect to a websocket server with SubProtocol name 'myprotocol'

```
Client = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
Client->Host = "server host";
Client->Port = server.port;
Client->RegisterProtocol("myprotocol");
Client->Active = true;
```

TsgcWebSocketClient | Client Proxies

TsgcWebSocket client support connections through proxies, to configure a proxy connection, just fill the **Proxy** properties of TsgcWebSocket client.

```
Client = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
Client->Proxy->Enabled = true;
Client->Proxy->Username = "user";
Client->Proxy->Password = "secret";
Client->Proxy->Host = "80.55.44.12";
Client->Proxy->Port = 8080;
Client->Active = true;
```

TsgcWebSocketServer

TsgcWebSocketServer implements Server WebSocket Component and can handle multiple threaded client connections. Follow the next steps to configure this component:

1. Drop a TsgcWebSocketServer component onto the form

2. Set Port (default is 80). If you are behind a firewall probably you will need to configure it.

3. Set Specifications allowed, by default all specifications are allowed.

RFC6455: is standard and recommended WebSocket specification.

Hixie76: it's a draft and it's only recommended to establish Hixie76 connections if you want to provide support to old browsers like Safari 4.2

4. If you want, you can handle events:

OnConnect: every time a WebSocket connection is established, this event is fired.

OnDisconnect: every time a WebSocket connection is dropped, this event is fired.

OnError: every time there is a WebSocket error (like mal-formed handshake), this event is fired.

OnMessage: every time a client sends a text message and it's received by server, this event is fired.

OnBinary: every time a client sends a binary message and it's received by server, this event is fired.

OnHandhake: this event is fired after the handshake is evaluated on the server side.

OnException: every time an exception occurs, this event is fired.

OnAuthentication: if authentication is enabled, this event is fired. You can check user and password passed by the client and enable/disable Authenticated Variable.

OnUnknownProtocol: if WebSocket protocol is not detected (because the client is using plain TCP protocol for example), in this event connection can be accepted or rejected.

OnStartup: raised after the server has started.

OnShutdown: raised after the server has stopped.

OnTCPConnect: public event, is called AFTER the TCP connection and BEFORE Websocket handshake. Is useful when your server accepts plain TCP connections (because OnConnect event is only fired after first message sent by client).

OnBeforeHeartBeat: if HeartBeat is enabled, allows to implement a custom HeartBeat setting Handled parameter to True (this means, standard websocket ping won't be sent).

5. Create a procedure and set property Active = True.

Most common uses

- **Start**
  - Server Start
  - Server Bindings

- Server Startup - Shutdown
- Server Keep Active

- **Connections**
  - Server Keep Connections Alive
  - Server Plain TCP

- **Authentication**
  - Server Authentication

- **Send Messages**
  - Server Send Text Message
  - Server Send Binary Message

- **Receive Messages**
  - Server Receive Text Message
  - Server Receive Binary Message

Methods

Broadcast: sends a message to all connected clients.

Message / Stream: message or stream to send to all clients.

Channel: if you specify a channel, the message will be sent only to subscribers.

Protocol: if defined, the message will be sent only to a specific protocol.

Exclude: if defined, list of connection guid excluded (separated by comma).

Include: if defined, list of connection guid included (separated by comma).

WriteData: sends a message to a single or multiple clients. Every time a Client establishes a WebSocket connection, this connection is identified by a Guid, you can use this Guid to send a message to a client.

Ping: sends a ping to all connected clients. If a time-out is specified, it waits a response until a time-out is exceeded, if no response, then closes the connection.

DisconnectAll: disconnects all active connections.

Start: uses a secondary thread to connect to the server, this prevents your application freezes while trying to connect.

Stop: uses a secondary thread to disconnect from the server, this prevents your application freezes while trying to disconnect.

Properties

Authentication: if enabled, you can authenticate WebSocket connections against a username and password.

Authusers: is a list of authenticated users, following spec:

user=password

Implements 3 types of WebSocket Authentication

Session: client needs to do an HTTP GET passing username and password, and if authenticated, server response a Session ID. With this Session ID, client open WebSocket connection passing as a parameter.

URL: client open Websocket connection passing username and password as a parameter.

Basic: implements Basic Access Authentication, only applies to VCL Websockets (Server and Client) and HTTP Requests (client web browsers don't implement this type of authentication).

- **CustomHeaders:** here you can add the custom headers that will be sent if there si any authentication error.

Bindings: used to manage IP and Ports.

Connections: contains a list of all clients connections.

Count: Connections number count.

LogFile: if enabled save socket messages to a specified log file, useful for debugging.

Enabled: if enabled every time a message is received and sent by socket it will be saved on a file.

FileName: full path to the filename.

UnMaskFrames: by default True, means that saves the websocket messages received unmasked.

Extensions: you can enable compression on messages sent (if client don't support compression, messages will be exchanged automatically without compression).

FallBack: if WebSockets protocol it's not supported natively by the browser, you can enable the following fall-backs:

Flash: if enabled, if the browser hasn't native WebSocket implementation and has flash enabled, it uses Flash as a Transport.

ServerSentEvents: if enabled, allows to send push notifications from the server to browser clients.

Retry: interval in seconds to try to reconnect to server (3 by default).

HeartBeat: if enabled try to keeps alive Websocket client connections sending a ping every x seconds.

Interval: number of seconds between each ping.

Timeout: max number of seconds between a ping and pong.

TCPKeepAlive: if enabled, uses keep-alive at TCP socket level, in Windows will enable SIO_KEEPALIVE_VALS if supported and if not will use keepalive. By default is disabled.

Interval: in milliseconds.

Timeout: in milliseconds.

HTTP2Options: by default HTTP/2 protocol is not enabled, it uses HTTP 1.1 to handle HTTP requests. Enabled this property if you want use HTTP/2 protocol if client supports it.

Enabled: if true, HTTP/2 protocol is supported. If client doesn't supports HTTP/2, HTTP 1.1 will be used as fallback.

Settings: Specifies the header values to send to the HTTP/2 server.

EnablePush: by default enabled, this setting can be used to avoid server push content to client.

HeaderTableSize: Allows the sender to inform the remote endpoint of the maximum size of the header compression table used to decode header blocks, in octets. The encoder can select any size equal to or less than this value by using signaling specific to the header compression format inside a header block. The initial value is 4,096 octets.

InitialWindowSize: Indicates the sender's initial window size (in octets) for stream-level flow control. The initial value is 65,535 octets. This setting affects the window size of all streams.

MaxConcurrentStreams: Indicates the maximum number of concurrent streams that the sender will allow. This limit is directional: it applies to the number of streams that the sender permits the receiver to create. Initially, there is no limit to this value.

MaxFrameSize: Indicates the size of the largest frame payload that the sender is willing to receive, in octets. The initial value is 16,384 octets.

MaxHeaderListSize: This advisory setting informs a peer of the maximum size of header list that the sender is prepared to accept, in octets. The value is based on the uncompressed size of header fields, including the length of the name and value in octets plus an overhead of 32 octets for each header field.

IOHandlerOptions: by default uses normal Indy Handler (every connection runs in his own thread)

iohDefault: default indy IOHandler, every new connection creates a new thread.

iohIOCP: only for windows and requires sgcWebSockets Enterprise Edition, a thread pool handles all connections. Read more about IOCP.

iohEPOLL: only for linux and requires sgcWebSockets Enterprise Edition, a thread pool handles all connections. Read more about EPOLL.

LoadBalancer: it's a client which connects to Load Balancer Server to broadcast messages and send information about the server.

AutoRegisterBindings: if enabled, sends automatically server bindings to load balancer server.

AutoRestart: time to wait in seconds after a load balancer server connection has been dropped and tries to reconnect; zero means no restart (by default);

Bindings: here you can set manual bindings to be sent to Load Balancer Server, example:

```
WS://127.0.0.1:80
WSS://127.0.0.2:8888
```

Enabled: if enabled, it will connect to Load Balancer Server.

Guid: used to identify server on Load Balancer Server side.

Host: Load Balancer Server Host.

Port: Load Balancer Server Port.

MaxConnections: max connections allowed (if zero there is no limit).

NotifyEvents: defines which mode to notify WebSocket events.

neAsynchronous: this is the default mode, notify threaded events on asynchronous mode, adds events to a queue that are synchronized with the main thread asynchronously.

neSynchronous: if this mode is selected, notify threaded events on synchronous mode, needs to synchronize with the main thread to notify these events.

neNoSync: there is no synchronization with the main thread, if you need to access to controls that are not thread-safe, you need to implement your own synchronization methods.

Options:

FragmentedMessages: allows handling Fragmented Messages

frgOnlyBuffer: the message is buffered until all data is received, it raises OnBinary or OnMessage event (option by default)
frgOnlyFragmented: every time a new fragment is received, it raises OnFragmented Event.
frgAll: every time a new fragment is received, it raises OnFragmented Event with All data received from the first packet. When all data is received, it raises OnBinary or OnMessage event.

HTMLFiles: if enabled, allows to request Web Browser tests, enabled by default.

JavascriptFiles: if enabled, allows to request Javascript Built-in libraries, enabled by default.

RaiseDisconnectExceptions: enabled by default, raises an exception every time there is a disconnection by protocol error.

ReadTimeOut: time in milliseconds to check if there is data in socket connection, 10 by default.

WriteTimeOut: max time in milliseconds sending data to other peer, 0 by default (only works under Windows OS).

ValidateUTF8: if enabled, validates if the message contains UTF8 valid characters, by default is disabled.

QueueOptions: this property allows to queue the messages in an internal queue (instead of send directly) and send the messages in the context of the connection thread (QueueOptions only works on Indy based servers where every connection runs in his own thread), this prevents locks when several threads try to send a message using the same connection. For every message type: Text, Binary or Ping a queue can be configured, by default the value set is **qmNone** which means the messages are not queued. The other types, means different queue levels and the difference between them are just the order where are processed (first are processed **qmLevel1**, then **qmLevel2** and finally **qmLevel3**).
Example: if Text and Binary messages have the property set to qmLevel2 and Ping to qmLevel1. The server will process first the Ping messages (so the ping message is sent first than Text or Binary if they are queued at the same time), and then process the Text and Binary messages in the same queue. QueueOptions is not supported when IOHandlerOptions = iohIOCP

ReadEmptySource: max number of times an HTTP Connection is read and there is no data received, 0 by default (means no limit). If the limit is reached, the connection is closed.

SecurityOptions:

OriginsAllowed: define here which origins are allowed (by default accepts connections from all origins), if the origin is not in the list closes the connection. Examples:

- Allow all connections to IP 127.0.0.1 and port 5555. OriginsAllowed = "http://127.0.0.1:5555"
- Allow all connections to IP 127.0.0.1 and all ports. OriginsAllowed = "http://127.0.0.1:*"
- Allow all connections from any IP. OriginsAllowed = ""

SSL: enables secure connections.

SSLOptions: used to define SSL properties: certificates filenames, password...

RootCertFile: path to root certificate file.
CertFile: path to certificate file in PEM format.
KeyFile: path to certificate key file in PEM format.
Password: if certificate is secured with a password, set here.
VerifyCertificate: if certificate must be verified, enable this property.
VerifyCertificate_Options:
FailIfNoCertificate: if the client did not return a certificate, the TLS/SSL handshake is immediately terminated with a "handshake failure" alert.
VerifyClientOnce: only request a client certificate on the initial TLS/SSL handshake. Do not ask for a client certificate again in case of a renegotiation.
VerifyDepth: is an Integer property that represents the maximum number of links permitted when verification is performed for the X.509 certificate.
Version: by default negotiates all possible TLS versions from newer to lower. A specific TLS version can be selected.

tlsUndefined: this is the default value, the client will try to negotiate all possible TLS versions (starting from newest to oldest), till connects successfully.
tls1_0: implements TLS 1.0
tls1_1:implements TLS 1.1
tls1_2: implements TLS 1.2
tls1_3: implements TLS 1.3

OpenSSL_Options:

APIVersion: allows to define which OpenSSL API will be used.
oslAPI_1_0: uses API 1.0 OpenSSL, it's latest supported by Indy
oslAPI_1_1: uses API 1.1 OpenSSL, requires our custom Indy library and allows to use OpenSSL 1.1.1 libraries (with TLS 1.3 support).
oslAPI_3_0: uses API 3.0 OpenSSL, requires our custom Indy library and allows to use OpenSSL 3.0.0 libraries (with TLS 1.3 support).
LibPath: here you can configure where are located the openSSL libraries
oslpNone: this is the default, the openSSL libraries should be in the same folder where is the binary or in a known path.
oslpDefaultFolder: sets automatically the openSSL path where the libraries should be located for all IDE personalities.
oslpCustomFolder: if this is the option selected, define the full path in the property LibPathCustom.
LibPathCustom: when LibPath = oslpCustomFolder define here the full path where are located the openSSL libraries.
UnixSymLinks: enable or disable the loading of SymLinks under Unix systems (by default is enabled, except under OSX64):
oslsSymLinksDefault: by default are enabled except under OSX64 (after MacOS Monterey fails trying to load the library without version.).
oslsSymLinksLoadFirst: Load SymLinks and do before trying to load the version libraries.
oslsSymLinksLoad: Load SymLinks after trying to load the version libraries.
oslsSymLinksDontLoad: don't load the SymLinks.
ECDHE: if enabled, uses ECDHE instead of RSA as key exchange. Recommended to enable ECDHE if you use OpenSSL 1.0.2.
CipherList: leave in blank to use the default ciphers, if you want to customize the cipher list, set the value in this property.

ThreadPool: if enabled, when a thread is no longer needed this is put into a pool and marked as inactive (do not consume CPU cycles), it's useful if there are a lot of short-lived connections. The ThreadPool is not compatible with IOCP, so please don't enable it when IOCP is enabled.

MaxThreads: max number of threads to be created, by default is 0 meaning no limit. If max number is reached then the connection is refused.

PoolSize: size of ThreadPool, by default is 32.

WatchDog: if enabled, restart the server after unexpected disconnection.

Interval: seconds before reconnects.

Attempts: max number of reconnects, if zero, then unlimited.

Throttle: used to limit the number of bits per second sent/received.

TsgcWebSocketServer | Start Server

The first you must set when you want start a Server is set a Listening Port, by default, this is set to port 80 but you can change for any port.
Once the port is set, there are 2 methods to start a server.

Active Property

If you set Active property to true, server will start to listening all incoming connection on port set.

```
oServer = new TsgcWebSocketServer();
oServer->Port = 80;
oServer->Active = true;
```

If you set Active property to false, server will stop and close all active connections.

```
oServer->Active = false;
```

Start / Stop methods

While if you call Active property the process of start / stop server is done in the same thread, calling Start and Stop methods will be executed in a secondary thread.

```
oServer = new TsgcWebSocketServer();
oServer->Port = 80;
oServer->Start();
```

If you call Stop() method, server will stop and close all active connections.

```
oServer->Stop();
```

You can use the method **ReStart**, to Stop and Start server in a secondary thread.

If you change the Port after closing a server, to start listening on a different port, call the method **Bindings.Clear()** after closing the server to delete all previous bindings. Otherwise the server will try to bind to the previous bindings.

TsgcWebSocketServer | Server Bindings

By default, if you only fill **Port property**, server **binds listening port of ALL IPs**, so if for example, you have 3 IP: 127.0.0.1, 80.5411.22 and 12.55.41.17. Your server will bind this port on 3 IPs.
Usually is recommended only binding to needed IPs, here is where you can user Bindings property.
Instead of use Port property, just use Binding property and fill with IP and Port required.

Example: bind Port 5555 to IP 127.0.0.1 and IP 80.58.25.40

```
oServer = new TsgcWebSocketServer();
binding = oServer->Bindings->Add();
binding->IP = "127.0.0.1";
binding->Port = 5555;
binding = oServer->Bindings->Add();
binding->IP = "80.58.25.40";
binding->Port = 5555;
oServer->Active = true;
```

If you change the Port after closing a server, to start listening on a different port, call the method **Bindings.Clear()** after closing the server to delete all previous bindings. Otherwise the server will try to bind to the previous bindings.

TsgcWebSocketServer | Server Startup Shutdown

Once you have set all required configurations of your server, there are 2 useful events to know when server has started and when has stopped.

OnStartup

This event is fired when server has started and can process new connections.

```
void OnStartup(TObject *Sender)
{
  WriteLn("#server started");
}
```

OnShutdown

This event is fired after server has stopped and no more connections are accepted.

```
void OnShutdown(TObject *Sender)
{
  WriteLn("#server stopped");
}
```

TsgcWebSocketServer | Server Keep Active

Once server is started and OnShutdown event is fired, sometimes server can stopped for any reason. If you want to restart server after an unexpected close, you can use WatchDog property

WatchDog

If WatchDog is enabled, when server detects a Shutdown, WatchDog try to restart again every X seconds until server is active again.

Example: restart every 10 seconds after an unexpected stop with unlimited attempts.

```
oServer = new TsgcWebSocketServer();
oServer->WatchDog->Interval := 10;
oServer->WatchDog->Attempts := 0;
oServer->WatchDog->Enabled := true;
oServer->Active = true;
```

TsgcWebSocketServer | Server SSL

Server can be configured to use **SSL Certificates**, in order to get a Production Server with a server certificate, you must **purchase** a Certificate from a **well known provider**: Namecheap, godaddy, Thawte... For **testing purposes** you can use a **self-signed certificate** (check out in Demos/Chat which uses a self-signed certificate).

Certificate must be in **PEM format**, PEM (from Privacy Enhanced Mail) is defined in RFCs 1421 through 1424, this is a container format that may include just the public certificate (such as with Apache installs, and CA certificate files /etc/ssl/certs), or may include an entire certificate chain including public key, private key, and root certificates. To create a single pem certificate, just open your private key file, copy the contents and paste on certificate file.

Example:

certificate.crt

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
.....
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

certificate.key

```
-----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----
.....
-----END PRIVATE KEY-----
```

certificate.pem

```
-----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----
.....
-----END PRIVATE KEY-----
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
.....
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

To enable SSL, just **enable SSL property** and configure the paths to **CertFile**, **KeyFile** and **RootFile**. If certificate contains entire certificate (public key, private key...) just set all paths to the same certificate.

Another property you must set is **SSLOptions.Port**, this is the port used for secure connections.

Simple SSL Configuration

Example: configure SSL in IP 127.0.0.1 and Port 443

```
oServer = new TsgcWebSocketServer()
oServer->SSL = true;
oServer->SSLOptions->CertFile = "c:\certificates\mycert.pem";
oServer->SSLOptions->KeyFile = "c:\certificates\mycert.pem";
oServer->SSLOptions->RootCertFile = "c:\certificates\mycert.pem";
oServer->SSLOptions->Port = 443;
oServer->Port = 443;
oServer->Active = true;
```

SSL and None SSL

You can allow to server, to listening more than one IP and Port, check Binding article which explains how works. Server can be configured to allow SSL connections and None SSL connections at the same time (of course listen-

ing on different ports). You only need to bind to 2 different ports and configure port for ssl connections and port for none ssl connections.

Example: configure server in IP 127.0.0.1, port 80 (none encrypted) and 443 (SSL)

```
oServer = new TsgcWebSocketServer()
bind = oServer->Bindings->Add();
bind->IP = "127.0.0.1";
bind->Port = 80;
bind = oServer->Bindings->Add();
bind->IP = "127.0.0.1";
bind->Port = 443;
oServer->Port = 80;
oServer->SSL = true;
oServer->SSLOptions->CertFile = "c:\certificates\mycert.pem";
oServer->SSLOptions->KeyFile = "c:\certificates\mycert.pem";
oServer->SSLOptions->RootCertFile = "c:\certificates\mycert.pem";
oServer->SSLOptions->Port = 443;
oServer->Active = true;
```

TsgcWebSocketServer | Server Verify Certificate

By default, the server doesn't verify the peer certificates. To configure the server to verify the client certificate implement the next steps:

1. Set the property SSLOptions.VerifyCertificate = true
2. Set the property SSLOptions.VerifyDepth = 2

Handle the event OnSSLAfterCreateHandler and implement the following code to be notified every time a client connects with a certificate.

```
void OnSSLAfterCreateHandler(TObject *Sender, TwsSSLHandler aType, TIdServerIOHandlerSSLBase *aSSLHandler)
{
  TIdServerIOHandlerSSLOpenSSL(aSSLHandler)->OnVerifyPeer = OnVerifyPeerEvent();
}
bool OnVerifyPeerEvent(TIdX509 *Certificate, bool AOk; int ADepth, int AError)
{
  // ... validate the certificate
  if (Certificate_OK() == true)
  {
    result = true;
  }
  else
  {
    result = false;
  }
}
```

Note that the event **OnVerifyPeer** is **only called if the client provides a certificate**, if a client doesn't provides a certificate, the event is not fired.

You can configure the **server that only allow SSL connections using a certificate**, to do this, set the property

- SSLOptions.VerifyCertificate_Options.FailIfNoCertificate = true

If the client doesn't provide a certificate, the connection will be closed in the SSL Handshake.

TsgcWebSocketServer | Server Keep Connections Alive

Once your client has connected to server, sometimes connection can be closed due to poor signal, connection errors... use Heartbeat to keep connection alive.

HeartBeat

HeartBeat property allows to **send a Ping** every X **seconds** to **maintain connection alive**. Some servers, close TCP connections if there is no data exchanged between peers. HeartBeat solves this problem, sending a ping every a specific interval. Usually this is enough to maintain a connection active, but you can set a TimeOut interval if you want to close connection if a response from client is not received after X seconds.

Example: send a ping to all connected clients every 30 seconds

```
oServer = new TsgcWebSocketServer();
oServer->HeartBeat->Interval := 30;
oServer->HeartBeat->Timeout := 0;
oServer->HeartBeat->Enabled := true;
oServer->Active = true;
```

TsgcWebSocketServer | Server Plain TCP

WebSocket server accepts WebSocket, HTTP, SSE... protocols, but can work too with plain tcp connections. Read more about TCP Connections.

There are 2 events, which can be used to handle TCP connections better.

OnTCPConnect

This event is called after a client connects to server and before any handshake between client and server. OnConnect event is only fired after client sends a message (to allow server detect which is the protocol to be used).

This event allows to know that a new client is trying to connect to server and server can accept or not the connection. By default, server always accept connection.

OnUnknownProtocol

This event is called when server receives a first message from client but cannot detect if is any of known protocols. In this event, server can accept or not protocol

OnEvent

This event is fired after a successful and complete connection, if connection is plain TCP, is fired after protocol is accepted in OnUnknownProtocol event.

TsgcWebSocketServer | Server Close Connection

A single Connection can be closed using Close or Disconnect methods.

Disconnect

TsgcWSConnection has a method called Disconnect(), that allows to disconnect connection at socket level. If you call this method, socket will be disconnected directly without waiting any response from client. You can send a Close Code with this method.

Close

TsgcWSConnection has a method called Close(), which allows to send a message to server requesting to close connection, if client receives this message, must close the connection and server will receive a notification that connection is closed. You can send a Close Code with this method.

DisconnectAll

Disconnects all active connections. This method is called automatically before server stops listening, but you can call this method at any time.

TsgcWebSocketServer | Server Authentication

TsgcWebSocket server supports 3 types of Authentications:

- **Basic:** read an HTTP Header during WebSocket HandShake with User and Password encoded as Basic Authorization.
- **Session:** first client request an HTTP session to server and if server returns a session this is passed in GET HTTP Header of WebSocket HandShake. (* own authorization method for sgcWebSockets library).
- **URL:** read request authorization using GET HTTP Header of WebSocket HandShake. (* own authorization method for sgcWebSockets library).

You can set a list of Authenticated users, using **AuthUsers** property, just set your users with the following format: user=password

OnAuthentication

Every time server receives an Authentication Request from a client, this event is called to return if user is authenticated or not.
Use Authenticated parameter to accept or not the connection.

```
void OnAuthentication(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, string aUser, string aPassword,
  ref bool Authenticated)
{
  if ((aUser == "user") && (aPassword == "secret"))
  {
    Authenticated = true;
  }
  else
  {
    Authenticated = false;
  }
}
```

OnUnknownAuthentication

If Authentication is not supported by default, like JWT, still you can use this event to accept or not the connection. Just read the parameters and accept or not the connection.

```
void OnUnknownAuthentication(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, string AuthType, string AuthData,
  ref string aUser, ref string aPassword, ref bool Authenticated)
{
  if (AuthType == "Bearer")
  {
    if (AuthData == "jwt_token")
    {
      Authenticated = true;
    }
    else
    {
      Authenticated = false;
    }
  }
  else
  {
    Authenticated = false;
  }
}
```

TsgcWebSocketServer | Server Send Text Message

Once client has connected to server, server can send text messages. To send a Text Message, just call WriteData() method to send a message to a single client or use Broadcast to send a message to all clients.

Send a Text Message

Call To **WriteData()** method and send a Text message.

```
TsgcWebSocketClient1->WriteData("guid", "My First sgcWebSockets Message!.");
```

If **QueueOptions.Text** has a **different value from qmNone**, instead of be processed on the same thread that is called, it will be processed on a secondary thread. By default this option is disabled.

QueueOptions doesn't work if the property IOHandlerOptions.IOHandlerType = iohIOCP (due to the IOCP architecture, this feature is not supported).

You can call to WriteData() method from **TsgcWSConnection** too, **example:** send a message to client when connects to server.

```
void OnConnect(TsgcWSConnection *Connection);
{
  Connection->WriteData("Hello From Server");
}
```

Send a message to ALL connected clients

Call To **Broadcast()** method to send a Text message to all connected clients.

```
TsgcWebSocketServer1->Broadcast("Hello From Server");
```

TsgcWebSocketServer | Server Send Binary Message

Once client has connected to server, server can send binary messages. To send a Binary Message, just call WriteData() method to send a message to a single client or use Broadcast to send a message to all clients.

Send a Text Message

Call To **WriteData()** method and send a Binary message.

```
TsgcWebSocketClient1->WriteData("guid", new TMemoryStream());
```

If **QueueOptions.Binary** has a **different value from qmNone**, instead of be processed on the same thread that is called, it will be processed on a secondary thread. By default this option is disabled.

QueueOptions doesn't work if the property IOHandlerOptions.IOHandlerType = iohIOCP (due to the IOCP architecture, this feature is not supported).

You can call to WriteData() method from **TsgcWSConnection** too, **example:** send a message to client when connects to server.

```
void OnConnect(TsgcWSConnection *Connection);
{
  Connection->WriteData(new TMemoryStream());
}
```

Send a message to ALL connected clients

Call To **Broadcast()** method to send a Binary message to all connected clients.

```
TsgcWebSocketServer1->Broadcast(new TMemoryStream());
```

TsgcWebSocketServer | Server Receive Text Message

When server receives a Text Message, **OnMessage** event is fired, just read Text parameter to know the string of message received.

```
void OnMessage(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const string Text)
{
  ShowMessage("Message Received from Client: " + Text);
}
```

By default, server uses **neAsynchronous** method to dispatch OnMessage event, this means that **this event is executed on the context of Main Thread**, so it's thread-safe to update any control of a form for example.

If your server receives lots of messages or you need to control the synchronization with other threads, set NotifyEvents property to **neNoSync**, this means that OnMessage event will be e**xecuted on the context of connection thread**, so if you require to update any control of a form or access shared objects, you must implement your own synchronization methods.

TsgcWebSocketServer | Server Receive Binary Message

When server receives a Binary Message, **OnBinary** event is fired, just read Data parameter to know the binary message received.

```
void OnBinary(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const TMemoryStream *Data)
{
  oBitmap = new TBitmap();
  oBitmap->LoadFromStream(Data);
  Image1->Picture->Assign(oBitmap);
  Log(
      "#image uncompressed size: " + IntToStr(Data->Size) +
      ". Total received: " + IntToStr(Connection->RecBytes));
  oBitmap.Free();
}
```

By default, server uses **neAsynchronous** method to dispatch OnMessage event, this means that **this event is executed on the context of Main Thread**, so it's thread-safe to update any control of a form for example.

If your server receives lots of messages or you need to control the synchronization with other threads, set NotifyEvents property to **neNoSync**, this means that OnMessage event will be e**xecuted on the context of connection thread**, so if you require to update any control of a form or access shared objects, you must implement your own synchronization methods.

TsgcWebSocketServer | Server Read Headers from Client

When **client connects** to WebSocket server, sends a list of **headers** with information about client connection. In order to read these client headers, you can **OnHandshake** event of Server component, which is called when server receives the headers from client and before sends a response to client.
Client headers are stores in **HeadersRequest** property of **TsgcWSConnectionServer**.

```
void OnServerHandshake(TsgcWSConnection *Connection; var TStringList *Headers);
begin
  ShowMessage(dynamic_cast<TsgcWSConnectionServer*>(Connection)->HeadersRequest->Text);
end;
```

TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer

TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer implements Server WebSocket Component and can handle multiple threaded client connections as TsgcWebSocketServer, and allows to server HTML pages using a built-in HTTP Server, sharing the same port for WebSocket connections and HTTP requests.

Follow the next steps to configure this component:

1. Drop a TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer component in the form

2. Set Port (default is 80). If you are behind a firewall probably you will need to configure it.

3. Set Specifications allowed, by default all specifications are allowed.

RFC6455: is standard and recommended WebSocket specification.

Hixie76: it's a draft and it's only recommended to establish Hixie76 connections if you want to provide support to old browsers like Safari 4.2

4. If you want, you can handle events:

OnConnect: every time a WebSocket connection is established, this event is fired.

OnDisconnect: every time a WebSocket connection is dropped, this event is fired.

OnError: every time there is a WebSocket error (like mal-formed handshake), this event is fired.

OnMessage: every time a client sends a text message and it's received by server, this event is fired.

OnBinary: every time a client sends a binary message and it's received by server, this event is fired.

OnHandhake: this event is fired after handshake is evaluated on the server side.

OnCommandGet: this event is fired when HTTP Server receives a GET, POST or HEAD command requesting a HTML page, an image... Example:

```
AResponseInfo.ContentText := '<HTML><HEADER>TEST</HEAD><BODY>Hello!</BODY></
HTML>';
```

OnCommandOther: this event is fired when HTTP Server receives a command different of GET, POST or HEAD.

OnCreateSession: this event is fired when HTTP Server creates a new session.

OnInvalidSession: this event is fired when an HTTP request is using an invalid/expiring session.

OnSessionStart: this event is fired when HTTP Server starts a new session.

OnCommandOther: this event is fired when HTTP Server closes a session.

OnException: this event is fired when HTTP Server throws an exception.

OnAuthentication: if authentication is enabled, this event if fired. You can check user and password passed by the client and enable/disable Authenticated Variable.

OnUnknownProtocol: if WebSocket protocol is not detected (because the client is using plain TCP protocol for example), in this event connection can be accepted or rejected.

OnBeforeHeartBeat: if HeartBeat is enabled, allows to implement a custom HeartBeat setting Handled parameter to True (this means, standard websocket ping won't be sent).

OnBeforeForwardHTTP: allows to forward a HTTP request to another HTTP server. Use forward property to enable this and set the destination URL.

OnHTTPUploadBeforeSaveFile: the event is fired when a new file has been uploaded and before is saved to disk file, allows to modify the filename where will be saved.

OnHTTPUploadAfterSaveFile: the event is fired after a new file has been uploaded and saved to disk file.

OnHTTPUploadReadInput: the event is fired when the form post reads an input variable different from the file.

* In some cases, you may get a high consume of cpu due to unsolicited connections, in these cases, just return an error 500 if it's a HTTP request or close connection for Unknown Protocol requests.

5. Create a procedure and set property Active = true.

Most common uses

- **HTTP**
  - HTTP Server Requests
  - HTTP Dispatch Files
  - HTTP/2 Server
  - HTTP/2 Server Push
  - HTTP/2 Alternate Service
  - HTTP Post Big Files
  - HTTP 404 Error without Response Body
- **Other**
  - HTTP Server Sessions

Methods

Broadcast: sends a message to all connected clients.

Message / Stream: message or stream to send to all clients.

Channel: if you specify a channel, the message will be sent only to subscribers.

Protocol: if defined, the message will be sent only to a specific protocol.

Exclude: if defined, list of connection guid excluded (separated by comma).

Include: if defined, list of connection guid included (separated by comma).

WriteData: sends a message to a single or multiple clients. Every time a Client establishes a WebSocket connection, this connection is identified by a Guid, you can use this Guid to send a message to a client.

Ping: sends a ping to all connected clients.

DisconnectAll: disconnects all active connections.

Properties

Connections: contains a list of all clients connections.

Bindings: used to manage IP and Ports.

DocumentRoot: here you can define a directory where you can put all html files (javascript, HTML, CSS...) if a client sends a request, the server automatically will search this file on this directory, if it finds, it will be served.

Extensions: you can enable compression on messages sent (if client don't support compression, messages will be exchanged automatically without compression).

MaxConnections: max connections allowed (if zero there is no limit).

Count: Connections number count.

AutoStartSession: if SessionState is active, when the server gets a new HTTP request, creates a new session.

SessionState: if active, enables HTTP sessions.

KeepAlive: if enabled, connection will stay alive after the response has been sent.

ReadStartSSL: max. number of times an HTTPS connection tries to start.

SessionList: read-only property used as a container for TIdHTTPSession instances created for the HTTP server.

SessionTimeOut: timeout of sessions.

HTTP2Options: by default HTTP/2 protocol is not enabled, it uses HTTP 1.1 to handle HTTP requests. Enabled this property if you want use HTTP/2 protocol if client supports it.

Enabled: if true, HTTP/2 protocol is supported. If client doesn't supports HTTP/2, HTTP 1.1 will be used as fallback.

Settings: Specifies the header values to send to the HTTP/2 server.

EnablePush: by default enabled, this setting can be used to avoid server push content to client.

HeaderTableSize: Allows the sender to inform the remote endpoint of the maximum size of the header compression table used to decode header blocks, in octets. The encoder can select any size equal to or less than this value by using signaling specific to the header compression format inside a header block. The initial value is 4,096 octets.

InitialWindowSize: Indicates the sender's initial window size (in octets) for stream-level flow control. The initial value is 65,535 octets. This setting affects the window size of all streams.

MaxConcurrentStreams: Indicates the maximum number of concurrent streams that the sender will allow. This limit is directional: it applies to the number of streams that the sender permits the receiver to create. Initially, there is no limit to this value.

MaxFrameSize: Indicates the size of the largest frame payload that the sender is willing to receive, in octets. The initial value is 16,384 octets.

MaxHeaderListSize: This advisory setting informs a peer of the maximum size of header list that the sender is prepared to accept, in octets. The value is based on the uncompressed size of header fields, including the length of the name and value in octets plus an overhead of 32 octets for each header field.

Events: here you can configure if you want be notified when there is a new HTTP/2 connection or not.

OnConnect: if enabled when there is a new HTTP/2 connection, OnConnect event will be called (by default is disabled).

OnDisconnect: if enabled when there is a new HTTP/2 disconnection, OnDisconnect event will be called (by default is disabled).

HTTPUploadFiles: by default when a client sends a file using a POST stream, the file is saved in memory. If you want to save these streams directly as files to avoid memory problems, you set the StreamType to pstFileStream and the files will be saved in the hard disk. Read more about Post Big Files.

MinSize: Minimum size in bytes of the stream to be saved as a file stream. By default is zero, which means all streams will be saved as FileStreams (if StreamType = pstFileStream).

RemoveBoundaries: the files uploaded using POST multipart/form-data, are encapsulated in boundaries, if this property is enabled, the files will be extracted from boundaries and saved in the hard disk.

SaveDirectory: the folder where the files will be saved. If empty, will be saved in the same folder where is the application.

StreamType: the type of the stream where the stream will be saved, by default memory.

pstMemoryStream: as memory stream.
pstFileStream: as file stream.

TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer | HTTP Server Requests

Use OnCommandGet to handle HTTP client requests. Use the following parameters:

- **RequestInfo:** contains HTTP request information.
- **ResponseInfo:** is the HTTP response to HTTP Request.
  - **ContentText:** is the response in text format.
  - **ContentType:** is the type of Content-Type.
  - **ResponseNo:** number of HTTP response, example: 200.

```
void OnCommandGet(TIdContext *AContext, TIdHTTPRequestInfo *ARequestInfo,
  TIdHTTPResponseInfo *AResponseInfo)
{
  if (ARequestInfo->Document == "/")
  {
    AResponseInfo->ContentText = "<html><head><title>Test Page</title></head><body></body></html>";
    AResponseInfo->ContentType = "text/html";
    AResponseInfo->ResponseNo = 200;
  }
}
```

TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer | HTTP Dispatch Files

When a client request a file, **OnCommandGet** event is fired, but you can use **DocumentRoot** property to dispatch automatically files.

Example: if you set **DocumentRoot** to **c:/www/files**. Every time a new file is requested, will search in this folder if file exists and if exists, will be dispatched automatically.

TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer | HTTP/2 Server

sgcWebSockets HTTP Server allows to handle HTTP/1.1 and HTTP/2.0 requests, you can enable HTTP/2 protocol using HTTP2Options of Server.

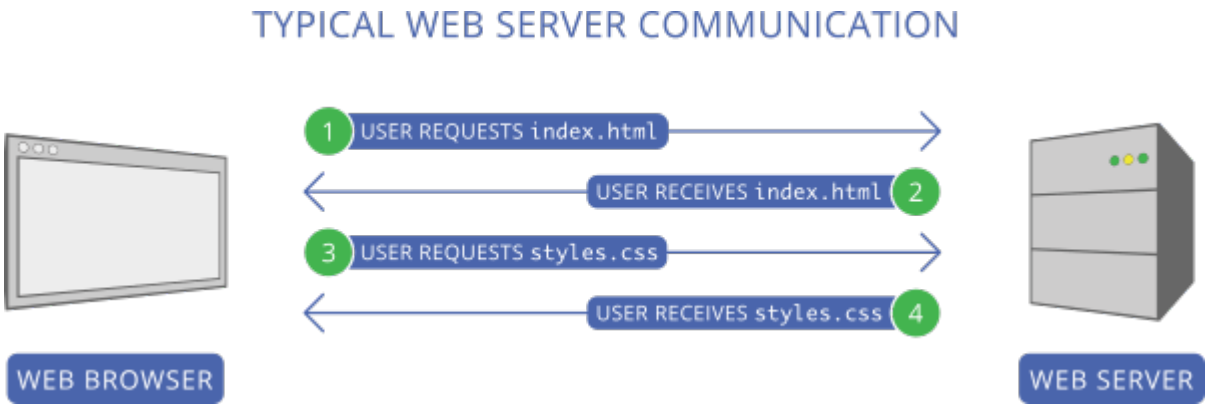
Set **HTTP2Options.Enabled = true** to allow the server to accept HTTP/2 protocol requests. The requests can be processed by user exactly equal than with HTTP/1.1 protocol, read more.

When HTTP/2 protocol is enabled, server will still support HTTP/1.1 requests.

By default, OnConnect and OnDisconnect events won't be called when there is a new HTTP/2 connection, but this can be modified accessing to properties HTTP2Options.Events, here you can customize if you want be notified every time there is a new HTTP/2 connection and/or disconnection.

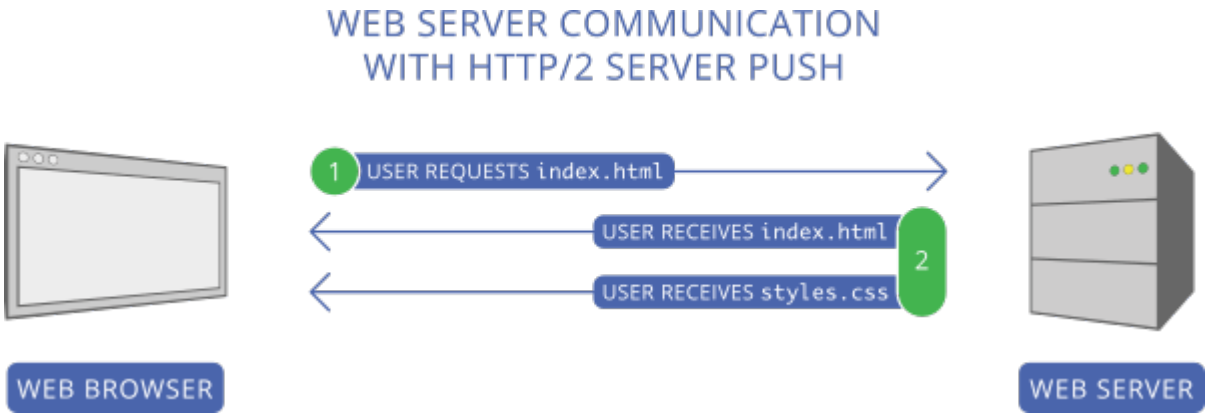
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer | HTTP/2 Server Push

HTTP usually works with Request/Response pattern, where client REQUEST a resource to SERVER and SERVER sends a RESPONSE with the resource requested or an error. Usually the client, like a browser, makes a bunch of requests for those assets which are provided by the server.



The main problem of this approach is that first client must send a request to get the resource, example: index.html, wait till server sends the response, the client reads the content and then make all other requests, example: styles.css

HTTP/2 server push tries to solve this problem, when the client requests a file, if server thinks that this file needs another file/s, those files will be PUSHED to client automatically.



In the prior screenshot, first client request index.html, server reads this request and sends as a response 2 files: index.html and styles.css, so it avoids a second request to get styles.css

Configure Server Push

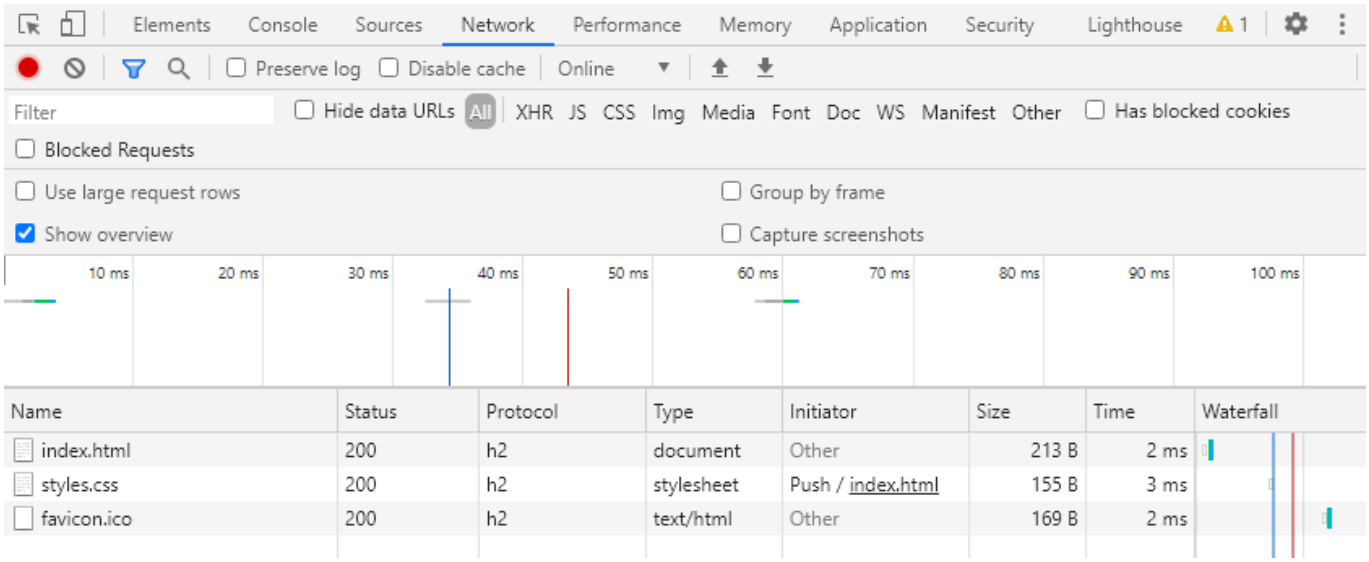
Following the prior screenshots, you can configure your server so every time there is a new request for /index.html file, server will send index.html and styles.css

Use the method **PushPromiseAddPreLoadLinks**, to associate every request to a push promise list.

```
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer *server = new TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer(this);
TStringList *oLinks = new TStringList();
try
{
  oLinks->Add("/styles.css");
  server->PushPromiseAddPreLoadLinks("/index.html", oLinks);
```

```
}
__finally
{
  oLinks->Free();
}

void OnCommandGet(TIdContext *AContext, TIdHTTPRequestInfo *ARequestInfo, TIdHTTPResponseInfo *AResponseInfo)
{
  if (ARequestInfo->Document == "/index.html")
  {
    AResponseInfo->ContentText = "";
    AResponseInfo->ContentType = "text/html";
    AResponseInfo->ResponseNo = 200;
  }
  else if (ARequestInfo->Document == "/styles.css")
  {
    AResponseInfo->ContentText = "";
    AResponseInfo->ContentType = "text/css";
    AResponseInfo->ResponseNo = 200;
  }
}
```

Using the chrome developer tool, you can view how the styles.css file is pushed to client.



TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer | HTTP/2 Alternate Service

The **Alt-Svc HTTP header** is used to **inform** the clients that the **same resource can be reached from another service or protocol**, this is useful if you want inform the HTTP clients that your server supports HTTP/2 for example.

Example: if your server is running on a local IP 127.0.0.1 and is listening on 2 ports: 80 (non encrypted) and 443 (encrypted). You can inform the clients, that HTTP/2 is supported on port 443 using the following HTTP header

```
Alt-Svc: h2=":443"
```

When HTTP/2 is enabled, automatically adds this header if the connection is not running on HTTP/2 protocol.
You can enable or disable this feature using the property **HTTP2Options.AltSvc**.

TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer | 404 Error without Response Body

By default, the Indy library adds some content body in HTTP responses if there is no ContentText or ContentStream assigned, if you want to return an empty Response body, because of 404 error or similar, you can use the following trick.

Create a new TStringStream without content and Assign to ContentStream property of HTTP Response, this way the HTTP Response will be sent without the HTML Tags used by default.

Example

```
private void OnCommandGet(TIdContext *AContext, TIdHTTPRequestInfo *ARequestInfo,
  TIdHTTPResponseInfo *AResponseInfo)
{
  AResponseInfo->ContentStream := new TStringStream("");
  AResponseInfo->ContentType = "text/html";
  AResponseInfo->ResponseNo = 404;
}
```

TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer | Sessions

HTTP is state-less protocol (at least till HTTP 1.1), so client request a file, server sends a response to client and connection is closed (well, you can enable keep-alive and then connection is not closed immediately, but this is far beyond the purpose of this article). The use of the sessions, allows to store some information about client, this can be used during a client login for example. You can use whatever session unique ID, search in the list of sessions if already exists and if not exists, create a new session. Session can be destroyed after some time without using it or manually after client logout.

Configuration

There are some properties in TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer which enables/disables sessions in server component. Let's see the most important:

Property	Description
SessionState	This is the first property which has to be enabled in order to use Sessions. Without this prope abled, sessions won't work
SessionTimeout	Here you must set a value greater than zero (in milliseconds) for max time session will be act
AutoStartSession	Sessions can be created automatically (AutoStartSession = true) or manually (AutoStartSessi false). If Sessions are created automatically, server will use RemoteIP as unique identifier to s there is an active session stored.

```
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer1->SessionState = true;
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer1->SessionTimeout = 600000;
AutoStartSession = False;
```

Create Session

In order to create a new session, we must create a new **session id** which is **unique**, you can use whatever, **example:** if client is authenticating, you can use user + password + remoteip as session id.
Then, we search in Session list if already exists, if not exists, we create a new one.

When a new session is create **OnSessionStart** event is called and when session is closed, **OnSessionEnd** event is raised.

```
void OnCommandGet(TIdContext *AContext, TIdHTTPRequestInfo *ARequestInfo,
  TIdHTTPResponseInfo *AResponseInfo)
{
  if (ARequestInfo->Document == "/")
  {
    AResponseInfo->ServeFile(AContext, "yourpathhere\index.html");
  }
  else
  {
    // check if user is valid
    if (((ARequestInfo->AuthUsername == "user") && (ARequestInfo->AuthPassword == "pass")) == false)
    {
      AResponseInfo->AuthRealm = "Authenticate";
    }
    else
    {
      // create a new session id with authentication data
      string vID = ARequestInfo->AuthUsername + "_" + ARequestInfo->AuthPassword + "_" + ARequestInfo->RemoteIP;

      // search session
      TIdHTTPSession oSession = TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer1->SessionList->GetSession(vID, ARequestInfo->RemoteIP);
```

```
      // create new session if not exists
      if (oSession != null)
      {
        oSession = TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer1->SessionList->CreateSession(ARequestInfo->RemoteIP, vID);
      }

      AResponseInfo->ContentText = "<html><head></head><body>Authenticated</body></html>";
      AResponseInfo->ResponseNo = 200;
    }
  }
}
```

TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI

The HTTP Server API enables applications to communicate over HTTP without using Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS). Applications can register to receive HTTP requests for particular URLs, receive WebSocket requests, and send WebSocket responses. The HTTP Server API includes SSL support so that applications can exchange data over secure HTTP connections without IIS. It is also designed to work with I/O completion ports.

The server supports the following protocols:

- WebSockets (Requires Windows 8 or later)
- HTTP 1.1
- HTTP/2 (Requires Windows 2016+ or Windows 10+).

By default, this component requires that your application run as Administrator mode, for URL registration. If the URL have already be registered using an external tool like netsh, you can run without Admin rights, disable the property BindingOptions.ConfigureSSLCertificate to allow start the application without admin rights.
Set FastMM4/FastMM5 as the first unit of your project.

Follow the next steps to configure this component:

1. Drop a TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI component in the form

2. Define the listening address and port:

```
Server->Host = "127.0.0.1";
Server->Port = 80;
```

3. Set Specifications allowed, by default all specifications are allowed.

RFC6455: is standard and recommended WebSocket specification.

Hixie76: it's a draft and it's only recommended to establish Hixie76 connections if you want to provide support to old browsers like Safari 4.2

4. If you want, you can handle events:

OnConnect: every time a WebSocket connection is established, this event is fired.

OnDisconnect: every time a WebSocket connection is dropped, this event is fired.

OnError: every time there is a WebSocket error (like mal-formed handshake), this event is fired.

OnMessage: every time a client sends a text message and it's received by server, this event is fired.

OnBinary: every time a client sends a binary message and it's received by server, this event is fired.

OnHandhake: this event is fired after the handshake is evaluated on the server side.

OnException: this event is fired when HTTP Server throws an exception.

OnAuthentication: if authentication is enabled, this event is fired. You can check user and password passed by the client and enable/disable Authenticated Variable.

OnUnknownProtocol: this event doesn't work at the moment of write this document.

OnBeforeHeartBeat: if HeartBeat is enabled, allows to implement a custom HeartBeat setting Handled parameter to True (this means, standard websocket ping won't be sent).

OnAsynchronous: every time an asynchronous event has been completed, this event is called.

OnBeforeForwardHTTP: allows to forward a HTTP request to another HTTP server. Use forward property to enable this and set the destination URL.

OnAfterForwardHTTP: allows to know the result of the forwarded request.

OnTCPConnect: public event, is called AFTER the TCP connection and BEFORE Websocket handshake.

5. Create a procedure and set property Active = true

URL Reservation

The HTTP.SYS server uses URL reservation to assign which URL endpoints will be used by the HTTP.SYS server.

Basic URL Reservation

This is the most easy simple mode to configure the Server, basically you only set the Host and Port that the HTTP.SYS server will handle.
Example: if your server runs on the IP 127.0.0.1 and Port 80, just set the following properties

```
Server->Host = "127.0.0.1";
Server->Port = 80;
```

If the server runs in more than one IP and you want bind to multiple IPS, use the **NewBinding** Method. First clear the Host and Bindings property and then use the NewBinding method to define all Server Bindings.

```
Server->Host = "";
Server->Bindings->Clear;
Server->Bindings->NewBinding("127.0.0.1", 80, "");
Server->Bindings->NewBinding("80.50.55.11", 80, "");
```

If the server requires SSL connections, do the following to define the Host and Port which will be used to handle SSL connections.

```
Server->Host = "127.0.0.1";
Server->Port = 443;
Server->SSL = true;
Server->SSLOptions->Hash = "CERTIFICATE_HASH";
```

If the server requires SSL connections with multiple IP Addresses, first clear the Host and Bindings property and the register the new Bindings.

```
Server->Host = '';
Server->Bindings->Clear;
Server->Bindings->NewBinding("127.0.0.1", 443, "", true, "CERTIFICATE_HASH1");
Server->Bindings->NewBinding("80.50.55.11", 443, "", true, "CERTIFICATE_HASH2");
```

Most common uses

- **Configuration**
  - URL Reservation
- **Connection**
  - OnDisconnect not fired
- **SSL**
  - HTTPAPI Server SSL
  - Self-Signed Certiifcates
- **HTTP**

- Custom Headers
- Send Text Response
- Send File Response
- Post Big Files

- **HTTP/2**
  - Disable HTTP/2

Properties

Host: if the property has a value, it will be used to register the URL. If you use the Bindings property to define the server bindings, clear the value of this property.

Port: the default listening port, if the Host property has a value, the Host + Port will be used to register the URL.

Timeouts: allows overriding default timeouts of HTTP API Server.

> **EntityBody:** the time, in seconds, allowed for the request entity body to arrive.
> **DrainEntityBody:** The time, in seconds, allowed for the HTTP Server API to drain the entity body on a Keep-Alive connection.
> **RequestQueue:** The time, in seconds, allowed for the request to remain in the request queue before the application picks it up.
> **IdleConnection:** The time, in seconds, allowed for an idle connection.
> **HeaderWait:** The time, in seconds, allowed for the HTTP Server API to parse the request header.
> **MinSendRate:** The minimum sends rate, in bytes-per-second, for the response. The default response sends rate is 150 bytes-per-second.

MaxConnections: maximum number of connections (zero means unlimited, value by default).

MaxBandwidth: maximum allowed bandwidth rate in bytes per second (zero means unlimited, value by default).

ThreadPoolSize: by default 32 (maximum allowed is 64), allows setting number of threads of HTTP API Server.

ReadBufferSize: by default 16384, allows to modify the size of the buffer size when read socket data.

Asynchronous: by default is disabled, if enabled, messages sent don't wait till completed. You can check when asynchronous is completed **OnAsynchronous** event.

SSLOptions: here you can customize ssl properties.

> **CertStoreName:** (optional) allows to set the name of certificate store where is certificate. If no value is set, 'MY' is assumed as default name.
> **Hash:** this is the hexadecimal thumbprint value of certificate and is required by server to retrieve certificate. You can find hash of certificate using powershell, running a "dir" comand on the certificates store, example: dir cert:\localmachine\my.

Methods

Broadcast: sends a message to all connected clients.

Message / Stream: message or stream to send to all clients.

Channel: if you specify a channel, the message will be sent only to subscribers.

Protocol: if defined, the message will be sent only to a specific protocol.

Exclude: if defined, list of connection guid excluded (separated by comma).

Include: if defined, list of connection guid included (separated by comma).

WriteData: sends a message to a single or multiple clients. Every time a Client establishes a WebSocket connection, this connection is identified by a Guid, you can use this Guid to send a message to a client.

Ping: sends a ping to all connected clients.

DisconnectAll: disconnects all active connections.

HTTPUploadFiles: by default when a client sends a file using a POST stream, the file is saved in memory. If you want to save these streams directly as files to avoid memory problems, you set the StreamType to pstFileStream and the files will be saved in the hard disk. Read more about Post Big Files.

MinSize: Minimum size in bytes of the stream to be saved as a file stream. By default is zero, which means all streams will be saved as FileStreams (if StreamType = pstFileStream).

RemoveBoundaries: the files uploaded using POST multipart/form-data, are encapsulated in boundaries, if this property is enabled, the files will be extracted from boundaries and saved in the hard disk.

SaveDirectory: the folder where the files will be saved. If empty, will be saved in the same folder where is the application.

StreamType: the type of the stream where the stream will be saved, by default memory.

pstMemoryStream: as memory stream.
pstFileStream: as file stream.

HTTPAPI | URL Reservation

HTTP.SYS URL reservation is a feature in the Windows operating system that allows a user to reserve a specific Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for their application or service. When a URL is reserved using HTTP.SYS, the operating system will intercept any incoming HTTP requests for that URL and route them to the specified application or service.

To reserve a URL using HTTP.SYS, an application or service must first register the URL with the HTTP.SYS driver by making a call to the HTTP API. The application or service specifies the URL, the HTTP method (e.g., GET, POST), and any additional settings such as authentication requirements.

Once the URL is registered, HTTP.SYS will intercept any incoming HTTP requests for that URL and look up the registered application or service based on the URL and method. If a matching application or service is found, the HTTP.SYS driver will pass the request to that application or service for processing.

NETSH Commands

Register an URL
In this example, the URL http://example.com:80/ is being registered for the user DOMAIN\user. You can replace this with your desired URL and user.

```
netsh http add urlacl url=http://example.com:80/ user=DOMAIN\user
```

Delete an URL
In this example, the URL http://example.com:80/ is being deleted. You can replace this with the URL you want to delete.

```
netsh http delete urlacl url=http://example.com:80/
```

Show All URLs
This command will display a list of all registered URL reservations on the system.

```
netsh http show urlacl
```

TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI

The HTTP.SYS server, register the URLs automatically when it's started. This is done using the following parameters and methods.

- **Host and Port:** if Host not empty and the Port is different from zero, the server will try to register the URL. Example: the URL https://127.0.0.1:5000 will be registered using the following properties
  - Host = '127.0.0.1';
  - Port = 5000
  - SSL = True
- **NewBinding:** use this method to register one or multiple URLs.
  - Register the url https://127.0.0.1:5000 --> NewBinding('127.0.0.1', 5000, '/', True)
  - Register the url http://+:5000/ws/ --> NewBinding('+', 5000, '/ws/')

The URL registration requires admin privileges in the following cases:

- Port Number is below 1024
- The host is a wildcard "+", instead of an ip address.

If you want to register the port 443 for all IP Addresses of the server and listen only on the endpoint "/ws/" but you don't want to run the server with admin rights, do the following steps:

- Register the URL using netsh
  - netsh http add urlacl url=https://+:443/ws/ user=DOMAIN\user
- Configure the server with the following binding
  - NewBinding('+', 443, '/ws/', True);
- Disable the property ConfigureSSLCertificate
  - TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI.BindingOptions.ConfigureSSLCertificate = false;
- Configure the SSL Certificate
  - HTTPAPI Server SSL

TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI | HTTPAPI Server SSL

Server can be configured to use **SSL Certificates**, in order to get a Production Server with a server certificate, you must **purchase** a Certificate from a **well known provider**: Namecheap, godaddy, Thawte... For **testing purposes** you can use a **self-signed certificate** (check out in Demos/Chat which uses a self-signed certificate). Read the following article How Create a Self-signed certificate.

Once you have your certificate, you must configure in Server which certificate will use to encrypt connections.

Certificate Hash

First you need to know which is the Hash of your certificate. Finding the hash of a certificate is as easy in **powershell** as running a **dir** command on the certificates container.

```
dir cert:\localmachine\my
```

The hash is the hexadecimal **Thumbprint** value.

```
Directory: Microsoft.PowerShell.Security\Certificate::localmachine\my
Thumbprint                                Subject
----------                                -------
C12A8FC8AE668F866B48F23E753C93D357E9BE10  CN=*.mydomain.com
```

Once you have the Thumbprint value, just set in **TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI.TLSOptions.Hash** property.

Once you have set hash, just set TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI.SSL = true and your server is know ready to get started.

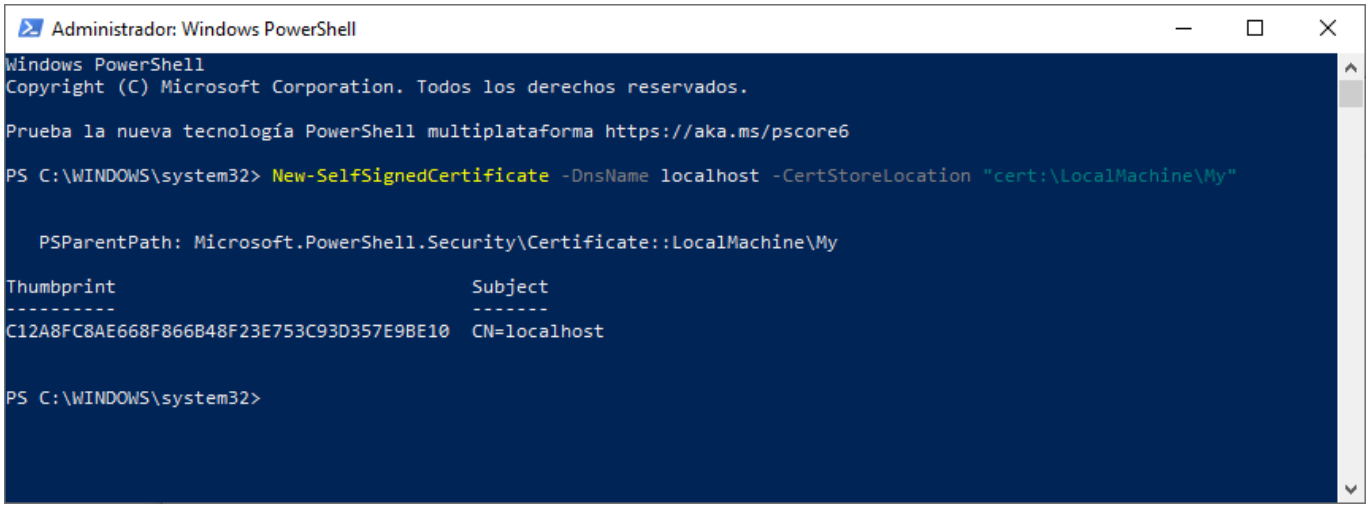
TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI | Self-Signed Certificates

If you require some certificate for your own testings, you can create a self-signed certificate in your testing machine, follow the next steps:

1. Run **Powershell** as **Administrator**.
2. Run the following command to create the certificate:

```
New-SelfSignedCertificate -DnsName localhost -CertStoreLocation "cert:\LocalMachine\My"
```

If successful, you will get a confirmation about new certificate created. Just copy Thumbprint and paste on **TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI.TLSOptions.Hash** property.



3. **Optional**, you can add your self-signed certificate as a **trusted certificate authority**

```
Run MMC -32 as administrator
```

3.1. Select **File / Add or Remove Snap-in**

3.2. Select Certificate and then click Add

3.3. Select computer account and press Next.

3.4. Select Local computer and press Ok. You will now your Certificates.

4.5. Select your certificate from **Personal / Certificates** and Paste on **Trusted Root Certificates Authorities / Certificates**.

TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI | Disable HTTP/2

HTTP/2 protocol is enabled by default in **Server 2016+** and **Windows 10+** OS. In some old browsers or HTTP clients, you might encounter an error because protocol is not fully supported. You can prevent these errors by disabling HTTP/2 protocol.

How Disable HTTP/2

- Open the Window Registry Editor
- Go to the following registry key:

  HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\HTTP\Parameters

- Add the following DWORD values and set both values to zero.

  - EnableHttp2Tls
  - EnableHttp2Cleartext

- Reboot the computer.

TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI | Custom Headers

You can customize the response of HTTP.SYS server using the **CustomHeaders** property of response object.

Just set the value of CustomHeaders with the Header Name + Header Value separated by NewLine Characters.

Example: if you want to add the following headers, find below a sample code

```
Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
Acces-Control-Allow-Methods: GET, POST, OPTIONS, PUT, PATCH, DELETE
```

```
private void OnHTTPRequest(TsgcWSConnection_HTTPAPI *aConnection, const THttpServerRequest *aRequestInfo,
  ref THttpServerResponse *aResponseInfo)
{
  aResponseInfo->ResponseNo = 200;
  aResponseInfo->CustomHeaders = "Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *" + #13#10 + "Acces-Control-Allow-Methods: " +
    "GET, POST, OPTIONS, PUT, PATCH, DELETE'";
}
```

TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI | Send Text Response

Use the event **OnHTTPRequest** to handle the HTTP Requests.

The class **THttpServerRequest** contains the HTTP Request Data.

- **Document:** the Document the peer is trying to access.
- **Method:** the HTTP Method ('GET', POST'...)
- **Headers:** the Headers of HTTP request.
- **AcceptEncoding:** accept encoding variable, example: "gzip, deflate, br".
- **ContentType:** example: "text/html"
- **Content:** content of request if exists.
- **QueryParams:** the query parameters.
- **Cookies:** the cookies if exists.
- **ContentLength:** size of the content.
- **AuthExists,** AuthUsername, AuthPassword: authentication request data.
- **Stream:** if the http request has a body, this is the stream of the body.

The class **THttpServerResponse** contains the HTTP response Data.

- **ContentText:** is the response as text.
- **ContentType:** example: "text/html". If you want encode the ContentText with UTF8, set the charset='utf-8'. Example: text/html; charset=utf-8
- **CustomHeaders:** if you need to send your own headers use this variable
- **AuthRealm:** if the server requires authentication, set this variable.
- **ResponseNo:** the HTTP response number, example: 200 means the response if correct.
- **ContentStream:** if the response contains a stream, set here (don't free the stream, it will be freed automatically).
- **FileName:** if the response is a filename, set here the full path to the filename.
- **Date, Expires, LastModified:** datetime variables of the response.
- **CacheControl:** allows to customize the cache behaviour.

Example: if the server receives a GET request to the document "/test.html" send a OK response, otherwise send a 404 if it's a GET request or error 500 if it's another method.

```
procedure OnHTTPRequest(TsgcWSConnection_HTTPAPI *aConnection,
        const THttpServerRequest *aRequestInfo,
        var THttpServerResponse *aResponseInfo)
{
  if (aRequestInfo->Method == "GET")
  {
    if aRequestInfo->Document == '/test.html' then
        {
          aResponseInfo->ResponseNo = 200;
          aResponseInfo->ContentText = "OK";
          aResponseInfo->ContentType = "text/html; charset=UTF-8";
        }
        else
        {
          aResponseInfo->ResponseNo = 404;
        }
  }
  else
  {
    aResponseInfo->ResponseNo = 500;
  }
}
```

TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI | Send File Response

Use the FileName property of **THttpServerResponse** object if you want to send a filename as a response to a HTTP request.

```
procedure OnHTTPRequest(TsgcWSConnection_HTTPAPI *aConnection,
        const THttpServerRequest *aRequestInfo,
        var THttpServerResponse *aResponseInfo)
{
  if (aRequestInfo->Method == "GET")
  {
    if aRequestInfo->Document == '/test.zip' then
        {
          aResponseInfo->ResponseNo = 200;
          aResponseInfo->ContentText = "c:\download\test.zip";
          aResponseInfo->ContentType = "application/zip";
        }
        else
        {
          aResponseInfo->ResponseNo = 404;
        }
  }
  else
  {
    aResponseInfo->ResponseNo = 500;
  }
}
```

TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI | OnDisconnect not fired

First times working with HTTPAPI Server, it's very common that you will see that OnDisconnect event is not fired just when client closes connection. The reason is that HTTPAPI Server works a bit differently than other servers like Indy. In **Indy server** there is **a thread for every connection** and this thread is checking every x milliseconds if **connection is active**. The **HTTPAPI Server** uses a **thread-pool** that handles all connections and it's **not checking** for every connection if it's active or not.

In order to get notified when client closes connection, do the following configuration:

1. If you use a TsgcWebSocketClient, set **Options.CleanDisconnect := True**. This means that before the connection is closed, the client will try to send a notification to server that connection will be closed. If the server receives this message, OnDisconnect event will be called.

2. For the others disconnections, the only solution is write something to the socket and if fails means the connection is disconnected. **Enable HeartBeat** on HTTPAPI server, and send an interval of 60 seconds for example and a timeout of 0. This configuration means that every 60 seconds all connections will be ping and if any is disconnected, **OnDisconnect** event will be fired. You can put a lower value of HeartBeat.Interval, but don't put it too low (1 second for example it's too low) because the performance of the server will be affected.

TsgcWebSocketClient_WinHTTP

TsgcWebSocketClient implements Client VCL WebSocket Component and can connect to a WebSocket Server, it's based on WinHTTP API and requires Windows 8 or higher. Follow the next steps to configure this component:

1. Drop a TsgcWebSocketClient_WinHTTP component in the form

2. Set Host and Port (default is 80) to connect to an available WebSocket Server. You can set URL property and Host, Port, Parameters... will be updated from URL. Example: wss://127.0.0.1:8080/ws/ will result:

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient_WinHTTP();
oClient->Host = "127.0.0.1";
oClient->Port = 80;
oClient->TLS = true;
oClient->Options->Parameters = "/ws/";
```

3. You can select if you want TLS (secure connection) or not, by default is not Activated.

4. The following events can be used to customize the websocket client flow:

OnConnect: when a WebSocket connection is established, this event is fired

OnDisconnect: when a WebSocket connection is dropped, this event is fired

OnError: every time there is a WebSocket error (like mal-formed handshake), this event is fired

OnMessage: every time the server sends a text message, this event is fired

OnBinary: every time the server sends a binary message, this event is fired

OnFragmented: when receives a fragment from a message (only fired when Options.FragmentedMessages = frgAll or frgOnlyFragmented).

OnException: every time an exception occurs, this event is fired.

OnBeforeConnect: before the client tries to connect to server, this event is called.

OnBeforeWatchDog: if WatchDog is enabled, allows to implement a custom WatchDog setting Handled parameter to True (this means, won't try to connect to server). You can change the Server Connection properties too before try to reconnect, example: connect to a fallback server if first fails.

8. Create a procedure and set property Active = True.

Methods

WriteData: sends a message to a WebSocket Server. Could be a String or TStream.

Start: uses a secondary thread to connect to the server, this prevents your application freezes while trying to connect.

Stop: uses a secondary thread to disconnect from the server, this prevents your application freezes while trying to disconnect.

Connect: try to connect to the server and wait till the connection is successful or there is an error.

Disconnect: try to disconnect from the server and wait till disconnection is successful or there is an error.

Properties

Authentication: if enabled, WebSocket connection will try to authenticate passing a username and password.

Implements 1 type of WebSocket Authentication

Basic: client open WebSocket connection passing username and password inside the header.

Asynchronous: by default, requests are synchronous, execution of your application stops when you make new requests and resumes when you get a response. If you don't want that requests stop your application, enable this property.

Host: IP or DNS name of the server.

HeartBeat: if enabled try to keeps alive a WebSocket connection sending a ping every x seconds.

Interval: number of seconds between each ping.

Timeout: max number of seconds between a ping and pong.

ReadTimeout: max time in milliseconds to read messages.

Port: Port used to connect to the host.

NotifyEvents: defines which mode to notify websocket events.

neAsynchronous: this is the default mode, notify threaded events on asynchronous mode, adds events to a queue that are synchronized with the main thread asynchronously.

neSynchronous: if this mode is selected, notify threaded events on synchronous mode, needs to synchronize with the main thread to notify these events.

neNoSync: there is no synchronization with the main thread, if you need to access to controls that are not thread-safe, you need to implement your own synchronization methods.

Options: allows customizing headers sent on the handshake.

Parameters: define parameters used on GET.

Origin: customize connection origin.

FragmentedMessages: allows handling Fragmented Messages

frgOnlyBuffer: the message is buffered until all data is received, it raises OnBinary or OnMessage event (option by default)
frgOnlyFragmented: every time a new fragment is received, it raises OnFragmented Event.
frgAll: every time a new fragment is received, it raises OnFragmented Event with All data received from the first packet. When all data is received, it raises OnBinary or OnMessage event.

Protocol: if exists, shows the current protocol used

Proxy: here you can define if you want to connect through an HTTP Proxy Server.

WatchDog: if enabled, when an unexpected disconnection is detected, tries to reconnect to the server automatically.

Interval: seconds before reconnects.

Attempts: max number of reconnects, if zero, then unlimited.

TLS: enables a secure connection.

TsgcWebSocketLoadBalancerServer

TsgcWebSocketLoadBalancerServer allows distributing messages across a group of servers and distributes clients connections using a random sequence or fewer connections algorithm.

Load Balancer Server, inherits all methods and properties from TsgcWebSocketServer.

Follow the next steps to configure this component:

1. Drop a TsgcWebSocketLoadBalancerServer component in the form

2. Set Port (default is 80). If you are behind a firewall probably you will need to configure it.

3. Configure LoadBalancer properties:

3.1 lbRandom: every time a new client request a new connection, it will return a random server.

3.1 lbConnections: every time a new client request a new connection, it will return server with fewer clients connected.

4. There are serveral events which are specific of LoadBalancerServer:

OnBeforeSendServerBinding: raised before binding is sent to a new client connection.

OnClientConnect: every time a client connection is stablished, this event is fired.

OnClientDisconnect: every time a client connection is dropped, this event is fired.

OnClientMessage: raised when a new text message is received from the server.

OnClientBinary: raised when a new binary message is received from the server.

OnClientFragmented: raised when a new fragmented message is received from the server.

OnServerConnect: raised when a new server connects to LoadBalancerServer.

OnServerDisconnect: raised when a server disconnects from LoadBalancerServer.

OnServerReady: raised when a server is ready to accept messages.

5. Configure "LoadBalancer" property of back-up servers, to connect to LoadBalancer Server.

6. Create a procedure and set property Active = true

TsgcWebSocketProxyServer

TsgcWebSocketProxyServer implements a WebSocket Server Component which listens to client WebSocket connections and forwards data connections to a normal TCP/IP server. This is especially useful for browser connections because allows a browser to virtually connect to any server.

TsgcIWWebSocketClient

TsgcIWWebSocketClient implements Intraweb WebSocket Component and can connect to a WebSocket Server. Follow the next steps to configure this component:

1. Drop a TsgcIWWebSocketClient component in the form

2. Set Host and Port (default is 80) to connect to an available WebSocket Server. You can set URL property and Host, Port, Parameters... will be updated from URL. Example: wss://127.0.0.1:8080/ws/ will result:

```
oClient = new TsgcIWWebSocketClient();
oClient->Host = "127.0.0.1";
oClient->Port = 80;
oClient->TLS = true;
oClient->Options->Parameters = "/ws/";
```

3. You can select if you want TLS (secure connection) or not, by default is not Activated.

4. Set Transports allowed.

WebSockets: it will use standard WebSocket implementation

Emulation: if browser doesn't support WebSockets, then it will use a loop AJAX callback connection

5. If you want, you can handle events

OnAsyncConnect: when a WebSocket connection is established, this event is fired

OnAsyncDisconnect: when a WebSocket connection is dropped, this event is fired

OnAsyncError: every time there is a WebSocket error (like mal-formed handshake), this event is fired

OnAsyncMessage: every time the server sends a message, this event is fired

OnAsyncEmulation: this event is fired on every loop of emulated connection

6. Create an Async Procedure and set property Active := True

Methods

Open: Opens a WebSocket Connection.

Close: Closes a WebSocket Connection.

WriteData: sends a message to WebSocket Server.

Properties

Connected: is a read-only variable and returns True if the connection is Active, otherwise returns False.

JSOpen: here you can include JavaScript Code on the client side when a connection is opened.

JSClose: here you can include JavaScript Code on the client side when a connection is closed.

JSMessage: here you can include JavaScript Code on the client side when clients receive a message from the server. You can get Message String, using Javascript variable "text".

JSError: here you can include JavaScript Code on the client side when an error is raised. You can get Message Error, using Javascript variable "text".

TsgcWSConnection

TsgcWSConnection is a wrapper of client WebSocket connections, you can access to this object on Server or Client Events.

Methods

WriteData: sends a message to the client.

Close: sends a close message to other peer. A "CloseCode" can be specified optionally. By default, the value sent is NORMAL close code. If you send a Negative Close code, the reason of closing won't be sent.

Disconnect: close client connection from the server side. A "CloseCode" can be specified optionally.

Ping: sends a ping to the client.

AddTCPEndOfFrame: if connection is plain TCP, allows to set which byte/s define the end of message. Message is buffered till is received completely.

Subscribed: returns if the connection is subscribed to a custom channel.

Subscribe: subscribe this connection to a channel. Later you can Broadcast a message from server component to all connections subscribed to this channel.

UnSubscribe: unsubscribe this from connection from a channel.

Properties

Protocol: returns sub-protocol used on this connection.

IP: returns Peer IP Address.

Port: returns Peer Port.

LocalIP: returns Host IP Address.

LocalPort: returns Host Port.

URL: returns URL requested by the client.

Guid: returns connection ID.

HeadersRequest: returns a list of Headers received on Request.

HeadersResponse: returns a list of Headers sent as Response.

RecBytes: number of bytes received.

SendBytes: number of bytes sent.

Transport: returns the transport type of connection:

- **trpRFC6455:** a normal WebSocket connection.
- **trpHixie76:** a WebSocket connection using draft WebSocket spec.
- **trpFlash:** a WebSocket connection using Flash as FallBack.

trpSSE: a Server-Sent Events connection.

trpTCP: plain TCP connection.

TCPEndOfFrameScanBuffer: allows to define which method use to find end of message (if using trpTCP as transport).

eofScanNone: every time a new packet arrive, OnBinary event is called.

eofScanLatestBytes: if latest bytes are equal to bytes added with AddTCPEndOfFrame method, OnBinary message is called, otherwise this packet is buffered

eofScanAllBytes: search in all packet if find bytes equal to bytes added with AddTCPEndOfFrame method. If true, OnBinary message is called, otherwise this packet is buffered

Data: user session data object, here you can pass an object and access this every time you need, for example: you can pass a connection to a database, user session properties...

Protocols

With WebSockets, you can implement Sub-protocols allowing to create customized communications, **for example** you can implement a sub-protocol over WebSocket protocol to communicate a customized application using JSON messages, and you can implement another sub-protocol using XML messages.

When a connection is open on the Server side, it will validate if sub-protocol sent by the client is supported by the server, if not, then it will close the connection. A server can implement several sub-protocols, but only one can be used on a single connection.

Sub-protocols are very useful to create customized applications and be sure that all clients support the same communication interface.

Although the protocol name is arbitrary, it's recommended to use unique names like "dataset.esegece.com"

With sgcWebSockets package, you can build your own protocols and you can use built-in sub-protocols provided:

1. Protocol MQTT: MQTT is a Client Server publish/subscribe messaging transport protocol. It is lightweight, open, simple, and designed so as to be easy to implement.

2. Protocol AppRTC: is a webrtc demo application developed by Google and Mozilla, it enables both browsers to “talk” to each other using the WebRTC API.

3. Protocol WebRTC: open source project aiming to enable the web with Real-Time Communication (RTC) capabilities.

4. Protocol Files: implemented using binary messages, provides support for send files: packet size, authorization, QoS, message acknowledgement and more.

5. Protocol SGC: implemented using JSON-RPC 2.0 messages, provides the following patterns: RPC, PubSub, Transactional Messages, Messages Acknowledgment and more.

6. Protocol Dataset: inherits from Default Protocol, can send dataset changes (new record, save record or delete a record) from the server to clients.

7. Protocol Presence: allows to know who is subscribed to a channel, example: chat rooms, collaborators on a document, people viewing the same web page, competitors in a game...

8. Protocol WAMP 1.0: open WebSocket subprotocol that provides two asynchronous messaging patterns: RPC and PubSub.

9. Protocol WAMP 2.0: open WebSocket subprotocol that provides two asynchronous messaging patterns: RPC and PubSub.

10. Protocol STOMP: STOMP is the Simple (or Streaming) Text Orientated Messaging Protocol. STOMP provides an interoperable wire format so that STOMP clients can communicate with any STOMP message broker to provide easy and widespread messaging interoperability among many languages, platforms and brokers.

10.1 STOMP for RabbitMQ: client for RabbitMQ Broker.

10.2 STOMP for ActiveMQ: client for ActiveMQ Broker.

11. Protocol AMQP: Advanced Message Queuing Protocol (AMQP) is created as an open standard protocol that allows messaging interoperability between systems, regardless of message broker vendor or platform used.

If you need to use **more than one protocol using a single connection** (example: you may need to use **default protocol** to handle Remote Procedure Calls and **Dataset protocol** to handle database connections) you can assign a "Broker" to each protocol component and all messages will be exchanged using this intermediary protocol (you can check "Tickets Demo" to get a simple example of this).

Protocols can be registered at **runtime**, just call Method **RegisterProtocol** and pass protocol component as a parameter.

Javascript Reference

Here you can get more information about common javascript library used on sgcWebSockets.

Protocols Javascript

Default Javascript sgcWebSockets uses **sgcWebSocket.js** file.

Here you can find available methods, you need to replace {%host%} and {%port%} variables as needed, example: if you have configured your sgcWebSocket server to listen port 80 on www.example.com website you need to configure your access to sgcWebSocket.js file as:

```
<script src="http://www.example.com:80/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
```

Open Connection

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcWebSocket('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
</script>
```

sgcWebSocket has 3 parameters, only first is required:

```
sgcWebSocket(url, protocol, transport)
```

- **URL:** WebSocket server location, you can use "ws:" for normal WebSocket connections and "wss:" for secured WebSocket connections.

  ```
  sgcWebSocket('ws://127.0.0.1')

  sgcWebSocket('wss://127.0.0.1')
  ```

- **Protocol:** if the server accepts one or more protocol, you can define which is the protocol you want to use.

  ```
  sgcWebSocket('ws://127.0.0.1', 'esegece.com')
  ```

- **Transport:** by default, first tries to connect using WebSocket connection and if not implemented by Browser, then tries Server Sent Events as Transport.

  Use WebSocket if implemented, if not, then use Server Sent Events:

  ```
  sgcWebSocket('ws://127.0.0.1')
  ```

  Only use WebSocket as transport:

  ```
  sgcWebSocket('ws://127.0.0.1', '', ['websocket'])
  ```

  Only use Server Sent as transport:

  ```
  sgcWebSocket('ws://127.0.0.1', '', ['sse'])
  ```

Open Connection With Authentication

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcWebSocket({"host":"ws://{%host%}:{%port%}","user":"admin","password":"1234"});
</script>
```

Send Message

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcWebSocket('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.send('Hello sgcWebSockets!');
</script>
```

Show Alert with Message Received

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcWebSocket('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.on('message', function(event)
  {
    alert(event.message);
  }
</script>
```

Binary Message Received

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcWebSocket('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.on('stream', function(event)
  {
    document.getElementById('image').src = URL.createObjectURL(event.stream);
    event.stream = "";
  }
</script>
```

Binary (Header + Image) Message Received

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcWebSocket('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.on('stream', function(event)
  {
    sgcWSStreamRead(evt.stream, function(header, stream) {
      document.getElementById('text').innerHTML = header;
      document.getElementById('image').src = URL.createObjectURL(event.stream);
      event.stream = "";
    }
  }
</script>
```

Show Alert OnConnect, OnDisconnect and OnError Events

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcWebSocket('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
```

```
  socket.on('open', function(event)
  {
    alert('sgcWebSocket Open!');
  };
  socket.on('close', function(event)
  {
    alert('sgcWebSocket Closed!');
  };
  socket.on('error', function(event)
  {
    alert('sgcWebSocket Error: ' + event.message);
  };
</script>
```

Close Connection

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script>
  socket.close();
</script>
```

Get Connection Status

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script>
  socket.state();
</script>
```

Protocol MQTT

MQTT is a Client-Server publish/subscribe messaging transport protocol. It is light weight, open, simple, and designed so as to be easy to implement. These characteristics make it ideal for use in many situations, including constrained environments such as for communication in Machine to Machine (M2M) and the Internet of Things (IoT) contexts where a small code footprint is required and/or network bandwidth is at a premium.

The protocol runs over TCP/IP, or over other network protocols that provide ordered, lossless, bi-directional connections. Its features include:

· Use of the publish/subscribe message pattern which provides one-to-many message distribution and decoupling of applications.

· A messaging transport that is agnostic to the content of the payload.

· Three qualities of service for message delivery:
  · "At most once", where messages are delivered according to the best efforts of the operating environment. Message loss can occur. This level could be used, for example, with ambient sensor data where it does not matter if an individual reading is lost as the next one will be published soon after.
  · "At least once", where messages are assured to arrive but duplicates can occur.
  · "Exactly once", where message are assured to arrive exactly once. This level could be used, for example, with billing systems where duplicate or lost messages could lead to incorrect charges being applied.

· A small transport overhead and protocol exchanges minimized to reduce network traffic.

· A mechanism to notify interested parties when an abnormal disconnection occurs.

Features

- Supports **3.1.1** and **5.0** MQTT versions.
- **Publish/subscribe** message pattern to provide one-to-many message distribution and decoupling of applications.
- **Acknowledgment** of messages sent.
- Implements **QoS** (Quality of Service) for message delivery (all levels: At most once, At least once and Exactly once)
- **Last Will Testament**.
- **Secure** connections.
- **HeartBeat** and **Watchdog**.
- **Authentication** to server.

Components

TsgcWSPClient_MQTT: MQTT Client Component.

Most common uses

- **Connection**
  - Client MQTT Connect
  - Connect Mosquitto MQTT Servers
  - Client MQTT Sessions
  - Client MQTT Version

- **Publish & Subscribe**
  - MQTT Publish Subscribe
  - MQTT Topics
  - MQTT Subscribe
  - MQTT Publish Message

- MQTT Receive Messages
- MQTT Publish and Wait Response

- **Other**
  - MQTT Clear Retained Messages

TsgcWSPClient_MQTT

The MQTT component provides a lightweight, fully-featured MQTT client implementation with support for versions 3.1.1 and 5.0. The component supports plaintext and secure connections over both standard TCP and WebSockets.

Connection to a MQTT server is simple, you need to drop this component in the form and select a TsgcWebSocketClient Component using Client Property. Set host and port in TsgcWebSocketClient and set Active := True to connect.

MQTT v5.0 is not backward compatible (like v3.1.1). Obviously too many new things are introduced so existing implementations have to be revisited.

According to the specification, MQTT v5.0 adds a significant number of new features to MQTT while keeping much of the core in place.

- The Clean Session flag functionality is divided into 2 properties to allow for finer control over session state data: the CleanStart parameter and the new SessionExpInterval.
- Server disconnect: Allow DISCONNECT to be sent by the Server to indicate the reason the connection is closed.
- All response packets (CONNACK, PUBACK, PUBREC, PUBREL, PUBCOMP, SUBACK, UNSUBACK, DISCONNECT) now contain a reason code and reason string describing why operations succeeded or failed.
- Enhanced authentication: Provide a mechanism to enable challenge/response style authentication including mutual authentication. This allows SASL style authentication to be used if supported by both Client and Server, and includes the ability for a Client to re-authenticate within a connection.
- The Request / Response pattern is formalized by the addition of the ResponseTopic.
- Shared Subscriptions: Add shared subscription support allowing for load balanced consumers of a subscription.
- Topic Aliases can be sent by both client and server to refer to topic filters by shorter numerical identifiers in order to save bandwidth.
- Servers can communicate what features it supports in ConnectionProperties.
- Server reference: Allow the Server to specify an alternate Server to use on CONNACK or DISCONNECT. This can be used as a redirect or to do provisioning.
- More: message expiration, Receive Maximums and Maximum Packet Sizes, and a Will Delay interval are all supported.

Methods

Connect: this method is called automatically after a successful WebSocket connection.

Ping: Sends a ping to the server, usually to keep the connection alive. If you enable HeartBeat property, ping will be sent automatically by a defined interval.

Subscribe: subscribe client to a custom channel. If the client is subscribed, OnMQTTSubscribe event will be fired.

SubscribeProperties: (New in MQTT 5.0)

- **SubscriptionIdentifier:** MQTT 5 allows clients to specify a numeric subscription identifier which will be returned with messages delivered for that subscription. To verify that a server supports subscription identifiers, check the "SubscriptionIdentifiersAvailable"
- **UserProperties:** This property is intended to provide a means of transferring application layer name-value tags whose meaning and interpretation are known only by the application programs responsible for sending and receiving them.

Example:

```
TsgcWSMQTTSubscribe_Properties *oProperties = new TsgcWSMQTTSubscribe_Properties();
try
```

```
{
  oProperties->SubscriptionIdentifier = 16385;
  MQTT->Subscribe("myChannel", mtqsAtMostOnce, oProperties);
}
__finally
{
  FreeAndNil(oProperties);
}
```

Unsubscribe: unsubscribe client to a custom channel. If the client is unsubscribed, OnMQTTUnsubscribe event will be fired.

UnsubscribeProperties: (New in MQTT 5.0)

- **UserProperties:** This property is intended to provide a means of transferring application layer name-value tags whose meaning and interpretation are known only by the application programs responsible for sending and receiving them.

Example:

```
TsgcWSMQTTUnsubscribe_Properties *oProperties = new TsgcWSMQTTUnsubscribe_Properties();
try
{
  oProperties->UserProperties->Add("Temp=21");
  oProperties->UserProperties->Add("Humidity=55");
  MQTT->UnSubscribe("myChannel", mtqsAtMostOnce, oProperties);
}
__finally
{
  FreeAndNil(oProperties);
}
```

Publish: sends a message to all subscribed clients. There are the following parameters:

Topic: is the channel where the message will be published.

Text: is the text of the message.

QoS: is the Quality Of Service of published message. There are 3 possibilities:

mtqsAtMostOnce: (by default) the message is delivered according to the best efforts of the underlying TCP/IP network. A response is not expected and no retry semantics are defined in the protocol. The message arrives at the server either once or not at all.

mtqsAtLeastOnce: the receipt of a message by the server is acknowledged by an ACKNOWLEDGMENT message. If there is an identified failure of either the communications link or the sending device or the acknowledgement message is not received after a specified period of time, the sender resends the message. The message arrives at the server at least once. A message with QoS level 1 has an ID param in the message.

mtqsExactlyOnce: where message are assured to arrive exactly once. This level could be used, for example, with billing systems where duplicate or lost messages could lead to incorrect charges being applied. If there is an identified failure of either the communications link or the sending device, or the acknowledgement message is not received after a specified period of time, the sender resends the message.

Retain: if True, Server MUST store the Application Message and its QoS, so that it can be delivered to future subscribers whose subscriptions match its topic name. By default is False.

PublishProperties: (New in MQTT 5.0)

- **PayloadFormat:** select payload format from: mqpfUnspecified (which is equivalent to not sending a Payload Format Indicator) or mqpfUTF8 (Message s UTF-8 Encoded Character Data).
- **MessageExpiryInterval:** Length of time after which the server must stop delivery of the publish message to a subscriber if not yet processed.
- **TopicAlias:** is an integer value that is used to identify the Topic instead of using the Topic Name. This reduces the size of the PUBLISH packet, and is useful when the Topic Names are long and the same Topic Names are used repetitively within a Network Connection.
- **ResponseTopic:** is used as the Topic Name for a response message.
- **CorrelationData:** The Correlation Data is used by the sender of the Request Message to identify which request the Response Message is for when it is received.

- **UserProperties:** This property is intended to provide a means of transferring application layer name-value tags whose meaning and interpretation are known only by the application programs responsible for sending and receiving them.
- **SubscriptionIdentifier:** A numeric subscription identifier included in SUBSCRIBE packet which will be returned with messages delivered for that subscription.
- **ContentType:** String describing content of message to be sent to all subscribers receiving the message.

PublishAndWait: is the same method than Publish, but in this case, if QoS is [mtqsAtLeastOnce, mtqsExactlyOnce] waits till server processes the message, this way, if you get a positive result, means that message has been received by server. There is a timeout of 10 seconds by default, if after the timeout there is no response from server, the response will be false.

Disconnect: disconnects from MQTT server.
ReasonCode: code identifies reason why disconnects.(New in MQTT 5.0)
DisconnectProperties (New in MQTT 5.0)

- **SessionExpiryInterval:** Session Expiry Interval in seconds.
- **ReasonString:** represents the reason associated with this response. This Reason String is a human readable string designed for diagnostic.
- **UserProperties:** provide additional information to the Client including diagnostic information.
- **ServerReference:** can be used by the Client to identify another Server to use.

Auth: is sent from Client to Server or Server to Client as part of an extended authentication exchange, such as challenge / response authentication. (New in MQTT 5.0)
ReAuthenticate: if True Initiate a re-authentication, otherwise continue the authentication with another step.
AuthProperties

- **AuthenticationMethod:** contains the name of the authentication method.
- **AuthenticationData:** contains authentication data.
- **ReasonString:** represents the reason associated with this response. This Reason String is a human readable string designed for diagnostic.
- **UserProperties:** provide additional information to the Client including diagnostic information.

Events

OnMQTTBeforeConnect: this event is fired before a new connection is established. There are 2 parameters:
CleanSession: if True (by default), the server must discard any previous session and start a new session. If false, the server must resume communication.
ClientIdentifier: every new connection needs a client identifier, this is set automatically by component, but can be modified if needed.

OnMQTTConnect: this event is fired when the client is connected to MQTT server. There are 2 parameters:
Session:

1. If client sends a connection with CleanSession = True, then Server Must respond with Session = False.
2. If client sends a connection with CleanSession = False:

- If the Server has stored Session state, Session = True.
- If the Server does not have stored Session state, Session = False

ReasonCode: returns code with the result of connection.(New in MQTT 5.0)
ReasonName: text description of ReturnCode.(New in MQTT 5.0)
ConnectProperties: (New in MQTT 5.0)

- **SessionExpiryInterval:** Session Expiry Interval in seconds.
- **ReceiveMaximum:** number of QoS 1 and QoS 2 publish messages, the server will process concurrently for the client.
- **MaximumQoS:** maximum accepted QoS of PUBLISH messages to be received by the server.
- **RetainAvailable:** indicates whether the client may send PUBLISH packets with Retain set to True.
- **MaximumPacketSize:** maximum packet size in bytes the server is willing to accept.

- **AssignedClientIdentifier:** the Client Identifier which was assigned by the Server when client didn't send any.
- **TopicAliasMaximum:** indicates the hishest value that the server will accept as a Topic Alias sent by the client.
- **ReasonString:** represents the reason associated with this response. This Reason String is a human readable string designed for diagnostic.
- **UserProperties:** provide additional information to the Client including diagnostic information.
- **WildcardSubscriptionAvailable:** indicates whether the server supports wildcard subscriptions.
- **SubscriptionIdentifiersAvailable:** indicates whether the server supports subscription identifiers.
- **SharedSubscriptionAvailable:** indicates whether the server supports shared subscriptions.
- **ResponseInformation:** used as the basis for creating a Response Topic.
- **ServerReference:** can be used by the Client to identify another Server to use.
- **AuthenticationMethod:** identifier of the Authentication Method.
- **AuthenticationData:** string containing authentication data.

OnQTTDisconnect: this event is fired when the client is disconnected from MQTT server. Parameters:
ReasonCode: returns code with the result of connection.(New in MQTT 5.0)
ReasonName: text description of ReturnCode.(New in MQTT 5.0)
DisconnectProperties: (New in MQTT 5.0)

- **SessionExpiryInterval:** Session Expiry Interval in seconds.
- **ReasonString:** represents the reason associated with this response. This Reason String is a human readable string designed for diagnostic.
- **UserProperties:** provide additional information to the Client including diagnostic information.
- **ServerReference:** can be used by the Client to identify another Server to use.

OnMQTTPing: this event is fired when the client receives an acknowledgment from a ping previously sent.

OnMQTTPubAck: this event is fired when receives the response to a Publish Packet with QoS level 1. There is one parameter:
PacketIdentifier: is packet identifier sent initially.
ReasonCode: returns code with the result of connection.(New in MQTT 5.0)
ReasonName: text description of ReturnCode.(New in MQTT 5.0)
PubAckProperties: (New in MQTT 5.0)

- **ReasonString:** represents the reason associated with this response. This Reason String is a human readable string designed for diagnostic.
- **UserProperties:** provide additional information to the Client including diagnostic information.

OnMQTTPubComp: this event is fired when receives the response to a PubRel Packet. It is the fourth and final packet of the QoS 2 protocol exchange. There are the following parameters:
PacketIdentifier: is packet identifier sent initially.
ReasonCode: returns code with the result of connection.(New in MQTT 5.0)
ReasonName: text description of ReturnCode.(New in MQTT 5.0)
PubCompProperties: (New in MQTT 5.0)

- **ReasonString:** represents the reason associated with this response. This Reason String is a human readable string designed for diagnostic.
- **UserProperties:** provide additional information to the Client including diagnostic information.

OnMQTTPublish: this event is fired when the client receives a message from the server. There are 2 parameters:
Topic: is the topic name of the published message.
Text: is the text of the published message.
PublishProperties: (New in MQTT 5.0)

- **PayloadFormat:** select payload format from: mqpfUnspecified (which is equivalent to not sending a Payload Format Indicator) or mqpfUTF8 (Message s UTF-8 Encoded Character Data).
- **MessageExpiryInterval:** Length of time after which the server must stop delivery of the publish message to a subscriber if not yet processed.
- **TopicAlias:** is an integer value that is used to identify the Topic instead of using the Topic Name. This reduces the size of the PUBLISH packet, and is useful when the Topic Names are long and the same Topic Names are used repetitively within a Network Connection.
- **ResponseTopic:** is used as the Topic Name for a response message.
- **CorrelationData:** The Correlation Data is used by the sender of the Request Message to identify which request the Response Message is for when it is received.

- **UserProperties:** This property is intended to provide a means of transferring application layer name-value tags whose meaning and interpretation are known only by the application programs responsible for sending and receiving them.
- **SubscriptionIdentifier:** A numeric subscription identifier included in SUBSCRIBE packet which will be returned with messages delivered for that subscription.
- **ContentType:** String describing content of message to be sent to all subscribers receiving the message.

OnMQTTPubRec: this event is fired when receives the response to a Publish Packet with QoS 2. It is the second packet of the QoS 2 protocol exchange. There are the following parameters:

PacketIdentifier: is packet identifier sent initially.
ReasonCode: returns code with the result of connection.(New in MQTT 5.0)
ReasonName: text description of ReturnCode.(New in MQTT 5.0)
PubRecProperties: (New in MQTT 5.0)

- **ReasonString:** represents the reason associated with this response. This Reason String is a human readable string designed for diagnostic.
- **UserProperties:** provide additional information to the Client including diagnostic information.

OnMQTTSubscribe: this event is fired as a response to subscribe method. There are the following parameters:

PacketIdentifier: is packet identifier sent initially.
Codes: codes with the result of a subscription.
SubscribeProperties: (New in MQTT 5.0)

- **ReasonString:** represents the reason associated with this response. This Reason String is a human readable string designed for diagnostic.
- **UserProperties:** provide additional information to the Client about subscription.

OnMQTTUnSubscribe: this event is fired as a response to subscribe method. There are the following parameters:

PacketIdentifier: is packet identifier sent initially.
Codes: codes with the result of a subscription.
UnsubscribeProperties: (New in MQTT 5.0)

- **UserProperties:** provide additional information to the Client about subscription.

OnMQTTAuth: this event is fired as a response to Äuth method. There is one parameter: (New in MQTT 5.0)

ReasonCode: returns code with the result of connection.
ReasonName: text description of ReturnCode.
AuthProperties:

- **AuthenticationMethod:** contains the name of the authentication method used for extended authentication.
- **AuthenticationData:** data associated to authentication.
- **ReasonString:** represents the reason associated with this response. This Reason String is a human readable string designed for diagnostic.
- **UserProperties:** provide additional information to the Client including diagnostic information.

Enhanced Authentication (New in MQTT 5.0)

To begin an enhanced authentication, the Client includes an Authentication Method in the ConnectProperties. This specifies the authentication method to use. If the Server does not support the Authentication Method supplied by the Client, it may send a Reason Code "Bad authentication method" or Not Authorized.

Example:

- Client to Server: CONNECT Authentication Method="SCRAM-SHA-1" Authentication Data=client-first-data
- Server to Client: AUTH ReasonCode="Continue authentication" Authentication Method="SCRAM-SHA-1" Authentication Data=server-first-data
- Client to Server AUTH ReasonCode="Continue authentication" Authentication Method="SCRAM-SHA-1" Authentication Data=client-final-data
- Server to Client CONNACK ReasonCode=0 Authentication Method="SCRAM-SHA-1" Authentication Data=server-final-data

Properties

MQTTVersion: select which MQTT version (3.1.1 or 5.0) will use to connect to server.

Authentication: disabled by default, if True a UserName and Password are sent to the server to try user authentication.

HeartBeat: enabled by default, if True, send a ping every X seconds (set by Interval property) to keep alive connection. You can set a Timeout too, so if after X seconds, the client doesn't receive a response to a ping, the connection will be closed automatically.

LastWillTestament: if there is a disconnection and is enabled, a message is sent to all connected clients to inform that connection has been closed.

- **Enabled:** enable if you want activate last will testament.
- **Text:** is the message that the server will publish in the event of an ungraceful disconnection.
- **Topic:** is the topic that the server will publish the message to in the event of an ungraceful disconnection. **Is mandatory if LastWillTestament is enabled.**
- **Retain:** enable if server must retain message after publish it.
- **WillProperties:** (New in MQTT 5.0)
    - **WillDelayInterval:** The Server delays publishing the Client's Will Message until the Will Delay Interval has passed or the Session ends, whichever happens first.
    - **PayloadFormat:** select payload format from: mqpfUnspecified (which is equivalent to not sending a Payload Format Indicator) or mqpfUTF8 (Message s UTF-8 Encoded Character Data).
    - **MessageExpiryInterval:** Length of time after which the server must stop delivery of the will message to a subscriber if not yet processed.
    - **ContentType:** string describing content of will message.
    - **ResponseTopic:** Used as a topic name for a response message.
    - **CorrelationData:** binary string used by client to identify which request the response message is for when received.
    - **UserProperties:** can be used to send will related properties from the Client to the Server. The meaning of these properties is not defined by MQTT specification.

ConnectProperties: (New in MQTT 5.0) are connection properties sent with packet connect.

- **Enabled:** if True, connect properties will be sent to server.
- **SessionExpiryInterval:** if value is zero, session will end when network connection is closed.
- **ReceiveMaximum:** the Client uses this value to limit the number of QoS 1 and QoS 2 publications that it is willing to process concurrently.
- **MaximumPacketSize:** the Client uses the Maximum Packet Size to inform the Server that it will not process packets exceeding this limit.
- **TopicAliasMaximum:** the Client uses this value to limit the number of Topic Aliases that it is willing to hold on this Connection.
- **RequestResponseInformation:** the Client uses this value to request the Server to return Response Information in the CONNACK. If False indicates that the Server MUST NOT return Response Information, If True the Server MAY return Response Information in the CONNACK packet.
- **RequestProblemInformation:** the Client uses this value to indicate whether the Reason String or User Properties are sent in the case of failures. If the value of Request Problem Information is False, the Server MAY return a Reason String or User Properties on a CONNACK or DISCONNECT packet but MUST NOT send a Reason String or User Properties on any packet other than PUBLISH, CONNACK, or DISCONNECT.
- **UserProperties:** can be used to send connection related properties from the Client to the Server. The meaning of these properties is not defined by MQTT specification.
- **AuthenticationMethod:** contains the name of the authentication method used for extended authentication.

TsgcWSPClient_MQTT | Client MQTT Connect

In order to connect to a MQTT Server, you must create first a TsgcWebSocketClient and a TsgcWSPClient_MQTT. Then you must attach MQTT Component to WebSocket Client.

Basic Usage

Connect to Mosquitto MQTT server using websocket protocol. Subscribe to topic: "topic1" after connect.

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->Host = "test.mosquitto.org";
oClient->Port = 8080;
oMQTT = new TsgcWSPClient_MQTT();
oMQTT->Client = oClient;
oClient->Active = true;

void OnMQTTConnect(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const bool Session, const int ReasonCode,
  const string ReasonName, const TsgcWSMQTTCONNACKProperties *ConnectProperties);
{
  oMQTT->Subscribe("topic1");
}
```

Client Identifier

MQTT requires a **Client Identifier** to identify client connection. Component sets a **random value** automatically but you can set your own Client Identifier if required, to do this, just handle **OnBeforeConnect** event and set your value on aClientIdentifier parameter.

```
void OnMQTTBeforeConnect(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, ref bool aCleanSession,
  ref string aClientIdentifier)
{
  aClientIdentifier = "your client id";
}
```

Authentication

Somes servers require an user and password to a**uthorize MQTT connections**. Use **Authentication** property to set the value for username and password before connect to server.

```
oMQTT = new TsgcWSPClient_MQTT();
oMQTT->Authentication->Enabled = true;
oMQTT->Authentication->UserName = "your user";
oMQTT->Authentication->Password = "your password";
```

TsgcWSPClient_MQTT | Connect MQTT Mosquitto

Use the following sample configurations to connect to a Mosquitto MQTT Server.

MOSQUITTO MQTT WebSockets

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->Host = "test.mosquitto.org";
oClient->Port = 8080;
oMQTT = new TsgcWSPClient_MQTT();
oMQTT->Client = oClient;
oClient->Active = true;
```

MOSQUITTO MQTT WebSockets TLS

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->Host = "test.mosquitto.org";
oClient->Port = 8081;
oClient->TLS = true;
oClient->TLSOptions->Version = tls1_2;
oMQTT = new TsgcWSPClient_MQTT();
oMQTT->Client = oClient;
oClient->Active = true;
```

MOSQUITTO MQTT Plain TCP

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->Host = "test.mosquitto.org";
oClient->Port = 1883;
oClient->Specifications->RFC6455 = false;
oMQTT = new TsgcWSPClient_MQTT();
oMQTT->Client = oClient;
oClient->Active = true;
```

MOSQUITTO MQTT Plain TCP TLS

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->Host = "test.mosquitto.org";
oClient->Port = 8083;
oClient->Specifications->RFC6455 = false;
oClient->TLS = true;
oClient->TLSOptions->Version = tls1_2;
oMQTT = new TsgcWSPClient_MQTT();
oMQTT->Client = oClient;
oClient->Active = true;
```

TsgcWSPClient_MQTT | Client MQTT Sessions

Clean Start

OnMQTTBeforeConnect event, there is a parameter called **aCleanSession**. If the value of this parameter is **True**, means that client **want start a new session**, so if server has any session stored, it must discard it. So, when OnMQTTConnect event is fired, aSession parameter will be false. If the value of this parameter is **False** and there is a session associated to this client identifier, the server must resume communications with the client on state with the existing session.

So, if client has an **unexpected disconnection**, and you want to **recover the session** where was disconnected, in OnMQTTBeforeConnect set **aCleanSession = True** and **aClientIdentifier = Client ID of Session**.

Session

Once successful connection, check **OnMQTTConnect** event, the value of Session parameter.

Session = true, means session has been resumed.
Session = false, means it's a new session.

```
void OnMQTTBeforeConnect(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, ref bool aCleanSession,
  ref string aClientIdentifier)
{
  aCleanSession = false;
  aClientIdentifier = "previous client id";
}

void OnMQTTConnect(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const bool Session, const int ReasonCode,
  const string ReasonName, const TsgcWSMQTTCONNACKProperties *ConnectProperties);
{
  if (Session == true)
  {
    WriteLn("Session resumed");
  }
  else
  {
    WriteLn("New Session");
  }
}
```

TsgcWSPClient_MQTT | Client MQTT Version

Currently, MQTT Client supports the following specifications:

- **MQTT 3.1.1:** http://docs.oasis-open.org/mqtt/mqtt/v3.1.1/os/mqtt-v3.1.1-os.html
- **MQTT 5.0:** https://docs.oasis-open.org/mqtt/mqtt/v5.0/mqtt-v5.0.html

You can select which is the version which will use the MQTT Client component using MQTTVersion property.

MQTT 3.1.1: TsgcWSPClient_MQTT.Version = mqtt311
MQTT 5.0: sgcWSPClient_MQTT.Version = mqtt5

TsgcWSPClient_MQTT | MQTT Publish Subscribe

The publish/subscribe pattern (also known as pub/sub) provides an alternative to traditional client-server architecture. In the client-sever model, a client communicates directly with an endpoint.The pub/sub model **decouples the client that sends a message (the publisher) from the client or clients that receive the messages (the subscribers)**. The publishers and subscribers never contact each other directly. In fact, they are not even aware that the other exists. **The connection between them is handled by a third component (the broker)**. The job of the broker is to filter all incoming messages and distribute them correctly to subscribers.

With **TsgcWSPClient_MQTT** you can **Publish messages** and **Subscribe to Topics**.

Subscribe Topic

Subscribe to Topic "topic1" after a successful connection.

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->Host = "test.mosquitto.org";
oClient->Port = 8080;
oMQTT = new TsgcWSPClient_MQTT();
oMQTT->Client = oClient;
oClient->Active = true;

void OnMQTTConnect(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const bool Session, const int ReasonCode,
  const string ReasonName, const TsgcWSMQTTCONNACKProperties *ConnectProperties);
{
  oMQTT->Subscribe("topic1");
}
```

Publish Message

Publish a message to all subscribers of "topic1"

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->Host = "test.mosquitto.org";
oClient->Port = 8080;
oMQTT = new TsgcWSPClient_MQTT();
oMQTT->Client = oClient;
oClient->Active = true;

void OnMQTTConnect(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const bool Session, const int ReasonCode,
  const string ReasonName, const TsgcWSMQTTCONNACKProperties *ConnectProperties);
{
  oMQTT->Publish("topic1", "Hello Subscribers topic1");
}
```

TsgcWSPClient_MQTT | MQTT Topics

Topics

In MQTT, the word topic refers to an UTF-8 string that the broker uses to filter messages for each connected client. The topic consists of one or more topic levels. Each topic level is separated by a forward slash (topic level separator)

myHome / groundfloor / livingroom / temperature

In comparison to a message queue, MQTT topics are very lightweight. The client does not need to create the desired topic before they publish or subscribe to it. The broker accepts each valid topic without any prior initialization. Note that each topic must contain at least 1 character and that the topic string permits empty spaces. Topics are case-sensitive.

WildCards

When a client subscribes to a topic, it can subscribe to the exact topic of a published message or it can use wildcards to subscribe to multiple topics simultaneously. A wildcard can only be used to subscribe to topics, not to publish a message. There are two different kinds of wildcards: _single-level and _multi-level.

Single Level: +

As the name suggests, a single-level wildcard replaces one topic level. The plus symbol represents a single-level wildcard in a topic.

myHome / groundfloor / + / temperature

Any topic matches a topic with single-level wildcard if it contains an arbitrary string instead of the wildcard. For example a subscription to _myhome/groundfloor/+/temperature can produce the following results:

YES => myHome / groundfloor / livingroom / temperature
YES => myHome / groundfloor / kitchen / temperature
NO => myHome / groundfloor / livingroom / brightness
NO => myHome / firstfloor / livingroom / temperature
NO => myHome / groundfloor / kitchen / fridge / temperature

Multi Level:

The multi-level wildcard covers many topic levels. The hash symbol represents the multi-level wild card in the topic. For the broker to determine which topics match, the multi-level wildcard must be placed as the last character in the topic and preceded by a forward slash.

myHome / groundfloor / #

YES => myHome / groundfloor / livingroom / temperature
YES => myHome / groundfloor / kitchen / temperature
YES => myHome / groundfloor / kitchen / brightness
NO => myHome / firstfloor / kitchen / temperature

When a client subscribes to a topic with a multi-level wildcard, it receives all messages of a topic that begins with the pattern before the wildcard character, no matter how long or deep the topic is. If you specify only the multi-level wildcard as a topic (_#), you receive all messages that are sent to the MQTT broker.

TsgcWSPClient_MQTT | MQTT Subscribe

You can Subscribe to a Topic using method Subscribe from TsgcWSPClient_MQTT. This method has the following parameters:

Topic: is the name of the topic to be subscribed.
QoS: one of the 3 QoS levels (not all brokers support all 3 levels). If not specificed uses mtqsAtMostOnce. Read more about QoS Levels.
SubscribeProperties: if MQTT 5.0, are additional properties about subscriptions.

Subscribe QoS = At Least Once

```
MQTT->Subscribe("topic1", mtqsAtLeastOnce);
```

Subscribe MQTT 5.0

```
oProperties = new TsgcWSMQTTSubscribe_Properties();
oProperties->SubscriptionIdentifier = 1234;
oProperties->UserProperties->Add("name=value");

MQTT->Subscribe("topic1", mtqsAtMostOnce, oProperties);
```

TsgcWSPClient_MQTT | MQTT Publish Message

You can publish messages to all subscribers of a Topic using **Publish** method, which has the following parameters:

Topic: is the name of the topic where the message will be published.
Text: is the text of the message.
QoS: one of the 3 QoS levels (not all brokers support all 3 levels). If not specificed uses mtqsAtMostOnce. Read more about QoS Levels.
Retain: if true, this message will be retained. And every time a new client subscribes to this topic, this message will be sent to this client.
PublishProperties: if MQTT 5.0, these are the properties of the message.

Publish a simple message

```
MQTT->Publish("topic1", "Hello Subscribers topic1");
```

Publish QoS = At Least Once

```
MQTT->Publish("topic1", "Hello Subscribers topic1", mtqsAtLeastOnce);
```

Publish Retained message

```
MQTT->Publish("topic1", "Hello Subscribers topic1", mtqsAtMostOnce, true);
```

TsgcWSPClient_MQTT | MQTT Receive Messages

Messages sent by server, are received **OnMQTTPublish** event. This event has the following parameters:

Topic: is the name of the topic associated to this message.
Text: is the text of the message.
PublishProperties: if MQTT 5.0, these are the properties of the published message.

Read published Messages

```
void OnMQTTPublish(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, string aTopic, string aText,
  TsgcWSMQTTPublishProperties *PublishProperties)
{
  WriteLn("Topic: " + aTopic + ". Message: " + aText);
}
```

TsgcWSPClient_MQTT | Publish and Wait Response

MQTT client allows the use of some type of QoS levels, any of those levels works in a different level to be sure that messages have been processed as expected.

There are the following QoS levels:

- **mtqsAtMostOnce:** (by default) the message is delivered according to the best efforts of the underlying TCP/IP network. A response is not expected and no retry semantics are defined in the protocol. The message arrives at the server either once or not at all.
- **mtqsAtLeastOnce:** the receipt of a message by the server is acknowledged by an ACKNOWLEDGMENT message. If there is an identified failure of either the communications link or the sending device or the acknowledgement message is not received after a specified period of time, the sender resends the message. The message arrives at the server at least once. A message with QoS level 1 has an ID param in the message.
- **mtqsExactlyOnce:** where message are assured to arrive exactly once. This level could be used, for example, with billing systems where duplicate or lost messages could lead to incorrect charges being applied. If there is an identified failure of either the communications link or the sending device, or the acknowledgement message is not received after a specified period of time, the sender resends the message.

You can handle the events OnPubAck or OnPubComp to know if message has been processed by server or you can use the method **PublishAndWait** to know if the message has been processed by the server.
The use of **PublishAndWait** is the same that normal Publish method, now you have a new parameter called Timeout, where method will return with value false if after certain period of time, there is no response from server. By default this value is 10 seconds.

```
if mqtt->PublishAndWait("topic", "text")
{
  ShowMessage("Message processed")
}
else
{
  ShowMessage("Message error");
}
```

TsgcWSPClient_MQTT | MQTT Clear Retained Messages

By default, every MQTT topic can have a retained message. The standard MQTT mechanism to clean up retained messages is sending a retained message with an empty payload to a topic. This will remove the retained message.

```
MQTT->Publish("topic1", "", mtqsAtMostOnce, true);
```

Protocol AMQP

The **Advanced Message Queuing Protocol** (AMQP) is an open standard application layer protocol for message-oriented middleware. The defining features of AMQP are message orientation, queuing, routing (including point-to-point and publish-and-subscribe), reliability and security.

AMQP is a binary, application layer protocol, designed to efficiently support a wide variety of messaging applications and communication patterns. It provides flow controlled, message-oriented communication with message-delivery guarantees such as at-most-once (where each message is delivered once or never), at-least-once (where each message is certain to be delivered, but may do so multiple times) and exactly-once (where the message will always certainly arrive and do so only once), and authentication and/or encryption based on SASL and/or TLS. It assumes an underlying reliable transport layer protocol such as Transmission Control Protocol (TCP).

Features

AMQP can be used in any situation if there is a need for high-quality and secure message delivery between client and broker.

AMQP provides the following features:

- Monitoring and sharing updates.
- Ensuring quick response of the server to requests and transmission of time-consuming tasks for further processing.
- Distribute messages to multiple recipients.
- Connection offline clients for further data retrieval.
- Increase the reliability and smooth operation of applications.
- Reliability of message delivery.
- High speed message delivery.
- Message Acceptance.

Components

TsgcWSPClient_AMQP: it's the client component that implements **AMQP 0.9.1** protocol.

Most common uses

- **Connection**
  - Client AMQP Connect
  - Client AMQP Disconnect
- **Commands**
  - AMQP Channels
  - AMQP Exchanges
  - AMQP Queues
  - AMQP Publish Messages
  - AMQP Consume Messages (Asynchronous)
  - AMQP Get Messages (Synchronous)
  - AMQP QoS
  - AMQP Transactions

TsgcWSPClient_AMQP

The **TsgcWSClient_AMQP** client implements the full **AMQP 0.9.6** protocol following the OASIS specification. The client supports Plain TCP and WebSocket connections, TLS (secure) connections are supported too.

Connection

AMQP 0.9.6 protocols defines the concept of channels, which allows to share a single socket connection with several virtual channels, the client implements an internal thread which reads the bytes received and dispatch every message to the correct channel (which already runs in his own thread), so, if you are running an AMQP connection with 5 channels, the client will run 6 threads (5 threads which handle the data of every channel and 1 thread which handles the data of the connection).

Before connect to an AMQP server, configure the following properties of the AMQP protocol

- **AMQPOptions.Locale:** it's the message locale to use, it's a negotiated value, so can change when compared with the supported locales supported by the server. The default value is "en_US".
- **AMQPOptions.MaxChannels:** it's the maximum number of channels which can be opened, it's a negotiated value, so can change when compared with the server configuration. The default value is 65535.
- **AMQPOptions.MaxFrameSize:** it's the maximum size in bytes of the AMQP frame, it's a negotiated value, so can change when compared with the server configuration. The default value is 2147483647.
- **AMQPOptions.VirtualHost:** it's the name of the virtual host. The default value is "/".

The AMQP HeartBeat can be configured too before connect to server, you can enable or disable the use of heartbeats.

- **HeartBeat.Enabled:** set to true if the client supports HeartBeats.
- **HeartBeat.Interval:** the desired interval in seconds.

Once the AMQP client has been configured, attach to a TsgcWebSocketClient and now you can configure the server connection properties to connect to the AMQP Server.
Set the property value **Specifications.RFC6455** to false if using Plain TCP connection instead of WebSocket connection.

```
TsgcWSPClient_AMQP *oAMQP = new TsgcWSPClient_AMQP();
oAMQP->AMQPOptions->Locale = "en_US";
oAMQP->AMQPOptions->MaxChannels = 100;
oAMQP->AMQPOptions->MaxFrameSize = 16384;
oAMQP->AMQPOptions->VirtualHost = "/";
oAMQP->HeartBeat->Enabled = true;
oAMQP->HeartBeat->Interval = 60;

TsgcWebSocketClient *oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oAMQP->Client = oClient;
oClient->Specifications->RFC6455 = false;
oClient->Host = "www.esegece.com";
oClient->Port = 5672;
oClient->Active = true;
```

Channels

Once the AMQP client has connected, it can open the first channel.

```
oAMQP->OpenChannel("channel_name");
```

Exchanges

When a Channel is opened, the client can declare new exchanges, verify than exists... use the method **DeclareExchange** to declare a new exchange.

```
oAMQP->DeclareExchange("channel_name", "exchange_name");
```

Queues

When a Channel is opened, the client can declare new queues, verify than exists... use the method DeclareQueue to declare a new Queue. The queues are not provided by default by the server (unlike the exchanges), so it's always required to declare a new queue (unless a queue has been already created by another client).

```
oAMQP->DeclareQueue("channel_name", "queue_name");
```

Binding Queues

Once the Exchanges and Queues are configured, you may need to bind queues to exchanges, this way the exchanges can know which messages will be dispatched to the queues.

AMQP Servers automatically bind the queues to "direct" exchange using the queue name as routing key. This allows to send a message to a specific queue without the need to declare a binding (just calling PublishMessage method and pasing the Exchange argument as empty value and the name of the queue in the RoutingKey argument).

```
oAMQP->BindQueue("channel_name", "queue_name", "exchange_name", "routing_key");
```

Send Messages

Call the method **PublishMessage** to publish a new AMQP message. The method allows to publish a **String** or **TStream** message.

```
oAMQP->PublishMessage("channel_name", "exchange_name", "routing_key", "Hello from sgcWebSockets!!!");
```

Receive Messages

AMQP allows to receive the messages in 2 modes:

- **Request by Client:** using the **GetMessage** method. If there aren't messages in the queue, the event **OnAMQPBasicGetEmpty** will be called.
- **Pushed by Server:** using the Consume method.

Request By Client

```
oAMQP->GetMessage("channel_name", "queue_name");

private void OnAMQPGetOk(TObject *Sender, const string aChannel;
  const TsgcAMQPFramePayload_Method_BasicGetOk *aGetOk, const TsgcAMQPMessageContent *aContent)
{
  DoLog("#AMQP_basic_GetOk: " + aChannel + " " + IntToStr(aGetOk->MessageCount) + " " + aContent->Body->AsString)
}
```

Pushed By Server

```
oAMQP->Consume("channel_name", "queue_name");

private void OnAMQPGetOk(TObject *Sender, const string aChannel;
  const TsgcAMQPFramePayload_Method_BasicGetOk *aGetOk, const TsgcAMQPMessageContent *aContent)
{
  DoLog("#AMQP_basic_GetOk: " + aChannel + " " + IntToStr(aGetOk->MessageCount) + " " + aContent->Body->AsString)
}
```

Connection | Client AMQP Connect

In order to connect to a AMQP Server, you must create first a TsgcWebSocketClient and a TsgcWSPClient_AMQP. Then you must attach AMQP Component to WebSocket Client.

Basic Usage

Connect to AMQP server without authentication. Define the AMQPOptions property values, virtual host and then set in the TsgcWebSocketClient the Host and Port of the server.
If you are using a TCP Plain connection, set the TsgcWebSocketClient property Specifications.RFC6455 to false.

```
oAMQP = new TsgcWSPClient_AMQP();
oAMQP->AMQPOptions->Locale = 'en_US';
oAMQP->AMQPOptions->MaxChannels = 100;
oAMQP->AMQPOptions->MaxFrameSize = 16384;
oAMQP->AMQPOptions->VirtualHost = '/';
oAMQP->HeartBeat->Enabled = true;
oAMQP->HeartBeat->Interval = 60;

oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oAMQP->Client = oClient;
oClient->Specifications->RFC6455 = false;
oClient->Host = 'www.esegece.com';
oClient->Port = 5672;
oClient->Active = true;
```

Authentication

If the server requires authentication, use the event **OnAMQPAuthentication** to select the Authentication mechanism (if required) and set the User / Password.

```
oAMQP = new TsgcWSPClient_AMQP();
oAMQP->AMQPOptions->Locale = 'en_US';
oAMQP->AMQPOptions->MaxChannels = 100;
oAMQP->AMQPOptions->MaxFrameSize = 16384;
oAMQP->AMQPOptions->VirtualHost = '/';
oAMQP->HeartBeat->Enabled = true;
oAMQP->HeartBeat->Interval = 60;

oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oAMQP->Client = oClient;
oClient->Specifications->RFC6455 = false;
oClient->Host = 'www.esegece.com';
oClient->Port = 5672;
oClient->Active = true;

private void OnAMQPAuthentication(TObject *Sender, TsgcAMQPAuthentications *aMechanisms, ref TsgcAMQPAuthenticati
  ref string User, ref string Password)
{
  User = "user_value";
  Password := "password_value";
}
```

Connection | Client AMQP Disconnect

The client can disconnect a current active connection, using the following methods:

Sending a Close Reason

The AMQP client can inform the server that the connection will be closed and provide information about the reason why is closing the connection. Use the method Close to request a connection close to the server.

```
oAMQP.Close(541, "Internal Error");
```

Closing Socket Connection

Just set the property Active of TsgcWebSocketClient to False. You can read more about closing connections.

Commands | AMQP Channels

AMQP is a multi-channelled protocol. Channels provide a way to multiplex a heavyweight TCP/IP connection into several light weight connections. This makes the protocol more “firewall friendly” since port usage is predictable. It also means that traffic shaping and other network QoS features can be easily employed.

Every channel run in his own thread, so every time a new message is received, first the client identifies the channel and queues the message in a queue which is process by the thread channel.

The channel life-cycle is this:

1. The client opens a new channel (Open).
2. The server confirms that the new channel is ready (Open-Ok).
3. The client and server use the channel as desired.
4. One peer (client or server) closes the channel (Close).
5. The other peer hand-shakes the channel close (Close-Ok).

Open Channel

To create a new channel just call the method **OpenChannel** and pass the channel name as argument. The event **OnAMQPChannelOpen** is raised as a confirmation sent by the server that the channel has been opened.

```
AMQP->OpenChannel("channel_name");

private void OnAMQPChannelOpen(TObject *Sender, const string aChannel)
{
  DoLog("#AMQP_channel_open: " + aChannel);
}
```

A Synchronous call can be done too calling the method **OpenChannelEx**, this method returns true if the channel has been opened and false if no confirmation from server has arrived.

```
if AMQP->OpenChannelEx("channel_name")
{
  DoLog("#AMQP_channel_open channel_name");
}
else
{
  DoLog("#AMQP_channel_open_error");
}
```

Close Channel

To close an existing channel, call the method **CloseChannel** and pass the channel name as argument. The event **OnAMQPChannelClose** will be called when the client receives a confirmation that the channel has been closed.

A Synchronous call can be done calling the method **CloseChannelEx**, this method returns true if the channel has been closed and false if no confirmation from server has arrived.

Channel Flow

Flow control is an emergency procedure used to halt the flow of messages from a peer. It works in the same way between client and server and is implemented by the **EnableChannel / DisableChannel** commands. Flow control is the only mechanism that can stop an over-producing publisher.

To Disable the Flow of a channel, call the method **DisableChannel**, the event **OnAMQPChannelFlow** will be called when the client receives a confirmation that the channel flow has been disabled.
The same applies when enabling the flow of a channel, call the method **EnableChannel**, the event **OnAMQPChannelFlow** will be called when the client receives a confirmation that the channel flow has been enabled.

Synchronous requests are available through the functions **EnableChannelEx** and **DisableChannelEx**.

Commands | AMQP Exchanges

The exchange class lets an application manage exchanges on the server. This class lets the application script its own wiring (rather than relying on some configuration interface). Note: Most applications do not need this level of sophistication, and legacy middleware is unlikely to be able to support this semantic.

The exchange life-cycle is:

1. The client asks the server to make sure the exchange exists (Declare). The client can refine this into, "create the exchange if it does not exist", or "warn me but do not create it, if it does not exist".
2. The client publishes messages to the exchange.
3. The client may choose to delete the exchange (Delete).

Declare Exchange

This method creates a new exchanges or verifies that an Exchange already exists. The method has the following arguments:

- **ChannelName:** it's the name of the channel (must be open before call this method).
- **ExchangeName:** it's the name of the exchange, must be no longer of 255 characters and not begin with "amq." (except if passive parameter is true).
- **ExchangeType:** it's the exchange type, all AMQP servers support "direct" and "fanout" exchanges. Check the server documentation to know which exchanges types are supported.
- **Passive:** if passive is true, the server only verifies that the exchange is already declared. If passive is false, and the exchange not exists, the server will create a new one.
- **Durable:** if true, the exchange will be re-created when the server starts. If false, the exchange will be deleted when the server stops.
- **AutoDelete:** if true, the exchange will be deleted when all queues have been unbound.
- **Internal:** always false.
- **NoWait:** if true, the server doesn't sends an acknowledgment to the client.
- **Arguments:** string which contains custom arguments, the values must be passed as a json string, example: {"x-dead-letter-exchange":"my-dlx"}.

To Declare a new Exchange just call the method **DeclareExchange** and pass the channel name, exchange name and exchange type as arguments. The event **OnAMQPExchangeDeclare** is raised as a confirmation sent by the server that the exchange has been declared.

```
AMQP->DeclareExchange("channel_name", "exchange_name", "direct");

private void OnAMQPExchangeDeclare(TObject *Sender, const string aChannel, const string aExchange)
{
  DoLog("#AMQP_exchange_declare: [" + aChannel + "] " + aExchange);
}
```

A Synchronous call can be done too calling the method **DeclareExchangeEx**, this method returns true if the Exchange has been Declared and false if no confirmation from server has arrived.

```
if AMQP->DeclareExchangeEx("channel_name", "exchange_name", "direct")
{
  DoLog("#AMQP_exchange_declare: [" + aChannel + "] " + aExchange);
}
else
{
  DoLog("#AMQP_exchange_declare_error");
}
```

Delete Exchange

This method is used to delete an existing Exchange. The method has the following arguments:

- **ChannelName:** it's the name of the channel (must be open before call this method).
- **ExchangeName:** it's the name of the exchange, must be no longer of 255 characters and not begin with "amq." (except if passive parameter is true).
- **IfUnused:** the server only deletes the exchange if there aren't any queues bound to it.
- **NoWait:** if true, the server doesn't sends an acknowledgment to the client.

To Delete an existing Exchange call the method **DeleteExchange** and pass the channel name and exchange name as arguments. The event **OnAMQPExchangeDelete** is raised as a confirmation sent by the server that the exchange has been deleted.

A Synchronous call can be done too calling the method **DeleteExchangeEx**, this method returns true if the Exchange has been Deleted and false if no confirmation from server has arrived.

Commands | AMQP Queues

The queue class lets an application manage message queues on the server. This is a basic step in almost all applications that consume messages, at least to verify that an expected message queue is actually present.

The life-cycle for a durable message queue is fairly simple:

1. The client asserts that the message queue exists (Declare, with the "passive" argument).
2. The server confirms that the message queue exists (Declare-Ok).
3. The client reads messages off the message queue.

The life-cycle for a temporary message queue is more interesting:

1. The client creates the message queue (Declare, often with no message queue name so the server will assign a name). The server confirms (Declare-Ok).
2. The client starts a consumer on the message queue. The precise functionality of a consumer is defined by the Basic class.
3. The client cancels the consumer, either explicitly or by closing the channel and/or connection.
4. When the last consumer disappears from the message queue, and after a polite time-out, the server deletes the message queue.

AMQP implements the delivery mechanism for topic subscriptions as message queues. This enables interesting structures where a subscription can be load balanced among a pool of co-operating subscriber applications.

The life-cycle for a subscription involves an extra bind stage:

1. The client creates the message queue (Declare), and the server confirms (Declare-Ok).
2. The client binds the message queue to a topic exchange (Bind) and the server confirms (Bind-Ok).
3. The client uses the message queue as in the previous examples.

Declare Queue

This method creates a new queue or verifies that a Queue already exists. The method has the following arguments:

- **ChannelName:** it's the name of the channel (must be open before call this method).
- **QueueName:** it's the name of the queue, must be no longer of 255 characters and not begin with "amq." (except if passive parameter is true).
- **Passive:** if passive is true, the server only verifies that the queue is already declared. If passive is false, and the queue not exists, the server will create a new one.
- **Durable:** if true, the queue will be re-created when the server starts. If false, the queue will be deleted when the server stops.
- **Exclusive:** if true means the queue is only accessed by the current connection.
- **AutoDelete:** if true, the queue will be deleted when all consumers no longer use the queue.
- **NoWait:** if true, the server doesn't sends an acknowledgment to the client.
- **Arguments:** string which contains custom arguments, the values must be passed as a json string, example: {"x-dead-letter-exchange":"my-dlx"}.

To Declare a new Queue just call the method **DeclareQueue** and pass the channel name and queue name as arguments. The event **OnAMQPQueueDeclare** is raised as a confirmation sent by the server that the exchange has been declared.

```
AMQP->DeclareQueue("channel_name", "queue_name");

private void OnAMQPExchangeDeclare(TObject *Sender, const string aChannel, const string aQueue,
  int aMessageCount, int aConsumerCount)
{
  DoLog("#AMQP_queue_declare: [" + aChannel + "] " + aQueue));
}
```

A Synchronous call can be done too calling the method **DeclareQueueEx**, this method returns true if the Queue has been Declared and false if no confirmation from server has arrived.

```
if AMQP->DeclareQueueEx("channel_name", "queue_name")
{
  DoLog("#AMQP_queue_declare: [" + aChannel + "] " + aQueue);
}
else
{
  DoLog("#AMQP_queue_declare_error");
}
```

Delete Queue

This method is used to delete an existing Queue. The method has the following arguments:

- **ChannelName:** it's the name of the channel (must be open before call this method).
- **QueueName:** it's the name of the queue, must be no longer of 255 characters and not begin with "amq." (except if passive parameter is true).
- **IfUnused:** the server only deletes the queue if there aren't any consumers attachedt to it.
- **IfEmpty:** the server only deletes the queue if there are no messages.
- **NoWait:** if true, the server doesn't sends an acknowledgment to the client.

To Delete an existing Queue call the method **DeleteQueue** and pass the channel name and queue name as arguments. The event **OnAMQPQueueDelete** is raised as a confirmation sent by the server that the queue has been deleted.

A Synchronous call can be done too calling the method **DeleteQueueEx**, this method returns true if the Queue has been Deleted and false if no confirmation from server has arrived.

Bind Queue

This method is used to bind a Queue to a Exchange. The Exchanges use the bindings to know which queues will be used to route the messages.

All AMQP Servers bind automatically all the queues to the default exchange (it's a "direct" exchange without name) using the Queue Name as the binding routing key. This allows to send a message to a specific queue without declare a binding. Just call the method **PublishMessage**, pass an empty value as Exchange Name and set the **RoutingKey** with the value of the **Queue Name**.

The method has the following arguments:

- **ChannelName:** it's the name of the channel (must be open before call this method).
- **QueueName:** it's the name of the queue, must be no longer of 255 characters and not begin with "amq." (except if passive parameter is true).
- **ExchangeName:** it's the name of the exchange, must be no longer of 255 characters and not begin with "amq." (except if passive parameter is true).
- **RoutingKey:** it's the binding's routing key.
- **NoWait:** if true, the server doesn't sends an acknowledgment to the client.
- **Arguments:** string which contains custom arguments, the values must be passed as a json string, example: {"x-dead-letter-exchange":"my-dlx"}.

To Bind a Queue to a Exchange call the method **BindQueue** and pass the channel name, queue name, exchange and routing key as arguments. The event **OnAMQPQueueBind** is raised as a confirmation sent by the server that the queue has been bind.

```
AMQP->BindQueueEx("channel_name", "queue_name", "exchange_name", "routing_key");

private void OnAMQPQueueBind(TObject *Sender, const string aChannel, const string aQueue,
  const string aExchange)
{
```

```
  DoLog("#AMQP_queue_bind: [" + aChannel + "] " + aQueue + " -->-- " + aExchange);
}
```

A Synchronous call can be done too calling the method **BindQueueEx**, this method returns true if the Queue has been Bind and false if no confirmation from server has arrived.

```
if AMQP->BindQueueEx("channel_name", "queue_name", "exchange_name", "routing_key")
{
  DoLog("#AMQP_queue_bind: [" + aChannel + "] " + aQueue + " --><-- " + aExchange);
}
else
{
  DoLog("#AMQP_queue_bind_error");
}
```

UnBind Queue

This method deletes an existing queue binding.

The method has the following arguments:

- **ChannelName:** it's the name of the channel (must be open before call this method).
- **QueueName:** it's the name of the queue, must be no longer of 255 characters and not begin with "amq." (except if passive parameter is true).
- **ExchangeName:** it's the name of the exchange, must be no longer of 255 characters and not begin with "amq." (except if passive parameter is true).
- **RoutingKey:** it's the binding's routing key.

To UnBind a Queue just call the method **UnBindQueue** and pass the channel name, queue name, exchange and routing key as arguments. The event **OnAMQPQueueUnBind** is raised as a confirmation sent by the server that the queue has been unbind.

A Synchronous call can be done too calling the method **UnBindQueueEx**, this method returns true if the Queue has been UnBind and false if no confirmation from server has arrived.

Purge Queue

This method purges all messages of a queue. All the messages that have been sent but are awaiting acknowledgment are not affected.

The method has the following arguments:

- **ChannelName:** it's the name of the channel (must be open before call this method).
- **QueueName:** it's the name of the queue, must be no longer of 255 characters and not begin with "amq." (except if passive parameter is true).
- **NoWait:** if true, the server doesn't sends an acknowledgment to the client.

To Purge a Queue just call the method **PurgeQueue** and pass the channel name and queue name as arguments. The event **OnAMQPQueuePurge** is raised as a confirmation sent by the server that the queue has been Purged.

A Synchronous call can be done too calling the method **PurgeQueueEx**, this method returns true if the Queue has been Purged and false if no confirmation from server has arrived.

Commands | AMQP Publish Messages

Publish Messages

The method PublishMessages is used to send a message to the AMQP server.

AMQP Servers automatically bind the queues to "direct" exchange using the queue name as routing key. This allows to send a message to a specific queue without the need to declare a binding (just calling PublishMessage method and pasing the Exchange argument as empty value and the name of the queue in the RoutingKey argument).

The method has the following arguments:

- **ChannelName:** it's the name of the channel (must be open before call this method).
- **ExchangeName:** it's the name of the exchange, must be no longer of 255 characters and not begin with "amq." (except if passive parameter is true).
- **RoutingKey:** it's the binding's routing key name.
- **Mandatory:** if true and the message cannot be routed to any queue, the message is returned by the server, the event OnAMQPBasicReturn is fired.
- **Immediate:** if true and the message cannot be routed to any queue, the message is returned by the server, the event OnAMQPBasicReturn is fired.

```
AMQP->PublishMessage("channel_name", "exchange_name", "routing_key", "Hello from sgcWebSockets!!!");

private void OnAMQPBasicReturn(TObject *Sender, const string aChannel,
  const TsgcAMQPFramePayload_Method_BasicReturn *aReturn,
  const TsgcAMQPMessageContent *aContent)
{
  DoLog("#AMQP_basic_return: " + aChannel + " " + IntToStr(aReturn->ReplyCode) + " " + aReturn->ReplyText + " " +
}
```

AMQP Consume Messages

Consumers consume from queues. In order to consume messages there has to be a queue. When a new consumer is added, assuming there are already messages ready in the queue, deliveries will start immediately. The target queue can be empty at the time of consumer registration. In that case first deliveries will happen when new messages are enqueued.

Consuming messages is an **asynchronous** task, which means that every time a new message can be delivered to the consumer queue, it's pushed by the server to the client automatically. You can read an alternative method to Receive Message Synchronously.

Consume

The method **Consume** creates a new consumer in the queue, and every time there is a new message this will be delivered automatically to the consumer client.

The method has the following arguments:

- **ChannelName:** it's the name of the channel (must be open before call this method).
- **QueueName:** it's the name of the queue, must be no longer of 255 characters and not begin with "amq." (except if passive parameter is true).
- **ConsumerTag:** it's the name of the consumer and must be unique. If it's not set, then the server creates a new one.
- **NoLocal:** if true means the consumer never consumes messages published on the same channel.
- **NoAck:** if true means the server doesn't expect an acknowledgment for every message delivered.
- **Exclusive:** if true prevents that other consumers consume messages from this queue.
- **NoWait:** if true, the server won't send an acknowledgment to the client.
- **Arguments:** string which contains custom arguments, the values must be passed as a json string, example: {"x-dead-letter-exchange":"my-dlx"}.

The messages are delivered **OnAMQPBasicDeliver** event.

```
AMQP->Consume("channel_name", "queue_name", "consumer_tag");

void OnAMQPBasicDeliver(TObject *Sender, const string aChannel,
  const TsgcAMQPFramePayload_Method_BasicDeliver *aDeliver,
  const TsgcAMQPMessageContent *aContent)
{
  DoLog("#AMQP_basic_deliver: " + aChannel + " " + aDeliver->ConsumerTag + " " +
    " " + aContent->Body->AsString);
}
```

A Synchronous call can be done just calling the method **ConsumeEx**, this method returns true if the Consumer has been created and false if no confirmation from server has arrived.

Cancel Consume

This method is used to Cancel an existing consumer queue.

The method has the following arguments:

- **ChannelName:** it's the name of the channel (must be open before call this method).
- **ConsumerTag:** it's the name of the consumer.
- **NoWait:** if true, the server won't send an acknowledgment to the client.

```
AMQP->CancelConsume("channel_name", "consumer_tag");
```

```
private void OnAMQPBasicCancelConsume(TObject *Sender, const string aChannel, const string aConsumerTag)
{
  DoLog("#AMQP_basic_cancel_consume: " + aChannel + " " + aConsumerTag);
}
```

A Synchronous call can be done just calling the method **CancelConsumeEx**, this method returns true if the Consumer has been cancelled and false if no confirmation from server has arrived.

Commands | AMQP Get Messages

Getting messages is a **Synchronous** task, which means that is the client who ask to server is there are messages in the queue. You can read an alternative method to Receive Message Aynchronously.

Get Message

The method **GetMessage** sends a request to the AMQP server asking if there are messages available in a queue. If there are messages these will be dispatched **OnAMQPBasicGetOk** event and if the queue is empty, the event **OnAMQPBasicGetEmpty** will be called.

The method has the following arguments:

- **ChannelName:** it's the name of the channel (must be open before call this method).
- **QueueName:** it's the name of the queue, must be no longer of 255 characters and not begin with "amq." (except if passive parameter is true).
- **NoWait:** if true, the server won't send an acknowledgment to the client.

```
AMQP->GetMessage("channel_name", "queue_name");

private void OnAMQPBasicGetOk(TObject *Sender, const string aChannel,
  const TsgcAMQPFramePayload_Method_BasicGetOk *aGetOk,
  const TsgcAMQPMessageContent *aContent)
{
  DoLog("#AMQP_basic_GetOk: " + aChannel + " " + IntToStr(aGetOk->MessageCount) + " " + aContent->Body->AsString)
}

private void OnAMQPBasicGetEmpty(TObject *Sender, const string aChannel)
{
  DoLog("#AMQP_basic_GetEmpty: " + aChannel);
}
```

A Synchronous call can be done just calling the method **GetMessageEx**, this method returns true if the queue has messages available, otherwise the result will be false.

Commands | AMQP QoS

AMQP allows to set a QoS level to limit the number of messages the server sends to the client before wait to get the acknowledgment of the messages.

Set QoS

The method **SetQoS** is used to limit the number messages the server sends to the AMQP client.
The method has the following arguments:

- **ChannelName:** it's the name of the channel (must be open before call this method).
- **PrefetchSize:** it's the windows size in bytes, the server doesn't send messages to the client if the total size of all currently unacknowledged messages already sent plus the next message to be sent it's greater than **PrefetchSize** argument. If the value is zero, means no limit.
- **PrefetchCount:** is the maximum number of unacknowledged messages already sent and not acknowledged, if the number is greater, the server stops sending messages to the client.
- **Global:** if true the QoS applies to all existing and new consumers of the connection. If false, the QoS applies to all existing and new consumers of the channel.

The response from the server is received **OnAMQPBasicQoS** event.

```
AMQP->SetQoS("channel_name", 1024000, 100, false);

private void OnAMQPBasicQoS(TObject *Sender, const string aChannel,
  const TsgcAMQPFramePayload_Method_BasicQoS *aQoS)
{
  DoLog("#AMQP_basic_qos: " + aChannel + " " + IntToStr(aQoS->PrefetchSize) + " "
    + IntToStr(aQoS->PrefetchCount) + " " + BoolToStr(aQoS->Global));
}
```

A Synchronous call can be done just calling the method **SetQoSEx**, this method returns true if the request has been processed, otherwise the result will be false.

Commands | AMQP Transactions

AMQP supports two kinds of transactions:

1. Automatic transactions, in which every published message and acknowledgement is processed as a stand-alone transaction.
2. Server local transactions, in which the server will buffer published messages and acknowledgements and commit them on demand from the client.

The Transaction class (“tx”) gives applications access to the second type, namely server transactions. The semantics of this class are:

1. The application asks for server transactions in each channel where it wants these transactions (Select).
2. The application does work (Publish, Ack).
3. The application commits or rolls-back the work (Commit, Roll-back).
4. The application does work, ad infinitum.

Transactions cover published contents and acknowledgements, not deliveries. Thus, a rollback does not requeue or redeliver any messages, and a client is entitled to acknowledge these messages in a following transaction.

The Transaction methods allows publish and ack operations to be batched into atomic units of work. The intention is that all publish and ack requests issued within a transaction will complete successfully or none of them will.

Start Transaction

The method **StartTransaction** starts a new transaction in the server, the client uses this method at least once on a channel before using the Commit or Rollback methods. The event **OnAMQPTransactionOk** is raised when the server acknowledges the use of transactions.

```
AMQP->StartTransaction("channel_name");
```

A Synchronous call can be done just calling the method **StartTransactionEx**, this method returns true if the request has been processed, otherwise the result will be false.

Commit Transaction

This method commits all message publications and acknowledgments performed in the current transaction. A new transaction starts immediately after a commit. The event **OnAMQPTransactionOk** is raised when the server acknowledges the use of transactions.

```
AMQP->CommitTransaction("channel_name");
```

A Synchronous call can be done just calling the method **CommitTansactionEx**, this method returns true if the request has been processed, otherwise the result will be false.

Rollback Transaction

This method abandons all message publications and acknowledgments performed in the current transaction. A new transaction starts immediately after a rollback. Note that unacked messages will not be automatically redelivered by rollback; if that is required an explicit recover call should be issued. The event **OnAMQPTransactionOk** is raised when the server acknowledges the use of transactions.

```
AMQP->RollbackTransaction("channel_name");
```

A Synchronous call can be done just calling the method **RollbackTransactionEx**, this method returns true if the request has been processed, otherwise the result will be false.

Protocol STOMP

STOMP is the Simple (or Streaming) Text Orientated Messaging Protocol. STOMP provides an interoperable wire format so that STOMP clients can communicate with any STOMP message broker to provide easy and widespread messaging interoperability among many languages, platforms and brokers.

Our STOMP client components support following STOMP versions: 1.0, 1.1 and 1.2.

Components

TsgcWSPClient_STOMP: generic STOMP Protocol client, allows to connect to any STOMP Server.

TsgcWSPClient_STOMP_RabbitMQ: STOMP client for RabbitMQ Broker.

TsgcWSPClient_STOMP_ActiveMQ: STOMP client for ActiveMQ Broker.

TsgcWSPClient_STOMP

This is Client Protocol STOMP Component, you need to drop this component in the form and select a TsgcWebSocketClient Component using Client Property.

Methods

Send: The SEND frame sends a message to a destination in the messaging system.

Subscribe: The SUBSCRIBE frame is used to register to listen to a given destination.

UnSubscribe: The UNSUBSCRIBE frame is used to remove an existing subscription.

ACK: ACK is used to acknowledge the consumption of a message from a subscription.

NACK: NACK is the opposite of ACK. It is used to tell the server that the client did not consume the message.

BeginTransaction: is used to start a transaction. Transactions in this case apply to sending and acknowledging - any messages sent or acknowledged during a transaction will be processed atomically based on the transaction.

CommitTransaction: is used to commit a transaction in progress.

AbortTransaction: is used to roll back a transaction in progress.

Disconnect: use to graceful shutdown connection, where the client is assured that all previous frames have been received by the server.

Events

OnSTOMPConnected: this event is fired after a new connection is established.

version : The version of the STOMP protocol the session will be using. See Protocol Negotiation for more details.
STOMP 1.2 servers MAY set the following headers:
heart-beat : The Heart-beating settings.
session : A session identifier that uniquely identifies the session.
server : A field that contains information about the STOMP server. The field MUST contain a server-name field and MAY be followed by optional comment fields delimited by a space character.

OnSTOMPMessage: this event is fired when the client receives a message.

The MESSAGE frame MUST include a destination header indicating the destination the message was sent to. If the message has been sent using STOMP, this destination header SHOULD be identical to the one used in the corresponding SEND frame.
The MESSAGE frame MUST also contain a message-id header with a unique identifier for that message and a subscription header matching the identifier of the subscription that is receiving the message.
If the message is received from a subscription that requires explicit acknowledgment (either client or client-individual mode) then the MESSAGE frame MUST also contain an ack header with an arbitrary value. This header will be used to relate the message to a subsequent ACK or NACK frame.
MESSAGE frames SHOULD include a content-length header and a content-type header if a body is present.
MESSAGE frames will also include all user-defined headers that were present when the message was sent to the destination in addition to the server-specific headers that MAY get added to the frame.

OnSTOMPReceipt: this event is fired once a server has successfully processed a client frame that requests a receipt.

A RECEIPT frame is an acknowledgment that the corresponding client frame has been processed by the server. Since STOMP is stream based, the receipt is also a cumulative acknowledgment that all the previous frames have been received by the server. However, these previous frames may not yet be fully processed. If the client disconnects, previously received frames SHOULD continue to get processed by the server.

OnSTOMPError: this event is fired if something goes wrong.
The ERROR frame SHOULD contain a message header with a short description of the error, and the body MAY contain more detailed information (or MAY be empty).
If the error is related to a specific frame sent from the client, the server SHOULD add additional headers to help identify the original frame that caused the error. For example, if the frame included a receipt header, the ERROR frame SHOULD set the receipt-id header to match the value of the receipt header of the frame which the error is related to.
ERROR frames SHOULD include a content-length header and a content-type header if a body is present.

Properties

Authentication: disabled by default, if True a UserName and Password are sent to the server to try user authentication.

HeartBeat: Heart-beating can optionally be used to test the healthiness of the underlying TCP connection and to make sure that the remote end is alive and kicking. In order to enable heart-beating, each party has to declare what it can do and what it would like the other party to do. 0 means it cannot send/receive heart-beats, otherwise it is the desired number of milliseconds between heart-beats.

Options: The name of a virtual host that the client wishes to connect to. It is recommended clients set this to the host name that the socket was established against, or to any name of their choosing. If this header does not match a known virtual host, servers supporting virtual hosting MAY select a default virtual host or reject the connection.

Versions: Set which STOMP versions are supported.

ConnectHeaders: Allows to send custom headers when CONNECT method is sent.

TsgcWSPClient_STOMP_RabbitMQ

This is Client Protocol STOMP Component for RabbitMQ Broker, you need to drop this component in the form and select a TsgcWebSocketClient Component using Client Property.

Destinations

The STOMP specification does not prescribe what kinds of destinations a broker must support, instead the value of the destination header in SEND and MESSAGE frames is broker-specific. The RabbitMQ STOMP adapter supports a number of different destination types:

- **Topic:** SEND and SUBSCRIBE to transient and durable topics.
- **Queue:** SEND and SUBSCRIBE to queues managed by the STOMP gateway.
- **QueueOutside:** SEND and SUBSCRIBE to queues created outside the STOMP gateway.
- **TemporaryQueue:** create temporary queues (in reply-to headers only).
- **Exchange:** SEND to arbitrary routing keys and SUBSCRIBE to arbitrary binding patterns.

Methods

Publish: The SEND frame sends a message to a destination in the messaging system.
PublishTopic
PublishQueue
PublishQueueOutside
PublishTemporaryQueue
PublishExchange

Subscribe: The SUBSCRIBE frame is used to register to listen to a given destination. Supports following subscriptions
SubscribeTopic
SubscribeQueue
SubscribeQueueOutside
SubscribeTemporaryQueue
SubscribeExchange

UnSubscribe: The UNSUBSCRIBE frame is used to remove an existing subscription. Supports following UnSubscriptions
UnSubscribeTopic
UnSubscribeQueue
UnSubscribeQueueOutside
UnSubscribeTemporaryQueue
UnSubscribeExchange

ACK: ACK is used to acknowledge the consumption of a message from a subscription.

NACK: NACK is the opposite of ACK. It is used to tell the server that the client did not consume the message.

BeginTransaction: is used to start a transaction. Transactions in this case apply to sending and acknowledging - any messages sent or acknowledged during a transaction will be processed atomically based on the transaction.

CommitTransaction: is used to commit a transaction in progress.

AbortTransaction: is used to roll back a transaction in progress.

Disconnect: use to graceful shutdown connection, where the client is assured that all previous frames have been received by the server.

Events

OnRabbitMQConnected: this event is fired after a new connection is established.

version : The version of the STOMP protocol the session will be using. See Protocol Negotiation for more details.

STOMP 1.2 servers MAY set the following headers:

heart-beat : The Heart-beating settings.

session : A session identifier that uniquely identifies the session.

server : A field that contains information about the STOMP server. The field MUST contain a server-name field and MAY be followed by optional comment fields delimited by a space character.

OnRabbitMQMessage: this event is fired when the client receives a message.

The MESSAGE frame MUST include a destination header indicating the destination the message was sent to. If the message has been sent using STOMP, this destination header SHOULD be identical to the one used in the corresponding SEND frame.

The MESSAGE frame MUST also contain a message-id header with a unique identifier for that message and a subscription header matching the identifier of the subscription that is receiving the message.

If the message is received from a subscription that requires explicit acknowledgment (either client or client-individual mode) then the MESSAGE frame MUST also contain an ack header with an arbitrary value. This header will be used to relate the message to a subsequent ACK or NACK frame.

MESSAGE frames SHOULD include a content-length header and a content-type header if a body is present.

MESSAGE frames will also include all user-defined headers that were present when the message was sent to the destination in addition to the server-specific headers that MAY get added to the frame.

OnRabbitMQReceipt: this event is fired once a server has successfully processed a client frame that requests a receipt.

A RECEIPT frame is an acknowledgment that the corresponding client frame has been processed by the server. Since STOMP is stream based, the receipt is also a cumulative acknowledgment that all the previous frames have been received by the server. However, these previous frames may not yet be fully processed. If the client disconnects, previously received frames SHOULD continue to get processed by the server.

OnRabbitMQError: this event is fired if something goes wrong.

The ERROR frame SHOULD contain a message header with a short description of the error, and the body MAY contain more detailed information (or MAY be empty).

If the error is related to a specific frame sent from the client, the server SHOULD add additional headers to help identify the original frame that caused the error. For example, if the frame included a receipt header, the ERROR frame SHOULD set the receipt-id header to match the value of the receipt header of the frame which the error is related to.

ERROR frames SHOULD include a content-length header and a content-type header if a body is present.

Properties

Authentication: disabled by default, if True a UserName and Password are sent to the server to try user authentication.

HeartBeat: Heart-beating can optionally be used to test the healthiness of the underlying TCP connection and to make sure that the remote end is alive and kicking. In order to enable heart-beating, each party has to declare what it can do and what it would like the other party to do. 0 means it cannot send/receive heart-beats, otherwise it is the desired number of milliseconds between heart-beats.

Options: The name of a virtual host that the client wishes to connect to. It is recommended clients set this to the host name that the socket was established against, or to any name of their choosing. If this header does not match a known virtual host, servers supporting virtual hosting MAY select a default virtual host or reject the connection.

Versions: Set which STOMP versions are supported.

TsgcWSPClient_STOMP_ActiveMQ

This is Client Protocol STOMP Component for ActiveMQ Broker, you need to drop this component in the form and select a TsgcWebSocketClient Component using Client Property.

Destinations

The STOMP specification does not prescribe what kinds of destinations a broker must support, instead the value of the destination header in SEND and MESSAGE frames is broker-specific. The Active STOMP adapter supports a number of different destination types:

- **Topic:** SEND and SUBSCRIBE to transient and durable topics.
- **Queue:** SEND and SUBSCRIBE to queues managed by the STOMP gateway.

Publish Options

Note that STOMP is designed to be as simple as possible - so any scripting language/platform can message any other with minimal effort. STOMP allows pluggable headers on each request such as sending & receiving messages. ActiveMQ has several extensions to the Stomp protocol, so that JMS semantics can be supported by Stomp clients. An OpenWire JMS producer can send messages to a Stomp consumer, and a Stomp producer can send messages to an OpenWire JMS consumer. And Stomp to Stomp configurations, can use the richer JMS message control.

STOMP supports the following standard JMS properties on SENT messages:

- **CorrelationId:** Good consumers will add this header to any responses they send.
- **Expires:** Expiration time of the message.
- **JMSXGroupID:** Specifies the Message Groups.
- **JMSXGroupSeq:** Optional header that specifies the sequence number in the Message Groups.
- **Persistent:** Whether or not the message is persistent.
- **Priority:** Priority on the message.
- **ReplyTo:** Destination you should send replies to.
- **MsgType:** Type of the message.

Methods

Publish: The SEND frame sends a message to a destination in the messaging system.
PublishTopic
PublishQueue

Subscribe: The SUBSCRIBE frame is used to register to listen to a given destination. Supports following subscriptions
SubscribeTopic
SubscribeQueue

UnSubscribe: The UNSUBSCRIBE frame is used to remove an existing subscription. Supports following UnSubscriptions
UnSubscribeTopic
UnSubscribeQueue

ACK: ACK is used to acknowledge the consumption of a message from a subscription.

NACK: NACK is the opposite of ACK. It is used to tell the server that the client did not consume the message.

BeginTransaction: is used to start a transaction. Transactions in this case apply to sending and acknowledging - any messages sent or acknowledged during a transaction will be processed atomically based on the transaction.

CommitTransaction: is used to commit a transaction in progress.

AbortTransaction: is used to roll back a transaction in progress.

Disconnect: use to graceful shutdown connection, where the client is assured that all previous frames have been received by the server.

Events

OnActiveMQConnected: this event is fired after a new connection is established.

version : The version of the STOMP protocol the session will be using. See Protocol Negotiation for more details.

STOMP 1.2 servers MAY set the following headers:

heart-beat : The Heart-beating settings.

session : A session identifier that uniquely identifies the session.

server : A field that contains information about the STOMP server. The field MUST contain a server-name field and MAY be followed by optional comment fields delimited by a space character.

OnActiveMQMessage: this event is fired when the client receives a message.

The MESSAGE frame MUST include a destination header indicating the destination the message was sent to. If the message has been sent using STOMP, this destination header SHOULD be identical to the one used in the corresponding SEND frame.

The MESSAGE frame MUST also contain a message-id header with a unique identifier for that message and a subscription header matching the identifier of the subscription that is receiving the message.

If the message is received from a subscription that requires explicit acknowledgment (either client or client-individual mode) then the MESSAGE frame MUST also contain an ack header with an arbitrary value. This header will be used to relate the message to a subsequent ACK or NACK frame.

MESSAGE frames SHOULD include a content-length header and a content-type header if a body is present.

MESSAGE frames will also include all user-defined headers that were present when the message was sent to the destination in addition to the server-specific headers that MAY get added to the frame.

OnActiveMQReceipt: this event is fired once a server has successfully processed a client frame that requests a receipt.

A RECEIPT frame is an acknowledgment that the corresponding client frame has been processed by the server. Since STOMP is stream based, the receipt is also a cumulative acknowledgment that all the previous frames have been received by the server. However, these previous frames may not yet be fully processed. If the client disconnects, previously received frames SHOULD continue to get processed by the server.

OnActiveMQError: this event is fired if something goes wrong.

The ERROR frame SHOULD contain a message header with a short description of the error, and the body MAY contain more detailed information (or MAY be empty).

If the error is related to a specific frame sent from the client, the server SHOULD add additional headers to help identify the original frame that caused the error. For example, if the frame included a receipt header, the ERROR frame SHOULD set the receipt-id header to match the value of the receipt header of the frame which the error is related to.

ERROR frames SHOULD include a content-length header and a content-type header if a body is present.

Properties

Authentication: disabled by default, if True a UserName and Password are sent to the server to try user authentication.

HeartBeat: Heart-beating can optionally be used to test the healthiness of the underlying TCP connection and to make sure that the remote end is alive and kicking. In order to enable heart-beating, each party has to declare what it can do and what it would like the other party to do. 0 means it cannot send/receive heart-beats, otherwise it is the desired number of milliseconds between heart-beats.

Options: The name of a virtual host that the client wishes to connect to. It is recommended clients set this to the host name that the socket was established against, or to any name of their choosing. If this header does not match a known virtual host, servers supporting virtual hosting MAY select a default virtual host or reject the connection.

Versions: Set which STOMP versions are supported.

Protocol AppRTC

WebRTC (Web Real-Time Communication) is an API definition being drafted by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) to enable browser to browser applications for voice calling, video chat and P2P file sharing without plugins. The RTC in WebRTC stands for Real-Time Communications, a technology that enables audio/video streaming and data sharing between browser clients (peers). As a set of standards, WebRTC provides any browser with the ability to share application data and perform teleconferencing peer to peer, without the need to install plug-ins or third-party software.

WebRTC components are accessed with JavaScript APIs. Currently, in development are the Network Stream API, which represents an audio or video data stream, and the PeerConnection API, which allows two or more users to communicate browser-to-browser. Also under development is a DataChannel API that enables communication of other types of data for real-time gaming, text chat, file transfer, and so forth.

appr.tc is a WebRTC demo application developed by Google and Mozilla, it enables both browsers to “talk” to each other using the WebRTC API.

Components

TsgcWSPServer_AppRTC: Server Protocol AppRTC VCL Component.

TsgcWSPServer_AppRTC

This is Server Protocol AppRTC Component, you need to drop this component in the form and select a TsgcWebSocketServer Component using Server Property.

Parameters

- **IceServers:** here you can configure turn/stun servers for WebRTC connections.
- **RoomLink:** URL base to access room. Example: https://mydemo.com/r/
- **WebSocketURL:** URL to WebSocket server. Example: wss://mydemo.com

WebRTC Protocol requires STUN/TURN server, demos use public STUN/TURN servers for testing purposes. In order to put in a production system, a dedicated STUN/TURN server is required.
Registered users can download compiled binaries of **Coturn server for Windows**. Read more about COTURN STUN/TURN.

IceServers Configuration

If you are running your STUN/TURN server in the following IP Address: 51.122.4.88 and is listening port 3478. User to connect is "apprtc" and credential is "secret". Configure the IceServers as follows:

```
{
        "lifetimeDuration": "86400s",
        "iceServers": [{
                "urls": "stun:51.122.4.88:3478",
                "username": "apprtc",
                "credential": "secret"
        }, {
                "urls": "turn:51.122.4.88:3478",
                "username": "apprtc",
                "credential": "secret"
        }],
        "blockStatus": "NOT_BLOCKED",
        "iceTransportPolicy": "all"
}
```

Protocol WebRTC

WebRTC (Web Real-Time Communication) is an API definition being drafted by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) to enable the browser to browser applications for voice calling, video chat and P2P file sharing without plug-ins. The RTC in WebRTC stands for Real-Time Communications, a technology that enables audio/video streaming and data sharing between browser clients (peers). As a set of standards, WebRTC provides any browser with the ability to share application data and perform teleconferencing peer to peer, without the need to install plug-ins or third-party software.

WebRTC components are accessed with JavaScript APIs. Currently, in development are the Network Stream API, which represents an audio or video data stream, and the PeerConnection API, which allows two or more users to communicate browser-to-browser. Also under development is a DataChannel API that enables communication of other types of data for real-time gaming, text chat, file transfer, and so forth.

Components

TsgcWSPServer_WebRTC: Server Protocol WebRTC VCL Component.

Parameters

- **IceServers:** here you can configure turn/stun servers for WebRTC connections. By default uses the following public STUN servers

```
{"iceServers": [{"url": "stun:stun.l.google.com:19302"}]}
```

Browser Test

If you want to test this protocol with your favourite Web Browser, please type this url (you need to define your custom host and port)

```
http://host:port/webrtc.esegece.com.html
```

TsgcWSPServer_WebRTC

This is Server Protocol WebRTC Component, you need to drop this component in the form and select a TsgcWebSocketServer Component using Server Property.

WebRTC Protocol requires STUN/TURN server, demos use public STUN/TURN servers for testing purposes. In order to put in a production system, a dedicated STUN/TURN server is required.

Registered users can download compiled binaries of **Coturn server for Windows**. Read more about COTURN STUN/TURN.

Properties

- **ICEServers:** define here the ICE Servers you want to use in the WebRTC sessions. Example:

{"iceServers": [{"url": "stun:stun.l.google.com:19302"}]}

- **CloseSessionOnHangup:** by default true, if enabled when a remote peer closes the connection, the other peer is disconnected too. If you want maintain the other peer connection when the peer disconnects, set this property to false.

Protocol WebRTC Javascript

Here you can find available methods, you need to replace {%host%} and {%port%} variables as needed, example: if you have configured your sgcWebSocket server to listen port 80 on www.example.com website you need to configure:

```
<script src="http://www.example.com:80/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://www.example.com:80/webrtc.esegece.com.js"></script>
```

Open Connection

When a WebSocket connection is opened, browser request access to local camera and microphone, you need to allow access.

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/webrtc.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_webrtc('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
</script>
```

Open WebRTC Channel

When a browser has access to local camera and microphone, 'sgcmediastart' event is fired and then you can try to connect to another client using webrtc_connect procedure

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/webrtc.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_webrtc('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.on('sgcmediastart', function(event)
  {
    socket.webrtc_connect('custom channel');
  }
</script>
```

Close WebRTC channel

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/webrtc.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  socket.webrtc_disconnect('custom channel');
</script>
```

Protocol WAMP

WAMP is an open WebSocket subprotocol that provides two asynchronous messaging patterns: RPC and PubSub.

Technically, WAMP is an officially registered WebSocket subprotocol (runs on top of WebSocket) that uses JSON as message serialization format.

What is RPC?

Remote Procedure Call (RPC) is a messaging pattern involving peers to two roles: client and server.
A server provides methods or procedure to call under well-known endpoints.
A client calls remote methods or procedures by providing the method or procedure endpoint and any arguments for the call.
The server will execute the method or procedure using the supplied arguments to the call and return the result of the call to the client.

What is PubSub?

Publish & Subscribe (PubSub) is a messaging pattern involving peers of three roles: publisher, subscriber and broker.
A publisher sends (publishes) an event by providing a topic (aka channel) as the abstract address, not a specific peer.
A subscriber receives events by first providing topics (aka channels) he is interested. Subsequently, the subscriber will receive any events publishes to that topic.
The broker sits between publishers and subscribers and mediates messages publishes to subscribers. A broker will maintain lists of subscribers per topic so it can dispatch new published events to the appropriate subscribers.
A broker may also dispatch events on its own, for example when the broker also acts as an RPC server and a method executed on the server should trigger a PubSub event.
In summary, PubSub decouples publishers and receivers via an intermediary, the broker.

Components

TsgcWSPServer_WAMP: Server Protocol WAMP VCL Component.

TsgcWSPClient_WAMP: Client Protocol WAMP VCL Component.

Javascript Component: Client Javascript Reference.

Most Common Uses

- **RPC**
  - Simple RPC
  - RPC Progress Results
- **PubSub**
  - Subscribers
  - Publishers

Browser Test

If you want to test this protocol with your favourite Web Browser, please type this URL(you need to define your custom host and port)

```
http://host:port/wamp.esegece.com.html
```

TsgcWSPServer_WAMP

This is Server Protocol WAMP Component, you need to drop this component in the form and select a TsgcWebSocketServer Component using Server Property.

Methods

CallResult: When the execution of the remote procedure finishes successfully, the server responds by sending a message with the result.

- **CallId:** this is the ID generated by client when request a call to a procedure
- **Result:** is the result, can be a number, a JSON object...

CallProgressResult: when rpc has multiple results, this method is called when still there are more results to send. **Example:** if method has 20 results, from method 1 to 19, CallProgressResult must be called. And the final method, number 20, must be called with CallResult to finish method.

- **CallId:** this is the ID generated by client when request a call to a procedure
- **Result:** is the result, can be a number, a JSON object...

CallError: When the remote procedure call could not be executed, an error or exception occurred during the execution or the execution of the remote procedure finishes unsuccessfully for any other reason, the server responds by sending a message with error details.

- **CallId:** this is the ID generated by the client when requesting a call to a procedure
- **ErrorURI:** identifies the error.
- **ErrorDesc:** error description.
- **ErrorDetails:** application error details, is optional.

Event: Subscribers receive PubSub events published by subscribers via the EVENT message.

- **TopicURI:** channel name where is subscribed.
- **Event:** message text.

Events

OnCall: event fired when the server receives RPC called by the client

- **CallId:** this is the ID generated by the client when requesting a call to a procedure
- **ProcUri:** procedure identifier...
- **Arguments:** procedure params, can be a integer, a JSON object, a list...

OnBeforeCancelCall: event fired when the server receives a request to cancel a Call from client.

- **CallId:** this is the ID generated by the client when requesting a call to a procedure
- **Cancel:** by default is True, which means that Call will be cancelled. If server doesn't want cancel this call, set this parameter to false.

OnPrefix: Procedures and Errors are identified using URIs or CURIEs, this event is fired when a client sends a new prefix

- **Prefix:** compact URI expression.
- **URI:** full URI.

TsgcWSPClient_WAMP

This is Client Protocol WAMP Component, you need to drop this component in the form and select a TsgcWebSocketClient Component using Client Property.

Methods

Prefix: Procedures and Errors are identified using URIs or CURIEs, the client uses this method to send a new prefix.

- **aPrefix:** compact URI expression.
- **aURI:** full URI.

Subscribe: A client requests access to a valid topicURI (or CURIE from Prefix) to receive events published to the given topicURI. The request is asynchronous, the server will not return an acknowledgement of the subscription.

- **aTopicURI:** channel name.

UnSubscribe: Calling unsubscribe on a topicURI informs the server to stop delivering messages to the client previously subscribed to that topicURI.

- **aTopicURI:** channel name.

Call: sent by the client when requests a Remote Procedure Call (RPC)

- **aCallId:** this is the UUID generated by client
- **aProcURI:** procedure identifier.
- **aArguments:** procedure params, can be a integer, a JSON object, a list...

CancelCall: method called when the client wants cancel an active Call.

- **aCallId:** this is the UUID generated by client

Publish: The client will send an event to all clients connected to the server who have subscribed to the topicURI.

- **TopicURI:** channel name.
- **Event:** message text.

Events

OnWelcome: is the first server-to-client message sent by a WAMP server

- **SessionId:** is a string that is randomly generated by the server and unique to the specific WAMP session. The sessionId can be used for at least two situations: 1) specifying lists of excluded or eligible clients when publishing event and 2) in the context of performing authentication or authorization.
- **ProtocolVersion:** is an integer that gives the WAMP protocol version the server speaks, currently it MUST be 1.
- **ServerIdent:** is a string the server may use to disclose it's version, software, platform or identity.

OnCallError: event fired when the remote procedure call could not be executed, an error or exception occurred during the execution or the execution of the remote procedure finishes unsuccessfully for any other reason, the server responds by sending a message with error details

- **CallId:** this is the ID generated by the client when requesting a call to a procedure
- **ErrorURI:** identifies the error.
- **ErrorDesc:** error description.

- **ErrorDetails:** application error details, is optional.

OnCallResult: event fired when the execution of the remote procedure finishes successfully, the server responds by sending a message with the result.

- **CallId:** this is the ID generated by client when request a call to a procedure
- **Result:** is the result, can be a number, a JSON object...

OnCallProgressResult: event fired when the execution of the remote procedure is in progress and there are still more pending results.

- **CallId:** this is the ID generated by client when request a call to a procedure
- **Result:** is the result, can be a number, a JSON object...

OnEvent: event fired when the client receives PubSub events published by subscribers via the EVENT message.

- **TopicURI:** channel name where is subscribed.
- **Event:** message text.

Protocol WAMP Javascript

Here you can find available methods, you need to replace {%host%} and {%port%} variables as needed, example: if you have configured your sgcWebSocket server to listen port 80 on www.example.com website you need to configure:

```
<script src="http://www.example.com:80/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://www.example.com:80/wamp.esegece.com.js"></script>
```

Open Connection

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/wamp.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_wamp('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
</script>
```

Send New Prefix

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/wamp.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_wamp('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.prefix('sgc', 'http://www.esegece.com');
</script>
```

Request RPC (Remote Procedure Call)

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/wamp.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_wamp('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.call('', 'sgc:CallTest', '20')
</script>
```

Subscribe to a TopicURI

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/wamp.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_wamp('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.subscribe('sgc:test')
</script>
```

UnSubscribe to a TopicURI

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/wamp.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_wamp('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.unsubscribe('sgc:test)
</script>
```

Publish message

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/wamp.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_wamp('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.publish('sgc:channel', 'Test Message', [], []);
</script>
```

Show Alert with Message Received

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/wamp.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.on('sgcmessage', function(event)
  {
    alert(event.message);
  }
</script>
```

Show Alert OnCallResult or OnCallError

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/wamp.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_wamp('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.on('wampcallresult', function(event)
  {
    alert('call result: ' + event.CallId + ' - ' + event.CallResult);
  }
  socket.on('wampcallprogressresult', function(event)
  {
    alert('call progress result: ' + event.CallId + ' - ' + event.CallResult);
  }
  socket.on('wampcallerror', function(event)
  {
    alert('call error: ' + event.CallId + ' - ' + event.ErrorURI + ' - ' + event.ErrorDesc +
          ' - ' + event.ErrorDetails);
  }
</script>
```

Show Alert OnEvent

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/wamp.esegece.com.js"></script>
```

```
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_wamp('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.on('wampevent', function(event)
  {
    alert('call result: ' + event.TopicURI + ' - ' + event.Event);
  }
</script>
```

Show Alert OnConnect, OnDisconnect and OnError Events

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/wamp.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_wamp('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.on('open', function(event)
  {
    alert('sgcWebSocket Open!');
  };
  socket.on('close', function(event)
  {
    alert('sgcWebSocket Closed!');
  };
  socket.on('error', function(event)
  {
    alert('sgcWebSocket Error: ' + event.message);
  };
</script>
```

Close Connection

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/wamp.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  socket.close();
</script>
```

Get Connection Status

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/wamp.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  socket.state();
</script>
```

WAMP | Subscribers

A subscriber receives events by first providing topics (aka channels) he is interested. Subsequently, the subscriber will receive any events publishes to that topic.
To receive events from a topic, first has to subscribe to this topic.

WAMP Client

```
void OnMessageEvent(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, string Text)
{
  ShowMessage(Text);
}

oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->Host = "127.0.0.1";
oClient->Port = 80;
oClientWAMP = new TsgcWSPClient_WAMP();
oClientWAMP->Client = oClient.
oClientWAMP->OnMessage = OnMessageEvent;
oClient->Active = true;

// Subscribe to topic after successful connect
oClient->Subscribe("myTopic");
```

WAMP Server

```
void OnSubscriptionEvent(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, string Subscription)
{
  ShowMessage("Subscribed: " + Subscription);
}

oServer = new TsgcWebSocketServer();
oServer->Port = 80;
oServerWAMP = new TsgcWSPServer_WAMP();
oServerWAMP->OnSubscription = OnSubscriptionEvent;
oServerWAMP->Server = oServer;
oServerWAMP->Active = true;
```

WAMP | Publishers

A publisher sends (publishes) an event by providing a topic (aka channel) as the abstract address, not a specific peer. Just call Publish method and pass as arguments the name of the topic and the message you want to send. This message will be delivered to all subscribers of this topic. As a note, there is no need to subscribe to a topic to publish messages on this topics.

There is no need to configure anything on server side, because messages are automatically broadcasted to clients when a publish message is received.

WAMP Client

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->Host = "127.0.0.1";
oClient->Port = 80;
oClientWAMP = new TsgcWSPClient_WAMP();
oClientWAMP->Client = oClient.
oClientWAMP->OnMessage = OnMessageEvent;
oClient->Active = true;

// Publish a message to all subscribers
oClient->Publish("myTopic", "Hello subscribers myTopic");
```

WAMP | Simple RPC

The most common use of WAMP component is client requests a method server and server sends response to client. Client can send only the name of the method and/or can pass some parameters required by server to calculate the result. Server processes requests and if successful sends a response to client with the result. If there is any error, server sends an error response to client.
As you see, there is only One request and One response (successful or not).

Example: server has a method called **GetTime**, so every time a client requests this method, server returns server time.

WAMP Server

```
void OnServerCall(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const string CallId, const string ProcUri, const string Arguments
{
  if (ProcUri == "GetTime")
  {
    oServerWAMP->CallResult(CallId, FormatDateTime("yyyymmdd hh:nn:ss", Now));
  }
  else
  {
    oServer->WAMP->CallError(CallId, "Unknown method");
  }
}
oServer = new TsgcWebSocketServer();
oServer->Port = 80;
oServerWAMP = new TsgcWSPServer_WAMP();
oServerWAMP->OnCall = OnServerCallEvent();
oServerWAMP->Server = oServer;
oServer->Active = true;
```

WAMP Client

```
void OnCallResultClient(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, string CallId, string Result);
{
  ShowMessage(Result);
}
void OnCallErrorClient(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, string Error)
{
  ShowMessage(Error);
}
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->Host = "127.0.0.1";
oClient->Port = 80;
oClientWAMP = new TsgcWSPClient_WAMP();
oClientWAMP->OnCallResult = OnCallResultClient;
oClientWAMP->OnCallError = OnCallErrorClient;
oClientWAMP->Client = oClient;
oClient->Active = true;
// After client has connected, request GetTime from server
oClientWAMP->Call("GetTime");
```

WAMP | RPC Progress Results

Sometimes, Remote Produce Calls require more than one result to finish requests, by default WAMP 1.0 protocol doesn't allow Partial results in a call, this is a feature only for sgcWebSockets library.
The flow is very similar to a simple RPC, but here there are 1 or more partial results before CallResult is called to finish the process.
Basically, a client requests a procedure to server and server can send a result or an error. If send a result, this can be the final result or it must send most results later. If it's final result, will call method **CallResult** and the process will be finished. If there are more results to send, will call method **CallProgressResult**.

Example: client requests server a method to receive every second the server time and stop after 20 messages.

WAMP Server

```
void OnServerCall(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const string CallId, const string ProcUri, const string Arguments
{
  if (ProcUri == "GetProgressiveTime")
  {
    int vNum = StrToInt(Arguments);
        for (int i = 1; i = vNum; i++)
        {
          if (i == 20)
          {
        oServerWAMP->CallResult(CallId, FormatDateTime("yyyymmdd hh:nn:ss", Now));
          }
          else
          {
                oServerWAMP->CallProgressiveResult(CallId, FormatDateTime("yyyymmdd hh:nn:ss", Now));
          }
        }
  }
  else
  {
    oServer->WAMP->CallError(CallId, "Unknown method");
  }
}


oServer = new TsgcWebSocketServer();
oServer->Port = 80;
oServerWAMP = new TsgcWSPServer_WAMP();
oServerWAMP->OnCall = OnServerCallEvent();
oServerWAMP->Server = oServer;
oServer->Active = true;
```

WAMP Client

```
void OnCallResultClient(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, string CallId, string Result);
{
  ShowMessage(Result);
}


void OnCallProgressResultClient(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, string CallId, string Result);
{
  ShowMessage(Result);
}
void OnCallErrorClient(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, string Error)
{
  ShowMessage(Error);
}


oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->Host = "127.0.0.1";
oClient->Port = 80;
oClientWAMP = new TsgcWSPClient_WAMP();
oClientWAMP->OnCallResult = OnCallResultClient;
oClientWAMP->OnCallProgressResult = OnCallProgressResultClient;
oClientWAMP->OnCallError = OnCallErrorClient;
oClientWAMP->Client = oClient;
```

```
oClient->Active = true;
// After client has connected, request GetTime from server
oClientWAMP->Call("GetProgressTime");
```

Protocol WAMP 2

WAMP provides Unified Application Routing in an open WebSocket protocol that works with different languages.

Using WAMP you can build distributed systems out of application components which are loosely coupled and communicate in (soft) real-time.

At its core, WAMP offers two communication patterns for application components to talk to each other:

- Publish & Subscribe (PubSub)
- Remote Procedure Calls (RPC)

WAMP is easy to use, simple to implement and based on modern Web standards: WebSocket, JSON and URIs.

Components

TsgcWSPClient_WAMP2: Client Protocol WAMP2 VCL Component.

TsgcWSPClient_WAMP2

This is Client Protocol WAMP Component, you need to drop this component in the form and select a TsgcWebSocketClient Component using Client Property.

Session Methods

- **ABORT:** Both the Router and the Client may abort the opening of a WAMP session by sending an ABORT message.

  Reason MUST be an URI.
  Details MUST be a dictionary that allows to provide additional, optional closing information (see below).

  No response to an ABORT message is expected.

- **GOODBYE:** A WAMP session starts its lifetime with the Router sending a WELCOME message to the Client and ends when the underlying transport disappears or when the WAMP session is closed explicitly by a GOODBYE message sent by one Peer and a GOODBYE message sent from the other Peer in response.

  Reason MUST be a URI.
  Details MUST be a dictionary that allows providing additional, optional closing information.

Publish/Subscribe Methods

- **PUBLISH:** When a Publisher requests to publish an event to some topic, it sends a PUBLISH message to a Broker:

  Request is a random, ephemeral ID chosen by the Publisher and used to correlate the Broker's response with the request.
  Options is a dictionary that allows to provide additional publication request details in an extensible way. This is described further below.
  Topic is the topic published to.
  Arguments is a list of application-level event payload elements. The list may be of zero length.
  ArgumentsKw is an optional dictionary containing application-level event payload, provided as keyword arguments. The dictionary may be empty.

  If the Broker is able to fulfil and allowing the publication, the Broker will send the event to all current Subscribers of the topic of the published event.
  By default, publications are unacknowledged, and the Broker will not respond, whether the publication was successful indeed or not.

- **SUBSCRIBE:** A Subscriber communicates its interest in a topic to a Broker by sending a SUBSCRIBE message:

  Request MUST be a random, ephemeral ID chosen by the Subscriber and used to correlate the Broker's response with the request.
  Options MUST be a dictionary that allows providing additional subscription request details in an extensible way.
  Topic is the topic the Subscriber wants to subscribe to and MUST be a URI.

- **UNSUBSCRIBE:** When a Subscriber is no longer interested in receiving events for a subscription it sends an UNSUBSCRIBE message

  Request MUST be a random, ephemeral ID chosen by the Subscriber and used to correlate the Broker's response with the request.
  SUBSCRIBED.Subscription MUST be the ID for the subscription to unsubscribe from, originally handed out by the Broker to the Subscriber.

RPC Methods

- **CALL:** When a Caller wishes to call a remote procedure, it sends a CALL message to a Dealer:

  Request is a random, ephemeral ID chosen by the Caller and used to correlate the Dealer's response with the request.
  Options is a dictionary that allows to provide additional call request details in an extensible way. This is described further below.
  Procedure is the URI of the procedure to be called.
  Arguments is a list of positional call arguments (each of arbitrary type). The list may be of zero length.
  ArgumentsKw is a dictionary of keyword call arguments (each of arbitrary type). The dictionary may be empty.

- **REGISTERCALL:** A Callee announces the availability of an endpoint implementing a procedure with a Dealer by sending a REGISTER message:

  Request is a random, ephemeral ID chosen by the Callee and used to correlate the Dealer's response with the request.
  Options is a dictionary that allows providing additional registration request details in a extensible way. This is described further below.
  Procedure is the procedure the Callee wants to register

- **UNREGISTERCALL:** When a Callee is no longer willing to provide an implementation of the registered procedure, it sends an UNREGISTER message to the Dealer:

  Request is a random, ephemeral ID chosen by the Callee and used to correlate the Dealer's response with the request.
  REGISTERED.Registration is the ID for the registration to revoke, originally handed out by the Dealer to the Callee.

- **INVOCATION:** If the Dealer is able to fulfil (mediate) the call and it allows the call, it sends a INVOCATION message to the respective Callee implementing the procedure:

  Request is a random, ephemeral ID chosen by the Dealer and used to correlate the Callee's response with the request.
  REGISTERED.Registration is the registration ID under which the procedure was registered at the Dealer.
  Details is a dictionary that allows to provide additional invocation request details in an extensible way. This is described further below.
  CALL.Arguments is the original list of positional call arguments as provided by the Caller.
  CALL.ArgumentsKw is the original dictionary of keyword call arguments as provided by the Caller.

- **YIELD:** If the Callee is able to successfully process and finish the execution of the call, it answers by sending a YIELD message to the Dealer:

  INVOCATION.Request is the ID from the original invocation request.
  Options is a dictionary that allows providing additional options.
  Arguments is a list of positional result elements (each of arbitrary type). The list may be of zero length.
  ArgumentsKw is a dictionary of keyword result elements (each of arbitrary type). The dictionary may be empty.

Events

OnWAMPSession: After the underlying transport has been established, the opening of a WAMP session is initiated by the Client sending a `HELLO` message to the Router

- **Realm:** is a string identifying the realm this session should attach to
- **Details:** is a dictionary that allows to provide additional opening information

OnWAMPWelcome: A Router completes the opening of a WAMP session by sending a WELCOME reply message to the Client.

- **Session:** MUST be a randomly generated ID specific to the WAMP session. This applies for the lifetime of the session.
- **Details:** is a dictionary that allows to provide additional information regarding the open session.

OnWAMPChallenge: this event is raised when server requires client authenticate against server.

- **Authmethod:** this is the authentication method requested by server, example: ticket.
- **Details:** optional
- **Secret:** here client can set secret key which will be used to authenticate.

Example: Authentication using ticket method.

```
// First OnWAMPSession event will be called asking details about new session, set realm and authentication
// which will be sent to serve

void OnWAMPSession(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, ref string aRealm, ref string aDetails)
{
  aRealm = "realm1";
  aDetails = "{"authmethods": ["ticket"], "authid": "joe"}";
}

// If AuthId parameter is accepted by server, it will request an authentication through Challenge message,
// here you can set "secret key" of "authid" param.

void OnWAMPChallenge(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, string AuthMethod, string Details, ref string Secret)
{
  Secret = "your secret key";
}

// If Authentication is successful, server will send a Welcome message

void OnWAMPWelcome(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, int64 SessionId, string Details)
{
  ShowMessage("authenticated");
}
```

OnWAMPAbort: Both the Router and the Client may abort the opening of a WAMP session by sending an ABORT message.

- **Reason:** MUST be an URI.
- **Details:** MUST be a dictionary that allows providing additional, optional closing information.

OnWAMPGoodBye: A WAMP session starts its lifetime with the Router sending a WELCOME message to the Client and ends when the underlying transport disappears or when the WAMP session is closed explicitly by a GOODBYE message sent by one Peer and a GOODBYE message sent from the other Peer in response.

- **Reason:** MUST be an URI.
- **Details:** MUST be a dictionary that allows to provide additional, optional closing information.

OnWAMPSubscribed: If the Broker is able to fulfill and allow the subscription, it answers by sending a SUBSCRIBED message to the Subscriber

- **SUBSCRIBE.Request:** MUST be the ID from the original request.
- **Subscription:** MUST be an ID chosen by the Broker for the subscription.

OnWAMPUnSubscribed: Upon successful unsubscription, the Broker sends an UNSUBSCRIBED message to the Subscriber

- **UNSUBSCRIBE.Request:** MUST be the ID from the original request.

OnWAMPPublished: If the Broker is able to fulfill and allowing the publication, and PUBLISH.Options.acknowledge == true, the Broker replies by sending a PUBLISHED message to the Publisher:

- **PUBLISH.Request:** is the ID from the original publication request.
- **Publication:** is a ID chosen by the Broker for the publication.

OnWAMPEvent: When a publication is successful and a Broker dispatches the event, it determines a list of receivers for the event based on Subscribers for the topic published to and, possibly, other information in the event. Note that the Publisher of an event will never receive the published event even if the Publisher is also a Subscriber of the topic published to. The Advanced Profile provides options for more detailed control over publication. When a Subscriber is deemed to be a receiver, the Broker sends the Subscriber an EVENT message.

- **SUBSCRIBED.Subscription:** is the ID for the subscription under which the Subscriber receives the event - the ID for the subscription originally handed out by the Broker to the Subscribe*.
- **PUBLISHED.Publication:** is the ID of the publication of the published event.
- **DETAILS:** is a dictionary that allows the Broker to provide additional event details in a extensible way.
- **PUBLISH.Arguments:** is the application-level event payload that was provided with the original publication request.
- **PUBLISH.ArgumentKw:** is the application-level event payload that was provided with the original publication request.

OnWAMPError: When the request fails, the Broker sends an ERROR

- **METHOD:** is the ID of the Method.
- **REQUEST.ID:** is the ID of the Request.
- **DETAILS:** is a dictionary that allows the Broker to provide additional event details in a extensible way.
- **ERROR:** describes the message error.
- **PUBLISH.Arguments:** is the application-level event payload that was provided with the original publication request.
- **PUBLISH.ArgumentKw:** is the application-level event payload that was provided with the original publication request.

OnWAMPResult: The Dealer will then send a RESULT message to the original Caller:

- **CALL.Request:** is the ID from the original call request.
- **DETAILS:** is a dictionary of additional details.
- **YIELD.Arguments:** is the original list of positional result elements as returned by the Callee.
- **YIELD.ArgumentsKw:** is the original dictionary of keyword result elements as returned by the Callee.

OnWAMPRegistered: If the Dealer is able to fulfill and allowing the registration, it answers by sending a REGISTERED message to the Callee:

- **REGISTER.Request:** is the ID from the original request.
- **Registration:** is an ID chosen by the Dealer for the registration.

OnWAMPUnRegistered: When a Callee is no longer willing to provide an implementation of the registered procedure, it sends an UNREGISTER message to the Dealer:

- **Request:** is a random, ephemeral ID chosen by the Callee and used to correlate the Dealer's response with the request.

- **REGISTERED.Registration:** is the ID for the registration to revoke, originally handed out by the Dealer to the Callee.

Protocol Default

This is default sub-protocol implemented using "JSONRPC 2.0" messages, every time you send a message using this protocol, a JSON object is created with the following properties:

jsonrpc: A String specifying the version of the JSON-RPC protocol. MUST be exactly "2.0".

method: A String containing the name of the method to be invoked. Method names that begin with the word rpc followed by a period character (U+002E or ASCII 46) are reserved for rpc-internal methods and extensions and MUST NOT be used for anything else.

params: A Structured value that holds the parameter values to be used during the invocation of the method. This member MAY be omitted.

id: An identifier established by the Client that MUST contain a String, Number, or NULL value if included. If it is not included it is assumed to be a notification. The value SHOULD normally not be Null [1] and Numbers SHOULD NOT contain fractional parts [2]

JSON object example:

```
{"jsonrpc": "2.0", "method": "subtract", "params": [42, 23], "id": 1}
```

Features

- **Publish/subscribe** message pattern to provide one-to-many message distribution and decoupling of applications. Supports Wildcard characters, so you can subscribe to a hierarchy of channels. Example: if you want to subscribe to all channels which start with 'news', then call Subscribe('news*').
- A messaging transport that is **agnostic** to the content of the payload
- **Acknowledgment** of messages sent.
- Supports **transactional messages** through server local transactions. When the client commits the transaction, the server processes all messages queued. If client rollback the transaction, then all messages are deleted.
- Implements **QoS** (Quality of Service) for message delivery.

Components

TsgcWSPClient_sgc: Server Protocol Default VCL Component.

TsgcWSPClient_sgc: Client Protocol Default VCL Component.

Javascript Component: Client Javascript Reference.

Browser Test

If you want to test this protocol with your favourite Web Browser, please type this URL (you need to define your custom host and port)

```
http://host:port/esegece.com.html
```

TsgcWSPServer_sgc

This is Server Protocol Default Component, you need to drop this component in the form and select a TsgcWebSocketServer Component using Server Property.

Methods

Subscribe / UnSubscribe: subscribe/unsubscribe to a channel. Supports wildcard characters, so you can subscribe to a hierarchy of channels. Example: if you want to subscribe to all channels which start with 'news', then call Subscribe('news*').

Publish: sends a message to all subscribed clients. Supports wildcard characters, so you can publish to a hierarchy of channels. Example: if you want to send a message to all subscribers to channels which start with 'news', then call Publish('news*').

RPCResult: if a call RPC from the client is successful, the server will respond with this method.

RPCError: if a call RPC from the client it has an error, the server will respond with this method.

Broadcast: sends a message to all connected clients, if you need to broadcast a message to selected channels, use Channel argument.

WriteData: sends a message to single or multiple selected clients.

Properties

RPCAuthentication: if enabled, every time a client requests an RPC, method name needs to be authenticated against a username and password.

Methods: is a list of allowed methods. Every time a client sends an RPC first it will search if this method is defined on this list, if it's not in this list, OnRPCAuthentication event will be fired.

Subscriptions: returns a list of active subscriptions.

UseMatchesMasks: if enabled, subscriptions and publish methods accepts wildcards, question marks... check MatchesMask Delphi function to see all supported masks.

Events

OnRPCAuthentication: if RPC Authentication is enabled, this event is fired to define if a client can call this method or not.

OnRPC: fired when the server receives an RPC from a client.

OnNotification: fired every server receive a Notification from a client.

OnBeforeSubscription: fired every time before a client subscribes to a custom channel. Allows denying a subscription.

OnSubscription: fired every time a client subscribes to a custom channel.

OnUnSubscription: fired every time a client unsubscribes from a custom channel.

OnRawMessage: this event is fired before a message is processed by component.

TsgcWSPClient_sgc

This is Client Protocol Default Component, you need to drop this component in the form and select a TsgcWebSocketClient Component using Client Property.

Methods

Publish: sends a message to all subscribed clients.

RPC: Remote Procedure Call, client request a method and response will be handled OnRPCResult or OnRPCError events.

Notify: the client sends a notification to a server, this notification doesn't need a response.

Broadcast: sends a message to all connected clients, if you need to broadcast a message to selected channels, use Channel argument.

WriteData: sends a message to a server. If you need to send a message to a custom TsgcWSProtocol_Server_sgc, use "Guid" Argument. If you need to send a message to a single channel, use "Channel" Argument.

Subscribe: subscribe client to a custom channel. If the client is subscribed, OnSubscription event will be fired.

Unsubscribe: unsubscribe client to a custom channel. If the client is unsubscribed, OnUnsubscription event will be fired.

UnsubscribeAll: unsubscribe client from all subscribed channel. If the client is unsubscribed, OnUnsubscription event will be fired for every channel.

GetSession: requests to server session id, data session is received OnSession Event.

StartTransaction: begins a new transaction.

Commit: server processes all messages queued in a transaction.

RollBack: server deletes all messages queued in a transaction.

Events

OnEvent: this event is fired every time a client receives a message from a custom channel.

OnRPCResult: this event is fired when the client receives a successful response from the server after a RPC is sent.

OnRPCError: this event is fired when the client receives a error response from the server after an RPC is sent.

OnAcknowledgment: this event is fired when the client receives error an acknowledgment from the server that message has been received.

OnRawMessage: this event is fired before a message is processed by the component.

OnSession: this event is fired after a successful connection or after a GetSession request.

Properties

Queue: disabled by default, if True all text/binary messages are not processed and queued until queue is disabled.

QoS: Three "Quality of Service" provided:

Level 0: "At most once", the message is delivered according to the best efforts of the underlying TCP/IP network. A response is not expected and no retry semantics are defined in the protocol. The message arrives at the server either once or not at all.

Level 1: "At least once", the receipt of a message by the server is acknowledged by an ACKNOWLEDGMENT message. If there is an identified failure of either the communications link or the sending device, or the acknowledgement message is not received after a specified period of time, the sender resends the message. The message arrives at the server at least once. A message with QoS level 1 has an ID param in the message.

Level 2: "Exactly once", where message are assured to arrive exactly once. This level could be used, for example, with billing systems where duplicate or lost messages could lead to incorrect charges being applied. If there is an identified failure of either the communications link or the sending device, or the acknowledgement message is not received after a specified period of time, the sender resends the message.

Subscriptions: returns a list of active subscriptions.

TsgcIWWSPClient_sgc

This is Intraweb Client Protocol Default Component, you need to drop this component in the form and select a TsgcIWWebSocketClient Component using Client Property.

Methods

WriteData: sends a message to a server. If you need to send a message to a custom TsgcWSProtocol_Server_sgc, use "Guid" Argument. If you need to send a message to a single channel, use "Channel" Argument.

Subscribe: subscribe client to a custom channel. If the client is subscribed, OnSubscription event will be fired.

Unsubscribe: unsubscribe client to a custom channel. If client is unsubscribed, OnUnsubscription event will be fired.

Protocol Default Javascript

Default Protocol Javascript sgcWebSockets uses **sgcWebSocket.js and esegece.com.js** files.

Here you can find available methods, you need to replace {%host%} and {%port%} variables as needed, example: if you have configured your sgcWebSocket server to listen port 80 on www.example.com website you need to configure:

```
<script src="http://www.example.com:80/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://www.example.com:80/esegece.com.js"></script>
```

Open Connection

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
</script>
```

Send Message

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.send('Hello sgcWebSockets!');
</script>
```

Show Alert with Message Received

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.on('sgcmessage', function(event)
  {
    alert(event.message);
  }
</script>
```

Publish Message to test channel

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.publish('Hello sgcWebSockets!', 'test');
</script>
```

Show Alert with Event Message Received

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.on('sgcevent', function(event)
  {
    alert('channel:' + event.channel + '. message: ' + event.message);
  }
</script>
```

Call RPC

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  var params = {param:10};
  socket.rpc(GUID(), 'test', JSON.stringify(params));
</script>
```

Handle RPC Response

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.on('sgcrpcresult', function(event)
  {
    alert('result:' + event.result);
  }
  socket.on('sgcrpcerror', function(event)
  {
    alert('error:' + event.code + ' ' + event.message);
  }
</script>
```

Call Notify

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  var params = {param:10};
  socket.notify('test', JSON.stringify(params));
</script>
```

Send Messages in a Transaction

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');

  socket.starttransaction('sgc:test');
  socket.publish('Message1', 'sgc:test');
  socket.publish('Message2', 'sgc:test');
```

```
  socket.publish('Message3', 'sgc:test');
  socket.commit('sgc:test');
</script>
```

Show Alert OnSubscribe or OnUnSubscribe to a channel

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.on('sgcsubscribe', function(event)
  {
    alert('subscribed: ' + event.channel);
  }
  socket.on('sgcunsubscribe', function(event)
  {
    alert('unsubscribed: ' + event.channel);
  }
</script>
```

Show Alert OnConnect, OnDisconnect and OnError Events

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.on('open', function(event)
  {
    alert('sgcWebSocket Open!');
  };
  socket.on('close', function(event)
  {
    alert('sgcWebSocket Closed!');
  };
  socket.on('error', function(event)
  {
    alert('sgcWebSocket Error: ' + event.message);
  };
</script>
```

Get Session

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.on('sgcsession', function(event)
  {
    alert(event.guid);
  };
  socket.getsession();
</script>
```

Close Connection

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  socket.close();
</script>
```

Get Connection Status

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');

  socket.state();
</script>
```

Set QoS

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');

  socket.qoslevel1();
  socket.publish('message', 'channel');
</script>
```

Set Queue Level

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');

  socket.queuelevel2();
  socket.publish('message1', 'channel1');
  socket.publish('message2', 'channel1');
</script>
```

Protocol Dataset

This protocol inherits from Protocol Default and it's useful if you want to broadcast dataset changes over clients connected to this protocol. It can be used in 2 modes:

1. Replicate database: the database changes are replicated to all client databases, example: a server has a database with stock quotes and all connected clients receive quotes changes. There is a single database (in server) and every client has his own database. Every time a quote is updated, this change is broadcasted to all connected clients and every client update his own record database. Use UpdateMode: upWhereAll or upWhereChanged for this mode type.

2. Database updates: here there is a single database shared by server and clients, and every time there is a client that updates a record in a database, all other clients want to be notified about this update. Use UpdateMode: upRefreshAll for this mode.

Most common uses

- **Update Mode**
  - How Replicate Table
  - How Notify Updates

It uses "JSON-RPC 2.0" Object, and every time there is a dataset change, it sends all field values (* only fields supported) using Dataset Object.

To allow the component to search records on the dataset, you need to specify which fields are the Key, **example:** if in your dataset, ID field is the key you will need to write a code like this

```
void OnAfterOpenDataSet(TDataSet *DataSet)
{
  DataSet->FieldByName("ID")->ProviderFlags =
    Dataset->FieldByName("ID")->ProviderFlags + [pfInKey];
}
```

Components

TsgcWSPServer_Dataset: Server Protocol Dataset VCL Component.

TsgcWSPClient_Dataset: Client Protocol Dataset VCL Component.

Javascript Component: Client Javascript Reference.

Browser Test

If you want to test this protocol with your favourite Web Browser, please type this URL (you need to define your custom host and port)

```
http://host:port/dataset.esegece.com.html
```

TsgcWSPServer_Dataset

This is Server Protocol Dataset Component, you need to drop this component in the form and select a TsgcWebSocketServer Component using Server Property and select a Dataset Component using Dataset Property.

This component inherits from TsgcWSProtocol_Server_sgc all methods and properties.

Properties

ApplyUpdates: if enabled, every time the server receives a dataset update from client, it will be saved on the server side.

NotifyUpdates: if enabled, every time dataset server changes, server broadcasts this change to all connected clients.

NotifyDeletes: if enabled, every time a record is deleted, server broadcasts this to all connected clients.

AutoEscapeText: if enabled (disabled by default), automatically escape/unescape characters inside field values like "{", "["...

AutoSynchronize: if enabled, every time a client connects to the server, the server will send metadata and all dataset records to client.

FormatSettings: allows to set the format of double and datetime fields (to avoid conflicts between diffferent format settings of peers). This format must be the same for server and clients.

- **DecimalSeparator:** ","
- **ThousandSeparator:** "."
- **DateSeparator:** "/"
- **TimeSeparator:** ":"
- **ShortDateFormat:** "dd/mm/yyyy hh:nn:ss:zzz"

UpdateMode:

- **upWhereAll:** (by default) all fields are broadcasted to clients,
- **upWhereChanged:** only Fields that have changed will be broadcasted to connected clients.
- **upRefreshAll:** dataset is refreshed to get the latest changes.

Methods

BroadcastRecord: sends dataset record values to all connected clients.

MetaData: sends metadata info to a client.

Synchronize: sends all dataset records to a client.

Events

These events are specific on the dataset protocol.

OnAfterDeleteRecord: event fired after a record is deleted from Dataset.

OnAfterNewRecord: event fired after a record is created on Dataset.

OnAfterUpdateRecord: event fired after a record is updated on Dataset.

OnBeforeDeleteRecord: event fired before a record is deleted from Dataset. If Argument "Handled" is True, means that the user handles this event and if won't be deleted (by default this argument is False)

OnBeforeNewRecord: event fired before a record is created on Dataset. If Argument "Handled" is True, means that the user handles this event and if won't be inserted (by default this argument is False)

OnBeforeUpdateRecord: event fired before a record is updated on Dataset. If Argument "Handled" is True, means that the user handles this event and if won't be updated (by default this argument is False)

OnBeforeDatasetUpdate: event fired before a dataset record is updated.

TsgcWSPClient_Dataset

This is Client Protocol Dataset Component, you need to drop this component in the form and select a TsgcWebSocketClient Component using Client Property and select a Dataset Component using Dataset Property.

This component inherits from TsgcWSProtocol_Client_sgc all methods and properties.

Methods

Subscribe_all: subscribe to all available channels

new: fired on new dataset record.
update: fired on post dataset record.
delete: fired on delete dataset record.

Synchronize: requests all dataset records from the server

GetMetaData: requests all dataset fields from server

Events

These events are specific on the dataset protocol.

OnAfterDeleteRecord: event fired after a record is deleted from Dataset.

OnAfterNewRecord: event fired after a record is created on Dataset.

OnAfterUpdateRecord: event fired after a record is updated on Dataset.

OnAfterSynchronize: event fired after synchronization has ended.

OnBeforeDeleteRecord: event fired before a record is deleted from Dataset. If Argument "Handled" is True, means that the user handles this event and if won't be deleted (by default this argument is False)

OnBeforeNewRecord: event fired before a record is created on Dataset. If Argument "Handled" is True, means that user the handles this event and if won't be inserted (by default this argument is False)

OnBeforeUpdateRecord: event fired before a record is updated on Dataset. If Argument "Handled" is True, means that user the handles this event and if won't be updated (by default this argument is False)

OnBeforeSynchronization: event fired before a synchronization starts.

OnMetaData: event fired after a GetMetaData request. Example:

```
procedure OnMetaData(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const TsgcObjectJSON *JSON)
{
  int i = 0;
  string vFieldName = "";
  string vDataType = "";
  int vDataSize = 0;
  bool vKeyField = false;
  for (int i = 0; i  Count; i++)
  {
    vFieldName = JSON->Item[i]->Node["fieldname"]->Value;
    vDataType = JSON->Item[i]->Node["datatype"]->Value;
    vDataSize = JSON->Item[i]->Node["datasize"]->Value;
    vKeyField = JSON->Item[i]->Node["keyfield"]->Value;
```

```
  }
}
```

Properties

AutoSubscribe: enabled by default, if True, client subscribes to all available channels after successful connection.

ApplyUpdates: if enabled, every time the client receives a dataset update from server, it will be saved on the client side.

AutoEscapeText: if enabled (disabled by default), automatically escape/unescape characters inside field values like "{", "["...

NotifyUpdates: if enabled, every time dataset client changes, it sends a message to server notifying this change.

FormatSettings: allows to set the format of double and datetime fields (to avoid conflicts between diffferent format settings of peers). This format must be the same for server and clients.

- **DecimalSeparator:** ","
- **ThousandSeparator:** "."
- **DateSeparator:** "/"
- **TimeSeparator:** ":"
- **ShortDateFormat:** "dd/mm/yyyy hh:nn:ss:zzz"

UpdateMode:

- **upWhereAll:** (by default) all fields are transmitted to the server,
- **upWhereChanged:** only Fields that have changed will be transmitted to the server.
- **upRefreshAll:** dataset is refreshed to get the latest changes.

TsgcIWWSPClient_Dataset

This is Intraweb Client Protocol Dataset Component, you need to drop this component in the form and select a TsgcIWWebSocketClient Component using Client Property and select a Dataset Component using Dataset Property.

This component inherits from TsgcIWWSPClient_sgc all methods and properties.

Methods

Subscribe_New: fired on new dataset record
Subscribe_Update: fired on post dataset record
Subscribe_Delete: fired on delete dataset record

Protocol Dataset Javascript

Dataset Protocol Javascript sgcWebSockets uses **sgcWebSocket.js and dataset.esegece.com.js** files.

Here you can find available methods, you need to replace {%host%} and {%port%} variables as needed, example: if you have configured your sgcWebSocket server to listen port 80 on www.example.com website you need to configure:

```
<script src="http://www.example.com:80/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://www.example.com:80/dataset.esegece.com.js"></script>
```

Open Connection

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/dataset.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_dataset('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
</script>
```

Send Message

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/dataset.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_dataset('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.send('Hello sgcWebSockets!');
</script>
```

Show Alert with Message Received

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/dataset.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.on('sgcdataset', function(event)
  {
    alert(event.dataset);
  }
</script>
```

Show Alert with Dataset Received

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/dataset.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_dataset('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.on('sgcmessage', function(event)
  {
    alert(event.message);
```

```
  }
</script>
```

Show Alert OnSubscribe or OnUnSubscribe to a channel

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/dataset.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_dataset('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.on('sgcsubscribe', function(event)
  {
    alert('subscribed: ' + event.channel);
  }
  socket.on('sgcunsubscribe', function(event)
  {
    alert('unsubscribed: ' + event.channel);
  }
</script>
```

Show Alert OnConnect, OnDisconnect and OnError Events

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/dataset.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_dataset('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.on('open', function(event)
  {
    alert('sgcWebSocket Open!');
  };
  socket.on('close', function(event)
  {
    alert('sgcWebSocket Closed!');
  };
  socket.on('error', function(event)
  {
    alert('sgcWebSocket Error: ' + event.message);
  };
</script>
```

Subscribe All Dataset Changes

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/dataset.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  socket.subscribe_all();
</script>
```

UnSubscribe All Dataset Changes

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/dataset.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  socket.unsubscribe_all();
</script>
```

Handle Dataset Changes

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/dataset.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
var socket = new sgcws_dataset('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');

socket.on('sgcdataset', function(evt){

if ((evt.channel == "sgc@dataset@new") || (evt.channel == "sgc@dataset@update")) {

... here you need to implement your own code insert/update records ...
}
else if (evt.channel == "sgc@dataset@delete") {

... here you need to implement your own code to delete records ...

}
});
</script>
```

Close Connection

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/dataset.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  socket.close();
</script>
```

Get Connection Status

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/dataset.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  socket.state();
</script>
```

Protocol Dataset | Replicate Table

This mode tries to solve a common scenario where a **table is replicated** for all connected clients, **example**, if you have a server with a **stock quotes table**, you want **broadcast stock changes** to all **clients**, but you don't want that a client can connect to your database. So, every time there is a **change** in any stock quotes, the **record information will be broadcasted** to all connected clients. Every **client will read the record** and **update** his own table.

You can check in Demos folder, SQLLite/MultipleDatabase demo.

Configure Dataset Server

Create a new Dataset Protocol Server and configure using the following properties

- **ApplyUpdates:** set to **True**, every time there is a change, this will be broadcasted to clients
- **AutoSynchronize:** set to **True**, every time a new client connects to server, server will send all records (metadata and data), so client will get latest information from server.
- **UpdateMode:** set to **upWhereAll** or **upWhereChanged**. The difference is the first send all fields of a record and second only fields changed in a update.

```
TsgcWebSocketServer oServer = new TsgcWebSocketServer();
TsgcWSPServer_Dataset oProtocolDataset = new TsgcWSPServer_Dataset();
oProtocolDataset->Server = oServer;
oProtocolDataset->Dataset = <...your dataset..>;
oProtocolDataset->ApplyUpdates = true;
oProtocolDataset->AutoSynchronize = true;
oProtocolDataset->NotifyUpdates = true;
oProtocolDataset->UpdateMode = upWhereAll
oServer->Port = 80;
oServer->Active = true;
```

Configure Dataset Client

Create a new Dataset Protocol Client and configure using the following properties

- **ApplyUpdates:** set to **True**, every time there is a change, this will be sent to server.
- **AutoSubscribe:** set to **True**, every time a new client connects to server, client subscribe automatically to update, delete and new record.
- **UpdateMode:** set to **upWhereAll** or **upWhereChanged**. The difference is the first send all fields of a record and second only fields changed in a update.

```
TsgcWebSocketClient oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSPClient_Dataset oProtocolDataset = new TsgcWSPClient_Dataset();
oProtocolDataset->Client = oClient;
oProtocolDataset->Dataset = <...your dataset..>;
oProtocolDataset->ApplyUpdates = true;
oProtocolDataset->AutoSubscribe = true;
oProtocolDataset->NotifyUpdates = true;
oProtocolDataset->UpdateMode = upWhereAll
oClient->Host := "127.0.0.1";
oClient->Port := 80;
oClient->Active = true;
```

Protocol Dataset | Notify Updates

This mode tries to solve an scenario where **server** and **clients** share a **single database** (server and clients are connected to the same physical database) and clients want to be notified every time other client has done any change on a dataset.

You can check in Demos folder, SQLLite/SingleDatabase demo.

Configure Dataset Server

Create a new Dataset Protocol Server and configure using the following properties

- **ApplyUpdates:** set to **True**, every time there is a change, this will be broadcasted to clients
- **AutoSynchronize:** set to **False**, here is not needed to set to true, because client is connected to the same database than server.
- **UpdateMode:** set to **upRefreshAll**.

```
TsgcWebSocketServer oServer = new TsgcWebSocketServer();
TsgcWSPServer_Dataset oProtocolDataset = new TsgcWSPServer_Dataset();
oProtocolDataset->Server = oServer;
oProtocolDataset->Dataset = <...your dataset..>;
oProtocolDataset->ApplyUpdates = true;
oProtocolDataset->AutoSynchronize = false;
oProtocolDataset->NotifyUpdates = true;
oProtocolDataset->UpdateMode = upRefreshAll;
oServer->Port = 80;
oServer->Active = true;
```

Configure Dataset Client

Create a new Dataset Protocol Client and configure using the following properties

- **ApplyUpdates:** set to **True**, every time there is a change, this will be sent to server.
- **AutoSubscribe:** set to **True**, every time a new client connects to server, client subscribe automatically to update, delete and new record.
- **UpdateMode:** set to **upRefreshAll**.

```
TsgcWebSocketClient oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSPServer_Dataset oProtocolDataset = new TsgcWSPServer_Dataset();
oProtocolDataset->Client = oClient;
oProtocolDataset->Dataset = <...your dataset..>;
oProtocolDataset->ApplyUpdates = true;
oProtocolDataset->AutoSubscribe = true;
oProtocolDataset->NotifyUpdates = true;
oProtocolDataset->UpdateMode = upRefreshAll;
oClient->Host := "127.0.0.1";
oClient->Port := 80;
oClient->Active = true;
```

Protocol Files

This protocol allows sending files using binary WebSocket transport. It can handle big files with a low memory usage.

Features

- **Publish/subscribe** message pattern to provide one-to-many message distribution and decoupling of applications.
- **Acknowledgment** of messages sent.
- Implements **QoS** (Quality of Service) for file delivery.
- Optionally can request **Authorization** for files received.
- **Low memory** usage.

Components

TsgcWSPServer_Files: Server Protocol Files VCL Component.

TsgcWSPClient_Files: Client Protocol Files VCL Component.

Classes

TsgcWSMessageFile: the object which encapsulates file packet information.

Most common uses

- **Send Files**
  - How Send Files To Server
  - How Send Files To Clients
- **Big Files**
  - How Send Big Files

TsgcWSPServer_Files

This is the Server Files Protocol Component, you need to drop this component in the form and select a TsgcWebSocketServer Component using Server Property.

Methods

SendFile: sends a file to a client, you can set the following parameters
- **aSize:** size of every packet in bytes.
- **aData:** user custom data, here you can write any text you think is useful for client.
- **aChannel:** if you only want to send data to all clients subscribed to this channel.
- **aQoS:** type of quality of service.
- **aFileId:** if empty, will be set automatically.

BroadcastFile: sends a file to all connected clients. You can set several parameters:
- **aSize:** size of every packet in bytes.
- **aData:** user custom data, here you can write any text you think is useful for client.
- **aChannel:** if you only want to send data to all clients subscribed to this channel.
- **aExclude:** connection guids separated by a comma, which you don't want to send this file.
- **aInclude:** connection guids separated by a comma, which you want to send this file.
- **aQoS:** type of quality of service.
- **aFileId:** if empty, will be set automatically.

Properties

Files: files properties.

BufferSize: default size of every packet sent, in bytes.

SaveDirectory: the directory where all files will be stored.

QoS: quality of service

Interval: interval to check if a qosLevel2 message has been sent.

Level: level of quality of service.

qosLevel0: the message is sent.

qosLevel1: the message is sent and you get an acknowledgment if the message has been processed.

qosLevel2: the message is sent, you get an acknowledgment if the message has been processed and packets are requested by the receiver.

Timeout: maximum wait time.

ClearReceivedStreamsOnDisconnect: if disabled, when reconnects, try to resume file download for qosLevel2, by default is enabled.

ClearSentStreamsOnDisconnect: tif disabled, when reconnects, try to resume file upload for qosLevel2, by default is enabled.

Events

OnFileBeforeSent: fired before a file is sent. You can use this event to check file data before is sent.

OnFileReceived: fired when a file is successfully received.

OnFileReceivedAuthorization: fired to check if a file can be received.

OnFileReceivedError: fired when an error occurs receiving a file.

OnFileReceivedFragment: fired when a fragment file is received. Useful to show progress.

OnFileSent: fired when a file is successfully sent.

OnFileSentAcknowledgment: fired when a fragment is sent and the receiver has processed.

OnFileSentError: fired when an error occurs sending a file.

OnFileSentFragment: fired when a fragment file is sent. Useful to show progress.

TsgcWSPClient_Files

This is the Server Files Protocol Component, you need to drop this component in the form and select a TsgcWebSocketClient Component using Client Property.

Methods

SendFile: sends a file to the server, you can set the following parameters
aSize: size of every packet in bytes.
aData: user custom data, here you can write any text you think is useful for the server.
aQoS: type of quality of service.
aFileId: if empty, will be set automatically.

Properties

Files: files properties

BufferSize: default size of every packet sent, in bytes.

SaveDirectory: the directory where all files will be stored.

QoS: quality of service

Interval: interval to check if a qosLevel2 message has been sent.

Level: level of quality of service.

qosLevel0: the message is sent.

qosLevel1: the message is sent and you get an acknowledgment if the message has been processed.

qosLevel2: the message is sent, you get an acknowledgment if the message has been processed and packets are requested by the receiver.

Timeout: maximum wait time.

ClearReceivedStreamsOnDisconnect: if disabled, when reconnects, try to resume file download for qosLevel2, by default is enabled.

ClearSentStreamsOnDisconnect: tif disabled, when reconnects, try to resume file upload for qosLevel2, by default is enabled.

Events

OnFileBeforeSent: fired before a file is sent. You can use this event to check file data before is sent.

OnFileReceived: fired when a file is successfully received.

OnFileReceivedAuthorization: fired to check if a file can be received.

OnFileReceivedError: fired when an error occurs receiving a file.

OnFileReceivedFragment: fired when a fragment file is received. Useful to show progress.

OnFileSent: fired when a file is successfully sent.

OnFileSentAcknowledgment: fired when a fragment is sent and the receiver has processed.

OnFileSentError: fired when an error occurs sending a file.

OnFileSentFragment: fired when a fragment file is sent. Useful to show progress.

TsgcWSMessageFile

This object is passed as a parameter every time a file protocol event is raised.

Properties

- BufferSize: default size of the packet.
- Channel: if specified, this file only will be sent to clients subscribed to specific channel.
- Method: internal method.
- FileId: identifier of a file, is unique for all files received/sent.
- Data: user custom data. Here the user can set whatever text.
- FileName: name of the file.
- FilePosition: file position in bytes.
- FileSize: Total file size in bytes.
- Id: identifier of a packet, is unique for every packet.
- QoS: quality of service of the message.
- Streaming: for internal use.
- Text: for internal use.

Protocol Files | How Send Files To Server

To send a File to Server, just call the method **SendFile** of Files Protocol and pass the full **FileName** as argument. The file received by server, will be saved by default in the same directory where is the server executable or in the Path set in the Files.SaveDirectory property.

```
// ... Create Server
TsgcWebSocketServer oServer = new TsgcWebSocketServer();
TsgcWSPServer_Files oServer_Files = new TsgcWSPServer_Files();
oServer_Files->Server = oServer;
oServer->Host = "127.0.0.1";
oServer->Port = 8080;


// ... Create Client
TsgcWebSocketClient oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->URL = "ws://127.0.0.1:8080";


// ... Create Protocol
TsgcWSPClient_Files oClient_Files = new TsgcWSPClient_Files();
oClient_Files->Client = oClient;


// ... Start Server
oServer->Active = true;


// ... Connect client and Send File
if oClient->Connect() then
  oClient_Files->SendFile("c:\Documents\yourfile.txt");
```

Protocol Files | How Send Files To Clients

To send a File to a Client, just call the method **SendFile** of Files Protocol and pass the **Guid** of the Connection and the full **FileName** as argument. The Guid of the client connection can be captured OnConnect event of Server Protocol Files.
The file received by client, will be saved by default in the same directory where is the client executable or in the Path set in the Files.SaveDirectory property.

```
// ... capture the guid of the client connection to send later the file
void OnConnectEvent(TsgcWSConnection *Connection)
{
  FGuid = Connection->Guid;
}


// ... Create Server
TsgcWebSocketServer oServer = new TsgcWebSocketServer();
TsgcWSPServer_Files oServer_Files = new TsgcWSPServer_Files();
oServer_Files->Server = oServer;
oServer_Files->OnConnect = OnConnectEvent;
oServer->Host = "127.0.0.1";
oServer->Port = 8080;


// ... Create Client
TsgcWebSocketClient oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->URL = "ws://127.0.0.1:8080";


// ... Create Protocol
TsgcWSPClient_Files oClient_Files = new TsgcWSPClient_Files();
oClient_Files->Client = oClient;


// ... Start Server
oServer->Active = true;
oClient->Connect();


// ... Send File to the client connected
oServer_Files->SendFile(FGuid, "c:\Documents\yourfile.txt");
```

Protocol Files | How Send Big Files

When you want to send big files to Server or Client, for example a File of some Gigabytes, you can experience some memory problems trying to load the full file. The Protocol Files allows to send the files in smaller packets that when received by other peer are reassembled in a single file. Just use the **Size** parameter of **SendFile** method to set the Size in Bytes of every single packet.

```
// ... Create Server
TsgcWebSocketServer oServer = new TsgcWebSocketServer();
TsgcWSPServer_Files oServer_Files = new TsgcWSPServer_Files();
oServer_Files->Server = oServer;
oServer->Host = "127.0.0.1";
oServer->Port = 8080;


// ... Create Client
TsgcWebSocketClient oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->URL = "ws://127.0.0.1:8080";


// ... Create Protocol
TsgcWSPClient_Files oClient_Files = new TsgcWSPClient_Files();
oClient_Files->Client = oClient;


// ... Start Server
oServer->Active = true;


// ... Connect client and Send File in packets of 100000 bytes
if oClient->Connect() then
  oClient_Files->SendFile("c:\Documents\yourfile.txt", 100000, qosLevel0, "");
```

Protocol Presence

Presence protocol allows to know who is subscribed to a channel, this makes more easy to create chat applications and know who is online, example: game users, chat rooms, users viewing the same document...

Features

- By default user is **identified by a name**, but this can be **customized** passing more data: email, company, twitter...
- Events to **Authorize** if a **Channel** can be created, if a **member** is allowed...
- Every time a new **member joins** a channel, all members are **notified**.
- **Publish messages** to all channel subscribers.
- **Low memory** usage.

Components

TsgcWSPServer_Presence: Server Protocol Presence VCL Component.

TsgcWSPClient_Presence: Client Protocol Presence VCL Component.

Classes

TsgcWSPresenceMessage: the object which encapsulates presence packet information.

TsgcWSPServer_Presence

This is Server Presence Protocol Component, you need to drop this component in the form and select a TsgcWebSocketServer Component using Server Property.

Methods

All methods are handled internally by the server in response to client requests.

Properties

You must link this component to a **Server** or to a **Broker** if you are using more than one protocol.

EncodeBase64: by default is disabled, string values are encoded in base64 to avoid problems with JSON encoding.

Acknowledgment: if enabled, every time a server sends a message to client assign an ID to this message and queues in a list. When the client receives a message, if detect it has an ID, it sends an Acknowledgment to the server, which means the client has processed message and server can delete from the queue.

- **Interval:** interval in seconds where server checks if there are messages not processed by client.
- **Timeout:** maximum wait time before the server sends the message again.

Events

There are several events to handle actions like: a new member request to join a channel, a new channel is created by a member, a member unsubscribes from a channel...

New Member

```
// When a new client connects to a server, first sends member data to the server to request a new member.
// Following events can be called:

// OnBeforeNewMember:
// Server receives a request from the client to join and the server accepts or not this member.
// Use Accept parameter to allow or not this member. By default all members are accepted.

void OnBeforeNewMember(TsgcWSConnection *aConnection, const TsgcWSPresenceMember *aMember, ref bool Accept)
{
  if (aMember->Name == "Spam"
  {
    Accept = false;
  }
}

// OnNewMember:
// After a new member is accepted, then this event is called and means this member has join member list.
// You can use aMember. Data property to store objects in memory like database access, session objects...

void OnNewMember(TsgcWSConnection *aConnection, const TsgcWSPresenceMember *aMember)
{


}
```

Subscriptions

```
// When a client has joined as a member, can subscribe to new channels, if a channel not exists,
// the following events can be called:

// OnBeforeNewChannel:
// Server receives a subscription request from the client to join this channel but the channel doesn't exis
// the server can accept or not to create this channel. Use Accept parameter to allow or not this channel.
// By default, all channels are accepted.

void OnBeforeNewChannelBeforeNewChannel(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const TsgcWSPresenceChannel *aChannel
  const TsgcWSPresenceMember *aMember, ref bool Accept)
begin
  if (aChannel->Name == "Spam")
  {
    Accept = false;
  }
end;

// OnNewChannel: After a new channel is accepted, then this event is called and means a new channel has bee
// Channel properties can be customized in this event.

void OnNewChannel(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, ref TsgcWSPresenceChannel *aChannel)
{

}

// If the channel already exists or has been created, the server can accept or no new subscriptions.

// OnBeforeNewChannelMembers:
// Server receives a subscription request from a client to join this channel, the server can accept
// or not a member join. Use Accept parameter to allow or not this member. By default, all members are acce

void OnBeforeNewChannelMember(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const TsgcWSPresenceChannel *aChannel,
  const TsgcWSPresenceMember *aMember, ref bool Accept)
{
  if (aMember->Name == "John")
  {
    Accept = true
  }
  else
  {
    if (aMember->Name = "Spam")
        {
      Accept = false;
    }
  }
}

// OnNewChannelMember:
// After a new member is accepted,  then this event is called and means a new member has joined the channel
// All subscribers to this channel, will be notified about new members.

void OnNewChannelMember(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const TsgcWSPresenceChannel *aChannel,
  const TsgcWSPresenceMember *aMember)
{


}
```

UnSubscriptions

```
// Every time a member unjoin a channel or disconnects, the server is notified by following events:

// OnRemoveChannelMember:
// Server receives a subscription request from a client to join this channel but the channel doesn't exist,
// the server can accept or not to create this channel. Use Accept parameter to allow or not this channel.
// By default all channels are accepted.

void OnRemoveChannelMember(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const TsgcWSPresenceChannel *aChannel,
  const TsgcWSPresenceMember *aMember)
{
  Log("Member: " + aMember->Name + " unjoin channel: " + aChannel->Name);
}

// When a member disconnects, automatically server is notified:

// OnRemoveMember: when the client disconnects from protocol, this event is called and server is notified o
// which never has disconnected.

void OnRemoveMember(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, TsgcWSPresenceMember *aMember)
```

```
{
  Log("Member: " + aMember->Name);

};
```

Errors

```
// Every time there is an error, these events are called, example: server has denied a member
// to subscribe to a channel, a member try to subscribe to an already subscribed channel...

//OnErrorMemberChannel: this event is called every time there is an error trying to create a new channel,
// join a new member, subscribe to a channel...

void OnErrorMemberChannel(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const TsgcWSPresenceError *aError,
  const TsgcWSPresenceChannel *aChannel, const TsgcWSPresenceMember *aMember)
{
  Log("#Error: " + aError->Text);
}

// When a member disconnects, automatically server is notified:

// OnErrorPublishMsg: when a client publish a message and this is denied by the server, this event is raise

void OnErrorPublishMsg(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const TsgcWSPresenceError *aError, const TsgcWSPresenc
  const TsgcWSPresenceChannel *aChannel; const TsgcWSPresenceMember *aMember)
{
  Log("#Error: " + aError->Text);
}
```

TsgcWSPresenceMessage

This object encapsulates all internal messages exchange by server and client presence protocol.

TsgcWSPresenceMember

ID: internal identifier
Name: member name, provided by the client.
Info: member additional info, provided by the client.
Data: TObject which can be used for server purposes.

TsgcWSPresenceMemberList

Member[i]: member of a list by index
Count: number of members of the list

TsgcWSPresenceChannel

Name: channel name, provided by the client.

TsgcWSPresenceMsg

Text: text message, provided by the client when call Publish method

TsgcWSPresenceError

Code: integer value identifying the error
Text: error description.

TsgcWSPClient_Presence

This is Server Presence Protocol Component, you need to drop this component in the form and select a TsgcWebSocketClient Component using Client Property.

Properties

EncodeBase64: by default is disabled, string values are encoded in base64 to avoid problems with JSON encoding.

Presence: member data

- **Name:** member name.
- **Info:** any additional info related to member (example: email, twitter, company...)

Acknowledgment: if enabled, every time a client sends a message to server assign an ID to this message and queues in a list. When the server receives the message, if detect it has an ID, it sends an Acknowledgment to the client, which means the server has processed message and the client can delete from the queue.

- **Interval:** interval in seconds where the client checks if there are messages not processed by server.
- **Timeout:** maximum wait time before the client sends the message again.

Methods

There are several methods to subscribe to a channel, get a list of members...

Connect

```
// When a client connects, the first event called is OnSession, the server sends a session ID to the client
// which identifies this client in the server connection list.
// After OnSession event is called, automatically client sends a request to the server to join as a member,
// if successful, OnNewMember event is raised

void OnNewMember(TsgcWSConnection *aConnection, const TsgcWSPresenceMember *aMember)
{

}
```

Subscriptions

```
// When a client wants subscribe to a channel, use method "Subscribe" and pass channel name as argument

Client->Subscribe("MyChannel");

// If the client is successfully subscribed, OnNewChannelMember event is called. All members of this channe
// will be notified using the same event.

void OnNewChannelMember(TsgcWSConnection *aConnection, const TsgcWSPresenceChannel *aChannel,
```

```
  const TsgcWSPresenceMember *aMember)
{
  Log("Subscribed: " + aChannel->Name);
}

// if server denies access to a member, OnErrorMemberChannel event is raised.

void OnErrorMemberChannel(TsgcWSConnection *aConnection, const TsgcWSPresenceError *aError;
  const TsgcWSPresenceChannel *aChannel,
  const TsgcWSPresenceMember *aMember)
{
  Log("Error: " + aError->Text);
}
```

UnSubscriptions

```
// When a client unsubscribe from a channel, use method "Unsubscribe" and pass channel name as argument

Client->Unsubscribe("MyChannel");

// If a client is successfully unsubscribed, OnRemoveChannelMember event is called. All members of this cha
// will be notified using the same event.
// All members of this channel will be notified using the same event.

void OnNewChannelMember(TsgcWSConnection *aConnection, const TsgcWSPresenceChannel *aChannel,
  const TsgcWSPresenceMember *aMember)
{
  Log("Unsubscribed: " + aChannel->Name);
}

// if a client can't unsubscribe from a channel, example: because is not subscribed,
// OnErrorMemberChannel event is raised.

void OnErrorMemberChannel(TsgcWSConnection *aConnection, const TsgcWSPresenceError *aError,
  const TsgcWSPresenceChannel *aChannel, const TsgcWSPresenceMember *aMember)
{
  Log("Error: " + aError->Text);
}

// When a client disconnects from the server, OnRemoveEvent is called.

void OnRemoveMember(TsgcWSConnection *aConnection, TsgcWSPresenceMember *aMember)
{
  Log("#RemoveMember: " + aMember->Name);
}
```

Publish

```
// When a client wants to send a message to all members or all subscribers of a channel, use "Publish" meth

Client->Publish("Hello All Members");

Client->Publish("Hello All Members of this channel", "MyChannel");

// If a message is successfully published, OnPublishMsg event is called. All members of this channel
// will be notified using the same event.

void OnPublishMsg(TsgcWSConnection *aConnection, const TsgcWSPresenceMsg *aMsg,
  const TsgcWSPresenceChannel *aChannel, const TsgcWSPresenceMember *aMember)
{
  Log("#PublishMsg: " + aMsg->Text + " " + aMember->Name);
}

// if a message can't be published, OnErrorPublishMsg event is raised.

void OnErrorPublishMsg(TsgcWSConnection *aConnection, const TsgcWSPresenceError *aError,
  const TsgcWSPresenceMsg *aMsg, const TsgcWSPresenceChannel *aChannel, const TsgcWSPresenceMember *aMember
{
  Log("#Error: " + aError->Text);
}
```

GetMembers

```
// A client can request to the server a list of all members or all members subscribed to a channel.
```

```
// Use "GetMembers" method

Client->GetMembers;

Client->GetMembers("MyChannel");

// If a message is successfully processed by the server, OnGetMembers event is called

void OnGetMembers(TsgcWSConnection *aConnection, const TsgcWSPresenceMemberList *aMembers,
  const TsgcWSPresenceChannel *aChannel)
{
  for (int i = 0; i Count; i++)
  {
    Log("#GetMembers: " + aMembers->Member[i]->ID + " " + aMembers->Member[i]->Name);
  }
}

// If there is an error because the member is not allowed or is not subscribed to channel,
//  OnErrorMemberChannel event is raised

void OnErrorMemberChannel(TsgcWSConnection *aConnection, const TsgcWSPresenceError: +aError,
  const TsgcWSPresenceChannel *aChannel, const TsgcWSPresenceMember *aMember)
{
  Log("Error: " + aError->Text);
}
```

Invite

```
// A client can invite to other member to subscribe to a channel.

Client->Invite("MyChannel", "E54541D0F0E5R40F1E00FEEA");

// When the other member receives the invitation, OnChannelInvitation event is called and member
// can Accept or not the invitation.

void OnChannelInvitation(TsgcWSConnection *aConnection, const TsgcWSPresenceMember *aMember,
  const TsgcWSPresenceChannel *aChannel, ref bool Accept)
{
  if (aChannel == "MyChannel")
  {
    Accept = true
  }
  else
  {
    Accept = false;
  }
}
```

Protocol Presence Javascript

Presence Protocol Javascript sgcWebSockets uses **sgcWebSocket.js and presence.esegece.com.js** files.

Here you can find available methods, you must replace {%host%} and {%port%} variables as needed, example: if you have configured your sgcWebSocket server to listen port 80 on www.example.com website you need to configure:

```
<script src="http://www.example.com:80/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://www.example.com:80/presence.esegece.com.js"></script>
```

Open Connection

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/presence.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_presence('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
</script>
```

New Member after connection

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/presence.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_presence('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.on('sgcsession', function(event)
  {
    socket.newmember(event.id, 'John', 'Additional Info');
  });
</script>
```

Subscribe to Topic 1 channel

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/presence.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_presence('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.subscribe('Topic 1');
</script>
```

Unsubscribe from Topic 1 channel

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/presence.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_presence('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.unsubscribe('Topic 1');
</script>
```

Publish Message to Topic 1 channel

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/presence.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_presence('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.publish('Hello sgcWebSockets!', 'Topic 1');
</script>
```

Receive Message

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/presence.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_presence('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.on('sgcpublishmsg', function(event)
  {
    console.log('#publishmsg: ' + event.message.text);
  });
</script>
```

Get All Members Connected

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/presence.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_presence('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.on('sgcgetmembers', function(event)
  {
    for (var i  in event.members) {
     console.log(event.members[i].id + ' ' + event.members[i].name);
    }
  });
  socket.getmembers();
</script>
```

Show Alert when Members subscribe/unsubscribe

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/presence.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_presence('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.on('sgcnewmember', function(event)
  {
    alert('#new member: ' + event.member.name);
  }
  );
  socket.on('sgcremovemember', function(event)
  {
    alert('#removed member: ' + event.member.name);
  }
  );
  socket.on('sgcnewchannelmember', function(event)
  {
    alert('#new member: ' + event.member.name + ' in channel: ' + event.channel.name);
  }
  );
  socket.on('sgcremovechannelmember', function(event)
  {
    alert('#remove member: ' + event.member.name + ' from channel: ' + event.channel.name);
  }
  );
</script>
```

Show Alert OnConnect, OnDisconnect and OnError Events

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/presence.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  var socket = new sgcws_presence('ws://{%host%}:{%port%}');
  socket.on('open', function(event)
  {
    alert('sgcWebSocket Open!');
  };
  socket.on('close', function(event)
  {
    alert('sgcWebSocket Closed!');
  };
  socket.on('sgcerrormemberchannel', function(event)
  {
    alert('#error member channel: ' + event.error.text);
  }
  );
  socket.on('sgcerrorpublishmsg', function(event)
  {
    alert('#error publish: ' + event.error.text);
  }
  );
</script>
```

Close Connection

```
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
<script src="http://{%host%}:{%port%}/presence.esegece.com.js"></script>
<script>
  socket.close();
</script>
```

WebSocket APIs

There are several implementations based on WebSockets: finance, message publishing, queues... sgcWebSockets implements the most important APIs based on WebSocket protocol. In order to use an API, just attach API component to the client and all messages will be handled by API component (only one API component can be attached to a client).

Client APIs

API	Description
Binance	is an international multi-language cryptocurrency exchange.
Binance Futures	allows to connect to Binance Futures WebSocket / REST Market Streams.
FTX	FTX it's a Cryptocurrency Derivatives Exchange. Support for WebSocket API and R
Coinbase Pro	Coinbase pro is an US-based crypto exchange. Trade Bitcoin (BTC), Ethereum (E GBP. Support for WebSocket API and REST API.
SignalR	is a library for ASP.NET developers that makes developing real-time web functionali
SignalRCore	ASP.NET Core SignalR is an open-source library that simplifies adding real-time we
SocketIO	is a JavaScript library for real-time web applications. It enables real-time, bi-directio clients and servers.
Kraken	is a US-based cryptocurrency exchange.
Kraken Futures	allows to connect Kraken Futures WebSocket / REST Market data.
Pusher	Pusher is an easy and reliable platform with flexible pub/sub messaging, live user li
FXCM	also known as Forex Capital Markets, is a retail broker for trading on the foreign exc
Bitfinex	Bitfinex is one of the world's largest and most advanced cryptocurrency trading platf Ethereum, Ripple, EOS, Bitcoin Cash, Iota, NEO, Litecoin, Ethereum Classic...
Bitstamp	Bitstamp is one of the world's longest standing crypto exchange, supporting the bloc
Huobi	is an international multi-language cryptocurrency exchange.
Cex	is a cryptocurrency exchange and former Bitcoin cloud mining provider.
Bitmex	is a cryptocurrency exchange and derivative trading platform.
Bittrex	is a US-based cryptocurrency exchange.
3Commas	it's a crypto trading bot.
Kucoin	is a cryptocurrency exchange that allows to buy, sell, and store cryptocurrencies like
Kucoin Futures	allows to connect to Kucoin Futures Servers (WebSocket and REST)
OKX	formerly known as OKEx, is one of the largest crypto spot and derivatives trading ex
XTB	FX and CFD trading, providing access to over +2000 financial markets.
Discord	is one of the most popular communication tools for online gaming and streaming.
Bybit	cryptocurrency exchange and trading platform
Blockchain	Blockchain WebSocket API allows developers to receive Real-Time notifications abo

WebSocket APIs can be registered at **runtime**, just call Method **RegisterAPI** and pass API component as a parameter.

Other Client APIs

API	Description

Telegram	is a cloud-based instant messaging and voice over IP service. Users can send messa stickers, audio and files of any type.
Whatsapp	is an internationally available American freeware, cross-platform centralized instant m
RCON	is a TCP/IP-based communication protocol which allows console commands to be iss
CryptoHopper	it's a crypto trading bot and portfolio manager.
CryptoRobotics	it's a crypto trading robot.

Server APIs

API	Description
RTCMultiConnection	RTCMultiConnection is a WebRTC JavaScript library for peer-to-peer applic conferencing, file sharing, media streaming etc.)

API Binance

Binance

Binance is an international multi-language cryptocurrency exchange. It offers some APIs to access Binance data. The following APIs are supported:

1. **WebSocket streams:** allows to subscribe to some methods and get data in real-time. Events are pushed to clients by server to subscribers. Uses WebSocket as protocol.
2. **UserData stream:** subscribed clients get account details. Requires an API key to authenticate and uses WebSocket as protocol.
3. **REST API:** Requires an API Key and Secret to authenticate and uses HTTPs as protocol.
    1. **Market Data**
    2. **Account and Trading Data**
    3. **Wallet**
4. **Futures:** WebSocket Futures Market Data Streams are supported through the Binance Futures Client API.

The client supports **Binance**.us too, the following APIs are supported:

1. **WebSocket streams:** allows to subscribe to some methods and get data in real-time. Events are pushed to clients by server to subscribers. Uses WebSocket as protocol.
2. **UserData stream:** subscribed clients get account details. Requires an API key to authenticate and uses WebSocket as protocol.
3. **REST API:** clients can request to server market and account data. Requires an API Key and Secret to authenticate and uses HTTPs as protocol.

Properties

Binance API has 2 types of methods: public and private. Public methods can be accessed without authentication, example: get ticker prices. Only are only private and related to user data, those methods requires the use of Binance API keys.

- **ApiKey:** you can request a new api key in your binance account, just copy the value to this property.
- **ApiSecret:** API secret is only required for REST_API, websocket api only requires ApiKey for some methods.
- **TestNet:** if enabled it will connect to Binance Demo Account (by default false).
    - **HTTPLogOptions:** stores in a text file a log of HTTP requests
        - **Enabled):** if enabled, will store all HTTP requests of WebSocket API.
        - **FileName:** full path of filename where logs will be stored
        - **REST:** stores in a text file a log of REST API requests
            - **Enabled:** if enabled, will store all HTTP Requests of REST API.
            - **FileName:** full path of filename where logs will be stored.
- **UserStream:** if enabled the client will receive notifications on Account, Orders or Balance Updates (by default true).
- **BinanceUS:** if enabled, will connect to Binance.us Servers (instead of Binance.com servers which is the default).
- **ListenKeyOnDisconnect:** this property specifies what to do when the client disconnect from Binance servers with an Active ListenKey.
    - **blkodDeleteListenKey:** Delete the Active ListenKey doing an HTTP Request to Binance Servers (this is the default).
    - **blkodClearListenKey:** Doesn't deletes the ListenKey from Binance Servers and just clear the value of the field.
    - **blkodDoNothing:** does nothing, so the next time that connects to Binance will try to use the same ListenKey.
- **UseCombinedStreams:** if enabled, will combine streams as follows: {"stream":"<streamName>","data":<rawPayload>} (by default disabled)

Most common uses

- **WebSockets API**
  - **How Connect WebSocket API**
  - **How Subscribe WebSocket Channel**
- **REST API**
  - **How Get Market Data**
  - **How Use Private REST API**
  - **How Trade Spot**
  - **Private Requests Time**
  - **Withdraw**

WebSocket Stream API

Base endpoint is wss://stream.binance.com:9443, client can subscribe / unsubscribe from events after a successful connection.
The following Subscription / Unsubscription methods are supported.

Method	Parame-ters	Description
AggregateTrades	Symbol	push trade information that is aggregated for a single taker order
Trades	Symbol	push raw trade information; each trade has a unique buyer and seller
KLine	Symbol, In-terval	push updates to the current klines/candlestick every second, minute, hour...
MiniTicker	Symbol	24hr rolling window mini-ticker statistics. These are NOT the statistics of the UTC day, but a 24hr rolling window for the previous 24hrs.
AllMiniTickers		24hr rolling window mini-ticker statistics for all symbols that changed in an array. These are NOT the statistics of the UTC day, but a 24hr rolling win-dow for the previous 24hrs. Note that only tickers that have changed will be present in the array.
Ticker	Symbol	24hr rolling window ticker statistics for a single symbol. These are NOT the statistics of the UTC day, but a 24hr rolling window for the previous 24hrs.
AllMarketTickers		24hr rolling window ticker statistics for all symbols that changed in an array. These are NOT the statistics of the UTC day, but a 24hr rolling window for the previous 24hrs. Note that only tickers that have changed will be present in the array.
BookTicker	Symbol	Pushes any update to the best bid or ask's price or quantity in real-time for a specified symbol.
AllBookTickers		Pushes any update to the best bid or ask's price or quantity in real-time for all symbols.
PartialBookDepth	Symbol, Depth	Top <levels> bids and asks, pushed every second. Valid <levels> are 5, 10, or 20.
DiffDepth	Symbol	Order book price and quantity depth updates used to locally manage an or-der book.

After a successful subcription / unsubscription, client receives a message about it, where id is the result of Sub-scribed / Unsubscribed method.

```
{
  "result": null,
  "id": 1
}
```

User Data Stream API

Requires a valid ApiKey obtained from your binance account, and ApiKey must be set in Binance.ApiKey property of component.

The following data is pushed to client every time there is a change. There is no need to subscribe to any method, this is done automatically if you set a valid ApiKey.

Method	Description
Account Update	Account state is updated with the outboundAccountInfo event.
Balance Update	Balance Update occurs during the following: • Deposits or withdrawals from the account • Transfer of funds between accounts (e.g. Spot to Margin)
Order Update	Orders are updated with the executionReport event.

REST API

The base endpoint is: https://api.binance.com. All endpoints return either a JSON object or array. Data is returned in ascending order. Oldest first, newest last.

Public API EndPoints

These endpoints can be accessed without any authorization.

General EndPoints

Method	Parameters	Description
Ping		Test connectivity to the Rest API.
GetServerTime		Test connectivity to the Rest API and get the current server time.
GetExchangeInformation		Current exchange trading rules and symbol information

Market Data EndPoints

Method	Parameters	Description
GetOrderBook	Symbol	Get Order Book.
GetTrades	Symbol	Get recent trades
GetHistoricalTrades	Symbol	Get older trades.
GetAggregateTrades	Symbol	Get compressed, aggregate trades. Trades that fill at the time, from the same order, with the same price will have the quantity aggregated.
GetKLines	Symbol, Interval	Kline/candlestick bars for a symbol. Klines are uniquely identified by their open time.
GetAveragePrice	Symbol	Current average price for a symbol.
Get24hrTicker	Symbol	24 hour rolling window price change statistics. Careful when accessing this with no symbol.
GetPriceTicker	Symbol	Latest price for a symbol or symbols.

GetBookTicker	Symbol	Best price/qty on the order book for a symbol or symbols.

Private API EndPoints

Requires an APIKey and APISecret to get authorized by server.

Account Data EndPoints

Method	Parameters	Description
NewOrder	Symbol, Side, Type	Send in a new order.
PlaceMarketOrder	Side, Symbol, Quantity	Places a New Market Order
PlaceLimitOrder	Side, Symbol, Quantity, LimitPrice	Places a New Limit Order
PlaceStopOrder	Side, Symbol, Quantity, StopPrice, LimitPrice	Places a New Stop Order
TestNewOrder	Symbol, Side, Type	Test new order creation and signature/recvWindow long. Creates and validates a new order but does not send it into the matching engine.
QueryOrder	Symbol	Check an order's status.
CancelOrder	Symbol	Cancel an active order. Cancel an active order. Either OrderId or OrigClientOrderId must be sent.
CancelAllOpenOrders	Symbol (optional)	
GetOpenOrders		Get all open orders on a symbol. Careful when accessing this with no symbol.
GetAllOrders	Symbol	Get all account orders; active, canceled, or filled.
NewOCO	Symbol, Side, Quantity, Price, StopPrice	Send in a new OCO
CancelOCO	Symbol	Cancel an entire Order List
QueryOCO	Symbol	Retrieves a specific OCO based on provided optional parameters
GetAllOCO		Retrieves all OCO based on provided optional parameters
GetOpenOCO		Get All Open OCO.
GetAccountInformation		Get current account information.
GetAccountTradeList	Symbol	Get trades for a specific account and symbol.

Wallet EndPoints

(*wallet endpoints only work with production server, not demo)

Method	Description
GetWalletSystemStatus	Fetch system status.
GetWalletAllCoinsInformation	Get information of coins (available for deposit and withdraw) for user.
GetWalletDailyAccountSnapshot	Type: "SPOT", "MARGIN", "FUTURES" • The query time period must be less then 30 days • Support query within the last one month only • If startTimeand endTime not sent, return records of the last 7 days by default

SetWalletDisableFast-WithdrawSwitch	This request will disable fastwithdraw switch under your account. You need to enable "trade" option for the api key which requests this endpoint.
SetWalletEnableFast-WithdrawSwitch	This request will enable fastwithdraw switch under your account. You need to enable "trade" option for the api key which requests this endpoint. When Fast Withdraw Switch is on, transferring funds to a Binance account will be done instantly. There is no on-chain transaction, no transaction ID and no withdrawal fee.
WalletWithdraw	Submit a withdraw request.
GetWalletDepositHistory	Fetch deposit history.
GetWalletWithdrawHistory	Fetch Withdraw history.
GetWalletDepositAddress	Fetch deposit address with network.
GetWalletAccountStatus	Fetch account status detail.
GetWalletAccountAPI-TradingStatus	Fetch account api trading status detail.
GetWalletDustLog	Only return last 100 records Only return records after 2020/12/01
GetWalletAssetsConvertedBNB	
WalletDustTransfer	Convert dust assets to BNB. You need to openEnable Spot & Margin Trading permission for the API Key which requests this endpoint.
GetWalletAssetDividendRecord	Query asset dividend record.
GetWalletAssetDetail	Fetch details of assets supported on Binance.
GetWalletTradeFee	Fetch trade fee
WalletUserUniversalTransfer	You need to enable Permits Universal Transfer option for the API Key which requests this endpoint.MAIN_UMFUTURE Spot account transfer to USDⓈ-M Futures account ENUM of Type: • MAIN_CMFUTURE Spot account transfer to COIN-M Futures account • MAIN_MARGIN Spot account transfer to Margin（cross）account • UMFUTURE_MAIN USDⓈ-M Futures account transfer to Spot account • UMFUTURE_MARGIN USDⓈ-M Futures account transfer to Margin（cross）-account • CMFUTURE_MAIN COIN-M Futures account transfer to Spot account • CMFUTURE_MARGIN COIN-M Futures account transfer to Margin(cross) account • MARGIN_MAIN Margin（cross）account transfer to Spot account • MARGIN_UMFUTURE Margin（cross）account transfer to USDⓈ-M Futures • MARGIN_CMFUTURE Margin（cross）account transfer to COIN-M Futures • ISOLATEDMARGIN_MARGIN Isolated margin account transfer to Margin(cross) account • MARGIN_ISOLATEDMARGIN Margin(cross) account transfer to Isolated margin account • ISOLATEDMARGIN_ISOLATEDMARGIN Isolated margin account transfer to Isolated margin account • MAIN_FUNDING Spot account transfer to Funding account • FUNDING_MAIN Funding account transfer to Spot account • FUNDING_UMFUTURE Funding account transfer to UMFUTURE account • UMFUTURE_FUNDING UMFUTURE account transfer to Funding account • MARGIN_FUNDING MARGIN account transfer to Funding account • FUNDING_MARGIN Funding account transfer to Margin account • FUNDING_CMFUTURE Funding account transfer to CMFUTURE account • CMFUTURE_FUNDING CMFUTURE account transfer to Funding account
GetWalletQueryUserUniversalTransferHistory	• fromSymbol must be sent when type are ISOLATEDMARGIN_MARGIN and ISOLATEDMARGIN_ISOLATEDMARGIN • toSymbol must be sent when type are MARGIN_ISOLATEDMARGIN and ISOLATEDMARGIN_ISOLATEDMARGIN • Support query within the last 6 months only • If startTimeand endTime not sent, return records of the last 7 days by default

GetWalletFundingWallet	Currently supports querying the following business assets：Binance Pay, Binance Card, Binance Gift Card, Stock Token
GetWalletUserAsset	Get user assets, just for positive data.
GetWalletApiKeyPermission	

Events

Binance Messages are received in TsgcWebSocketClient component, you can use the following events:

OnConnect
After a successful connection to Binance server.
OnDisconnect
After a disconnection from Binance server
OnMessage
Messages sent by server to client are handled in this event.
OnError
If there is any error in protocol, this event will be called.
OnException
If there is an unhandled exception, this event will be called.

Additionally, there is a specific event in Binance API Component, called **OnBinanceHTTPException**, which is raised every time there is an error calling an HTTP Request (REST API or WebSocket User Stream).

(*) Due to changes in Binance Servers, Indy versions before Rad Studio 10.1, won't be able to connect to Test Servers. This issue doesn't affect to Enterprise Edition or if the Indy version has been upgraded to latest.

Binance | Connect WebSocket API

In order to connect to Binance WebSocket API, just create a new Binance API client and attach to TsgcWebSocket-Client.
See below an example:

```
TsgcWebSocketClient *oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_Binance oBinance = new TsgcWSAPI_Binance();
oBinance->Client = oClient;
oClient->Active = true;
```

Binance | Subscribe WebSocket Channel

Binance offers a variety of channels where you can subscribe to get real-time updates of market data, orders... Find below a sample of how subscribe to a Ticker:

```
TsgcWebSocketClient *oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_Binance oBinance = new TsgcWSAPI_Binance();
oBinance->Client = oClient;
oBinance->SubscribeTicker("bnbbtc");

void OnMessage(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const string aText)
{
// here you will receive the ticker updates
}
```

Binance | Get Market Data

Binance offers public Market Data through REST Endpoints, when you call one of these endpoints, you will get an snapshot of the market data requested.
The Market Data Endpoints doesn't require authentication, so are freely available to all users.

Example: to get an snapshot of the ticker BNBBTC, do the following call

```
TsgcWSAPI_Binance *oBinance = new TsgcWSAPI_Binance(this);
ShowMessage(oBinance->REST_API->GetPriceTicker("BNBBTC"));
```

Binance | Private REST API

The Binance REST API offer public and private endpoints. The Private endpoints requires that messages signed to increase the security of transactions.
First you must login to your Binance account and create a new API, you will get the following values:

- ApiKey
- ApiSecret

These fields must be configured in the Binance property of the Binance API client component.
Once configured, you can start to do private requests to the Binance Pro REST API

*Private Requests, require that your local machine has the local time synchronized, if not, the requests will be rejected by Binance server. Check the following article about this, Binance Private Requests Time.

```
TsgcWSAPI_Binance oBinance = new TsgcWSAPI_Binance(this);
oBinance->Binance->ApiKey = "<your api key>";
oBinance->Binance->ApiSecret = "<your api secret>";
ShowMessage(oBinance->REST_API->GetAccountInformation());
```

Binance | Trade Spot

Binance allows to trade with spot using his REST API.

Configuration

First you must create an **API Key** in your binance account and add privileges to trading with Spot.
Once this is done, you can start spot trading.
First, **set your ApiKey and your ApiSecret** in the Binance Client Component, this will be used to sign the requests sent to Binance server.

Place an Order

To place a new order, just call to method **REST_API.NewOrder** of Binance Client Component.

Depending of the type of the order (market, limit...) the API requires more or less fields.

Mandatory Fields

- **Symbol:** the product id symbol, example: BNBBTC
- **Side:** BUY or SELL
- **type:** the order type
  - LIMIT
  - MARKET
  - STOP_LOSS
  - STOP_LOSS_LIMIT
  - TAKE_PROFIT
  - TAKE_PROFIT_LIMIT
  - LIMIT_MAKER

Additional Mandatory Fields based on Type

- **LIMIT:** timeInForce, quantity, price
- **MARKET:** quantity or quoteOrderQty
- **STOP_LOSS / TAKE_PROFIT:** quantity, stopPrice
- **STOP_LOSS_LIMIT / TAKE_PROFIT_LIMIT:** timeInForce, quantity, price, stopPrice
- **LIMIT_MAKER:** quantity, price

When you send an order, there are 2 possibilities:

1. **Successful:** the function NewOrder returns the message sent by binance server.
2. **Error:** the exception is returned in the event OnBinanceHTTPException.

Place Market Order 1 BNBBTC

```
TsgcWSAPI_Binance *oBinance = new TsgcWSAPI_Binance(this);
oBinance->Binance->ApiKey = "<api key>";
oBinance->Binance->ApiSecret = "<api secret>";
ShowMessage(oBinance->REST_API->NewOrder("BNBBTC", "BUY", "MARKET", "", 1));
```

Place Limit Order 1 BNBBTC at 0.009260

```
TsgcWSAPI_Binance *oBinance = new TsgcWSAPI_Binance(this);
oBinance->Binance->ApiKey = "<api key>";
```

```
oBinance->Binance->ApiSecret = "<api secret>";
ShowMessage(oBinance->REST_API->NewOrder("BNBBTC", "BUY", "LIMIT", "GTC", 1, 0, 0.009260));
```

-

Binance | Private Requests Time

When you do a private request to Binance, the message is signed so increase the security of requests. The message takes the local time and sends inside the signed message, if the local time has a difference greater than 5 seconds with Binance servers, the request will be rejected. So, it's important verify that your local time is synchronized, you can do this using the synchronization time method for your OS.

The logic is as follows:

```
if (timestamp < (serverTime + 1000) && (serverTime - timestamp) <= recvWindow) {
  // process request
} else {
  // reject request
}
```

It is recommended to use a small recvWindow of 5000 or less! The max cannot go beyond 60000 milliseconds.

You can check the Binance server time, calling method **GetServerTime**, which will return the time of the Binance server

Binance | Withdraw

Binance allows to use the Wallet API to submit a Withdraw request, only the followin parameters are mandatory:

- Coin
- Address
- Amount

```
TsgcWSAPI_Binance oBinance = new TsgcWSAPI_Binance(this);
oBinance->Binance->ApiKey = "<your api key>";
oBinance->Binance->ApiSecret = "<your api secret>";
ShowMessage(oBinance->REST_API->WalletWithdraw("BTC", "7213fea8e94b4a5593d507237e5a555b", 0.25));
```

API Binance Futures

Binance

Binance is an international multi-language cryptocurrency exchange. It offers some APIs to access Binance data. This component allows to get Binance Futures WebSocket Market Streams.

https://binance-docs.github.io/apidocs/futures/en
https://binance-docs.github.io/apidocs/delivery/en

Futures Contracts

Binance API has 2 types of methods: public and private. Public methods can be accessed without authentication, example: get ticker prices. Only are only private and related to user data, those methods requires the use of Binance API keys.

- **ApiKey:** you can request a new api key in your binance account, just copy the value to this property.
- **ApiSecret:** API secret is only required for REST_API, websocket api only requires ApiKey for some methods.
- **TestNet:** if enabled it will connect to Binance Demo Account (by default false).
    - **HTTPLogOptions:** stores in a text file a log of HTTP requests
        - **Enabled):** if enabled, will store all HTTP requests of WebSocket API.
        - **FileName:** full path of filename where logs will be stored
        - **REST:** stores in a text file a log of REST API requests
            - **Enabled:** if enabled, will store all HTTP Requests of REST API.
            - **FileName:** full path of filename where logs will be stored.
- **UserStream:** if enabled the client will receive notifications on Account, Orders or Balance Updates (by default true).
- **ListenKeyOnDisconnect:** this property specifies what to do when the client disconnect from Binance servers with an Active ListenKey.
    - **blkodDeleteListenKey:** Delete the Active ListenKey doing an HTTP Request to Binance Servers (this is the default).
    - **blkodClearListenKey:** Doesn't deletes the ListenKey from Binance Servers and just clear the value of the field.
    - **blkodDoNothing:** does nothing, so the next time that connects to Binance will try to use the same ListenKey.
- **UseCombinedStreams:** if enabled, will combine streams as follows: {"stream":"<streamName>","data":<rawPayload>} (by default disabled)

Client can connect to USDT or COIN Binance Futures, set which contract you want to trade using **FuturesContracts** property:

- **bfcUSDT:** connects to USD-M Futures API.
- **bfcCOIN:** connects to COIN-M Futures API.

Client can connect to Production or Demo Binance accounts. If **TestNet** property is enabled, it will connect to Demo account, otherwise will connect to production Binance Servers.

WebSocket Stream API

Client can subscribe / unsubscribe from events after a successful connection.
The following Subscription / Unsubscription methods are supported.

Method	Parameters	Description
AggregateTrades	Symbol	The Aggregate Trade Streams push trade information that is aggregated for a single taker order every 100 milliseconds.

MarkPrice	Symbol, UpdateSpeed	Mark price and funding rate for a single symbol pushed every 3 seconds or every second.
AllMarkPrice	UpdateSpeed	Mark price and funding rate for all symbols pushed every 3 seconds or every second.
KLine	Symbol, Interval	The Kline/Candlestick Stream push updates to the current klines/candlestick every 250 milliseconds (if existing).
MiniTicker	Symbol	24hr rolling window mini-ticker statistics for a single symbol. These are NOT the statistics of the UTC day, but a 24hr rolling window from requestTime to 24hrs before.
AllMiniTicker		24hr rolling window mini-ticker statistics for all symbols. These are NOT the statistics of the UTC day, but a 24hr rolling window from requestTime to 24hrs before. Note that only tickers that have changed will be present in the array.
Ticker	Symbol	24hr rolling window ticker statistics for a single symbol. These are NOT the statistics of the UTC day, but a 24hr rolling window from requestTime to 24hrs before.
AllMarketTickers		24hr rolling window ticker statistics for all symbols. These are NOT the statistics of the UTC day, but a 24hr rolling window from requestTime to 24hrs before. Note that only tickers that have changed will be present in the array.
BookTicker	Symbol	Pushes any update to the best bid or ask's price or quantity in real-time for a specified symbol.
AllBookTickers		Pushes any update to the best bid or ask's price or quantity in real-time for all symbols.
LiquidationOrders	Symbol	The Liquidation Order Streams push force liquidation order information for specific symbol
AllLiquidationOrders		The All Liquidation Order Streams push force liquidation order information for all symbols in the market.
PartialBookDepth	Symbol, Depth	Top bids and asks, Valid are 5, 10, or 20.
DiffDepth	Symbol	Bids and asks, pushed every 250 milliseconds, 500 milliseconds, 100 milliseconds or in real time(if existing)

After a successful subcription / unsubscription, client receives a message about it, where id is the result of Subscribed / Unsubscribed method.

```
{
  "result": null,
  "id": 1
}
```

User Data Stream API

Requires a valid ApiKey obtained from your binance account, and ApiKey must be set in Binance.ApiKey property of component.

The following data is pushed to client every time there is a change. There is no need to subscribe to any method, this is done automatically if you set a valid ApiKey.

Method	Description
Margin Call	When the user's position risk ratio is too high, this stream will be pushed. This message is only used as risk guidance information and is not recommended for investment strategies. In the case of a highly volatile market, there may be the possibility that the user's position has been liquidated at the same time when this stream is pushed out.

Balance and Position Update	Balance Update occurs during the following: • When balance or position get updated, this event will be pushed. • When "FUNDING FEE" changes to the user's balance. •
Order Update	When new order created, order status changed will push such event.

REST API

All endpoints return either a JSON object or array. Data is returned in ascending order. Oldest first, newest last.

Public API EndPoints

These endpoints can be accessed without any authorization.

General EndPoints

Method	Parameters	Description
Ping		Test connectivity to the Rest API.
GetServerTime		Test connectivity to the Rest API and get the current server time.
GetExchangeInformation		Current exchange trading rules and symbol information

Market Data EndPoints

Method	Parameters	Description
GetOrderBook	Symbol	Get Order Book.
GetTrades	Symbol	Get recent trades
GetHistoricalTrades	Symbol	Get older trades.
GetAggregateTrades	Symbol	Get compressed, aggregate trades. Trades that fill at the time, from the same order, with the same price will have the quantity aggregated.
GetKLines	Symbol, Interval	Kline/candlestick bars for a symbol. Klines are uniquely identified by their open time.
Get24hrTicker	Symbol	24 hour rolling window price change statistics. Careful when accessing this with no symbol.
GetPriceTicker	Symbol	Latest price for a symbol or symbols.
GetBookTicker	Symbol	Best price/qty on the order book for a symbol or symbols.
GetMarkPrice	Symbol	Mark Price and Funding Rate
GetFundingRateHistory	Symbol	
GetOpenInterest	Symbol	Get present open interest of a specific symbol.
GetOpenInterestStatistics	Symbol, Period	
GetTopTraderAccountRatio	Symbol, Period	
GetTopTraderPositionRatio	Symbol, Period	
GetGlobalAccountRatio	Symbol, Period	

GetTakerVolume	Symbol, Period

Private API EndPoints

Requires an APIKey and APISecret to get authorized by server.

Account and Trades EndPoints

Method	Parameters	Description
ChangePosition-Mode	DualPosition	Change user's position mode (Hedge Mode or One-way Mode) on EVERY symbol
GetCurrentPosi-tionMode		Get user's position mode (Hedge Mode or One-way Mode) on EVERY symbol
NewOrder	Symbol, Side, PositionSide, Type	Send in a new order.
PlaceMarke-tOrder	Side, Symbol, Quantity	
PlaceLimitOrder	Side, Symbol, Quantity, Limit-Price	
PlaceStopOrder	Side, Symbol, Quantity, Stop-Price, LimitPrice	
PlaceTrail-ingStopOrder	Side, Symbol, Quantity, aActi-vationPrice, aCallbackRate	
QueryOrder	Symbol	Check an order's status.
CancelOrder	Symbol	Cancel an active order. Either OrderId or OrigClientOrderId must be sent.
CancelAl-lOpenOrders	Symbol	
AutoCancelAl-lOpenOrders	Symbol, CountDownTimer	Cancel all open orders of the specified symbol at the end of the specified countdown.
QueryCurren-tOpenOrder	Symbol	
GetOpenOrders	Symbol	Get all open orders on a symbol. Careful when accessing this with no symbol.
GetAllOrders	Symbol	Get all account orders; active, canceled, or filled.
GetAccountBal-ance		
GetAccountIn-formation		Get current account information.
ChangeInitial-Leverage	Symbol, Leverage	Change user's initial leverage of specific symbol market.
ChangeMargin-Type	Symbol, MarginType	
ModifyIsolated-PositionMargin	Symbol, Amount, Type	
GetPositionMar-ginChangeHis-tory	Symbol	
GetPositionIn-formation	Symbol	
GetAccount-TradeList	Symbol	

GetIncomeHis-tory	Symbol
GetNotional-LeverageBrack-et	Symbol

Events

Binance Futures Messages are received in TsgcWebSocketClient component, you can use the following events:

OnConnect
After a successful connection to Binance server.
OnDisconnect
After a disconnection from Binance server
OnMessage
Messages sent by server to client are handled in this event.
OnError
If there is any error in protocol, this event will be called.
OnException
If there is an unhandled exception, this event will be called.

Additionally, there is a specific event in Binance API Component, called **OnBinanceHTTPException**, which is raised every time there is an error calling an HTTP Request (REST API or WebSocket User Stream).

(*) Due to changes in Binance Servers, Indy versions before Rad Studio 10.1, won't be able to connect to Test Servers. This issue doesn't affect to Enterprise Edition or if the Indy version has been upgraded to the latest.

API Binance Futures | Trade

Binance allows to trade with futures using his REST API.

Configuration

First you must create an **API Key** in your binance account and add privileges to trading with Futures.
Once this is done, you can start to trading with futures.
First you must select if you want to trade with **USDT** or **COIN** futures, there is a property called FuturesContracts where you can set which future contract you want to trade
Then, **set your ApiKey and your ApiSecret** in the Binance Futures Client Component, this will be used to sign the requests sent to Binance server.

Place an Order

To place a new order, just call to method **REST_API.NewOrder** of Binance Futures Client Component.

Depending of the type of the order (market, limit...) the API requires more or less fields.

Mandatory Fields

- **Symbol:** the product id symbol, example: BTCUSD_210326
- **Side:** BUY or SELL
- **type:** the order type
  - LIMIT
  - MARKET
  - STOP
  - TAKE_PROFIT
  - STOP_MARKET
  - TAKE_PROFIT_MARKET
  - TRAILING_STOP_MARKET

Additional Mandatory Fields based on Type

- **LIMIT:** timeInForce, quantity, price
- **MARKET:** quantity
- **STOP/TAKE_PROFIT:** quantity, price, stopPrice
- **STOP_MARKET/TAKE_PROFIT_MARKET:** stopPrice
- **TRAILING_STOP_MARKET:** callbackRate

When you send an order, there are 2 possibilities:

1. **Successful:** the function NewOrder returns the message sent by binance server.
2. **Error:** the exception is returned in the event OnBinanceHTTPException.

API SocketIO

SocketIO

Socket.IO is a JavaScript library for real-time web applications. It enables real-time, bi-directional communication between web clients and servers. It has two parts: a client-side library that runs in the browser, and a server-side library for Node.js. Both components have a nearly identical API. Like Node.js, it is event-driven.

Messages Types

0: open (Sent from the server when a new transport is opened (recheck))

1: close (Request the close of this transport but does not shut down the connection itself.)

2: ping (Sent by the client. The server should answer with a pong packet containing the same data)
example
client sends: 2probe
server sends: 3probe

3: pong (Sent by the server to respond to ping packets.)

4: string message (actual message, client and server should call their callbacks with the data.)
example:
42/chat,[“join”,”{room:1}"]
4 is the message packet type in the engine.io protocol
2 is the EVENT type in the socket.io protocol
/chat is the data which is processed by socket.io
socket.io will fire the “join” event
will pass "room: 1" data. It is possible to omit namespace only when it is /.

5: upgrade (Before engine.io switches a transport, it tests, if server and client can communicate over this transport. If this test succeeds, the client sends an upgrade packets which requests the server to flush its cache on the old transport and switch to the new transport.)

6: noop (A noop packet. Used primarily to force a poll cycle when an incoming WebSocket connection is received.)

Properties

API: specifies SocketIO version:

ioAPI0: supports socket.io 0.* servers (selected by default)

ioAPI1: supports socket.io 1.* servers

ioAPI2: supports socket.io 2.* servers

ioAPI3: supports socket.io 3.* servers

ioAPI4: supports socket.io 4.* servers

Base64: if enabled, binary messages are received as base64.

HandShakeCustomURL: allows customizing URLI to get socket.io session.

HandShakeTimestamp: only enable if you want to send timestamp as a parameter when a new session is requested (enable this property if you try to access a gevent-socketio python server).

Namespace: allows setting a namespace when connects to the server.

Polling: disabling this property, client will connect directly to server using websocket as transport.

Parameters: allows to set connection parameters.

EncodeParameters: if enabled, parameters are encoded.

Methods

Use WriteData method to send messages to socket.io server (following Message Types sections)
1. call method add user and one parameter with John as user name

```
WriteData("42[\"add user\", \"John\"]");
```

Events

OnHTTPRequest

Before a new websocket connection is established, socket.io server requires client open a new HTTP connection to get a new session id. In some cases, socket.io server requires authentication using HTTP headers, you can use this event to add custom HTTP headers, like Basic authorization or Bearer token authentication.

OnAfterConnect

This event is called after socket.io connection is successful and client can send messages to server. Here you can subscribe to namespaces for example.

OnHTTPConnectionSSL

When a WebSocket server requires secure connections, you can get an error message like this when a client tries to connect to server:
Error connecting with SSL. error:XXXXXXXX:SSL routines:ssl3_read_bytes:tlsv1 alert protocol version
This error means that your client is trying to connect using a TLS version which is not supported by the server.
To resolve this error you must handle OnSSLAfterCreateHandler of WebSocket client component and set a newer TLS version.
For example: here we are setting TLS 1.2 as a protocol version.

```
void OnHTTPConnectionSSL(TObject *Sender; TIdSSLIOHandlerSocketBase *aSSLHandler)
{
  static_cast<tidssliohandlersocketopenssl*>(aSSLHandler)->SSLOptions->Method = sslvTLSv1_2;
}
```

API Coinbase Pro

Coinbase Pro

APIs supported

- WebSockets API: connect to a public websocket server and provides real-time market data updates.
- REST API: The REST API has endpoints for account and order management as well as public market data.

Most common uses

- **WebSockets API**
  - **How Connect WebSocket API**
  - **How Subscribe WebSocket Channel**
- **REST API**
  - **How Get Market Data**
  - **How Use Private REST API**
  - **How Place Orders**
  - **How Use SandBox Account**
  - **Private Requests Time**

WebSockets API

The websocket feed provides real-time market data updates for orders and trades. The websocket feed is publicly available, but connections to it are rate-limited to 1 per 4 seconds per IP.
The websocket feed uses a bidirectional protocol, which encodes all messages as JSON objects. All messages have a type attribute that can be used to handle the message appropriately.

You can subscribe to the following channels:

Method	Arguments	Description
SubscribeHeart-Beat	**aProductId:** id of the product	To receive heartbeat messages for specific products once a second subscribe to the heartbeat channel. Heartbeats also include sequence numbers and last trade ids that can be used to verify no messages were missed.
SubscribeStatus		The status channel will send all products and currencies on a preset interval.
SubscribeTicker	**aProductId:** id of the product	The ticker channel provides real-time price updates every time a match happens. It batches updates in case of cascading matches, greatly reducing bandwidth requirements.
SubscribeLevel2	**aProductId:** id of the product	The easiest way to keep a snapshot of the order book is to use the level2 channel. It guarantees delivery of all updates, which reduce a lot of the overhead required when consuming the full channel.
SubscribeMatch-es	**aProductId:** id of the product	If you are only interested in match messages you can subscribe to the matches channel. This is useful when you're consuming the remain-ing feed using the level 2 channel.
SubscribeFull	**aProductId:** id of the product	The full channel provides real-time updates on orders and trades. These updates can be applied on to a level 3 order book snapshot to maintain an accurate and up-to-date copy of the exchange order book.

SubscribeUser	This channel is a version of the full channel that only contains messages that include the authenticated user. Consequently, you need to be authenticated to receive any messages.

Some of this channels requires **Authenticate** against Coinbase Pro servers. So first request your API keys in your Coinbase Pro Account and then set the values in the property Coinbase of the component:

- ApiKey
- ApiSecret
- Passphrase

Authentication will result in a couple of benefits:

1. Messages where you're one of the parties are expanded and have more useful fields
2. You will receive private messages, such as lifecycle information about stop orders you placed

REST API

Private Endpoints

Private endpoints are available for order management, and account management.
Before being able to sign any requests, you must create an API key via the Coinbase Pro website. The API key will be scoped to a specific profile. Upon creating a key you will have 3 pieces of information which you must remember:

- Key
- Secret
- Passphrase

The Key and Secret will be randomly generated and provided by Coinbase Pro; the Passphrase will be provided by you to further secure your API access. Coinbase Pro stores the salted hash of your passphrase for verification, but cannot recover the passphrase if you forget it.

You can restrict the functionality of API keys. Before creating the key, you must choose what permissions you would like the key to have. The permissions are:

- View - Allows a key read permissions. This includes all GET endpoints.
- Transfer - Allows a key to transfer currency on behalf of an account, including deposits and withdraws. Enable with caution - API key transfers WILL BYPASS two-factor authentication.
- Trade - Allows a key to enter orders, as well as retrieve trade data. This includes POST /orders and several GET endpoints.

Accounts

Method	Arguments	Description
ListAccounts		Get a list of trading accounts from the profile of the API key.
GetAccount	**aAccountId:** id of the account	Information for a single account. Use this endpoint when you know the account_id. API key must belong to the same profile as the account.
GetAccountHistory	**aAccountId:** id of the account	List account activity of the API key's profile. Account activity either increases or decreases your account balance.
GetHolds	**aAccountId:** id of the account	List holds of an account that belong to the same profile as the API key. Holds are placed on an account for any active orders or pending withdraw requests. As an order is filled, the hold amount is updated. If an order is canceled, any remaining hold is re-

		moved. For a withdraw, once it is completed, the hold is removed.

Orders

Method	Arguments	Description
ListAccounts		Get a list of trading accounts from the profile of the API key.
GetAccount	**aAccountId:** id of the account	Information for a single account. Use this endpoint when you know the account_id. API key must belong to the same profile as the account.
GetAccountHistory	**aAccountId:** id of the account	List account activity of the API key's profile. Account activity either increases or decreases your account balance.
GetHolds	**aAccountId:** id of the account	List holds of an account that belong to the same profile as the API key. Holds are placed on an account for any active orders or pending withdraw requests. As an order is filled, the hold amount is updated. If an order is canceled, any remaining hold is removed. For a withdraw, once it is completed, the hold is removed.
PlaceNewOrder	**aOrder:** class that contains all possible fields of an order	Places a new order. Use only if you need to access to advanced order options.
PlaceMarketOrder	**aSide:** buy or sell **aProductId:** id of the product **aAmount:** amount of order **aUseFunds:** by default false **aClient_oid:** Order ID selected by you to identify your order	Places a new Market order.
PlaceLimitOrder	**aSide:** buy or sell **aProductId:** id of the product **aSize:** size of the order **aLimitPrice:** price limit **aTimeInForce:** GTC by default **aPostOnly:** post only flag **aClient_oid:** Order ID selected by you to identify your order	Places a new Limit order.
PlaceStopOrder	**aSide:** buy or sell **aProductId:** id of the product **aSize:** size of the order **aStopPrice:** price of the stop **aStop:** loss or entry **aTimeInForce:** GTC by default **aClient_oid:** Order ID selected by you to identify your order	Places a new Stop Order
CancelOrder	**aOrderId:** id the of the order	Cancel a previously placed order. Order must belong to the profile that the API key belongs to.
CancelOrdersClient	**aClient_oid:** Order ID selected by you to identify your order	Cancel a previously placed order. Order must belong to the profile that the API key belongs to.
CancelAllOrders		With best effort, cancel all open orders from the profile that the API key belongs to. The response is a list of ids of the canceled orders.

Other

Method	Arguments	Description
GetFillsByOrderId	**aOrderId:** id the of the order	Get a list of recent fills of the API key's profile.

GetFillsByProductId	**aProductId:** id of the product	Get a list of recent fills of the API key's profile.
GetCurrentExchangeLimits		This request will return information on your payment method transfer limits, as well as buy/sell limits per currency.
ListDeposits	**aProfileId:** id of the profile **aBefore:** as DateTime **aAfter:** as DateTime **aLimit:** by default 100	Get a list of deposits from the profile of the API key, in descending order by created time.
GetDeposit	**aTransferId:** id of the transfer	Get information on a single deposit.
DepositPaymentMethod	**aAmount:** The amount to deposit **aCurrency:** the type of currency **aPaymentMethodId:** ID of the payment method	Deposit funds from a payment method
DepositCoinbase	**aAmount:** The amount to deposit **aCurrency:** the type of currency **aCoinbaseAccountId:** ID of the coinbase account	Deposit funds from a coinbase account. You can move funds between your Coinbase accounts and your Coinbase Pro trading accounts within your daily limits.
DepositGenerateAddress		You can generate an address for crypto deposits.
ListWithdrawals	**aProfileId:** id of the profile **aBefore:** as DateTime **aAfter:** as DateTime **aLimit:** by default 100	Get a list of withdrawals from the profile of the API key, in descending order by created time.
GetWithdrawal	**aTransferId:** id of the transfer	Get information on a single withdrawal.
WithdrawalPaymentMethod	**aAmount:** The amount to withdrawal **aCurrency:** the type of currency **aPaymentMethodId:** ID of the payment method	Withdraw funds to a payment method.
WithdrawalCoinbase	**aAmount:** The amount to deposit **aCurrency:** the type of currency **aCoinbaseAccountId:** ID of the coinbase account	Withdraw funds to a coinbase account. You can move funds between your Coinbase accounts and your Coinbase Pro trading accounts within your daily limits.
WithdrawalCrypto	**aAmount:** The amount to deposit **aCurrency:** the type of currency **aCryptoAddress:** a crypto address of the recipient	Withdraws funds to a crypto address.
GetWithdrawalFeeEstimate	**aCurrency:** the type of currency **aCryptoAddress:** a crypto address of the recipient	Gets the network fee estimate when sending to the given address.
CreateConversion	**aFromCurrencyId:** currency origin **aToCurrencyId:** currency destination **aAmount:** amount of from to convert to	Convert between currencies.
ListPaymentMethods		Get a list of your payment methods.
CoinbaseListAccounts		Get a list of your coinbase accounts.
GetFees		This request will return your current maker & taker fee rates, as well as your 30-day trailing volume.
CreateReportFills	**aStartDate:** from Date **aEndDate:** to Date **aProductId:** id of the product **aFormat:** pdf or csv **aEmail:** optional e-mail	Reports provide batches of historic information about your profile in various human and machine readable forms.

CreateReportAccount	**aStartDate:** from Date **aEndDate:** to Date **aAccountId:** id of the account **aFormat:** pdf or csv **aEmail:** optional e-mail	Reports provide batches of historic information about your profile in various human and machine readable forms.
GetReportStatus	**aReportId:** id of the report	Once a report request has been accepted for processing, the status is available by polling the report resource endpoint.
ListProfiles	**aOnlyActive:** by default False	List your profiles.
GetProfile	**aProfileId:** id of the profile	Get a single profile by profile id.
CreateProfileTransfer	**aFromProfileId:** The profile id the API key belongs to and where the funds are sourced **aToProfileId:**The target profile id of where funds will be transferred to **aCurrency:** i.e. BTC or USD **aAmount:** Amount of currency to be transferred	Transfer funds from API key's profile to another user owned profile.
GetMarginProfileInformation	**aProductId:** id of the product.	Get information about your margin profile, such as your current equity percentage.
GetMarginBuyingPower	**aProductId:** id of the product.	Get your buying power and selling power for a particular product. For example: On BTC-USD, "buying power" refers to how much USD you can use to buy BTC, and "selling power" refers to how much BTC you can sell for USD.
GetMarginWithdrawalPower	**aCurrency:** i.e. BTC or USD	Returns the max amount of the given currency that you can withdraw from your margin profile.
GetMarginAllWithdrawalPowers		Returns the max amount of each currency that you can withdraw from your margin profile.
GetMarginExitPlan		Returns a liquidation strategy that can be performed to get your equity percentage back to an acceptable level (i.e. your initial equity percentage).
GetMarginListLiquidationHistory	**aAfterDate:** Request liquidation history after this date.	Returns a list of liquidations that were performed to get your equity percentage back to an acceptable level.
GetMarginPositionRefreshAmounts		Returns the amount in USD of loans that will be renewed in the next day and then the day after.
GetMarginStatus		Returns whether margin is currently enabled.
GetOracle		Get cryptographically signed prices ready to be posted on-chain using Open Oracle smart contracts.

Coinbase Pro | Connect WebSocket API

In order to connect to Coinbase Pro WebSocket API, just create a new Coinbase API client and attach to TsgcWebSocketClient. See below an example:

```
TsgcWebSocketClient oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_Coinbase oCoinbase = new TsgcWSAPI_Coinbase();
oCoinbase->Client = oClient;
oClient->Active = true;
```

Coinbase Pro | Subscribe WebSocket Channel

Coinbase Pro offers a variety of channels where you can subscribe to get real-time updates of market data, orders... Find below a sample of how subscribe to a Ticker:

```
TsgcWebSocketClient oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_Coinbase oCoinbase = new TsgcWSAPI_Coinbase();
oCoinbase->Client = oClient;
oCoinbase->SubscribeTicker("ETH-USD");



void OnCoinbaseMessage(TObject *Sender, string aType, string aRawMessage)
{
// here you will receive the ticker updates
}
```

Coinbase Pro | Get Market Data

Coinbase Pro offers public Market Data through REST Endpoints, when you call one of these endpoints, you will get an snapshot of the market data requested.
The Market Data Endpoints doesn't require authentication, so are freely available to all users.

Example: to get an snapshot of the ticker BTC-USD, do the following call

```
TsgcWSAPI_Coinbase oCoinbase = new TsgcWSAPI_Coinbase(this);
ShowMessage(oCoinbase->REST_API->GetProductTicker("BTC-USD"));
```

Coinbase Pro | Private REST API

The Coinbase REST API offer public and private endpoints. The Private endpoints requires that messages signed to increase the security of transactions.
First you must login to your Coinbase Pro account and create a new API, you will get the following values:

- ApiKey
- ApiSecret
- Passpfrase

These fields must be configured in the Coinbase property of the Coinbase Pro API client component.
Once configured, you can start to do private requests to the Coinbase Pro REST API

```
TsgcWSAPI_Coinbase oCoinbase = new TsgcWSAPI_Coinbase(this);
oCoinbase->Coinbase->ApiKey = "<your api key>";
oCoinbase->Coinbase->ApiSecret = "<your api secret>";
ShowMessage(oCoinbase->REST_API->GetAccountInformation);
```

Coinbase Pro | Private Requests Time

When you do a private request to Coinbase Pro, the message is signed so increase the security of requests. The message takes the local time and sends inside the signed message, if the local time has a difference greater than 30 seconds with Coinbase Pro servers, the request will be rejected. So, it's important verify that your local time is synchronized, you can do this using the synchronization time method for your OS.

You can check the Coinbase Pro server time, calling method **GetTime**, which will return the time of the Coinbase Pro server

Coinbase Pro | Place Orders

In order to place new orders in Coinbase Pro, you require first your APIs to access your private data, check the following article How Use Private REST API.

Once you have configured your API keys, you can start to place orders

Market Order

Place a new Market Order, buy 0.002 contracts of BTC-USD

```
TsgcWSAPI_Coinbase oCoinbase = new TsgcWSAPI_Coinbase(this);
oCoinbase->Coinbase->ApiKey = "your api key";
oCoinbase->Coinbase->ApiSecret = "your api secret";
oCoinbase->Coinbase->ApiPassphrase = "your passphrase";
ShowMessage(oCoinbase->REST_API>PlaceMarketOrder(coisBuy, "BTC-USD", 0.002));
```

Limit Order

Place a new Limit Order, buy 0.002 contracts of BTC-USD at price limit of 10000

```
TsgcWSAPI_Coinbase oCoinbase = new TsgcWSAPI_Coinbase(this);
oCoinbase->Coinbase->ApiKey = "your api key";
oCoinbase->Coinbase->ApiSecret = "your api secret";
oCoinbase->Coinbase->ApiPassphrase = "your passphrase";
ShowMessage(oCoinbase->REST_API>PlaceLimitOrder(coisBuy, "BTC-USD", 0.002, 10000));
```

Coinbase Pro SandBox Account

Coinbase Pro allows to use a SandBox account where you can trade without real funds. This account requires to create API keys different from production account.
To use the SandBox account, just set **Coinbase.SandBox** property to **true**, before do any request to API.

```
TsgcWSAPI_Coinbase oCoinbase = new TsgcWSAPI_Coinbase(this);
oCoinbase->Coinbase->ApiKey = "your api key";
oCoinbase->Coinbase->ApiSecret = "your api secret";
oCoinbase->Coinbase->ApiPassphrase = "your passphrase";
oCoinbase->Coinbase->SandBox = true;
ShowMessage(oCoinbase->REST_API>ListAccounts);
```

API SignalRCore

SignalRCore

ASP.NET Core SignalR is an open-source library that simplifies adding real-time web functionality to apps. Real-time web functionality enables server-side code to push content to clients instantly.

Good candidates for SignalR:

- Apps that require high-frequency updates from the server. Examples are gaming, social networks, voting, auction, maps, and GPS apps.
- Dashboards and monitoring apps. Examples include company dashboards, instant sales updates, or travel alerts.
- Collaborative apps. Whiteboard apps and team meeting software are examples of collaborative apps.
- Apps that require notifications. Social networks, email, chat, games, travel alerts, and many other apps use notifications.

SignalRCore sgcWebSockets component uses WebSocket as transport to connect to a SignalRCore server, if this transport is not supported, an error will be raised.

Hubs

SignalRCore uses hubs to communicate between clients and servers. SignalRCore provides 2 hub protocols: text protocol based on JSON and binary protocol based on MessagePack. The sgcWebSockets component only implements JSON text protocol to communicate with SignalRCore servers.
To configure which Hub client will use, just set in **SignalRCore/Hub** property the name of the Hub before the client connects to the server.

Connection

When a client opens a new connection to the server, sends a request message which contains format protocol and version. sgcWebSockets always sends format protocol as JSON. The server will reply with an error if the protocol is not supported by the server, this error can be handled using **OnSignalRCoreError** event, and if the connection is successful, **OnSignalRCoreConnect** event will be called.

When a client connects to a SignalRCore server, it can send a ConnectionId which identifies client between sessions, so if you get a disconnection client can reconnect to server passing same prior connection id. In order to get a new connection id, just connect normally to the server and you can know ConnectionId using **OnBeforeConnectEvent**. If you want to reconnect to the server and pass a prior connection id, use **ReConnect** method and pass **ConnectionId** as a parameter.

SignalRCore Protocol

The SignalR Protocol is a protocol for two-way RPC over any Message-based transport. Either party in the connection may invoke procedures on the other party, and procedures can return zero or more results or an error. Example: the client can request a method from the server and server can request a method to the client. There are the following messages exchanged between server and clients:

- **HandshakeRequest:** the client sends to the server to agree on the message format.
- **HandshakeResponse:** server replies to the client an acknowledgement of the previous HandshakeRequest message. Contains an error if the handshake failed.
- **Close:** called by client or server when a connection is closed. Contains an error if the connection was closed because of an error.
- **Invocation:** client or server sends a message to another peer to invoke a method with arguments or not.

- **StreamInvocation:** client or server sends a message to another peer to invoke a streaming method with arguments or not. The Response will be split into different items.
- **StreamItem:** is a response from a previous StreamInvocation.
- **Completion:** means a previous invocation or StreamInvocation has been completed. Can contain a result if the process has been successful or an error if there is some error.
- **CancelInvocation:** cancel a previous StreamInvocation request.
- **Ping:** is a message to check if the connection is still alive.

Authorization

Authentication can be enabled to associate a user with each connection and filter which users can access to resources. Authentication is implemented using Bearer Tokens, client provide an access token and server validates this token and uses it to identify then user.
In standard Web APIs, bearer tokens are sent in an HTTP Header, but when using websockets, token is transmitted as a query string parameter.
The following methods are supported:

srcaRequestToken

If Authentication is enabled, the flow is:

1. First tries to get a valid token from server. Opens an HTTP connection against Authentication.RequestToken.URL and do a POST using User and Password data.
2. If previous is successful, a token is returned. If not, an error is returned.
3. If token is returned, then opens a new HTTP connection to negotiate a new connection. Here, token is passed as an HTTP Header.
4. If previous is successful, opens a websocket connection and pass token as query string parameter.

- **Authentication.Enabled:** if active, authorization will be used before a websocket connection is established.
- **Authentication.Username:** the username provided to server to authenticate.
- **Authentication.Password:** the secret word provided to server to authenticate.
- **Authentication.RequestToken.PostFieldUsername:** name of field to transmit username (depends of configuration, check http javascript page to see which name is used).
- **Authentication.RequestToken.PostFieldPassword:** name of field to transmit password (depends of configuration, check http javascript page to see which name is used).
- **Authentication.RequestToken.URL:** url where token is requested.
- **Authentication.RequestToken.QueryFieldToken:** name of query string parameter using in websocket connection.

srcaSetToken

Here, you pass token directly to SignalRCore server (because token has been obtained from another server).

- **Authentication.Enabled:** if active, authorization will be used before a websocket connection is established.
- **Authentication.SetToken.Token:** token value obtained.

The Access token can be sent as a query parameter (this is the option by default) or sent as an HTTP Header as a Bearer Token. Use the property Authentication.TokenParam to configure this behaviour.

- **srctQuery:** the access_token is passed in the query url of the websocket connection.
- **srctHeader:** the access_token is passed as an http header as a Bearer Token.

Communication between Client an Server

There are three kinds of interactions between server and clients:

Invocations

The Caller sends a message to the Callee and expects a message indicating that the invocation has been completed and optionally a result of the invocation

Example: client invokes SendMessage method and passes as parameters user name and text message. Sends an Invocation Id to
get a result message from the server.

```
SignalRCore->Invoke("SendMessage", ["John", "Hello All."], "id-000001");

void OnSignalRCoreCompletion(TObject *Sender, TSignalRCore_Completion *Completion)
{
  if (Completion->Error != "")
  {
    ShowMessage("Something goes wrong.")
  }
  else
  {
    ShowMessage("Invocation Successful!");
  }
}
```

Non-Blocking Invocations

The Caller sends a message to the Callee and does not expect any further messages for this invocation. Invocations can be sent without an Invocation ID value. This indicates that the invocation is "non-blocking".

Example: client invokes SendMessage method and passes as parameters user name and text message. The client doesn't expect any response from the server about the result of the invocation.

```
SignalRCore->Invoke("SendMessage", ["John", "Hello All."]);
```

Streaming Invocations

The Caller sends a message to the Callee and expects one or more results returned by the Callee followed by a message indicating the end of invocation.

Example: client invokes Counter method and requests 10 numbers with an interval of 500 milliseconds.

```
SignalRCore->InvokeStream("Counter", [10, 500], "id-000002");

void OnSignalRCoreStreamItem(TObject *Sender, TSignalRCore_StreamItem *StreamItem, ref bool Cancel);
{
  DoLog("#stream item: " + StreamItem->Item);
}

void OnSignalRCoreCompletion(TObject *Sender, TSignalRCore_Completion *Completion)
{
  if (Completion->Error != "")
  {
    ShowMessage("Something goes wrong.")
  }
  else
  {
    ShowMessage("Invocation Successful!");
  }
}
```

Invocations

In order to perform a single invocation, the Caller follows the following basic flow:

```
void Invoke(const string aTarget, const Array of Const aArguments, const string aInvocationId)
```

```
void InvokeStream(const string aTarget, const Array of Const aArguments, const String aInvocationId)
```

Allocate a unique Invocation ID value (arbitrary string, chosen by the Caller) to represent the invocation. Call Invoke or InvokeStream method containing the Target being invoked, Arguments and InvocationId (if you don't send InvocationId, you won't get completion result).

If the Invocation is marked as non-blocking (see "Non-Blocking Invocations" below), stop here and immediately yield back to the application. Handle StreamItem or Completion message with a matching Invocation ID.

```
SignalRCore->InvokeStream("Counter", [10, 500], "id-000002");

void OnSignalRCoreStreamItem(TObject *Sender, TSignalRCore_StreamItem *StreamItem, ref bool Cancel)
{
  if (StreamItem->InvocationId == "id-000002")
  {
    DoLog("#stream item: " + StreamItem->Item);
  }
}

void OnSignalRCoreCompletion(TObject *Sender, TSignalRCore_Completion *Completion)
{
  if (StreamItem->InvocationId == "id-000002")
  {
    if (Completion->Error != "")
    {
      ShowMessage("Something goes wrong.")
    }
    else
    {
      ShowMessage("Invocation Successful!");
    }
  }
}
```

You can call a single invocation and wait for completion.

```
bool InvokeAndWait(const String aTarget, Array of Const aArguments, string aInvocationId,
  out TSignalRCore_Completion *Completion, const int aTimeout = 10000)
bool InvokeStreamAndWait(const String aTarget, Array of Const aArguments, string aInvocationId,
  out TSignalRCore_Completion *Completion, const int aTimeout = 10000)
```

Allocate a unique Invocation ID value (arbitrary string, chosen by the Caller) to represent the invocation. Call InvokeAndWait or InvokeStreamAndWait method containing the Target being invoked, Arguments and InvocationId. The program will wait till completion event is called or Time out has been exceeded.

```
{
  TSignalRCore_Completion oCompletion;
  if (SignalRCore->InvokeStreamAndWait("Counter", [10, 500], "id-000002", oCompletion))
  {
    DoLog("#invoke stream ok: " + oCompletion->Result)
  }
  else
  {
    DoLog("#invocke stream error: " + oCompletion->Error);
  }
}


void OnSignalRCoreStreamItem(TObject *Sender, TSignalRCore_StreamItem *StreamItem, ref bool Cancel)
{
  if (StreamItem->InvocationId == "id-000002")
  {
    DoLog("#stream item: " + StreamItem->Item);
  }
}
```

Cancel Invocation

If the client wants to stop receiving StreamItem messages before the Server sends a Completion message, the client can send a CancelInvocation message with the same InvocationId used for the StreamInvocation message that started the stream.

```
void OnSignalRCoreStreamItem(TObject *Sender, SignalRCore_StreamItem *StreamItem, ref bool Cancel)
{
  if (StreamItem->InvocationId == "id-000002")
  {
    Cancel = true;
  }
}
```

Completion and Results

An Invocation is only considered completed when the Completion message is received. If the client receives an Invocation from the server, OnSignalRCoreInvocation event will be called.

```
void OnSignalRCoreInvocation(TObject *Sender, TSignalRCore_Invocation *Invocation)
{
  if (Invocation->Target == "SendMessage")
  {
    ... your code here ...
  }
}

// Once invocation is completed, call Completion method to inform server invocation is finished.
// If result is successful, then call CompletionResult method:
SignalRCore->CompletionResult("id-000002", "ok");

// If not, then call CompletionError method:
SignalRCore->CompletionError("id-000002", "Error processing invocation.");
```

Close Connection

Sent by the client when a connection is closed. Contains an error reason if the connection was closed because of an error.

```
SignalRCore->Close("Unexpected message").

// If the server close connection by any reason, OnSignalRCoreClose event will be called.
void OnSignalRCoreClose(TObject *Sender, TSignalRCore_Close *Close)
{
  DoLog("#closed: " + Close->Error);
}
```

Ping

The SignalR Hub protocol supports "Keep Alive" messages used to ensure that the underlying transport connection remains active. These messages help ensure:

Proxies don't close the underlying connection during idle times (when few messages are being sent). If the underlying connection is dropped without being terminated gracefully, the application is informed as quickly as possible.

Keep alive behaviour is achieved calling Ping method or enabling HeartBeat on WebSocket client. If the server sends a ping to the client, the client will send automatically a response and OnSignalRCoreKeepAlive event will be called.

```
void OnSignalRCoreKeepAlive(TObject *Sender)
{
  DoLog("#keepalive");
}
```

API SignalR

SignalR

SignalR component uses WebSocket as transport to connect to a SignalR server, if this transport is not supported, an error will be raised.
SignalR client component has a property called SignalR where you can set following data:

- **Hubs:** contains a list of hubs the client is subscribing to.
- **ProtocolVersion:** the version of the protocol used by the client, supports protocol versions from 1.2 to 1.5
- **UserAgent:** user agent used to connect to SignalR server.

Hubs Messages

Hubs API makes it possible to invoke server methods from the client and client methods from the server. The protocol used for persistent connection is not rich enough to allow expressing RPC (remote procedure call) semantics. It does not mean however that the protocol used for hub connections is completely different from the protocol used for persistent connections. Rather, the protocol used for hub connections is mostly an extension of the protocol for persistent connections.

When a client invokes a server method it no longer sends a free-flow string as it was for persistent connections. Instead, it sends a JSON string containing all necessary information needed to invoke the method. Here is a sample message a client would send to invoke a server method:

```
WriteData("{\"H\":\"chathub\",\"M\":\"Send\",\"A\":[\"CBuilder Client\",\"Test message\"],\"I\":6
```

The payload has the following properties:
I – invocation identifier – allows to match up responses with requests
H – the name of the hub
M – the name of the method
A – arguments (an array, can be empty if the method does not have any parameters)

Authorization

Authentication can be enabled to associate a user with each connection and filter which users can access to resources. Authentication is implemented using Bearer Tokens, client provide an access token and server validates this token and uses it to identify then user.

Currently only Bearer Tokens are supported:

Here, you pass token directly to Signal server (because token has been obtained from another server).

- **Authentication.Enabled:** if active, authorization will be used before a websocket connection is established.
- **Authentication.Authentication:** defaults to srcBearerToken, which is currently the only value supported.
- **Authentication.BearerToken.Token:** token value obtained.

```
TsgcWSAPI_Signal oSignalR = new TsgcWSAPI_Signal();
oSignalR->SignalR->Enabled = true;
oSignalR->SignalR->Authentication = srcBearerToken;
oSignalR->SignalR->BearerToken.Token = "token here";
```

The component has the following events:

OnSignalRConnect

When the client connects successfully to the server, this event is raised.

OnSignalRDisconnect

When the client is disconnected from the server, this event is raised.

OnSignalRError

When there is an error in WebSocket connection.

OnSignalRMessage

The protocol used for persistent connection is quite simple. Messages sent to the server are just raw strings. There isn't any specific format they have to be in. Messages sent to the client are more structured. The properties you can find in the message are as follows:

C – message id, present for all non-KeepAlive messages
M – an array containing actual data.

```
{"C":"d-9B7A6976-B,2|C,2","M":["Welcome!"]}
```

OnSignalRResult

When a server method is invoked the server returns a confirmation that the invocation has completed by sending the invocation id to the client and – if the method returned a value – the return value, or – if invoking the method failed – the error.
Here are sample results of a server method call:

```
{"I":"0"}
```

A server void method whose invocation identifier was "0" completed successfully.

```
{"I":"0", "R":42}
```

A server method returning a number whose invocation identifier was "0" completed successfully and returned the value 42.

```
{"I":"0", "E":"Error occurred"}
```

OnSignalRKeepAlive

This event is raised when a KeepAlive message is received from the server.

API Kraken

Kraken

Overview

WebSockets API offers real-time market data updates. WebSockets is a bidirectional protocol offering fastest real-time data, helping you build real-time applications. The public message types presented below do not require authentication. Private-data messages messages can be subscribed on a separate authenticated endpoint.

Kraken offers a REST API too with Public market data and Private user data (which requires an authentication).

Configuration

Private API requires to get create an API from your Kraken account.
Kraken allows Test environment on WebSocket protocol, enable Beta property from Kraken Property to use this beta feature.

APIs supported

- WebSockets Public API: connects to a public WebSocket server.
- WebSockets Private API: connects to a private WebSocket server and requires an API Key and API Secret to Authenticate against server.
- REST Public API: connects to a public REST server.
- REST Private API: connects to a public REST server and requires an API Key and API Secret to Authenticate against server.

Kraken Examples

How Connect to Public WebSocket Server

```
TsgcWebSocketClient oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_Kraken oKraken = new TsgcWSAPI_Kraken();
oKraken->Client = oClient;
oClient->Active = true;
```

How Connect to Private WebSocket Server

```
TsgcWebSocketClient oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_Kraken oKraken = new TsgcWSAPI_Kraken();
oKraken->Kraken->ApiKey = "your api key";
oKraken->Kraken->ApiSecret = "your api secret";
oKraken->Client = oClient;
oClient->Active = true;
```

How Get Ticker from REST API

```
TsgcWebSocketClient oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_Kraken oKraken = new TsgcWSAPI_Kraken();
```

```
oKraken->Client = oClient;
ShowMessage(oKraken->GetTicker(["XBTUSD"]));
```

How Get Account Balance from REST API

```
TsgcWebSocketClient oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_Kraken oKraken = new TsgcWSAPI_Kraken();
oKraken->Kraken->ApiKey = "your api key";
oKraken->Kraken->ApiSecret = "your api secret";
oKraken->Client = oClient;
ShowMessage(oKraken->GetAccountBalance());
```

API Kraken | WebSockets Public API

Connection

URL: wss://ws.kraken.com

Once the socket is open you can subscribe to a public channel by sending a subscribe request message.

General Considerations

- All messages sent and received via WebSockets are encoded in JSON format
- All floating point fields (including timestamps) are quoted to preserve precision.
- Format of each tradeable pair is A/B, where A and B are ISO 4217-A3 for standardized assets and popular unique symbol if not standardized.
- Timestamps should not be considered unique and not be considered as aliases for transaction ids. Also, the granularity of timestamps is not representative of transaction rates.

Supported Pairs

ADA/CAD, ADA/ETH, ADA/EUR, ADA/USD, ADA/XBT, ATOM/CAD, ATOM/ETH, ATOM/EUR, ATOM/USD, ATOM/XBT, BCH/EUR, BCH/USD, BCH/XBT, DASH/EUR, DASH/USD, DASH/XBT, EOS/ETH, EOS/EUR, EOS/USD, EOS/XBT, GNO/ETH, GNO/EUR, GNO/USD, GNO/XBT, QTUM/CAD, QTUM/ETH, QTUM/EUR, QTUM/USD, QTUM/XBT, USDT/USD, ETC/ETH, ETC/XBT, ETC/EUR, ETC/USD, ETH/XBT, ETH/CAD, ETH/EUR, ETH/GBP, ETH/JPY, ETH/USD, LTC/XBT, LTC/EUR, LTC/USD, MLN/ETH, MLN/XBT, REP/ETH, REP/XBT, REP/EUR, REP/USD, STR/EUR, STR/USD, XBT/CAD, XBT/EUR, XBT/GBP, XBT/JPY, XBT/USD, BTC/CAD, BTC/EUR, BTC/GBP, BTC/JPY, BTC/USD, XDG/XBT, XLM/XBT, DOGE/XBT, STR/XBT, XLM/EUR, XLM/USD, XMR/XBT, XMR/EUR, XMR/USD, XRP/XBT, XRP/CAD, XRP/EUR, XRP/JPY, XRP/USD, ZEC/XBT, ZEC/EUR, ZEC/JPY, ZEC/USD, XTZ/CAD, XTZ/ETH, XTZ/EUR, XTZ/USD, XTZ/XBT

Methods

Ping

Client can ping server to determine whether connection is alive, server responds with pong.
This is an application level ping as opposed to default ping in WebSockets standard which is server initiated

Ticker

Ticker information includes best ask and best bid prices, 24hr volume, last trade price, volume weighted average price, etc for a given currency pair. A ticker message is published every time a trade or a group of trade happens.
Subscribe to a ticker calling SubscribeTicker method:

```
SubscribeTicker(["XBT/USD"]);
```

If subscription is successful, **OnKrakenSubscribed** event will be called:

```
void OnKrakenSubscribed(TObject *Sender, int ChannelId, string Pair, string Subscription, string ChannelName,
  int ReqID)
{
  DoLog("#subscribed: " + Subscription + " " + Pair + " " + ChannelName);
}
```

UnSubscribe calling UnSubscribeTicker method:

```
UnSubscribeTicker(["XBT/USD"]);
```

If unsubscription is successful, OnKrakenUnSubscribed event will be called:

```
void OnKrakenUnSubscribed(TObject *Sender, int ChannelId, string Pair, string Subscription,
  int ReqID)
{
  DoLog("#unsubscribed: " + Subscription + " " + Pair);
}
```

If there is an error while trying to subscribe / unsubscribe, OnKrakenSubscriptionError event will be called.

```
void OnKrakenSubscriptionError(TObject *Sender, string ErrorMessage, string Pair, string Subscription,
  int ReqID)
{
  DoLog("#subscription error: " + ErrorMessage);
}
```

Ticker updates will be notified in OnKrakenData event.

```
[
  0,
  {
    "a": [
      "5525.40000",
      1,
      "1.000"
    ],
    "b": [
      "5525.10000",
      1,
      "1.000"
    ],
    "c": [
      "5525.10000",
      "0.00398963"
    ],
    "v": [
      "2634.11501494",
      "3591.17907851"
    ],
    "p": [
      "5631.44067",
      "5653.78939"
    ],
    "t": [
      11493,
      16267
    ],
    "l": [
      "5505.00000",
      "5505.00000"
    ],
    "h": [
      "5783.00000",
      "5783.00000"
    ],
    "o": [
      "5760.70000",
      "5763.40000"
    ]
  },
  "ticker",
  "XBT/USD"
]
```

OHLC

When subscribed for OHLC, a snapshot of the last valid candle (irrespective of the endtime) will be sent, followed by updates to the running candle. For example, if a subscription is made to 1 min candle and there have been no trades for 5 mins, a snapshot of the last 1 min candle from 5 mins ago will be published. The endtime can be used to determine that it is an old candle.
Subscribe to a OHLC calling SubscribeOHLC method, you must pass pair and interval.

```
SubscribeOHLC(["XBT/USD"], kin1min);
```

If subscription is successful, OnKrakenSubscribed event will be called:

```
void OnKrakenSubscribed(TObject *Sender, int ChannelId, string Pair, string Subscription, string ChannelName,
  int ReqID)
{
  DoLog("#subscribed: " + Subscription + " " + Pair + " " + ChannelName);
}
```

UnSubscribe calling UnSubscribeOHLC method:

```
UnSubscribeOHLC(["XBT/USD"], kin1min);
```

If unsubscription is successful, OnKrakenUnSubscribed event will be called:

```
void OnKrakenUnSubscribed(TObject *Sender, int ChannelId, string Pair, string Subscription,
  int ReqID)
{
  DoLog("#unsubscribed: " + Subscription + " " + Pair);
}
```

If there is an error while trying to subscribe / unsubscribe, OnKrakenSubscriptionError event will be called.

```
void OnKrakenSubscriptionError(TObject *Sender, string ErrorMessage, string Pair, string Subscription,
  int ReqID)
{
  DoLog("#subscription error: " + ErrorMessage);
}
```

OHLC updates will be notified in OnKrakenData event.

```
[
  42,
  [
    "1542057314.748456",
    "1542057360.435743",
    "3586.70000",
    "3586.70000",
    "3586.60000",
    "3586.60000",
    "3586.68894",
    "0.03373000",
    2
  ],
  "ohlc-5",
  "XBT/USD"
]
```

Trade

Trade feed for a currency pair.
Subscribe to Trade feed calling SubscribeTrade method.

```
SubscribeTrade(["XBT/USD"]);
```

If subscription is successful, OnKrakenSubscribed event will be called:

```
void OnKrakenSubscribed(TObject *Sender, int ChannelId, string Pair, string Subscription,
  string ChannelName, int ReqID)
{
  DoLog("#subscribed: " + Subscription + " " + Pair + " " + ChannelName);
}
```

UnSubscribe calling UnSubscribeTrade method:

```
UnSubscribeTrade(["XBT/USD"]);
```

If unsubscription is successful, OnKrakenUnSubscribed event will be called:

```
void OnrakenUnSubscribed(TObject *Sender, int ChannelId, string Pair, string Subscription,
  int ReqID)
{
  DoLog("#unsubscribed: " + Subscription + " " + Pair);
}
```

If there is an error while trying to subscribe / unsubscribe, OnKrakenSubscriptionError event will be called.

```
void OnKrakenSubscriptionError(TObject *Sender, string ErrorMessage, string Pair, string Subscription,
  int ReqID)
{
  DoLog("#subscription error: " + ErrorMessage);
}
```

Trade updates will be notified in OnKrakenData event.

```
[
  0,
  [
    [
      "5541.20000",
      "0.15850568",
      "1534614057.321597",
      "s",
      "l",
      ""
    ],
    [
      "6060.00000",
      "0.02455000",
      "1534614057.324998",
      "b",
      "l",
      ""
    ]
  ],
  "trade",
  "XBT/USD"
]
```

Book

Order book levels. On subscription, a snapshot will be published at the specified depth, following the snapshot, level updates will be published.
Subscribe to a Book calling SubscribeBook method, you must pass pair and depth.

```
SubscribeBook(["XBT/USD"], kde10);
```

If subscription is successful, OnKrakenSubscribed event will be called:

```
void OnKrakenSubscribed(TObject *Sender, int ChannelId, string Pair, string Subscription, string ChannelName,
  int ReqID)
{
  DoLog("#subscribed: " + Subscription + " " + Pair + " " + ChannelName);
}
```

UnSubscribe calling UnSubscribeBook method:

```
UnSubscribeBook(["XBT/USD"], kde10);
```

If unsubscription is successful, OnKrakenUnSubscribed event will be called:

```
void OnKrakenUnSubscribed(TObject *Sender, int ChannelId, string Pair, string Subscription,
  int ReqID)
{
  DoLog("#unsubscribed: " + Subscription + " " + Pair);
}
```

If there is an error while trying to subscribe / unsubscribe, OnKrakenSubscriptionError event will be called.

```
void OnKrakenSubscriptionError(TObject *Sender, string ErrorMessage, string Pair, string Subscription,
  int ReqID)
{
  DoLog("#subscription error: " + ErrorMessage);
}
```

Book updates will be notified in OnKrakenData event.

```
[
  0,
  {
    "as": [
      [
          "5541.30000",
          "2.50700000",
          "1534614248.123678"
      ],
      [
          "5541.80000",
          "0.33000000",
          "1534614098.345543"
      ],
      [
          "5542.70000",
          "0.64700000",
          "1534614244.654432"
      ]
    ],
    "bs": [
      [
          "5541.20000",
          "1.52900000",
          "1534614248.765567"
      ],
      [
          "5539.90000",
          "0.30000000",
          "1534614241.769870"
      ],
      [
          "5539.50000",
          "5.00000000",
          "1534613831.243486"
      ]
    ]
  },
  "book-100",
  "XBT/USD"
]
```

Spread

Spread feed to show best bid and ask price for subscribed asset pair. Bid volume and ask volume is part of the message too.
Subscribe to Spread feed calling SubscribeSpread method.

```
SubscribeSpread(["XBT/USD"]);
```

If subscription is successful, OnKrakenSubscribed event will be called:

```
void OnKrakenSubscribed(TObject *Sender, int ChannelId, string Pair, string Subscription, string ChannelName,
  int ReqID)
{
  DoLog("#subscribed: " + Subscription + " " + Pair + " " + ChannelName);
}
```

UnSubscribe calling UnSubscribeSpread method:

```
UnSubscribeSpread(["XBT/USD"]);
```

If unsubscription is successful, OnKrakenUnSubscribed event will be called:

```
void OnrakenUnSubscribed(TObject *Sender, int ChannelId, string Pair, string Subscription,
  int ReqID)
{
  DoLog("#unsubscribed: " + Subscription + " " + Pair);
}
```

If there is an error while trying to subscribe / unsubscribe, OnKrakenSubscriptionError event will be called.

```
void OnKrakenSubscriptionError(TObject *Sender, string ErrorMessage, string Pair, string Subscription,
  int ReqID)
{
  DoLog("#subscription error: " + ErrorMessage);
}
```

Spread updates will be notified in OnKrakenData event.

```
[
  0,
  [
    "5698.40000",
    "5700.00000",
    "1542057299.545897",
    "1.01234567",
    "0.98765432"
  ],
  "spread",
  "XBT/USD"
]
```

Other Methods

You can subscribe / unsubscribe to all channels with one method:

```
SubscribeAll(["XBT/USD"]);

UnSubscribeAll(["XBT/USD"]);
```

OHLC interval value is 1 if all channels subscribed.

Events

OnConnect: when websocket client is connected to client.
OnKrakenConnect: called after successful websocket connection and when server send system status.
OnKrakenSystemStatus: called when system status changes.
OnKrakenSubscribed: called after a successful subscription to a channel.
OnKrakenUnSubscribed: called after a successful unsubscription from a channel.
OnKranSubscriptionError: called if there is an error trying to subscribe / unsubscribe.
OnKrakenData: called every time a channel subscription has an update.

API Kraken | WebSockets Private API

Connection

URL: wss://ws-auth.kraken.com

Once the socket is open you can subscribe to private-data channels by sending an authenticated subscribe request message.

Authentication

The API client must request an authentication "token" via the following REST API endpoint "GetWebSocketsToken" to connect to WebSockets Private endpoints. The token should be used within 15 minutes of creation. The token does not expire once a connection to a WebSockets API private message (openOrders or ownTrades) is maintained.
In order to get a Websockets Token, an API Key and API Secret must be set in Kraken Options Component, the api key provided by Kraken in your account

```
Kraken->ApiKey = "api key";
Kraken->ApiSecret = "api secret";
```

Methods

OwnTrades

Get a list of own trades, on first subscription, you get a list of latest 50 trades

```
SubscribeOwnTrades();
```

Later, you can unsubscribe from OwnTrades, calling UnSubscribeOwnTrades method

```
UnSubscribeOwnTrades();
```

Response example from server

```
[
  [
    {
      "TDLH43-DVQXD-2KHVYY": {
        "cost": "1000000.00000",
        "fee": "600.00000",
        "margin": "0.00000",
        "ordertxid": "TDLH43-DVQXD-2KHVYY",
        "ordertype": "limit",
        "pair": "XBT/EUR",
        "postxid": "OGTT3Y-C6I3P-XRI6HX",
        "price": "100000.00000",
        "time": "1560520332.914664",
        "type": "buy",
        "vol": "1000000000.00000000"
      }
    }
  ],
  "ownTrades"
]
```

Open Orders

Feed to show all the open orders belonging to the user authenticated API key. Initial snapshot will provide list of all open orders and then any updates to the open orders list will be sent. For status change updates, such as 'closed', the fields orderid and status will be present in the payload

```
SubscribeOpenOrders();
```

Later, you can unsubscribe from OpenOrders, calling UnSubscribeOpenOrders method

```
UnSubscribeOpenOrders();
```

Response example from server


```
[
  [
    {
      "OGTT3Y-C6I3P-XRI6HX": {
        "cost": "0.00000",
        "descr": {
          "close": "",
          "leverage": "0:1",
          "order": "sell 0.00001000 XBT/EUR @ limit 9.00000 with 0:1 leverage",
          "ordertype": "limit",
          "pair": "XBT/EUR",
          "price": "9.00000",
          "price2": "0.00000",
          "type": "sell"
        },
        "expiretm": "0.000000",
        "fee": "0.00000",
        "limitprice": "9.00000",
        "misc": "",
        "oflags": "fcib",
        "opentm": "0.000000",
        "price": "9.00000",
        "refid": "OKIVMP-5GVZN-Z2D2UA",
        "starttm": "0.000000",
        "status": "open",
        "stopprice": "0.000000",
        "userref": 0,
        "vol": "0.00001000",
        "vol_exec": "0.00000000"
      }
    }
  ],
  "openOrders"
]
```


Add Order

Send a new Order to Kraken

```
TsgcWSKrakenOrder oKrakenOrder = new TsgcWSKrakenOrder();
oKrakenOrder->Pair = "XBT/USD";
oKrakenOrder->_Type = kosBuy;
oKrakenOrder->OrderType = kotMarket;
oKrakenOrder->Volume = 1;
AddOrder(oKrakenOrder);
```

List of Order parameters

```
pair = asset pair
type = type of order (buy/sell)
ordertype = order type:
    market
    limit (price = limit price)
    stop-loss (price = stop loss price)
    take-profit (price = take profit price)
    stop-loss-profit (price = stop loss price, price2 = take profit price)
    stop-loss-profit-limit (price = stop loss price, price2 = take profit price)
    stop-loss-limit (price = stop loss trigger price, price2 = triggered limit price)
```

```
    take-profit-limit (price = take profit trigger price, price2 = triggered limit price)
    trailing-stop (price = trailing stop offset)
    trailing-stop-limit (price = trailing stop offset, price2 = triggered limit offset)
    stop-loss-and-limit (price = stop loss price, price2 = limit price)
    settle-position
price = price (optional.  dependent upon ordertype)
price2 = secondary price (optional.  dependent upon ordertype)
volume = order volume in lots
leverage = amount of leverage desired (optional.  default = none)
oflags = comma delimited list of order flags (optional):
    viqc = volume in quote currency (not available for leveraged orders)
    fcib = prefer fee in base currency
    fciq = prefer fee in quote currency
    nompp = no market price protection
    post = post only order (available when ordertype = limit)
starttm = scheduled start time (optional):
    0 = now (default)
    +<n> = schedule start time <n> seconds from now
    <n> = unix timestamp of start time
expiretm = expiration time (optional):
    0 = no expiration (default)
    +<n> = expire <n> seconds from now
    <n> = unix timestamp of expiration time
userref = user reference id.  32-bit signed number.  (optional)
validate = validate inputs only.  do not submit order (optional)
optional closing order to add to system when order gets filled:
    close[ordertype] = order type
    close[price] = price
    close[price2] = secondary price
```

Response example from server

```
{
  "descr": "buy 0.01770000 XBTUSD @ limit 4000",
  "event": "addOrderStatus",
  "status": "ok",
  "txid": "ONPNXH-KMKMU-F4MR5V"
}
```

Cancel Order

Cancel order

```
CancelOrder("Order Id");
```

Response example from server

```
{
  "event": "cancelOrderStatus",
  "status": "ok"
}
```

API Kraken | REST Public API

Connection

URL: https://api.kraken.com

Kraken Public API doesn't require any authentication.

Configuration

The only configuration is enable or not a log for REST HTTP requests. Enable HTTPLogOptions if you want to save in a text file log all HTTP Requests/Responses

Events

OnKrakenHTTPException: this event is called if there is any exception doing an HTTP Request from REST Api.

Methods

GetServerTime

This method is to aid in approximating the skew time between the server and client. Returns Time in Unix format.

```
{"error":[],"result":{"unixtime":1586705546,"rfc1123":"Sun, 12 Apr 20 15:32:26 +0000"}}
```

GetAssets

Returns information about Assets

```
{"error":[],"result":{"ADA":{"aclass":"currency","altname":"ADA","decimals":8,"display_decimals":6}}}}
```

GetAssetPairs

Returns information about a pair of assets

```
Kraken->REST_API->GetAssetPairs(["XBTUSD"]);
```

GetTicker

Returns ticker information

```
Kraken->REST_API->GetTicker(["XBTUSD"]);
```

GetOHLC

Returns Open-High-Low-Close data.

```
Kraken->REST_API->GetOHLC("XBTUSD");
```

GetOrderBook

Returns Array pair name and market depth.

```
Kraken->REST_API->GetOrderBook("XBTUSD");
```

GetTrades

Returns recent trade data of a pair.

```
Kraken->REST_API->GetTrades("XBTUSD");
```

GetSpread

Returns recent spread data of a pair.

```
Kraken->REST_API->GetSpread("XBTUSD");
```

API Kraken | REST Private API

Connection

URL: https://api.kraken.com

Authentication

REST Private API requires an API Key and API Secret, these values are provided by Kraken in your account.

```
Kraken->ApiKey = "api key";
Kraken->ApiSecret = "api secret";
```

Methods

GetAccountBalance

Returns your account balance.

```
Kraken->REST_API->GetAccountBalance();
```

GetTradeBalance

Returns information about your trades.

```
Kraken->REST_API->GetTradeBalance();
```

GetOpenOrders

Returns a list of open orders.

```
Kraken->REST_API->GetOpenOrders();
```

GetClosedOrders

Returns a list of closed orders.

```
Kraken->REST_API->GetClosedOrders();
```

QueryOrders

Query information about an order.

```
Kraken->REST_API->QueryOrders("1234");
```

GetTradesHistory

Returns an array of trade info.

```
Kraken->REST_API->GetTradesHistory();
```

QueryTrades

Query information about a trade.

```
Kraken->REST_API->QueryTrades("1234");
```

GetOpenPositions

Returns position info.

```
Kraken->REST_API->GetOpenPositions("1234");
```

GetLedgers

Returns associative array of ledgers info.

```
Kraken->REST_API->GetLedgers();
```

QueryLedgers

Returns associative array of ledgers info.

```
Kraken->REST_API->QueryLedgers("1234");
```

GetTradeVolume

Returns trade volume info.

```
Kraken->REST_API->GetTradeVolume();
```

AddExport

Adds a new report export.

```
Kraken->REST_API->AddExport("Report All Trades");
```

ExportStatus

Get Status of reports

```
Kraken->REST_API->ExportStatus();
```

RetrieveExport

Get Report by report id.

```
Kraken->REST_API->RetrieveExport("GOCO");
```

RemoveExport

Remove Report by report id.

```
Kraken->REST_API->RemoveExport("GOCO");
```

Add Order

Adds a new order

```
pair = asset pair
type = type of order (buy/sell)
ordertype = order type:
    market
    limit (price = limit price)
    stop-loss (price = stop loss price)
    take-profit (price = take profit price)
    stop-loss-profit (price = stop loss price, price2 = take profit price)
    stop-loss-profit-limit (price = stop loss price, price2 = take profit price)
    stop-loss-limit (price = stop loss trigger price, price2 = triggered limit price)
    take-profit-limit (price = take profit trigger price, price2 = triggered limit price)
    trailing-stop (price = trailing stop offset)
    trailing-stop-limit (price = trailing stop offset, price2 = triggered limit offset)
    stop-loss-and-limit (price = stop loss price, price2 = limit price)
    settle-position
price = price (optional.  dependent upon ordertype)
price2 = secondary price (optional.  dependent upon ordertype)
volume = order volume in lots
leverage = amount of leverage desired (optional.  default = none)
oflags = comma delimited list of order flags (optional):
    viqc = volume in quote currency (not available for leveraged orders)
    fcib = prefer fee in base currency
    fciq = prefer fee in quote currency
    nompp = no market price protection
    post = post only order (available when ordertype = limit)
starttm = scheduled start time (optional):
    0 = now (default)
    +n = schedule start time n seconds from now
    n = unix timestamp of start time
expiretm = expiration time (optional):
    0 = no expiration (default)
    +n = expire n seconds from now
    n = unix timestamp of expiration time
userref = user reference id.  32-bit signed number.  (optional)
validate = validate inputs only.  do not submit order (optional)
optional closing order to add to system when order gets filled:
    close[ordertype] = order type
    close[price] = price
    close[price2] = secondary price
```

```
TsgcHTTPKrakenOrder oKrakenOrder = new TsgcHTTPKrakenOrder();
oKrakenOrder->Pair = "XBT/USD";
oKrakenOrder->_Type = koshBuy;
oKrakenOrder->OrderType = kothMarket;
oKrakenOrder->Volume = 1;
Kraken->REST_API->AddOrder(oKrakenOrder);
```

CancelOrder

Cancels an open order by id

```
Kraken->REST_API->CancelOrder("1234");
```

API Kraken Futures

Kraken Futures

Overview

The **REST API** allows to securely access the methods of your Kraken Futures account. Examples of REST API Methods:

- request current or historical price information
- check your account balance and PnL
- your margin parameters and estimated liquidation thresholds
- place or cancel orders (individually or in batch)
- see your open orders
- open positions or trade history
- request a digital asset withdrawal

These methods are called "endpoints" and are explained in REST API section.

The **Websocket API** allows to securely establish a communication channel to the Kraken Futures platform to receive information in real time. This allows listening to updates instead of continuously sending requests. These channels are called subscriptions.

Some of the endpoints allow performing sensitive tasks, such initiating a digital asset withdrawal. To access these endpoints securely, the API uses encryption techniques developed by the National Security Agency.

Configuration

In order to use the API, you need to generate a pair of unique **API keys** (if you want access to private APIs):

1. Sign in to your **Kraken Futures account**.
2. Click on your name on the upper-right corner.
3. Select "Settings" from the drop-down menu.
4. Select the "Create Key" tab in the API panel.
5. Press the "Create Key" button.
6. View your Public and Private keys and record them somewhere safe.

Copy the Public and Private Keys to the **KrakenOptions** property of the component.

KrakenOptions.ApiKey
KrakenOptions.ApiSecret

APIs supported

- WebSockets Public API: connects to a public WebSocket server.
- WebSockets Private API: connects to a private WebSocket server and requires an API Key and API Secret to Authenticate against server.
- REST Public API: connects to a public REST server.
- REST Private API: connects to a public REST server and requires an API Key and API Secret to Authenticate against server.

API Kraken Futures | WebSockets Public API

Connection

URL: wss://futures.kraken.com/ws/v1

Once the socket is open you can subscribe to a public channel by sending a subscribe request message.

Methods

Ticker

This endpoint returns current market data for all currently listed Futures contracts and indices. Authentication is not required.
Subscribe to a ticker calling **SubscribeTicker** method:

```
SubscribeTicker(["PI_XBTUSD"]);
```

If subscription is successful, **OnKrakenFuturesSubscribed** event will be called:

```
void OnKrakenFuturesSubscribed(TObject *Sender, string Feed, string ProductId)
{
  DoLog("#subscribed: " + Feed + " " + ProductId);
}
```

UnSubscribe calling **UnSubscribeTicker** method:

```
UnSubscribeTicker(["PI_XBTUSD"]);
```

If unsubscription is successful, **OnKrakenFuturesUnSubscribed** event will be called:

```
void OnKrakenFuturesUnSubscribed(TObject *Sender, string Feed, string ProductId)
{
  DoLog("#unsubscribed: " + Feed + " " + ProductId);
}
```

If there is an error while trying to subscribe / unsubscribe, **OnKrakenFuturesError** event will be called.

```
void OnKrakenFuturesError(TObject *Sender, string Error)
{
  DoLog("#error: " + Error);
}
```

Ticker updates will be notified in **OnKrakenData** event.


```
{    "result":"success",
  "tickers":[

{
"tag": "perpetual",
"pair":
 "XBT:USD",
"symbol": "pi_xbtusd",
"markPrice":
 9520.2,
```

```
"bid": 9520,
"bidSize": 30950,
"ask":
 9520.5,
"askSize": 3779,
"vol24h": 68238712,
"openInterest":
 29308193,
"open24h": 10137,
"last": 9521,
"lastTime":
 "2020-06-03T08:14:26.624Z",
"lastSize": 1,
"suspended":
 false,
"fundingRate": 4.943012455e-9,
"fundingRatePrediction":
 4.414499215e-9
}
{
"tag": "quarter",
"pair":
 "XBT:USD",
"symbol": "fi_xbtusd_200925",
"markPrice":
 9659.8,
"bid": 9659.5,
"bidSize": 6480,
"ask":
 9660,
"askSize": 17100,
"vol24h": 4562580,
"openInterest":
 3573325,
"open24h": 10370.5,
"last": 9660,
"lastTime":
 "2020-06-03T08:10:37.800Z",
"lastSize": 5000,
"suspended":
 false
},
{
"symbol": "in_xbtusd",
"last":
 9519,
"lastTime": "2020-06-03T08:14:49.000Z"
}
],
"serverTime":
 "2020-06-03T08:14:49.865Z"
}
```


Trade

The trade feed returns information about executed trades
Subscribe to Trade feed calling **SubscribeTrade** method.

```
SubscribeTrade(["PI_XBTUSD"]);
```

If subscription is successful, **OnKrakenFuturesSubscribed** event will be called:

```
void OnKrakenFuturesSubscribed(TObject *Sender, string Feed, string ProductId,)
{
  DoLog("#subscribed: " + Feed + " " + ProductId);
}
```

UnSubscribe calling **UnSubscribeTrade** method:

```
UnSubscribeTrade(["PI_XBTUSD"]);
```

If unsubscription is successful, **OnKrakenFuturesUnSubscribed** event will be called:

```
void OnrakenFuturesUnSubscribed(TObject *Sender, string Feed, string ProductId)
{
  DoLog("#unsubscribed: " + Feed + " " + ProductId);
}
```

If there is an error while trying to subscribe / unsubscribe, **OnKrakenFuturesError** event will be called.

```
void OnKrakenFuturesError(TObject *Sender, string Error)
{
  DoLog("#error: " + Error);
}
```

Trade updates will be notified in **OnKrakenData** event.


```
{  "feed": "trade_snapshot",
  "product_id":
 "PI_XBTUSD",
  "trades": [
{
   "feed":
 "trade",
   "product_id": "PI_XBTUSD",
   "uid":
 "caa9c653-420b-4c24-a9f1-462a054d86f1",
   "side":
 "sell",
   "type": "fill",
   "seq":
 655508,
   "time": 1612269657781,
   "qty":
 440,
   "price": 34893
},
{
   "feed":
 "trade",
   "product_id": "PI_XBTUSD",
   "uid":
 "45ee9737-1877-4682-bc68-e4ef818ef88a",
   "side":
 "sell",
   "type": "fill",
   "seq":
 655507,
   "time": 1612269656839,
   "qty":
 9643,
   "price": 34891
}
  ]
}
```

Book

This feed returns information about the order book.
Subscribe to a Book calling SubscribeBook method, you must pass the Symbol.

```
SubscribeBook(["PI_XBTUSD"]);
```

If subscription is successful, **OnKrakenFuturesSubscribed** event will be called:

```
void OnKrakenFuturesSubscribed(TObject *Sender, string Feed, string ProductId)
{
  DoLog("#subscribed: " + Feed + " " + ProductId);
}
```

UnSubscribe calling **UnSubscribeBook** method:

```
UnSubscribeBook(["PI_XBTUSD"]);
```

If unsubscription is successful, **OnKrakenFuturesUnSubscribed** event will be called:

```
void OnKrakenFuturesUnSubscribed(TObject *Sender, string Feed, string ProductId)
{
  DoLog("#unsubscribed: " + Feed + " " + ProductId);
}
```

If there is an error while trying to subscribe / unsubscribe, **OnKrakenFuturesError** event will be called.

```
void OnKrakenFuturesError(TObject *Sender, string Error)
{
  DoLog("#error: " + Error);
}
```

Book updates will be notified in **OnKrakenData** event.


```
{
"feed": "book_snapshot",
"product_id":
 "PI_XBTUSD",
"timestamp": 1612269825817,
"seq":
 326072249,
"tickSize": null,
"bids": [{
"price":
 34892.5,
"qty": 6385
},
{
"price": 34892,
"qty":
 10924
}
],
"asks": [{
"price": 34911.5,
"qty":
 20598
},
{
"price": 34912,
"qty": 2300
}
]
```

```
}
```

Ticker Lite

The ticker lite feed returns ticker information about listed products.
Subscribe to Spread feed calling **SubscribeTickerLite** method.

```
SubscribeTickerLite(["PI_XBTUSD"]);
```

If subscription is successful, **OnKrakenFuturesSubscribed** event will be called:

```
void OnKrakenFuturesSubscribed(TObject *Sender, string Feed, string ProductId)
{
  DoLog("#subscribed: " + Feed + " " + ProductId);
}
```

UnSubscribe calling **UnSubscribeTickerLite** method:

```
UnSubscribeTickerLite(["PI_XBTUSD"]);
```

If unsubscription is successful, **OnKrakenFuturesUnSubscribed** event will be called:

```
void OnKrakenFuturesUnSubscribed(TObject *Sender, string Feed, string ProductId)
{
  DoLog("#unsubscribed: " + Feed + " " + ProductId);
}
```

If there is an error while trying to subscribe / unsubscribe, **OnKrakenFuturesError** event will be called.

```
void OnKrakenFuturesError(TObject *Sender, string Error)
{
  DoLog("#error: " + Error);
}
```

Spread updates will be notified in **OnKrakenData** event.

```
{  "feed": "ticker_lite",
  "product_id":
 "PI_XBTUSD",
  "bid": 34932,
  "ask":
 34949.5,
  "change": 3.3705205220015966,
  "premium":
 0.1,
  "volume": 264126741,
  "tag":
 "perpetual",
  "pair": "XBT:USD",
  "dtm":
 0,
  "maturityTime": 0
}
{
"feed":"ticker_lite",
"product_id":"FI_ETHUSD_210625",
"bid":1753.45,
"ask":1760.35,
"change":13.448175559936647,
"premium":9.1,
"volume":6899673.0,
"tag":"semiannual",
"pair":"ETH:USD",
```

```
"dtm":141,
"maturityTime":1624633200000
}
```


HeartBeat

The heartbeat feed publishes a heartbeat message at timed intervals.

```
SubscribeHeartBeat();

UnSubscribeHeartBeat();
```

Events

OnConnect: when websocket client is connected to client.
OnKrakenFuturesConnect: called after successful websocket connection and when server send system status.
OnKrakenFuturesSubscribed: called after a successful subscription to a channel.
OnKrakenFuturesUnSubscribed: called after a successful unsubscription from a channel.
OnKrakenFuturesError: called if there is any error while subscribing/unsubscribing.
OnKrakenData: called every time a channel subscription has an update.

API Kraken Futures | WebSockets Private API

Connection

URL: wss://futures.kraken.com/ws/v1

Authentication

The subscribe and unsubscribe requests to WebSocket private feeds require a signed challenge message with the user api_secret.
The challenge is obtained as is shown in Section WebSocket API Public (using the api_key).
Authenticated requests must include both the original challenge message (original_challenge) and the signed (signed_challenge) in JSON format.
In order to get a Websockets Challenge, an API Key and API Secret must be set in Kraken Options Component, the api key provided by Kraken in your account

```
Kraken->ApiKey = "api key";
Kraken->ApiSecret = "api secret";
```

Methods

Open Orders Verbose

This subscription feed publishes information about user open orders. This feed adds extra information about all the post-only orders that failed to cross the book.

```
SubscribeOpenOrdersVerbose();
```

Later, you can unsubscribe from OpenOrdersVerbose, calling **UnSubscribeOpenOrdersVerbose** method

```
UnSubscribeOpenOrdersVerbose();
```

Response example from server

```
{        'feed':'open_orders_verbose_snapshot',    'account':'0f9c23b8-63e2-40e4-9592-6d5aa57c12
        {           'instrument':'PI_XBTUSD',         'time':1567428848005,         'last_updat
```

Open Positions

This subscription feed publishes the open positions of the user account.

```
SubscribeOpenPositions();
```

Later, you can unsubscribe from OpenPositions, calling **UnSubscribeOpenPositions** method

```
UnSubscribeOpenPositions();
```

Response example from server

```
{
    "feed": "open_positions",
    "account": "DemoUser",
    "positions": [{
        "instrument": "fi_xbtusd_180316",
        "balance": 2000.0,
        "entry_price": 11675.86541981,
        "mark_price": 11090.0,
        "index_price": 12290.550000000001,
        "pnl": -0.00905299
    }]
}
```

Account Log

This subscription feed publishes account information.

```
SubscribeAccountLog();
```

Later, you can unsubscribe from AccountLog, calling **UnSubscribeAccountLog** method

```
UnSubscribeAccountLog();
```

Response example from server

```
{
    'feed': 'account_log_snapshot',
    'logs': [{
                'id': 1690,
                'date': '2019-07-11T08:00:00.000Z',
                'asset': 'bch',
                'info': 'funding
                rate change ','
                booking_uid ':'
                86 fdc252 - 1 b6e - 40 ec - ac1d - c7bd46ddeebf ','
                margin_account ':'
                f - bch: usd ','
                old_balance ':0.01215667051,'
                new_balance ':0.01215736653,'
                old_average_entry_price ':0.0,'
                new_average_entry_price ':0.0,'
                trade_price ':0.0,'
                mark_price ':0.0,'
                realized_pnl ':0.0,'
                fee ':0.0,'
                execution ':'
                ','
                collateral ':'
                bch ','
                funding_rate ':-8.7002552653e-08,'
                realized_funding ':6.9602e-07}]
}
```

Fills

This subscription feed publishes fills information.

```
SubscribeFills();
```

Later, you can unsubscribe from Fills, calling **UnSubscribeFills** method

```
UnSubscribeFills();
```

Response example from server

{

"feed":"fills_snapshot",

"account":"DemoUser",

"fills":[

{

"instrument":"FI_XBTUSD_200925",

"time":1600256910739,

"price":10937.5,

"seq":36,

"buy":true,

"qty":5000.0,

"order_id":"9e30258b-5a98-4002-968a-5b0e149bcfbf",

"fill_id":"cad76f07-814e-4dc6-8478-7867407b6bff",

"fill_type":"maker",

"fee_paid":-0.00009142857,

"fee_currency":"BTC"

}]

}

Open Orders

This subscription feed publishes information about user open orders.

```
SubscribeOpenOrders();
```

Later, you can unsubscribe from OpenOrders, calling **UnSubscribeOpenOrders** method

```
UnSubscribeOpenOrders();
```

Response example from server

{

"feed": "open_orders_snapshot",

"account": "e258dba9-4dd4-4da5-bfef-75beb91c098e",

"orders": [

{

"instrument": "PI_XBTUSD",

"time": 1612275024153,

"last_update_time": 1612275024153,

"qty": 1000,

"filled": 0,

"limit_price": 34900,

"stop_price": 13789,

"type": "stop",

"order_id": "723ba95f-13b7-418b-8fcf-ab7ba6620555",

"direction": 1,

"reduce_only": false,

"triggerSignal": "last"

}

]

}

Account Balance And Margins

This subscription feed returns balance and margin information for the client's account.

```
SubscribeAccountBalanceAndMargins();
```

Later, you can unsubscribe from AccounBalance, calling **UnSubscribeAccountBalanceAndMargins** method

```
UnSubscribeAccountBalanceAndMargins();
```

Response example from server

{

"feed": "account_balances_and_margins",

"account": "DemoUser",

"margin_accounts": [

{

"name": "xbt",
"balance": 0,
"pnl": 0,
"funding": 0,
"pv": 0,
"am": 0,
"im": 0,
"mm": 0
},
{
"name": "f-xbt:usd",
"balance": 9.99730211055,
"pnl": -0.00006034858674327812,
"funding": 0,
"pv": 9.997241761963258,
"am": 9.99666885201038,
"im": 0.0005729099528781564,
"mm": 0.0002864549764390782
},
],
"seq": 14
}

Notifications

This subscription feed publishes notifications to the client.

```
SubscribeNotifications();
```

Later, you can unsubscribe from Notifications, calling **UnSubscribeNotifications** method

```
UnSubscribeNotifications();
```

Response example from server

{
"feed":"notifications_auth",

```
  "notifications":[
    {
      "id":5,
      "type":"market",
      "priority":"low",
      "note":"A note describing the notification.",
      "effective_time":1520288300000
    },
    ...
  ]
}
```

API Kraken Futures | REST Public API

Connection

URL: https://futures.kraken.com/derivatives/api/v3

Kraken Futures Public API doesn't require any authentication.

Configuration

The only configuration is enable or not a log for REST HTTP requests. Enable HTTPLogOptions if you want to save in a text file log all HTTP Requests/Responses

Events

OnKrakenHTTPException: this event is called if there is any exception doing an HTTP Request from REST Api.

Methods

GetFeeSchedules

This endpoint lists all fee schedules. Authentication is not required.

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->GetFeeSchedules();
```

Order Book

This endpoint returns the entire non-cumulative order book of currently listed Futures contracts.

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->GetOrderBook("PI_XBTUSD");
```

Tickers

This endpoint returns current market data for all currently listed Futures contracts and indices.

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->GetTickers();
```

Instruments

This endpoint returns specifications for all currently listed Futures contracts and indices.

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->GetInstruments();
```

History

This endpoint returns the last 100 trades from the specified lastTime value - if no value specified will return the last 100 trades. is endpoint only returns trade history for a maximum of 7 days from the time it is called or since last .trading engine release (whichever is sooner).

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->GetHistory("PI_XBTUSD");
```

API Kraken Futures | REST Private API

Connection

URL: https://futures.kraken.com/derivatives/api/v3

Authentication

REST Private API requires an API Key and API Secret, these values are provided by Kraken in your account.

```
Kraken->ApiKey = "api key";
Kraken->ApiSecret = "api secret";
```

Methods

EditOrderByOrderId

This endpoint allows editing an existing order for a currently listed Futures contract.

aOrderId: ID of the order you wish to edit
aSize: The size associated with the order
aLimitPrice: The limit price associated with the order.
aStopPrice: The stop price associated with a stop order. Required if old Order Type is Stop.

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->EditOrderByOrderId("Order_Id", 2, 1000);
```

EditOrderByCliOrderId

This endpoint allows editing an existing order for a currently listed Futures contract.

aCliOrderId: The order identity that is specified from the user. It must be globally unique.
aSize: The size associated with the order
aLimitPrice: The limit price associated with the order.
aStopPrice: The stop price associated with a stop order. Required if Order Type is Stop.

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->EditOrderByCliOrderId("Cli_Order_Id", 2, 1000);
```

SendMarketOrder

This endpoint allows to send a Market Order.

aSide: The direction of the order: buy or sell.
aSymbol: The symbol of the futures
aSize: The size associated with the order.

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->SendMarketOrder(kosfBuy, "PI_XBTUSD", 1);
```

SendLimitOrder

This endpoint allows to send a Limit Order.

aSide: The direction of the order: buy or sell.
aSymbol: The symbol of the futures
aSize: The size associated with the order.
aLimitPrice: The limit price associated with the order.

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->SendLimitOrder(kosfBuy, "PI_XBTUSD", 1, 1000);
```

SendStopOrder

This endpoint allows to send a Stop Order.

aSide: The direction of the order: buy or sell.
aSymbol: The symbol of the futures
aSize: The size associated with the order.
aStopPrice: The stop price associated with a stop order.
aLimitPrice: The limit price associated with the order.

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->SendStopOrder(kosfBuy, "PI_XBTUSD", 1, 1000, 900);
```

SendTakeProfitOrder

This endpoint allows to send a Take Profit Order.

aSide: The direction of the order: buy or sell.
aSymbol: The symbol of the futures
aSize: The size associated with the order.
aStopPrice: The stop price associated with a stop order.
aLimitPrice: The limit price associated with the order.

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->SendTakeProfitOrder(kosfBuy, "PI_XBTUSD", 1, 1000, 900);
```

SendOrder

This endpoint allows sending a limit, stop, take profit or immediate-or-cancel order for a currently listed Futures contract.

OrderType: select one of the following kotfLMT, kotfPOST, kotfMKT, kotfSTP, kotfTAKE_PROFIT, kotfIOC
Symbol: The symbol of the futures
Side: The direction of the order (buy or sell).
Size: The size associated with the order.
StopPrice: The stop price associated with a stop order.
LimitPrice: The limit price associated with the order.
TriggerSignal: If placing a Stop or TakeProfit order, the signal used for trigger, select one of the following kots-Mark, kotsIndex, kotsLast
CliOrderId: The order identity that is specified from the user. It must be globally unique.
ReduceOnly: Set as true if you wish the order to only reduce an existing position. Any order which increases an existing position will be rejected. Default false.

```
TsgcHTTPKrakenFuturesOrder *oOrder = new TsgcHTTPKrakenFuturesOrder(this);
try
{
  oOrder->Side = kosfBuy;
  oOrder->Symbol = "PI_XBTUSD";
  oOrder->OrderType = kotfMKT;
  oOrder->Size = 1;
  KrakenFutures->REST_API->SendOrder(oOrder);
```

```
}
__finally
{
  oOrder->Free;
}
```

CancelOrderByOrderId

This endpoint allows cancelling an open order for a Futures contract.

aOrderId: ID of the order you wish to edit

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->CancelOrderByOrderId("Order_Id");
```

CancelOrderByCliOrderId

This endpoint allows cancelling an open order for a Futures contract.

aCliOrderId: The order identity that is specified from the user. It must be globally unique.

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->CancelOrderByCliOrderId("Cli_Order_Id");
```

GetFills

This endpoint returns information on filled orders for all futures contracts.

aLastFillDate: If not provided, returns the last 100 fills in any futures contract. If provided, returns the 100 entries before lastFillTime.

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->GetFills("2020-07-22T13:45:00.000Z");
```

Transfer

This endpoint allows you to transfer funds between two margin accounts with the same collateral currency, or between a margin account and your cash account.

aFromAcocunt: The name of the cash or margin account to move funds from.
aToAcocunt: The name of the cash or margin account to move funds to.
aUnit: The unit to transfer.
aAmount: The amount to transfer.

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->Transfer("FI_XBTUSD", "cash", "xbt", 1.5);
```

GetOpenPositions

This endpoint returns the size and average entry price of all open positions in Futures contracts. This includes Futures contracts that have matured but have not yet been settled.

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->GetOpenPositions();
```

GetNotifications

This endpoint provides the platform's notifications.

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->GetNotifications();
```

GetAccounts

This endpoint returns key information relating to all your Kraken Futures accounts which may either be cash accounts or margin accounts. This includes digital asset balances, instrument balances, margin requirements, margin trigger estimates and auxiliary information such as available funds, PnL of open positions and portfolio value.

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->GetAccounts();
```

CancelAllOrders

This endpoint allows cancelling an open order for a Futures contract.

Symbol: A futures product to cancel all open orders (optional)

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->CancelAllOrders();
```

CancelAllOrdersAfter

This endpoint provides a Dead Man's Switch mechanism to protect the client from network malfunctions. The client can send a request with a timeout in seconds which will trigger a countdown timer that will cancel all client orders when timeout expires.

aTimeout: The timeout specified in seconds.

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->CancelAllOrdersAfter(60);
```

GetOpenOrders

This endpoint returns information on all open orders for all Futures contracts.

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->OpenOrders();
```

GetHistoricalOrders

This endpoint returns historical orders made on an account.

aSince: The DateTime Since
aBefore: The DateTime Before
aSort: "asc" for ascending sort "desc" for descending
aContinuationToken: Continuation token provided from a prior response which can be used in call to return the next set of available results

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->GetHistoricalOrders(Now, Now - 5);
```

GetHistoricalTriggers

This endpoint returns allows historical triggers made on an account.

aSince: The DateTime Since
aBefore: The DateTime Before
aSort: "asc" for ascending sort "desc" for descending

aContinuationToken: Continuation token provided from a prior response which can be used in call to return the next set of available results

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->GetHistoricalTriggers(Now, Now - 5);
```

GetHistoricalExecutions

This endpoint returns allows historical executions made on an account.

aSince: The DateTime Since
aBefore: The DateTime Before
aSort: "asc" for ascending sort "desc" for descending
aContinuationToken: Continuation token provided from a prior response which can be used in call to return the next set of available results

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->GetHistoricalExecutions(Now, Now - 5);
```

WithdrawalToSpotWallet

This endpoint allows submitting a request to withdraw digital assets from a Kraken Futures wallet to your Kraken Spot wallet.

aCurrency: The digital asset that shall be withdrawn, e.g. xbt or xrp.
aAmount: The amount of currency that shall be withdrawn.

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->WithdrawalToSpotWallet("xbt", 1000);
```

GetFeeScheduleVolumes

This endpoint returns your 30-day USD volume.

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->GetFeeScheduleVolumes();
```

GetAccountLogCSV

This endpoint allows clients to download a csv file of their account logs.

```
KrakenFutures->REST_API->GetAccountLogCSV();
```

API FTX

FTX

APIs supported

- WebSockets API: connect to a public websocket server and provides real-time market data updates.
- REST API: The REST API has endpoints for account and order management as well as public market data.

Properties

FTX API has 2 types of methods: public and private. Public methods can be accessed without authentication, example: get ticker prices. Only are only private and related to user data, those methods requires the use of FTX API keys.

- **ApiKey:** you can request a new api key in your FTX account, just copy the value to this property.
- **ApiSecret:** API secret is only required for REST_API, websocket api only requires ApiKey for some methods.
- **FtxUS:** if enabled, will connect to FTX.us Servers (instead of FTX.com servers which is the default).
- **SubAccount:** allows to set the name of the FTX subaccount.

Most common uses

- **WebSockets API**
  - **How Connect WebSocket API**
  - **How Subscribe WebSocket Channel**
- **REST API**
  - **How Get Market Data**
  - **How Use Private REST API**
  - **How Place Orders**

WebSockets API

The websocket feed provides real-time market data updates for orders and trades. The websocket feed has some public channels like ticker, trades... and some private channels which require an API Key and API Secret like Fills and Orders.
The websocket feed uses a bidirectional protocol, which encodes all messages as JSON objects. All messages have a type attribute that can be used to handle the message appropriately.

You can subscribe to the following **Public channels**:

Method	Arguments	Description
SubscribeTicker	**aMarket:** name of the market	The ticker channel provides the latest best bid and offer market data.
SubscribeMarkets		The markets channel provides information on the full set of tradable markets and their specifications. After subscription and whenever any market lists, delsists, or changes, you

		will receive a partial message with information on all markets.
SubscribeTrades	**aMarket:** name of the market	The trades channel provides data on all trades in the market.
SubscribeOrderbooks	**aMarket:** name of the market	The orderbook channel provides data about the orderbook's best 100 orders on either side.
SubscribeGroupedOrderbooks	**aMarket:** name of the market	The grouped orderbooks channel supplies orderbook data with grouped (collapsed) prices.

Some of this channels requires **Authenticate** against FTX servers. So first request your API keys in your FTX Account and then set the values in the property FTX of the component:

- ApiKey
- ApiSecret
- SubAccount (optional)

When the WebSocket client connects to FTX servers, if detect the ApiKey and ApiSecret are defined automatically try to login to the FTX Server. If successful, you can subscribe to the following **Private Channels**:

Method	Arguments	Description
SubscribeFills		This channel streams your fills across all markets.
SubscribeOrders		This channel streams updates to your orders across all markets.

REST API

Public Endpoints

Some of the REST Channels are public, so you don't need to configure the API Keys.

Markets

This section covers all types of markets on FTX: spot, perpetual futures, expiring futures, and MOVE contracts. Examples for each type are BTC/USD, BTC-PERP, BTC-0626, and BTC-MOVE-1005.

Method	Arguments	Description
GetMarkets		
GetMarket	**aMarket:** name of the market	
GetOrderbook	**aMarket:** name of the market	

Get-Trades	**aMarket:** name of the market	
GetHis-torical-Prices	**aMarket:** name of the market	Historical prices of expired futures can be retrieved with this end point but make sure to specify start time and end time.

Futures

This section covers all types of futures on FTX: perpetual, expiring, and MOVE. Examples for each type are BTC-PERP, BTC-0626, and BTC-MOVE-1005.

Method	Argu-ments	Description
GetFutures		
GetFuture	**aFuture:** name of the future	
GetFutureStats	**aFuture:** name of the future	
GetFundin-gRates		
GetIndexWeights	**aFuture:** name of the future	Note that this only applies to index futures, e.g. ALT/ MID/SHIT/EXCH/DRAG-ON.
GetExpiredFu-tures		Returns the list of all ex-pired futures.
GetHistoricalIn-dex	**aFuture:** name of the future	

Private Endpoints

Private endpoints are available for order management, and account management.
Before being able to sign any requests, you must create an API key via the FTX website. The API key will be scoped to a specific profile. Upon creating a key you will have 2 pieces of information which you must remember:

- Key
- Secret
- SubAccount (optional)

Private endpoints require your **local time is synchronized with FTX server time**, if there is a difference too high, you will get a 401 Unauthorized error

{"success":false:"error":"Not logged in"}

Account

Method	Arguments	Description
GetAccount		
GetAccoun-tHistory		

ChangeAccountLeverage	**aLeverage:** desired account-wide leverage setting	

Subaccounts

Method	Arguments	Description
GetAllSubaccounts		
CreateSubaccount	**aNickName:** name of the subaccount	
ChangeSubaccountName	**aOldNickname:** current nickname of subaccount **aNewNickname:** new nickname of subaccount	
DeleteSubaccount	**aNickName:** name of the subaccount	
GetSubaccountBalances	**aNickName:** name of the subaccount	
TransferBetweenSubaccounts	**aCoin:** example XRP **aSize:** size of transfer **aSource:** name of the source subaccount. "main" for the main account. **aDestination:** name of the destination subaccount. "main" for the main account.	

Wallets

Method	Arguments	Description
GetCoins		
GetBalances		
GetBalancesAllAccounts		
GetDepositAddress	**aCoin:** USDT **aMethod:** optional, for coins available on different blockchains, example: USDT	
GetDepositHistory	**aStartTime:** optional; minimum time of items to return, in Unix time **aEndTime:** optional; maximum time of items to return, in Unix time	
GetWithdrawalHistory	**aStartTime:** optional; minimum time of items to return, in Unix time **aEndTime:** optional; maximum time of items to return, in Unix time	
RequestWithdrawal	**aCoin:** coin to withdraw. **aSize:** amount to withdraw. **aAddress:** address to send to (example: 0x83a127952d266A6eA306c40Ac62A4a70668FE3BE) **aTag:** optional. **aPassword:** optional, withdrawal password if it is required for your account **aCode:** optional; 2fa code if it is required for your account	

GetAir-Drops	**aStartTime:** optional; minimum time of items to return, in Unix time **aEndTime:** optional; maximum time of items to return, in Unix time	This end-point pro-vides you with up-dates to your AMPL bal-ances based on AMPL re-bases.
GetWith-drawalFees	**aCoin:** coin id. **aSize:** amount. **aAddress:** address to withdraw (example: 0x83a127952d266A6eA306c40Ac62A4a70668FE3BE) **aTag:** optional.	
Get-SavedAd-dresses	**aCoin:** optional, filters saved addresses by coin;	This end-point pro-vides you with your saved ad-dress-es
Create-SavedAd-dresses	**aCoin:** coin id. **aAddress:** address to create (exam-ple: 0x83a127952d266A6eA306c40Ac62A4a70668FE3BE) **aAddressName:** string **aIsPrimetrust:** boolean **aTag:** optional	
Delete-SavedAd-dresses	**aSavedAddressId:** id of the saved address.	

Orders

Method	Arguments	Descrip-tion
GetOpenOrders	**aMarket:** name of the market	
GetOrderHistory	**aMarket:** name of the market	

GetOpenTriggerOrders	**aMarket:** name of the market **aTriggerOrder:** [fttotNone, fttot-Stop, fttotTrailing_Stop, fttotTake_Profit]	
GetTriggerOrderTriggers	**aOrderId:** number that identifies the Order.	
GetTriggerOrderHistory	**aMarket:** name of the market	
PlaceOrder	**aOrder:** TsgcHTTPFTXOrder instance	Places a new order. Passes a TsgcHTTPFTXOrder object as a parameter.
PlaceMarketOrder	**aMarket:** name of the market **aSide:** buy or sell **aSize:** size of the order	Places a new Market order.
PlaceLimitOrder	**aMarket:** name of the market **aSide:** buy or sell **aSize:** size of the order **aPrice:** price limit of the order	Places a new Limit Order
PlaceTriggerOrder	**aOrder:** TsgcHTTPFTXTriggerOrder instance	Places a new trigger order. Passes a TsgcHTTPFTXTriggerOrder object as a parameter.
PlaceTriggerStopOrder	**aMarket:** name of the market **aSide:** buy or sell **aSize:** size of the order **aTriggerPrice:** trigger price **aOrderPrice:** optional, order type is limit if has value greater than zero, otherwise market.	
PlaceTriggerTrailingStopOrder	**aMarket:** name of the market	

	aSide: buy or sell **aSize:** size of the order **aTrailValue:** negative for "sell", positive for "buy"	
PlaceTriggerTakeProfitOrder	**aMarket:** name of the market **aSide:** buy or sell **aSize:** size of the order **aTriggerPrice:** trigger price **aOrderPrice:** optional, order type is limit if has value greater than zero, otherwise market.	
ModifyOrder	**aOrderId:** number that identificates the Order. **aPrice:** price limit of the order **aSize:** size of the order	
ModifyOrderByClientId	**aOrderClientId:** string that identificates the Order. **aPrice:** price limit of the order **aSize:** size of the order	
ModifyTriggerOrder_StopLoss	**aOrderId:** number that identificates the Order. **aSize:** size of the order **aTriggerPrice:** trigger price **aOrderPrice:** order price	
ModifyTriggerOrder_TakeProfit	**aOrderId:** number that identificates the Order. **aSize:** size of the order **aTriggerPrice:** trigger price **aOrderPrice:** order price	
ModifyTriggerOrder_TrailingStop	**aOrderId:** number that identifi-	

	cates the Order. **aSize:** size of the order **aTrailValue:** trail value of the order	
GetOrderStatus	**aOrderId:** number that identificates the Order.	
GetOrderStatusByClientId	**aOrderClientId:** string that identificates the Order.	
CancelOrder	**aOrderId:** number that identificates the Order.	
CancelOrderByClientId	**aOrderClientId:** string that identificates the Order.	
CancelOpenTriggerOrder	**aOrderId:** number that identificates the Order.	
CancelAllOrders		

Other

Method	Arguments	Description
GetFills	**aMarket:** name of the market	

FTX | Connect WebSocket API

In order to connect to FTX WebSocket API, just create a new FTX API client and attach to TsgcWebSocketClient. See below an example:

```
TsgcWebSocketClient oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_FTX oFTX= new TsgcWSAPI_FTX();
oFTX->Client = oClient;
oClient->Active = true;
```

FTX | Subscribe WebSocket Channel

FTX offers a variety of channels where you can subscribe to get real-time updates of market data, orders...
Find below a sample of how subscribe to a Ticker:

```
TsgcWebSocketClient oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_FTX oFTX = new TsgcWSAPI_FTX();
oFTX->Client = oClient;
oFTX->SubscribeTicker("BTC-PERP");



void OnFTXMessage(TObject *Sender, string aType, string aRawMessage)
{
// here you will receive the ticker updates
}
```

FTX | Get market Data

FTX offers public Market Data through REST Endpoints, when you call one of these endpoints, you will get an snapshot of the market data requested.
The Market Data Endpoints doesn't require authentication, so are freely available to all users.

Example: to get an snapshot of the market BTC-PERP, do the following call

```
TsgcWSAPI_FTX oFTX = new TsgcWSAPI_FTX(this);
ShowMessage(oFTX->REST_API->GetMarket("BTC-PERP"));
```

FTX | Private REST API

The FTX REST API offer public and private endpoints. The Private endpoints requires that messages signed to increase the security of transactions.
First you must login to your FTX account and create a new API, you will get the following values:

- ApiKey
- ApiSecret

These fields must be configured in the FTX property of the FTX API client component.
Once configured, you can start to do private requests to the FTX REST API

```
TsgcWSAPI_FTX oFTX = new TsgcWSAPI_FTX(this);
oFTX->FTX->ApiKey = "<your api key>";
oFTX->FTX->ApiSecret = "<your api secret>";
ShowMessage(oFTX->REST_API->GetAccount);
```

FTX | Place Orders

In order to place new orders in FTX, you require first your APIs to access your private data, check the following article How Use Private REST API.

Once you have configured your API keys, you can start to place orders

Market Order

Place a new Market Order, buy 0.002 contracts of BTC-PERP

```
TsgcWSAPI_FTX oFTX = new TsgcWSAPI_FTX(this);
oFTX->FTX->ApiKey = "your api key";
oFTX->FTX->ApiSecret = "your api secret";
ShowMessage(oFTX->REST_API>PlaceMarketOrder("BTC-PERP", ftosBuy, 0.002));
```

Limit Order

Place a new Limit Order, buy 0.002 contracts of BTC-PERP at price limit of 10000

```
TsgcWSAPI_FTX oFTX = new TsgcWSAPI_FTX(this);
oFTX->FTX->ApiKey = "your api key";
oFTX->FTX->ApiSecret = "your api secret";
ShowMessage(oFTX->REST_API>PlaceLimitOrder("BTC-PERP", ftosBuy, 0.002, 10000));
```

API Pusher

Pusher

Pusher it's an easy and reliable platform with nice features based on WebSocket protocol: flexible pub/sub messaging, live user lists (presence), authentication...

Pusher WebSocket API is 7.

Data is sent bi-directionally over a WebSocket as text data containing UTF8 encoded JSON (Binary WebSocket frames are not supported).

You can call **Ping** method to test connection to the server. Essentially any messages received from the other party are considered to mean that the connection is alive. In the absence of any messages, either party may check that the other side is responding by sending a ping message, to which the other party should respond with a pong.

Before you connect, you must complete the following fields:

```
Pusher->Cluster = "eu"; // cluster where is located your pusher account
Pusher->Key = "9c3b7ef25qe97a00116c"; // your pusher api key
Pusher->Name = "js"; // optional, name of your application
Pusher->Version = "4.1";  // optional, version of your application
Pusher->TLS = true; // if encrypted, set to True
Pusher->Secret = "2dc792e1916ac49e6b3f"; // pusher secret string (needed for private and absence channels)
```

Important
Pusher requires that websocket client connects to a URL using previous fields (key, cluster...), these fields are used to build the url and this is done when you assign the client in pusher component. So, to be sure that URL is built correctly, set the client after you have fill the pusher configuration fields. Find below pseudo-code:

```
// configure pusher fields
pusher.cluster = ...
pusher.key = ...
// set client
pusher.client = websocket client
// start connection
websocket client.Active = true;
```

After a successful connection, **OnPusherConnect** event is raised and you get following fields:

- Socket ID: A unique identifier for the connected client.
- Timeout: The number of seconds of server inactivity after which the client should initiate a ping message (this is handled automatically by component).

In case of error, **OnPusherError** will be raised, and information about error provided. An error may be sent from Pusher in response to invalid authentication, an invalid command, etc.

4000-4099

Indicates an error resulting in the connection being closed by Pusher, and that attempting to reconnect using the same parameters will not succeed.

4000: Application only accepts SSL connections, reconnect using wss://
4001: Application does not exist
4003: Application disabled
4004: Application is over connection quota
4005: Path not found
4006: Invalid version string format
4007: Unsupported protocol version

4008: No protocol version supplied

4100-4199

Indicates an error resulting in the connection being closed by Pusher, and that the client may reconnect after 1s or more.

4100: Over capacity

4200-4299

Indicates an error resulting in the connection being closed by Pusher, and that the client may reconnect immediately.

4200: Generic reconnect immediately
4201: Pong reply not received: ping was sent to the client, but no reply was received - see ping and pong messages
4202: Closed after inactivity: The client has been inactive for a long time (currently 24 hours) and client does not support ping. Please upgrade to a newer WebSocket draft or implement version 5 or above of this protocol.

4300-4399

Any other type of error.

4301: Client event rejected due to rate limit

Channels

Channels are a fundamental concept in Pusher. Each application has a number of channels, and each client can choose which channels it subscribes to.

Channels provide:

- A way of filtering data. For example, in a chat application, there may be a channel for people who want to discuss ‘dogs’
- A way of controlling access to different streams of information. For example, a project management application would want to authorise people to get updates about ‘projectX’

It's strongly recommended that channels are used to filter your data and that it is not achieved using events. This is because all events published to a channel are sent to all subscribers, regardless of their event binding.

Channels don’t need to be explicitly created and are instantiated on client demand. This means that creating a channel is easy. Just tell a client to subscribe to it.

There are 3 types of channels:

- **Public channels** can be subscribed to by anyone who knows their name
- **Private channels** introduce a mechanism which lets your server control access to the data you are broadcasting
- **Presence channels** are an extension of private channels. They let you ‘register’ user information on subscription, and let other members of the channel know who’s online

Public Channels

Public channels should be used for publicly accessible data as they do not require any form authorisation in order to be subscribed to.

You can subscribe and unsubscribe from channels at any time. There’s no need to wait for the Pusher to finish connecting first.

Example: subscribe to channel "my-channel".

```
CBuilder
APIPusher->Subscribe("my-channel");
```

If you are subscribed successfully **OnPusherSubscribe** event will be raised, if there is an error you will get a message in **OnPusherError** event.

All messages from the subscribed channel will be received **OnPusherEvent** event.

When Publish method is called and the channel is Public, the component instead of use the WebSocket protocol, uses the HTTP protocol and calls the method TriggerEvent (publishi is not allowed using websocket protocol).

Private Channels

Requires Indy 10.5.7 or later

Private channels should be used when access to the channel needs to be restricted in some way. In order for a user to subscribe to a private channel permission must be authorised.

Example: subscribe to channel "my-private-channel".

```
CBuilder
APIPusher->Subscribe("my-private-channel", pscPrivateChannel);
```

If you are subscribed successfully **OnPusherSubscribe** event will be raised, if there is an error you will get a message in **OnPusherError** event.

All messages from the subscribed channel will be received **OnPusherEvent** event.

Presence Channels

Requires Indy 10.5.7 or later

Presence channels build on the security of Private channels and expose the additional feature of an awareness of who is subscribed to that channel. This makes it extremely easy to build chat room and “who’s online” type functionality to your application. Think chat rooms, collaborators on a document, people viewing the same web page, competitors in a game, that kind of thing.

Presence channels are subscribed to from the client API in the same way as private channels but the channel name must be prefixed with presence-. As with private channels an HTTP Request is made to a configurable authentication URL to determine if the current user has permissions to access the channel.

Information on users subscribing to, and unsubscribing from a channel can then be accessed by binding to events on the presence channel and the current state of users subscribed to the channel is available via the channel.members property.

Example: subscribe to channel "my-presence-channel".

```
APIPusher->Subscribe("my-presence-channel", pscPresenceChannel,
  '{"\"user_id\":"\"John_Smith"\","\"user_info\":{"\"name\":"\"John Smith"\"}}");
```

If you are subscribed successfully **OnPusherSubscribe** event will be raised, if there is an error you will get a message in **OnPusherError** event.

All messages from the subscribed channel will be received **OnPusherEvent** event.

Cache Channels

A cache channel remembers the last triggered event, and sends this as the first event to new subscribers.

When an event is triggered on a cache channel, Pusher Channels caches this event, and when a client subscribes to a cache channel, if a cached value exists, this is sent to the client as the first event on that channel. This behavior helps developers to provide the initial state without adding additional logic to fetch it from else where.

The following Cache Channels are supported:

- Public Cache Channel
- Private Cache Channel
- Presence Cache Channel

Example: subscribe to public cache channel "my-cache-channel".

```
APIPusher->Subscribe("my-cache-channel", pscCacheChannel);
```

If you are subscribed successfully **OnPusherSubscribe** event will be raised, if there is an error you will get a message in **OnPusherError** event.

All messages from the subscribed channel will be received **OnPusherEvent** event.

Publish Messages

Not only you can receive messages from subscribed channels, but you can also send messages to other subscribed users.
Call method **Publish** to send a message to all subscribed users of channel.

Example: send an event to all subscribed users of "my-channel'

```
APIPusher->Publish("my-event", "my-channel");
```

Publish no more than 10 messages per second per client (connection). Any events triggered above this rate limit will be rejected by Pusher API. This is not a system issue, it is a client issue. 100 clients in a channel sending messages at this rate would each also have to be processing 1,000 messages per second! Whilst some modern browsers might be able to handle this it’s most probably not a good idea.

REST API

The API is hosted at http://api-CLUSTER.pusher.com , where CLUSTER is replaced with your own apps cluster (for instance, eu).

HTTP status codes are used to indicate the success or otherwise of requests. The following status are common:

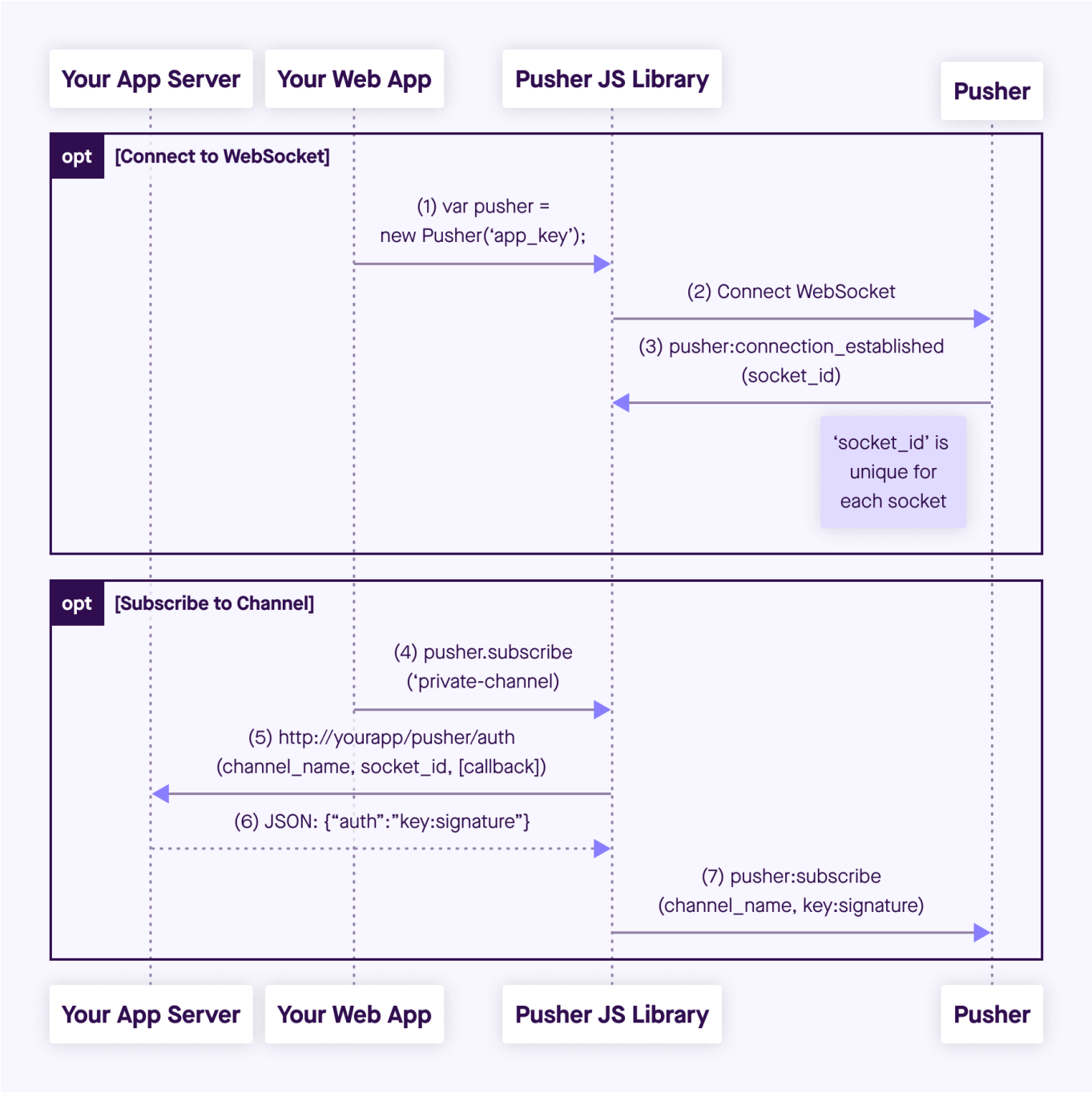
200 Successful request. Body will contain a JSON hash of response data
400 Error: details in response body
401 Authentication error: response body will contain an explanation
403 Forbidden: app disabled or over message quota

The following REST API functions have been implemented.

Function	Description
TriggerEvent	triggers a new event on the specified channel.
GetChannels	provide a list of all channels active.
GetChannel	provide information of a channel.
GetUsers	provide a list of all users connected to a channel.

Custom Authentication

Pusher only allow subscribe to private or presence channels, if the connection provides an authentication token, this allows to restrict the access.
You can build your own Authentication flow, using **OnPusherAuthentication** event, this event is called before the subscription message is signed with the secret key provided by Pusher. This event has 2 parameters a request authentication with fields like SocketId, channel name... which can be used by your own authentication server to authenticate or not the request. Find below a screenshot which shows the pusher authentication flow



When a client connects to the pusher server, it sends the Key provided by pusher and the server returns an identification id (socket_id).

When a client subscribes to a private (or presence) channel, the sgcWebSockets client uses the Secret Key provided by pusher to create a signature which is included in the subscription message. Using the OnPusherAutentication event, you can capture the fields required to sign the message, implement your own authentication methods and if successful, return the signature and this signature will be included in the subscription message and sent to the server.

Example:

```
oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oPusher = new TsgcWSAPI_Pusher();
oPusher->Client = oClient;
oPusher->Cluster = "eu";
Pusher->Name = "js";
Pusher->Version = "4.1";
Pusher->TLS = True;
Pusher->Key = "9c3b7ef25qe97a00116c";
Pusher->Secret = ""; // the secret key is not known by the client, only by the authentication module

oPusher->OnPusherAuthentication = OnPusherAuthenticationEvent;
```

```
private void OnPusherAuthenticationEvent(TObject *Sender, TsgcWSPusherRequestAuthentication
  *AuthRequest, TsgcWSPusherResponseAuthentication *AuthResponse)
{
  // if the authentication request is succesful return the signature
  if (CustomAuthentication(AuthRequest->Channel, AuthRequest->SocketID))
  {
    AuthResponse.>Signature = GetCustomAuthenticationSignature();
  }
}
```

The format of the signature is:

Private channels: key:HMAC256(SocketID, ChannelName)
Presence channels: key: HMAC256(SocketID, ChannelName, Data)

API Bittrex

Bittrex

The Bittrex WebSocket API is implemented using **SignalR**. Latest supported API is V3.

Bittrex component has a property called Bittrex where you can fill API Keys provided by Bittrex to get access to your account data.

Authentication

In order to subscribe to private methods, first you must authenticate against Bittrex servers. Then Authentication requires first set your API Key and Secret in client component (this values can be obtained from your Bittrex account).
Once you have filled the API Keys, call the method **Authenticate**, if successful, then **OnBittrexAuthenticate** event will be called.

You can check at any time, if you are authenticated. Call the method **IsAuthenticate** and you will get a true/false response, this method awaits till server sends a response or time out has expired.

After authenticating, the client renews automatically the authentication, there is no need to manually authenticate because the component it does automatically when receives a message that authentication is going to expire.

Private Methods

Method	Parameters	Description
SubscribeBalance		Sends a message when the authenticated user's total or available balance of a currency changes.
SubscribeDeposit		Sends a message when a new deposit is detected or its status changes.
SubscribeOrder		Sends messages when there are changes to the user's open orders.

Public Methods

Method	Parameters	Description
SubscribeCandle	Symbol, Interval	Sends a message at the start of each candle (based on the subscribed interval) and when trades have occurred on the market.

SubscribeHeartBeat		Sends an empty message on an interval (currently 5 seconds). If you stop getting a heartbeat that means your connection is dead. If you are still getting a heartbeat but are not getting updates on active markets then that means your connection is alive but something else is wrong.
SubscribeMarketSummaries		Provides regular updates of the current market summary data for all markets. Market summary data is different from candles in that it is a rolling 24-hour number as opposed to data for a fixed interval like candles.
SubscribeMarketSummary	Symbol	Provides regular updates of the current market summary data for a given market. Market summary data is different from candles in that it is a rolling 24-hour number as opposed to data for a fixed interval like candles.
SubscribeOrderBook	Symbol, Depth	Sends a message when there are changes to the order book within the subscribed depth.
SubscribeTickers		Sends a message with the best bid price, best ask price, and last trade price for all markets as there are changes to the order book or trades.
SubscribeTicker	Symbol	Sends a message with the best bid and ask price for the given market as well as the last trade price whenever there is a relevant

		change to the order book or a trade.
Subscribe-Trade	Symbol	Sends a message with the quantity and rate of trades on a market as they occur.

Events

Event	Parameters	Description
OnBittrexAu-thenticated		When client is suc-cessfully authenticated (or re-authenticated).
OnBittrexCon-nect		When client connects to Bittrex servers.
OnBittrexDis-connect		When client discon-nects from Bittrex servers.
OnBittrexErrror		When there is any er-ror in Bittrex protocol.
OnBittrex-HeartBeat		When receives a heartbeat from server.
OnBittrexMes-sage		When receives an up-date from any channel subscribed.
OnBittrexSub-scribed		When client subscribes to a channel.
OnBittrexUn-Subscribed		When client unsub-scribes from a chan-nel.

API Bitmex

Bitmex

Is a cryptocurrency exchange and derivative trading platform.

The following APIs are supported:

1. **WebSocket streams:** allows to subscribe to some methods and get data in real-time. Events are pushed to clients by server to subscribers. Uses WebSocket as protocol.
2. **REST API:** clients can request to server market and account data. Requires an API Key and Secret to authenticate and uses HTTPs as protocol.

Properties

Bitmex API has 2 types of methods: public and private. Public methods can be accessed without authentication, example: get ticker prices. Only are only private and related to user data, those methods requires the use of Bitmex API keys.

- **ApiKey:** you can request a new api key in your Bitmex account, just copy the value to this property.
- **ApiSecret:** it's the secret of the API, keep safe.
- **TestNet:** if enabled it will connect to Bitmex Demo Account (by default false).
- **HTTPLogOptions:** stores in a text file a log of HTTP requests
  - **Enabled:** if enabled, will store all HTTP requests of WebSocket API.
  - **FileName:** full path of filename where logs will be stored

Most common uses

- **WebSockets API**
  - **How Connect WebSocket API**
  - **How Subscribe WebSocket Channel**
- **REST API**
  - **How Place Bitmex Order**

WebSocket API

Subscribe / Unsubscribe

BitMEX allows subscribing to real-time data. This access is not rate-limited once connected and is the best way to get the most up-to-date data to your programs. In some topics, you can pass a Symbol to filter events by symbol, example: trades, quotes...

The following subscription topics are available without authentication:

- **btmAnnouncement**: Site Announcements
- **btmChat**: Trollbox chat
- **btmConnected**: Statistics of connected users/bots
- **btmFunding**: Updates of swap funding rates. Sent every funding interval (usually 8hrs)
- **btmInstrument**: Instrument updates including turnover and bid/ask
- **btmInsurance**: Daily Insurance Fund updates
- **btmLiquidation**: Liquidation orders as they're entered into the book
- **btmOrderBookL2_25**: Top 25 levels of level 2 order book
- **btmOrderBookL2**: Full level 2 order book
- **btmOrderBook10**: Top 10 levels using traditional full book push

- **btmPublicNotifications**: System-wide notifications (used for short-lived messages)
- **btmQuote**: Top level of the book
- **btmQuoteBin1m**: 1-minute quote bins
- **btmQuoteBin5m**: 5-minute quote bins
- **btmQuoteBin1h**: 1-hour quote bins
- **btmQuoteBin1d**: 1-day quote bins
- **btmSettlement**: Settlements
- **btmTrade**: Live trades
- **btmTradeBin1m**: 1-minute trade bins
- **btmTradeBin5m**: 5-minute trade bins
- **btmTradeBin1h**:1-hour trade bins
- **btmTradeBin1d**: 1-day trade bins

The following subjects require authentication:

- **btmAffiliate**: Affiliate status, such as total referred users & payout %
- **btmExecution**: Individual executions; can be multiple per order
- **btmOrder**: Live updates on your orders
- **btmMargin**: Updates on your current account balance and margin requirements
- **btmPosition**: Updates on your positions
- **btmPrivateNotifications**: Individual notifications - currently not used
- **btmTransact**: Deposit/Withdrawal updates
- **btmWallet**: Bitcoin address balance data, including total deposits & withdrawals

Example of messages received:


```
{
      "table":"orderBookL2_25",
      "keys":["symbol","id","side"],
      "types":{"id":"long","price":"float","side":"symbol","size":"long","symbol":"symbol"}
      "foreignKeys":{"side":"side","symbol":"instrument"},
      "attributes":{"id":"sorted","symbol":"grouped"},
      "action":"partial",
      "data":[
        {"symbol":"XBTUSD","id":17999992000,"side":"Sell","size":100,"price":80},
        {"symbol":"XBTUSD","id":17999993000,"side":"Sell","size":20,"price":70},
        {"symbol":"XBTUSD","id":17999994000,"side":"Sell","size":10,"price":60},
        {"symbol":"XBTUSD","id":17999995000,"side":"Buy","size":10,"price":50},
        {"symbol":"XBTUSD","id":17999996000,"side":"Buy","size":20,"price":40},
        {"symbol":"XBTUSD","id":17999997000,"side":"Buy","size":100,"price":30}
      ]
}

{
      "table":"orderBookL2_25",
      "action":"update",
      "data":[
        {"symbol":"XBTUSD","id":17999995000,"side":"Buy","size":5}
      ]
    }
{
      "table":"orderBookL2_25",
      "action":"delete",
      "data":[
        {"symbol":"XBTUSD","id":17999995000,"side":"Buy"}
      ]
}
{
      "table":"orderBookL2_25",
      "action":"insert",
      "data":[
        {"symbol":"XBTUSD","id":17999995500,"side":"Buy","size":10,"price":45},
      ]
}
```


Authentication

If you wish to subscribe to user-locked streams, you must authenticate first. Note that invalid authentication will close the connection.

BitMEX API usage requires an API Key.

Permanent API Keys can be locked to IP address ranges and revoked at will without compromising your main credentials. They also do not require renewal.

To use API Key auth, you must generate an API Key in your account.

Cal method **Authenticate** before subscribe to any Authenticated Topic.

REST API

Method	Description
GetExecutions	This returns all raw transactions, which includes order opening and cancelation, and order status changes.
GetExecutionsTradeHistory	This returns more focused Transactions.
GetInstruments	This returns all instruments and indices, including those that have settled or are unlisted. Use this endpoint if you want to query for individual instruments or use a complex filter.
GetOrders	To get open orders only
PlaceOrder	Place a raw order using TsgcHTTPBitmexOrder object.
PlaceMarketOrder	Place a new MARKET order.
PlaceLimitOrder	Place a new LIMIT order.
PlaceStopOrder	Place a new STOP order.
PlaceStopLimitOrder	Place a new STOPLIMIT order.
AmendOrder	Modify an existing order.
CancelOrder	Cancels an active Order.
CancelAllOrders	Cancel All Active Orders.
CancelAllOrdersAfter	Cancel All Orders after some time.
ClosePosition	Close an open position.
GetOrderBook	Get Current OrderBook in vertifcal format
GetPosition	Get your positions.
SetPositionIsolate	Enable isolated margin or cross-margin per position.
SetPositionLeverage	Choose leverage per position.
SetPositionRiskLimit	Update your risk limit.
SetPositionTransferMargin	Transfer equity in or out of a position.
GetQuotes	Get Quotes
GetTrades	Get Trades

Bitmex | Connect WebSocket API

In order to connect to Bitmex WebSocket API, just create a new Binance API client and attach to TsgcWebSocket-Client.
See below an example:

```
TsgcWebSocketClient oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_Bitmex oBitmex = new TsgcWSAPI_Bitmex();
oBitmex->Client = oClient;
oClient->Active = true;
```

Bitmex | Subscribe WebSocket Channel

Bitmex offers a variety of channels where you can subscribe to get real-time updates of market data, orders... Find below a sample of how subscribe to a Trade Channel:

```
TsgcWebSocketClient oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_Bitmex oBitmex = new TsgcWSAPI_Bitmex();
oBitmex->Client = oClient;
oBitmex->Subscribe(btmTrade, "XBTUSD");
void OnBitmexMessage(Sender: TObject; const aTopic: TwsBitmexTopics; const aMessage: string)
{
// here you will receive the trade updates
}
```

Bitmex | How Place Orders

The Bitmex REST API offer public and private endpoints. The Private endpoints requires that messages signed to increase the security of transactions.
First you must login to your Bitmex account and create a new API, you will get the following values:

- ApiKey
- ApiSecret

These fields must be configured in the Bitmex property of the Bitmex API client component. Once configured, you can start to do private requests to the Bitmex REST API.

Order Types

All orders require a symbol. All other fields are optional except when otherwise specified.
These are the valid ordTypes:

- **Limit:** The default order type. Specify an orderQty and price.
- **Market:** A traditional Market order. A Market order will execute until filled or your bankruptcy price is reached, at which point it will cancel.
- **Stop:** A Stop Market order. Specify an orderQty and stopPx. When the stopPx is reached, the order will be entered into the book.
    - On sell orders, the order will trigger if the triggering price is lower than the stopPx. On buys, higher.
    - Note: Stop orders do not consume margin until triggered. Be sure that the required margin is available in your account so that it may trigger fully.
    - Close Stops don't require an orderQty. See Execution Instructions below.
- **StopLimit:** Like a Stop Market, but enters a Limit order instead of a Market order. Specify an orderQty, stopPx, and price.
- **MarketIfTouched:** Similar to a Stop, but triggers are done in the opposite direction. Useful for Take Profit orders.
- **LimitIfTouched:** As above; use for Take Profit Limit orders.
- **Pegged:** Pegged orders allow users to submit a limit price relative to the current market price. Specify a pegPriceType, and pegOffsetValue.
    - Pegged orders must have an execInst of Fixed. This means the limit price is set at the time the order is accepted and does not change as the reference price changes.
    - PrimaryPeg: Price is set relative to near touch price.
    - MarketPeg: Price is set relative to far touch price.
    - A pegPriceType submitted with no ordType is treated as a Pegged order.

Execution Instructions

The following execInsts are supported. If using multiple, separate with a comma (e.g. LastPrice,Close).

- **ParticipateDoNotInitiate:** Also known as a Post-Only order. If this order would have executed on placement, it will cancel instead. This is intended to protect you from the far touch moving towards you while the order is in transit. It is not intended for speculating on the far touch moving away after submission - we consider such behaviour abusive and monitor for it.
- **MarkPrice, LastPrice, IndexPrice:** Used by stop and if-touched orders to determine the triggering price. Use only one. By default, MarkPrice is used. Also used for Pegged orders to define the value of LastPeg.
- **ReduceOnly:** A ReduceOnly order can only reduce your position, not increase it. If you have a ReduceOnly limit order that rests in the order book while the position is reduced by other orders, then its order quantity will be amended down or canceled. If there are multiple ReduceOnly orders the least aggressive will be amended first.
- **Close:** Close implies ReduceOnly. A Close order will cancel other active limit orders with the same side and symbol if the open quantity exceeds the current position. This is useful for stops: by canceling these orders, a Close Stop is ensured to have the margin required to execute, and can only execute up to the full size of your position. If orderQty is not specified, a Close order has an orderQty equal to your current position's size.

    - Note that a Close order without an orderQty requires a side, so that BitMEX knows if it should trigger above or below the stopPx.
- **LastWithinMark:** Used by stop orders with LastPrice to allow stop triggers only when:
    - For Sell Stop Market / Stop Limit Order
        - Last Price <= Stop Price
        - Last Price >= Mark Price × (1 - 5%)
    - For Buy Stop Market / Stop Limit Order:
        - Last Price >= Stop Price
        - Last Price <= Mark Price × (1 + 5%)
- **Fixed:** Pegged orders must have an execInst of Fixed. This means the limit price is set at the time the order is accepted and does not change as the reference price changes.

Pegged Orders

Pegged orders allow users to submit a limit price relative to the current market price. The limit price is set once when the order is submitted and does not change with the reference price. This order type is not intended for speculating on the far touch moving away after submission - we consider such behaviour abusive and monitor for it.

Pegged orders have an ordType of Pegged, and an execInst of Fixed.

A pegPriceType and pegOffsetValue must also be submitted:
- PrimaryPeg - price is set relative to the near touch price
- MarketPeg - price is set relative to the far touch price

Trailing Stop Pegged Orders

Use pegPriceType of TrailingStopPeg to create Trailing Stops.

The price is set at submission and updates once per second if the underlying price (last/mark/index) has moved by more than 0.1%. stopPx then moves as the market moves away from the peg, and freezes as the market moves toward it.

Use pegOffsetValue to set the stopPx of your order. The peg is set to the triggering price specified in the execInst (default MarkPrice). Use a negative offset for stop-sell and buy-if-touched orders.

Requires ordType: Stop, StopLimit, MarketIfTouched, LimitIfTouched.

Trailing Stops

You may use pegPriceType of 'TrailingStopPeg' to create Trailing Stops. The pegged stopPx will move as the market moves away from the peg, and freeze as the market moves toward it.

To use, combine with pegOffsetValue to set the stopPx of your order. The peg is set to the triggering price specified in the execInst (default 'MarkPrice'). Use a negative offset for stop-sell and buy-if-touched orders.

Requires ordType: 'Stop', 'StopLimit', 'MarketIfTouched', 'LimitIfTouched'.

Tracking Your Orders

If you want to keep track of order IDs yourself, set a unique clOrdID per order. This clOrdID will come back as a property on the order and any related executions (including on the WebSocket), and can be used to get or cancel the order. Max length is 36 characters.

Examples:

```
// buy market order
BITMEX->REST_API->PlaceMarketOrder(bmosBuy, "XBTUSD", 100);
// sell limit order at 45000
BITMEX->REST_API->PlaceLimitOrder(bmosSell, "XBTUSD", 100, 45000.00);
// stop order at 48000
BITMEX->REST_API->PlaceStopOrder(bmosSell, "XBTUSD", 100, 48000.00);
```

API Bitfinex

Bitfinex

Bitfinex is one of the world's largest and most advanced cryptocurrency trading platform. Users can exchange Bitcoin, Ethereum, Ripple, EOS, Bitcoin Cash, Iota, NEO, Litecoin, Ethereum Classic...

Bitfinex WebSocket API version is 2.0

Each message sent and received via the Bitfinex's WebSocket channel is encoded in JSON format

A symbol can be a trading pair or a margin currency:

- Trading pairs symbols are formed prepending a "t" before the pair (i.e tBTCUSD, tETHUSD).
- Margin currencies symbols are formed prepending an "f" before the currency (i.e fUSD, fBTC, ...)

After a successful connection, **OnBitfinexConnect** event is raised and you get Bitfinex API Version number as a parameter.

You can call **Ping** method to test connection to the server.

If the server sends any information, this can be handle using **OnBitfinexInfoMessage** event, where a Code and a Message are parameters with information about the message sent by the server. Example codes:

20051 : Stop/Restart WebSocket Server (please reconnect)
20060 : Entering in Maintenance mode. Please pause any activity and resume after receiving the info message 20061 (it should take 120 seconds at most).
20061 : Maintenance ended. You can resume normal activity. It is advised to unsubscribe/subscribe again all channels.

In case of error, **OnBitfinexError** will be raised, and information about error provided. Example error codes:

10000 : Unknown event
10001 : Unknown pair

In order to change the configuration, call **Configuration** method and pass as a parameter one of the following flags:

CS_DEC_S = 8; // Enable all decimal as strings.
CS_TIME_S = 32; // Enable all times as date strings.
CS_SEQ_ALL = 65536; // Enable sequencing BETA FEATURE
CHECKSUM = 131072; // Enable checksum for every book iteration. Checks the top 25 entries for each side of the book. The checksum is a signed int.

Subscribe Public Channels

There are channels which are public and there is no need to authenticate against the server. All messages are raised **OnBitfinexUpdate** event.

SubscribeTicker

The ticker is a high level overview of the state of the market. It shows you the current best bid and ask, as well as the last trade price. It also includes information such as daily volume and how much the price has moved over the last day.

```
// Trading pairs
[
  CHANNEL_ID,
  [
    BID,
    BID_SIZE,
    ASK,
    ASK_SIZE,
    DAILY_CHANGE,
    DAILY_CHANGE_PERC,
    LAST_PRICE,
    VOLUME,
    HIGH,
    LOW
  ]
]
// Funding pairs
[
  CHANNEL_ID,
  [
    FRR,
    BID,
    BID_PERIOD,
    BID_SIZE,
    ASK,
    ASK_PERIOD,
    ASK_SIZE,
    DAILY_CHANGE,
    DAILY_CHANGE_PERC,
    LAST_PRICE,
    VOLUME,
    HIGH,
    LOW
  ]
]
```

SubscribeTrades

This channel sends a trade message whenever a trade occurs at Bitfinex. It includes all the pertinent details of the trade, such as price, size and time.

```
// on trading pairs (ex. tBTCUSD)
[
  CHANNEL_ID,
  [
    [
      ID,
      MTS,
      AMOUNT,
      PRICE
    ],
    ...
  ]
]
// on funding currencies (ex. fUSD)
[
  CHANNEL_ID,
  [
    [
      ID,
      MTS,
      AMOUNT,
      RATE,
      PERIOD
    ],
    ...
  ]
]
```

SubscribeOrderBook

The Order Books channel allows you to keep track of the state of the Bitfinex order book. It is provided on a price aggregated basis, with customizable precision. After receiving the response, you will receive a snapshot of the book, followed by updates upon any changes to the book.

```
// on trading pairs (ex. tBTCUSD)
[
  CHANNEL_ID,
  [
    [
      PRICE,
      COUNT,
      AMOUNT
    ],
    ...
  ]
]

// on funding currencies (ex. fUSD)
[
  CHANNEL_ID,
  [
    [
      RATE,
      PERIOD,
      COUNT,
      AMOUNT
    ],
    ...
  ]
]
```

SubscribeRawOrderBook

These are the most granular books.

```
// on trading pairs (ex. tBTCUSD)
[
  CHANNEL_ID,
  [
    [
      ORDER_ID,
      PRICE,
      AMOUNT
    ],
    ...
  ]
]

// on funding currencies (ex. fUSD)
[
  CHANNEL_ID,
  [
    [
      OFFER_ID,
      PERIOD,
      RATE,
      AMOUNT
    ],
    ...
  ]
]
```

SubscribeCandles

Provides a way to access charting candle info. Time Frames:

1m: one minute
5m : five minutes
15m : 15 minutes
30m : 30 minutes
1h : one hour
3h : 3 hours
6h : 6 hours
12h : 12 hours
1D : one day
7D : one week
14D : two weeks
1M : one month

```
[
  CHANNEL_ID,
  [
    [
      MTS,
      OPEN,
      CLOSE,
      HIGH,
      LOW,
      VOLUME
    ],
    ...
  ]
]
```

Subscribe Authenticated Channels

This channel allows you to keep up to date with the status of your account. You can receive updates on your positions, your balances, your orders and your trades.

Use **Authenticate** method in order to Authenticate against the server and set required parameters.

Once authenticated, you will receive updates of: Orders, positions, trades, funding offers, funding credits, funding loans, wallets, balance info, margin info, funding info, funding trades...

You can request **UnAuthenticate** method if you want to log off from the server.

API Kucoin

Kucoin

Kucoin is an international multi-language cryptocurrency exchange. It offers some APIs to access Kucoin data. The following APIs are supported:

1. **WebSocket streams:** allows to subscribe to some methods and get data in real-time. Events are pushed to clients by server to subscribers. Uses WebSocket as protocol.
2. **REST API:** clients can request to server market and account data. Requires an API Key, Secret and Passphrase to authenticate and uses HTTPs as protocol.

Properties

Kucoin API has 2 types of methods: public and private. Public methods can be accessed without authentication, example: get ticker prices. Private and related to user data methods requires the use of Kucoin API keys.

- **ApiKey:** you can request a new api key in your kucoin account, just copy the value to this property.
- **ApiSecret:** API secret is only required for REST_API, websocket api only requires ApiKey for some methods.
- **Passphrase:** string required to connect to Kucoin Servers.
- **Sandbox:** if enabled it will connect to Kucoin Demo Account (by default false).
    - **HTTPLogOptions:** stores in a text file a log of HTTP requests
        - **Enabled:** if enabled, will store all HTTP requests of WebSocket API.
        - **FileName:** full path of filename where logs will be stored
        - **REST:** stores in a text file a log of REST API requests
            - **Enabled:** if enabled, will store all HTTP Requests of REST API.
            - **FileName:** full path of filename where logs will be stored.

Most common uses

- **WebSockets API**
    - **How Connect WebSocket API**
    - **How Subscribe WebSocket Channel**
- **REST API**
    - **How Get Market Data**
    - **How Use Private REST API**
    - **How Trade Spot**
    - **Private Requests Time**

WebSocket Feed

To subscribe channel messages from a certain server, the client side should send subscription message to the server.
If the subscription succeeds, the system will send ack messages to you, when the response is set as true.

```
{
   "id":"1545910660739",
   "type":"ack"
}
```

While there are topic messages generated, the system will send the corresponding messages to the client side.

The following Subscription / Unsubscription methods are supported.

Public Channels

Method	Parameters	Description
SubscribeSymbolTicker	Symbol	Subscribe to this topic to get the push of BBO changes. If there is no change within one second, it will not be pushed. It will be pushed per 100ms with the newest BBO. If there was no change compared with last data, it will not be pushed.
SubscribeAllSymbolsTicker		Subscribe to this topic to get the push of all market symbols BBO change.
SubscribeSymbolSnapshot	Symbol	Subscribe to get snapshot data for a single symbol. The snapshot data is pushed at 2 seconds intervals.
SubscribeMarketSnapshot	Market	Subscribe this topic to get the snapshot data of for the entire market. The snapshot data is pushed at 2 seconds intervals.
SubscribeLevel2MarketData	Symbol	Subscribe to this topic to get Level2 order book data. When the websocket subscription is successful, the system would send the increment change data pushed by the websocket to you.
SubscribeLevel2_5BestAskBid	Symbol	The system will return the 5 best ask/bid orders data, which is the snapshot data of every 100 milliseconds (in other words, the 5 best ask/bid orders data returned every 100 milliseconds in real-time).
SubscribeLevel2_50BestAskBid	Symbol	The system will return the 50 best ask/bid orders data, which is the snapshot data of every 100 milliseconds (in other words, the 50 best ask/bid orders data returned every 100 milliseconds in real-time).
SubscribeKlines	Symbol	Subscribe to this topic to get K-Line data.
SubscribeMatchExecutionData	Symbol	Subscribe to this topic to get the matching event data flow of Level 3. For each order traded, the system would send you the match messages in the following format.
SubscribeIndexPrice	Symbol	Subscribe to this topic to get the index price for the margin trading.
SubscribeMarkPrice	Symbol	Subscribe to this topic to get the mark price for margin trading.
SubscribeOrderBookChanged	Symbol	Subscribe to this topic to get the order book changes on margin trade.

If ACK parameter is sent to true, after a successful subcription / unsubscription, client receives a message about it.

Private Channels

Requires a valid ApiKey obtained from your Kucoin account. The ApiKey, ApiSecret and Passphrase must be set in the Kucoin property of the client API component.

The following data is pushed to client every time there is a change. There is no need to subscribe to any method, this is done automatically if you set a valid ApiKey.

Method	Description
SubscribeTradeOrders	This topic will push all change events of your orders.
SubscribeAccountBalance	You will receive this message when an account balance changes. The message contains the details of the change.
SubscribePositionStatus	The system will push the change event when the position status changes.
SubscribeMarginTradeOrders	The system will push this message to the lenders when the order enters the order book.

SubscribeStopOrder	When a stop order is received by the system, you will receive a message with "open" type. It means that this order entered the system and waited to be triggered.

REST API

All endpoints return either a JSON object or array.

Public API EndPoints

These endpoints can be accessed without any authorization.

General EndPoints

Method	Parameters	Description
GetServiceStatus		Test connectivity to the Rest API and get the Service STatus
GetServerTime		Test connectivity to the Rest API and get the current server time.

Market Data EndPoints

Method	Parameters	Description
GetSymbolList	Market	Request via this endpoint to get a list of available currency pairs for trading. If you want to get the market information of the trading symbol
GetTicker	Symbol	Request via this endpoint to get Level 1 Market Data. The returned value includes the best bid price and size, the best ask price and size as well as the last traded price and the last traded size.
GetAllTickers		Request market tickers for all the trading pairs in the market (including 24h volume).
Get24hrStats	Symbol	Request via this endpoint to get the statistics of the specified ticker in the last 24 hours.
GetMarketList		Request via this endpoint to get the transaction currency for the entire trading market.
GetPartOrderBook20	Symbol	Request via this endpoint to get a list of open orders for a symbol. Level-2 order book includes all bids and asks (aggregated by price), this level returns only one size for each active price (as if there was only a single order for that price). The system will return you 20 pieces of data (ask and bid data) on the order book.
GetPartOrderBook100	Symbol	Request via this endpoint to get a list of open orders for a symbol. Level-2 order book includes all bids and asks (aggregated by price), this level returns only one size for each active price (as if there was only a single order for that price). The system will return you 100 pieces of data (ask and bid data) on the order book.
GetFullOrderBook	Symbol	Request via this endpoint to get the order book of the specified symbol. Level 2 order book includes all bids and asks (aggregated by price). This level returns only one aggregated size for

		each price (as if there was only one single order for that price). This API will return data with full depth.
GetKLines	Symbol	Request via this endpoint to get the kline of the specified symbol. Data are returned in grouped buckets based on requested type.
GetCurrencies		Request via this endpoint to get the currency list.
GetCurrencyDetail	Currency	Request via this endpoint to get the currency details of a specified currency
GetFiatPrice		Request via this endpoint to get the currency details of a specified currency

Private API EndPoints

Requires an APIKey and APISecret to get authorized by server.

User EndPoints

Method	Parameters	Description
GetAllSubAccounts		You can get the user info of all sub-users via this interface.
GetListAccounts		Get a list of accounts.
GetAccount	AccountId	Information for a single account. Use this endpoint when you know the accountId.
GetAccountBalanceSubAccount	SubUserId	This endpoint returns the account info of a sub-user specified by the subUserId.

Trade Endpoints

Method	Parameters	Description
PlaceOrder		You can place two types of orders: limit and market. Orders can only be placed if your account has sufficient funds. Once an order is placed, your account funds will be put on hold for the duration of the order. How much and which funds are put on hold depends on the order type and parameters specified
PlaceMarketOrder		Places a Market Order.
PlaceLimitOrder		Places a Limit Order.
PlaceMarginOrder		Places a Margin Order.
CancelOrder		Cancels an Order by Order Id.
CancelOrderByClientOid		Cancels an Order by Client Order Id.
CancelAllOrders		Cancel all open orders.
ListOrders		Request via this endpoint to get your current order list. Items are paginated and sorted to show the latest first
GetRecentOrders		Request via this endpoint to get 1000 orders in the last 24 hours.
GetOrder		Request via this endpoint to get a single order info by order ID.

GetOrderBy-ClientOid	Request via this endpoint to get a single order info by Client order ID.
ListFills	Request via this endpoint to get the recent fills.
GetRecentFills	Request via this endpoint to get a list of 1000 fills in the last 24 hours.
PlaceStopOrder	Places a Stop Order.
PlaceStopMarketOrder	Places a Stop Market Order.
PlaceStopLimitOrder	Places a Stop Limit Order.
CancelStopOrder	Cancels a Open Stop Order by Order Id
CancelStopOrderByClientOid	Cancels a Open Stop Order by Client Order Id
CancelAllStopOrders	Cancel All Stop Orders
GetStopOrder	Request via this interface to get a stop order information via the order ID.
GetStopOrderByClientOid	Request via this interface to get a stop order information via the Client order ID.
ListStopOrders	Request via this endpoint to get your current untriggered stop order list. Items are paginated and sorted to show the latest first.

Events

Kucoin Messages are received in TsgcWebSocketClient component, you can use the following events:

OnConnect
After a successful connection to Kucoin server.
OnDisconnect
After a disconnection from Kucoin server
OnMessage
Messages sent by server to client are handled in this event.
OnError
If there is any error in protocol, this event will be called.
OnException
If there is an unhandled exception, this event will be called.

Additionally, there is a specific event in Kucoin API Component, called **OnKucoinHTTPException**, which is raised every time there is an error calling an HTTP Request (REST API or WebSocket Feeds).

Kucoin | Connect WebSocket API

In order to connect to Kucoin WebSocket API, just create a new Kucoin API client and attach to TsgcWebSocketClient.
See below an example:

```
TsgcWebSocketClient *oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_Kucoin *oKucoin = new TsgcWSAPI_Kucoin();
oKucoin->Client = oClient;
oClient->Active = true;
```

Kucoin | Subscribe WebSocket Channel

Kucoin offers a variety of channels where you can subscribe to get real-time updates of market data, orders... Find below a sample of how subscribe to a Ticker:

```
TsgcWebSocketClient *oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_Kucoin *oKucoin = new TsgcWSAPI_Kucoin();
oKucoin->Client = oClient;
oKucoin->SubscribeSymbolTicker("BTC-USDT");
void OnMessage(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const string aText)
{
// here you will receive the ticker updates
}
```

Kucoin | Get Market Data

Kucoin offers public Market Data through REST Endpoints, when you call one of these endpoints, you will get an snapshot of the market data requested.
The Market Data Endpoints doesn't require authentication, so are freely available to all users.

Example: to get the snapshot of the ticker BTC-USDT, do the following call

```
TsgcWSAPI_Kucoin *oKucoin = new TsgcWSAPI_Kucoin(this);
ShowMessage(oKucoin->REST_API->GetTicker("

BTC-USDT

"));
```

Kucoin | Private REST API

The Kucoin REST API offer public and private endpoints. The Private endpoints requires that messages signed to increase the security of transactions.
First you must login to your Kucoin account and create a new API, you will get the following values:

- ApiKey
- ApiSecret
- Passphrase

These fields must be configured in the Kucoin property of the Kucoin API client component.
Once configured, you can start to do private requests to the Kucoin Pro REST API

*Private Requests, require that your local machine has the local time synchronized, if not, the requests will be rejected by Kucoin server. Check the following article about this, Kucoin Private Requests Time.

```
TsgcWSAPI_Kucoin *oKucoin = new TsgcWSAPI_Kucoin(this);
oKucoin->Kucoin->ApiKey = "<your api key>";
oKucoin->Kucoin->ApiSecret = "<your api secret>";
oKucoin->Kucoin->Passphrase = "<your passphrase>";
ShowMessage(oKucoin->REST_API->GetListAccounts());
```

Kucoin | Trade Spot

Kucoin allows to trade with spot using his REST API.

Configuration

First you must create an **API Key** in your Kucoin account and add privileges to trading with Spot.
Once this is done, you can start spot trading.
First, **set your ApiKey, ApiSecret and Passphrase** in the Kucoin Client Component, this will be used to sign the requests sent to Kucoin server.

Place an Order

To place a new order, just call to method **REST_API.PlaceOrder** of Kucoin Client Component.

Depending of the type of the order (market, limit...) the API requires more or less fields.

Parameters

Param	type	Description
clien-tOid	String	Unique order id created by users to identify their orders, e.g. UUID.
side	String	**buy** or **sell**
symbol	String	a valid trading symbol code. e.g. ETH-BTC
type	String	*[Optional]* **limit** or **market** (default is **limit**)
remark	String	*[Optional]* remark for the order, length cannot exceed 100 utf8 characters
stp	String	*[Optional]* self trade prevention , **CN**, **CO**, **CB** or **DC**
trade-Type	String	*[Optional]* The type of trading : **TRADE**（Spot Trade）, **MARGIN_TRADE** (Margin Trade). Default is **TRADE**. Note: To improve the system performance and to accelerate order placing and processing, KuCoin has added a new interface for order placing of margin. For traders still using the current interface, please move to the new one as soon as possible. The current one will no longer accept margin orders by May 1st, 2021 (UTC). At the time, KuCoin will notify users via the announcement, please pay attention to it.

LIMIT ORDER PARAMETERS

Param	type	Description
price	String	price per base currency
size	String	amount of base currency to buy or sell
timeInForce	String	*[Optional]* **GTC**, **GTT**, **IOC**, or **FOK** (default is **GTC**), read Time In Force.
cancelAfter	long	*[Optional]* cancel after **n** seconds, requires **timeInForce** to be **GTT**
postOnly	boolean	*[Optional]* Post only flag, invalid when **timeInForce** is **IOC** or **FOK**
hidden	boolean	*[Optional]* Order will not be displayed in the order book
iceberg	boolean	*[Optional]* Only aportion of the order is displayed in the order book
visibleSize	String	*[Optional]* The maximum visible size of an iceberg order

MARKET ORDER PARAMETERS

Param	type	Description
size	String	*[Optional]* Desired amount in base currency
funds	String	*[Optional]* The desired amount of quote currency to use

When you send an order, there are 2 possibilities:

1. **Successful:** the function PlaceOrder returns the message sent by Kucoin server.
2. **Error:** the exception is returned in the event OnKucoinHTTPException.

Place Market Order 1 BTC-USDT

```
TsgcWSAPI_Kucoin *oKucoin = new TsgcWSAPI_Kucoin(this);
oKucoin->Kucoin->ApiKey = "<api key>";
oKucoin->Kucoin->ApiSecret = "<api secret>";
oKucoin->Kucoin->Passphrase = "<passphrase>";
ShowMessage(oKucoin->REST_API->

PlaceMarketOrder

(

kosBuy, "BTC-USDT", 1

));
```

Place Limit Order 1 BTC-USDT at 40000

```
TsgcWSAPI_Kucoin *oKucoin = new TsgcWSAPI_Kucoin(this);
oKucoin->Kucoin->ApiKey = "<api key>";
oKucoin->Kucoin->ApiSecret = "<api secret>";
oKucoin->Kucoin->Passphrase = "<passphrase>";
ShowMessage(oKucoin->REST_API->

PlaceLimitOrder

(

kosBuy, "BTC-USDT", 1, 40000

);
```

Kucoin | Private Requests Time

When you do a private request to Kucoin, the message is signed so increase the security of requests. The message takes the local time and sends inside the signed message, if the local time has a difference greater than 5 seconds with Kucoin servers, the request will be rejected. So, it's important verify that your local time is synchronized, you can do this using the synchronization time method for your OS.

You can check the Kucoin server time, calling method **GetServerTime**, which will return the time of the Kucoin server

API Kucoin Futures

Kucoin Futures

Kucoin is an international multi-language cryptocurrency exchange. It offers some APIs to access Kucoin data. The following APIs are supported:

1. **WebSocket streams:** allows to subscribe to some methods and get data in real-time. Events are pushed to clients by server to subscribers. Uses WebSocket as protocol.
2. **REST API:** clients can request to server market and account data. Requires an API Key, Secret and Passphrase to authenticate and uses HTTPs as protocol.

Properties

Kucoin API has 2 types of methods: public and private. Public methods can be accessed without authentication, example: get ticker prices. Private and related to user data methods requires the use of Kucoin API keys.

- **ApiKey:** you can request a new api key in your kucoin account, just copy the value to this property.
- **ApiSecret:** API secret is only required for REST_API, websocket api only requires ApiKey for some methods.
- **Passphrase:** string required to connect to Kucoin Servers.
- **Sandbox:** if enabled it will connect to Kucoin Demo Account (by default false).
    - **HTTPLogOptions:** stores in a text file a log of HTTP requests
        - **Enabled:** if enabled, will store all HTTP requests of WebSocket API.
        - **FileName:** full path of filename where logs will be stored
        - **REST:** stores in a text file a log of REST API requests
            - **Enabled:** if enabled, will store all HTTP Requests of REST API.
            - **FileName:** full path of filename where logs will be stored.

Most common uses

- **WebSockets API**
    - **How Connect WebSocket API**
    - **How Subscribe WebSocket Channel**
- **REST API**
    - **How Get Market Data**
    - **How Use Private REST API**
    - **How Trade Futures**
    - **Private Requests Time**

WebSocket Feed

To subscribe channel messages from a certain server, the client side should send subscription message to the server.
If the subscription succeeds, the system will send ack messages to you, when the response is set as true.

```
{
   "id":"1545910660739",
   "type":"ack"
}
```

While there are topic messages generated, the system will send the corresponding messages to the client side.

The following Subscription / Unsubscription methods are supported.

Public Channels

Method	Parameters	Description
SubscribeSymbolTickerV2	Symbol	Subscribe this topic to get the realtime push of BBO changes. After subscription, when there are changes in the order book, the system will push the real-time ticker symbol information to you. It is recommended to use the new topic for timely information.
SubscribeSymbolTicker	Symbol	Subscribe this topic to get the realtime push of BBO changes. The ticker channel provides real-time price updates whenever a match happens. If multiple orders are matched at the same time, only the last matching event will be pushed.
SubscribeLevel2MarketData	Symbol	Subscribe this topic to get Level 2 order book data.
SubscribeExecutionData	Symbol	For each order executed, the system will send you the match messages in the format as following.
SubscribeLevel2_5BestAskBid	Symbol	Returned for every 100 milliseconds at most.
SubscribeLevel2_50BestAskBid	Symbol	Returned for every 100 milliseconds at most.
SubscribeContractMarketData	Symbol	Subscribe this topic to get the market data of the contract.
SubscribeSystemAnnouncements	Symbol	Subscribe this topic to get the system announcements.
SubscribeTransactionStatistics	Symbol	The transaction statistics will be pushed to users every 5 seconds.

If ACK parameter is sent to true, after a successful subcription / unsubscription, client receives a message about it.

Private Channels

Requires a valid ApiKey obtained from your Kucoin account. The ApiKey, ApiSecret and Passphrase must be set in the Kucoin property of the client API component.

The following data is pushed to client every time there is a change. There is no need to subscribe to any method, this is done automatically if you set a valid ApiKey.

Method	Description
SubscribeTradeOrders	This topic will push all change events of your orders.
SubscribeAccountBalance	You will receive this message when an account balance changes. The message contains the details of the change.
SubscribePositionChange	The system will push the change event when the position status changes.
SubscribeStopOrder	When a stop order is received by the system, you will receive a message with "open" type. It means that this order entered the system and waited to be triggered.

REST API

All endpoints return either a JSON object or array.

Public API EndPoints

These endpoints can be accessed without any authorization.

General EndPoints

Method	Parameters	Description
GetServiceSta-tus		Test connectivity to the Rest API and get the Service STatus
GetServerTime		Test connectivity to the Rest API and get the current server time.

Market Data EndPoints

Method	Parameters	Description
GetOpenContractList		Submit request to get the info of all open contracts.
GetOrderInfoContract		Submit request to get info of the specified contract.
GetTicker	Symbol	The real-time ticker includes the last traded price, the last traded size, transaction ID, the side of liquidity taker, the best bid price and size, the best ask price and size as well as the transaction time of the orders. These messages can also be obtained through Websocket. The Sequence Number is used to judge whether the messages pushed by Websocket is continuous.
GetPartOrderBook20	Symbol	Get a snapshot of aggregated open orders for a symbol.
GetPartOrderBook100	Symbol	Get a snapshot of aggregated open orders for a symbol.
GetFullOrderBook	Symbol	Get a snapshot of aggregated open orders for a symbol.
GetLevel2PullingMessages	Symbol	If the messages pushed by Websocket is not continuous, you can submit the following request and re-pull the data to ensure that the sequence is not missing. In the request, the start parameter is the sequence number of your last received message plus 1, and the end parameter is the sequence number of your current received message minus 1. After re-pulling the messages and applying them to your local exchange order book, you can continue to update the order book via Websocket incremental feed. If the difference between the end and start parameter is more than 500, please stop using this request and we suggest you to rebuild the Level 2 orderbook.
GetTradeHistory	Symbol	List the last 100 trades for a symbol.
GetInterestRateList	Symbol	Check interest rate list.
GetIndexList	Symbol	Check index list
GetCurrentMarkPrice	Symbol	Check the current mark price.
GetPremiumIndex	Symbol	Submit request to get premium index.
GetCurrentFundingRate	Symbol	Submit request to check the current mark price.
GetKLine	Symbol	Get K Line Data of Contract

Private API EndPoints

Requires an APIKey and APISecret to get authorized by server.

User EndPoints

Method	Parameters	Description
GetAccoun-tOverview		Get Account Overview
GetTransaction-History		If there are open positions, the status of the first page returned will be Pending, indicating the realised profit and loss in the current 8-hour settlement period. Please specify the minimum offset number of the current page into the offset field to turn the page.

Trade Endpoints

Method	Parameters	Description
PlaceOrder		You can place two types of orders: limit and market. Orders can only be placed if your account has sufficient funds. Once an order is placed, your funds will be put on hold for the duration of the order. The amount of funds on hold depends on the order type and parameters specified.
PlaceMarketOrder		Places a Market Order.
PlaceLimitOrder		Places a Limit Order.
CancelOrder		Cancels an Order by Order Id.
LimitOrderMassCancellation		Cancel all open orders (excluding stop orders). The response is a list of orderIDs of the canceled orders.
StopOrderMassCancellation		Cancel all untriggered stop orders. The response is a list of orderIDs of the canceled stop orders. To cancel triggered stop orders, please use 'Limit Order Mass Cancelation'.
GetOrderList		List your current orders.
GetUntriggeredStopOrderList		Get the un-triggered stop orders list.
GetListOrdersCompleted24hr		Get a list of recent 1000 orders in the last 24 hours. If you need to get your recent traded order history with low latency, you may query this endpoint.
GetOrder		Get a single order by order id (including a stop order).
GetOrderByClientOid		Get a single order by client order id (including a stop order).
GetFills		Get a list of recent fills.
GetRecentFills		Get a list of recent 1000 fills in the last 24 hours. If you need to get your recent traded order history with low latency, you may query this endpoint.
ActiveOrderValueCalculation		You can query this endpoint to get the the total number and value of the all your active orders.
GetPositionDetails		Get the position details of a specified position.
GetPositionList		Get the position details of a specified position.
AutoDepositMargin		Enable/Disable of Auto-Deposit Margin
AddMarginManually		Add Margin Manually
ObtainFuturesRiskLimitLevel		This interface can be used to obtain information about risk limit level of a specific contract
AdjustRiskLimitLevel		This interface is for the adjustment of the risk limit level. To adjust the level will cancel the open order, the

	response can only indicate whether the submit of the adjustment request is successful or not.
GetFundingHistory	Submit request to get the funding history.

Events

Kucoin Messages are received in TsgcWebSocketClient component, you can use the following events:

OnConnect
After a successful connection to Kucoin server.
OnDisconnect
After a disconnection from Kucoin server
OnMessage
Messages sent by server to client are handled in this event.
OnError
If there is any error in protocol, this event will be called.
OnException
If there is an unhandled exception, this event will be called.

Additionally, there is a specific event in Kucoin API Component, called **OnKucoinHTTPException**, which is raised every time there is an error calling an HTTP Request (REST API or WebSocket Feeds).

Kucon | Futures Connect WebSocket API

In order to connect to Kucoin WebSocket API, just create a new Kucoin API client and attach to TsgcWebSocket-Client.
See below an example:

```
TsgcWebSocketClient *oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();

TsgcWSAPI_Kucoin_Futures

*oKucoin = new

TsgcWSAPI_Kucoin_Futures

();
oKucoin->Client = oClient;
oClient->Active = true;
```

Kucoin | Futures Subscribe WebSocket Channel

Kucoin offers a variety of channels where you can subscribe to get real-time updates of market data, orders... Find below a sample of how subscribe to a Ticker:

```
TsgcWebSocketClient *oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();

TsgcWSAPI_Kucoin_Futures

*oKucoin = new

TsgcWSAPI_Kucoin_Futures

();
oKucoin->Client = oClient;
oKucoin->SubscribeSymbolTickerV2("XBTUSDM");
void OnMessage(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const string aText)
{
// here you will receive the ticker updates
}
```

Kucoin | Futures Get Market Data

Kucoin offers public Market Data through REST Endpoints, when you call one of these endpoints, you will get an snapshot of the market data requested.
The Market Data Endpoints doesn't require authentication, so are freely available to all users.

Example: to get the snapshot of the ticker BTC-USDT, do the following call

```
TsgcWSAPI_Kucoin_Futures

*oKucoin = new

TsgcWSAPI_Kucoin_Futures

(this);
ShowMessage(oKucoin->REST_API->GetTicker("

XBTUSDM

"));
```

Kucoin | Futures Private REST API

The Kucoin REST API offer public and private endpoints. The Private endpoints requires that messages signed to increase the security of transactions.
First you must login to your Kucoin account and create a new API, you will get the following values:

- ApiKey
- ApiSecret
- Passphrase

These fields must be configured in the Kucoin property of the Kucoin API client component.
Once configured, you can start to do private requests to the Kucoin Pro REST API

*Private Requests, require that your local machine has the local time synchronized, if not, the requests will be rejected by Kucoin server. Check the following article about this, Kucoin Private Requests Time.

```
TsgcWSAPI_Kucoin_Futures

*oKucoin = new

TsgcWSAPI_Kucoin_Futures

(this);
oKucoin->Kucoin->ApiKey = "<your api key>";
oKucoin->Kucoin->ApiSecret = "<your api secret>";
oKucoin->Kucoin->Passphrase = "<your passphrase>";
ShowMessage(oKucoin->REST_API->GetAccountOverview());
```

Kucoin | Futures Trade

Kucoin allows to trade with Futures using his REST API.

Configuration

First you must create an **API Key** in your Kucoin account and add privileges to trading with Futures.
Once this is done, you can start futures trading.
First, **set your ApiKey, ApiSecret and Passphrase** in the Kucoin Client Component, this will be used to sign the requests sent to Kucoin server.

Place an Order

To place a new order, just call to method **REST_API.PlaceOrder** of Kucoin Client Component.

Depending of the type of the order (market, limit...) the API requires more or less fields.

Parameters

Param	type	Description
clientOid	String	Unique order id created by users to identify their orders, e.g. UUID, Only allows numbers, characters, underline(_), and separator(-)
side	String	**buy** or **sell**
symbol	String	a valid contract code. e.g. XBTUSDM
type	String	*[optional]* Either **limit** or **market**
leverage	String	Leverage of the order
remark	String	*[optional]* remark for the order, length cannot exceed 100 utf8 characters
stop	String	*[optional]* Either **down** or **up**. Requires **stopPrice** and **stopPriceType** to be defined
stopPriceType	String	*[optional]* Either **TP**, **IP** or **MP**, Need to be defined if **stop** is specified.
stopPrice	String	*[optional]* Need to be defined if **stop** is specified.
reduceOnly	boolean	*[optional]* A mark to reduce the position size only. Set to false by default. Need to set the position size when reduceOnly is true.
closeOrder	boolean	*[optional]* A mark to close the position. Set to false by default. It will close all the positions when closeOrder is true.
forceHold	boolean	*[optional]* A mark to forcely hold the funds for an order, even though it's an order to reduce the position size. This helps the order stay on the order book and not get canceled when the position size changes. Set to false by default.

LIMIT ORDER PARAMETERS

Param	type	Description
price	String	Limit price

Param	type	Description
size	Integer	Order size. Must be a positive number
timeIn-Force	String	*[optional]* **GTC**, **IOC**(default is **GTC**), read Time In Force
postOnly	boolean	*[optional]* Post only flag, invalid when **timeInForce** is **IOC**. When postOnly chose, not allowed choose hidden or iceberg.
hidden	boolean	*[optional]* Orders not displaying in order book. When hidden chose, not allowed choose postOnly.
iceberg	boolean	*[optional]* Only visible portion of the order is displayed in the order book. When iceberg chose, not allowed choose postOnly.
visible-Size	Integer	*[optional]* The maximum visible size of an iceberg order

MARKET ORDER PARAMETERS

Param	type	Description
size	Integer	*[optional]* amount of contract to buy or sell

When you send an order, there are 2 possibilities:

1. **Successful:** the function PlaceOrder returns the message sent by Kucoin server.
2. **Error:** the exception is returned in the event OnKucoinHTTPException.

Place Market Order 1 XBTUSDM

```
TsgcWSAPI_Kucoin_Futures

*oKucoin = new

TsgcWSAPI_Kucoin_Futures

(this);
oKucoin->Kucoin->ApiKey = "<api key>";
oKucoin->Kucoin->ApiSecret = "<api secret>";
oKucoin->Kucoin->Passphrase = "<passphrase>";
ShowMessage(oKucoin->REST_API->

PlaceMarketOrder

(

kosBuy, "XBTUSDM", 1

));
```

Place Limit Order 1 XBTUSDM at 40000

```
TsgcWSAPI_Kucoin_Futures

*oKucoin = new

TsgcWSAPI_Kucoin_Futures

(this);
oKucoin->Kucoin->ApiKey = "<api key>";
oKucoin->Kucoin->ApiSecret = "<api secret>";
oKucoin->Kucoin->Passphrase = "<passphrase>";
ShowMessage(oKucoin->REST_API->

PlaceLimitOrder
```

```
(
kosBuy, "XBTUSDM", 1, 40000
);
```

Kucoin | Futures Private Requests Time

When you do a private request to Kucoin, the message is signed so increase the security of requests. The message takes the local time and sends inside the signed message, if the local time has a difference greater than 5 seconds with Kucoin servers, the request will be rejected. So, it's important verify that your local time is synchronized, you can do this using the synchronization time method for your OS.

You can check the Kucoin server time, calling method **GetServerTime**, which will return the time of the Kucoin server

API 3Commas

3Commas

APIs supported

- WebSockets API: connect to a public websocket server and provides real-time market data updates.
- REST API: The REST API has endpoints for account and order management as well as public market data.

WebSockets API

The websocket feed provides real-time market data updates for Trades and Deals

You can subscribe to the following **Public channels**:

Method	Arguments	Description
SubscribeSmartTrades		
SubscribeDeals		

These channels requires **Authenticate** against 3Commas servers. So first request your API keys in your 3Commas Account and then set the values in the property ThreeComas of the component:

- ApiKey
- ApiSecret

If the subscription is successful, the event **OnThreeCommasConfirmSubscription** will be called. If not, the event **OnThreeCommasRejectSubscription** it's called, you can get the reason of the rejection using the **aRawMessage** parameter.

REST API

Test Connectivity

Method	Arguments	Description
GetPing		
GetServerTime		Returns the server time

Account

Method	Arguments	Description
GetAccounts		User connected exchanges list

GetMarketList		Supported Market List
GetMarket-Pairs	**aMarketCode:** code of the market	All market pairs
GetCurren-cyRatesWith-LeverageData	**aMarketCode:** code of the market **aPair:** pair name	Currency rates and limits with leverage data
GetCurren-cyRates	**aMarketCode:** code of the market **aPair:** pair name	Currency rates and limits
GetBalances	**aAccountId:** if of the account	Load balances for specified exchange
GetAccount-TableData	**aAccountId:** if of the accoun	Information about all user balances on specified ex-change
GetAc-countLever-age	**aAccountId:** if of the accoun **aPair:** pair name	Information about account leverage
GetAccountIn-fo	**aAccountId:** if of the accoun	Single Account Info

Smart Trades

Method	Arguments	Description
GetS-mart-Trade-History		Get the Trade History
Place-Marke-tOrder	**aAccountId:** id of the account **aOrderSide:** buy or sell **aPair:** pair name **aQuanti-ty:** amount	Places a Market Order
Place-Limi-tOrder	**aAccountId:** id of the account **aOrderSide:** buy or sell **aPair:** pair name **aQuanti-ty:** amount **aPrice:** limit price	Places a Limit ORder

GetS-mart-Trade	**aId:** id of the trade	Get a Smart Trade by the Id of the Trade
CancelS-mart-Trade	**aId:** id of the trade	Cancel a Smart Trade by the Id of the Trade
CloseBy-MarketS-mart-Trade	**aId:** id of the trade	

Events

OnConnect

When a new WebSocket connection is open

OnDisconnect

When a WebSocket connection is closed

OnThreeCommasConnect

When the client receives a Welcome message from 3Commas server, means the connection is ready.

OnThreeCommasConfirmSubscription

Confirms a previously subscription sent by the client.

OnThreeCommasRejectSubscription

There is any error trying to subscribe to a 3Commas channel

OnThreeCommasMessage

Here the client receives the data sent by server related to the channels subscribed

OnThreeCommasPing

Ping sent by server to the client.

OnThreeCommasHTTPException

If there is any error while calling HTTP REST methods, this event will be called.

API OKX

OKX

APIs supported

- WebSockets API: connect to a websocket server and provides real-time market data updates, account changes and place trading orders.

Properties

WebSocket channels are divided into two categories: public and private channels.

- **Public channels:** include tickers channel, K-Line channel, limit price channel, order book channel, and mark price channel, etc -- do not require log in.
- **Private channels:** including account channel, order channel, and position channel, etc -- require log in.

You can configure the following properties in the OKS property.

- **ApiKey:** you can request a new api key in your OKX account, just copy the value to this property.
- **ApiSecret:** it's the secret value of the api.
- **Passphrase:** it's the custom string defined when creating a new api key.
- **IsDemo:** if enabled, will connect to the OKX Demo account (disabled by default).
- **IsPrivate:** if enabled, you will be able to connect to private channels (disabled by default).

Connection

When the client successfully connects to OKX servers, the event **OnOKXConnect** is fired. If there is any error while trying to connect, the event **OnOKXError** will be fired with the error details.
After the event **OnOKXConnect** is fired, then you can start to **send** and **receive messages** from OKX servers.

```
TsgcWebSocketClient *oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_OKX *oOKX = new TsgcWSAPI_OKX.Create();
oOKX->Client = oClient;
oOKX->OKX->ApiKey = "alsdjk23kandfnasbdfdkjhsdf";
oOKX->OKX->ApiSecret = "aldskjfk3jkadknfajndsjfj23j";
oOKX->OKX->Passphrase = "secret_passphrase";
oClient->Active = true;
void OnOKXConnect(TObject *Sender, string aMessage, string aCode, string aRawMessage)
{
  DoLog("#OKX Connected");
}
void OnOKXError(TObject *Sender, string aCode, string aMessage, string aRawMessage)
{
  DoLog("#error: " + aMessage);
}
```

Public Channels

The websocket feed provides real-time market data updates for orders and trades. The websocket feed has some public channels like ticker, trades...

You can subscribe to the following **Public channels**:

Method	Description

SubscribeInstruments	The full instrument list will be pushed for the first time after subscription. Subsequently, the instruments will be pushed if there is any change to the instrument's state (such as delivery of FUTURES, exercise of OPTION, listing of new contracts / trading pairs, trading suspension, etc.).
SubscribeTicker	Retrieve the last traded price, bid price, ask price and 24-hour trading volume of instruments. Data will be pushed every 100 ms.
SubscribeOpenInterest	Retrieve the open interest. Data will by pushed every 3 seconds.
SubscribeCandlestick	Retrieve the candlesticks data of an instrument. the push frequency is the fastest interval 500ms push the data.
SubscribeTrades	Retrieve the recent trades data. Data will be pushed whenever there is a trade.
SubscribeEstimatedPrices	Retrieve the estimated delivery/exercise price of FUTURES contracts and OPTION. Only the estimated delivery/exercise price will be pushed an hour before delivery/exercise, and will be pushed if there is any price change.
SubscribeMarkPrice	Retrieve the mark price. Data will be pushed every 200 ms when the mark price changes, and will be pushed every 10 seconds when the mark price does not change.
SubscribeMarkPriceCandlestick	Retrieve the candlesticks data of the mark price. Data will be pushed every 500 ms.
SubscribePriceLimit	Retrieve the maximum buy price and minimum sell price of the instrument. Data will be pushed every 5 seconds when there are changes in limits, and will not be pushed when there is no changes on limit.
SubscribeOrderBook	Retrieve order book data. Use books for 400 depth levels, book5 for 5 depth levels, bbo-tbt tick-by-tick 1 depth level, books50-l2-tbt tick-by-tick 50 depth levels, and books-l2-tbt for tick-by-tick 400 depth levels. • **books:** 400 depth levels will be pushed in the initial full snapshot. Incremental data will be pushed every 100 ms when there is change in order book. • **books5:** 5 depth levels will be pushed every time. Data will be pushed every 100 ms when there is change in order book. • **bbo-tbt**: 1 depth level will be pushed every time. Data will be pushed every 10 ms when there is change in order book. • **books-l2-tbt:** 400 depth levels will be pushed in the initial full snapshot. Incremental data will be pushed every 10 ms when there is change in order book. • **books50-l2-tbt:** 50 depth levels will be pushed in the initial full snapshot. Incremental data will be pushed every 10 ms when there is change in order book. If asks or bids is an empty array, it means that there are changes in 400 depth, instead of 50 depth. If you maintain the order book data locally, please ignore empty asks and bids.
SubscribeOptionSummary	Retrieve detailed pricing information of all OPTION contracts. Data will be pushed at once.
SubscribeFundingRate	Retrieve funding rate. Data will be pushed in 30s to 90s.
SubscribeIndexCandlestick	Retrieve the candlesticks data of the index. Data will be pushed every 500 ms.
SubscribeIndexTicker	Retrieve index tickers data
SubscribeStatus	Get the status of system maintenance and push when the system maintenance status changes. First subscription: "Push the latest change data"; every time there is a state change, push the changed content
SubscribePublicStructureBlockTrades	Data will be pushed whenever there is a block trade.

SubscribeBlock-Tickers	Retrieve the latest block trading volume in the last 24 hours. The data will be pushed when triggered by transaction execution event. In addition, it will also be pushed in 5 minutes interval according to subscription granularity.

```
TsgcWebSocketClient *oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_OKX *oOKX = new TsgcWSAPI_OKX.Create();
oOKX->Client = oClient;
oOKX->OKX->ApiKey = "alsdjk23kandfnasbdfdkjhsdf";
oOKX->OKX->ApiSecret = "aldskjfk3jkadknfajndsjfj23j";
oOKX->OKX->Passphrase = "secret_passphrase";
oClient->Active = true;
void OnOKXConnect(TObject *Sender, string aMessage, string aCode, string aRawMessage)
{
  oOKX->SubscribeInstruments(okxitFutures);
}
```

Private Channels

Including account channel, order channel, and position channel, etc -- require log in.

You can subscribe to the following **Private channels**:

Method	Description
SubscribeAccount	Retrieve account information. Data will be pushed when triggered by events such as placing order, canceling order, transaction execution, etc. It will also be pushed in regular interval according to subscription granularity.
SubscribePositions	Retrieve position information. Initial snapshot will be pushed according to subscription granularity. Data will be pushed when triggered by events such as placing/canceling order, and will also be pushed in regular interval according to subscription granularity.
SubscribeBalance-AndPosition	Retrieve account balance and position information. Data will be pushed when triggered by events such as filled order, funding transfer.
SubscribeOrders	Retrieve order information. Data will not be pushed when first subscribed. Data will only be pushed when triggered by events such as placing/canceling order.
SubscribeOrdersAlgo	Retrieve algo orders (includes trigger order, oco order, conditional order). Data will not be pushed when first subscribed. Data will only be pushed when triggered by events such as placing/canceling order.
SubscribeAdvanceAlgo	Retrieve advance algo orders (including Iceberg order, TWAP order, Trailing order). Data will be pushed when first subscribed. Data will be pushed when triggered by events such as placing/canceling order.
SubscribePosition-Risk	This push channel is only used as a risk warning, and is not recommended as a risk judgment for strategic trading In the case that the market is not moving violently, there may be the possibility that the position has been liquidated at the same time that this message is pushed.
SubscribeAccount-Greeks	Retrieve account greeks information. Data will be pushed when triggered by events such as increase/decrease positions or cash balance in account, and will also be pushed in regular interval according to subscription granularity.
SubscribeRfqs	Retrieve the Rfqs.
SubscribeQuotes	Retrieve the Quotes.
SubscribePrivateStructureBlock-Trades	Retrieve Structure Block Trades.
SubscribeSpotGridAlgoOrders	Retrieve spot grid algo orders. Data will be pushed when first subscribed. Data will be pushed when triggered by events such as placing/canceling order.
SubscribeContract-GridAlgoOrders	Retrieve contract grid algo orders. Data will be pushed when first subscribed. Data will be pushed when triggered by events such as placing/canceling order.

SubscribeGridPositions	Retrieve grid positions. Data will be pushed when first subscribed. Data will be pushed when triggered by events such as placing/canceling order.
SubscribeGridSubOrders	Retrieve grid sub orders. Data will be pushed when first subscribed. Data will be pushed when triggered by events such as placing order.

```
TsgcWebSocketClient *oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_OKX *oOKX = new TsgcWSAPI_OKX.Create();
oOKX->Client = oClient;
oOKX->OKX->ApiKey = "alsdjk23kandfnasbdfdkjhsdf";
oOKX->OKX->ApiSecret = "aldskjfk3jkadknfajndsjfj23j";
oOKX->OKX->Passphrase = "secret_passphrase";
oClient->Active = true;
void OnOKXConnect(TObject *Sender, string aMessage, string aCode, string aRawMessage)
{
  oOKX->SubscribeOrders(okxitFutures, "BTC-USD", "BTC-USD-200329");
}
```

Trading

The WebSocket Trade requires **Authentication**.

You can place an order only if you have sufficient funds. Find below a table with the request parameters:

Parameter	Type	Required	Description
id	String	Yes	Unique identifier of the message Provided by client. It will be returned in response message for identifying the corresponding request. A combination of case-sensitive alphanumerics, all numbers, or all letters of up to 32 characters.
> instId	String	Yes	Instrument ID,e.g. `BTC-USD-190927-5000-C`
> tdMode	String	Yes	Trade mode Margin mode `isolated` `cross` Non-Margin mode `cash`
> ccy	String	No	Margin currency Only applicable to `cross` `MARGIN` orders in `Single-currency margin`.
> clOrdId	String	No	Client-supplied order ID A combination of case-sensitive alphanumerics, all numbers, or all letters of up to 32 characters.
> tag	String	No	Order tag A combination of case-sensitive alphanumerics, all numbers, or all letters of up to 16 characters.
> side	String	Yes	Order side, `buy` `sell`
> posSide	String	Optional	Position side The default is `net` in the `net` mode It is required in the `long/short` mode, and can only be `long` or `short`. Only applicable to `FUTURES/SWAP`.
> ordType	String	Yes	Order type `market`: market order `limit`: limit order `post_only`: Post-only order `fok`: Fill-or-kill order

Parameter	Type	Required	Description
			`ioc`: Immediate-or-cancel order `optimal_limit_ioc` :Market order with immediate-or-cancel order
> sz	String	Yes	Quantity to buy or sell.
> px	String	Optional	Price Only applicable to `limit`,`post_only`,`fok`,`ioc` order.
> reduceOnly	Boolean	No	Whether to reduce position only or not, `true` `false`, the default is `false`. Only applicable to `MARGIN` orders, and `FUTURES/SWAP` orders in `net` mode Only applicable to `Single-currency margin` and `Multi-currency margin`
> tgtCcy	String	No	Quantity type `base_ccy`: Base currency ,`quote_ccy`: Quote currency Only applicable to `SPOT` traded with Market order Default is `quote_ccy` for buy, `base_ccy` for sell
> banAmend	Boolean	No	Whether to ban amending spot order or not, true or false, the default is false. It will fail to place orders if the balance is not enough when banAmend is true. Only applicable to SPOT market order

Place Order Example

You can place an order only if you have sufficient funds.

```
// Place Martket Order
TsgcWSAPI_OKX1->PlaceMarketOrder(okxosBuy, "ETH-BTC", 1);
// Place Limit Order
TsgcWSAPI_OKX1->PlaceLimitOrder(okxosBuy, "ETH-BTC", 1, 0.25);
```

Cancel Order Example

Cancel an incomplete order

```
TsgcWSAPI_OKX1->CancelOrder("
ETH-BTC
", "457589362405027840");
```

Amend Order

Amend an incomplete order.

```
TsgcWSAPI_OKX1->AmendOrder("ETH-BTC", "457589362405027840", '', 2);
```

API XTB

XTB

APIs supported

- WebSockets API: connect to a websocket server and provides real-time market data updates, account changes and place trading orders.

Properties

The WebSocket protocol allows 2 types of requests: **Streaming commands** (receive live updates) and **Retrieve Trading Data** (send a request to server retrieving some information).

You can configure the following properties in the XTB property.

- **User:** the username that identifies the connection.
- **Password:** it's the secret value of the user.
- **Demo:** if enabled, will connect to the XTB Demo account (disabled by default).

Connection

When the client successfully connects to XTB servers, the event **OnXTBConnect** is fired. If there is any error while trying to connect, the event **OnXTBError** will be fired with the error details.
After the event **OnXTBConnect** is fired, then you can start to **send** and **receive messages** from XTB servers.

```
TsgcWebSocketClient *oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_XTB *oXTB = new TsgcWSAPI_XTB.Create();
oXTB->Client = oClient;
oXTB->XTB->User = "user_0001";
oXTB->XTB->Password = "secret_0001";
oClient->Active = true;
void OnXTBConnect(TObject *Sender, string aStreamSessionId)
{
  DoLog("#XTB Connected");
}
void OnXTBError(TObject *Sender, string aCode, string aDescription, string aRawMessage)
{
  DoLog("#error: " + aDescription);
}
```

Connection Commands

Method	Description
Login	In order to perform any action client application have to perform login process. No functionality is available before proper login process. The login method is called automatically after the client connects to the websocket server and the User/ Password values are set.
Logout	

Streaming Commands

You can subscribe to the following channels:

Method	Description
SubscribeBalance	Allows to get actual account indicators values in real-time, as soon as they are available in the system.
SubscribeCandles	Subscribes for and unsubscribes from API chart candles. The interval of every candle is 1 minute. A new candle arrives every minute.
SubscribeKeepAlive	Subscribes for and unsubscribes from 'keep alive' messages. A new 'keep alive' message is sent by the API every 3 seconds.
SubscribeNews	Subscribes for and unsubscribes from news.
SubscribeProfits	Subscribes for and unsubscribes from profits.
SubscribeTickPrices	Establishes subscription for quotations and allows to obtain the relevant information in real-time, as soon as it is available in the system. The getTickPrices command can be invoked many times for the same symbol, but only one subscription for a given symbol will be created. Please beware that when multiple records are available, the order in which they are received is not guaranteed.
SubscribeTrades	Establishes subscription for user trade status data and allows to obtain the relevant information in real-time, as soon as it is available in the system. Please beware that when multiple records are available, the order in which they are received is not guaranteed.
SubscribeTradeStatus	Allows to get status for sent trade requests in real-time, as soon as it is available in the system. Please beware that when multiple records are available, the order in which they are received is not guaranteed
SubscribePing	Regularly calling this function is enough to refresh the internal state of all the components in the system. Streaming connection, when any command is not sent by client in the session, generates only one way network traffic. It is recommended that any application that does not execute other commands, should call this command at least once every 10 minutes.

Retrieving Trading Data

You can send the following Requests:

Method	Description
GetAllSymbols	Returns array of all symbols available for the user.
GetCalendar	Returns calendar with market events.
GetChartLastRequest	Please note that this function can be usually replaced by its streaming equivalent getCandles which is the preferred way of retrieving current candle data. Returns chart info, from start date to the current time. If the chosen period of CHART_LAST_INFO_RECORD is greater than 1 minute, the last candle returned by the API can change until the end of the period (the candle is being automatically updated every minute).
GetChartRangeRequest	Please note that this function can be usually replaced by its streaming equivalent getCandles which is the preferred way of retrieving current candle data. Returns chart info with data between given start and end dates.
GetCommissionDef	Returns calculation of commission and rate of exchange. The value is calculated as expected value, and therefore might not be perfectly accurate.

GetCurrentUserData	Returns information about account currency, and account leverage.
GetIbsHistory	Returns IBs data from the given time range.
GetMarginLevel	Please note that this function can be usually replaced by its streaming equivalent getBalance which is the preferred way of retrieving account indicators. Returns various account indicators
GetMarginTrade	Returns expected margin for given instrument and volume. The value is calculated as expected margin value, and therefore might not be perfectly accurate.
GetNews	Please note that this function can be usually replaced by its streaming equivalent getNews which is the preferred way of retrieving news data. Returns news from trading server which were sent within specified period of time.
GetProfitCalculation	Calculates estimated profit for given deal data Should be used for calculator-like apps only. Profit for opened transactions should be taken from server, due to higher precision of server calculation
GetServerTime	Returns current time on trading server
GetStepRules	Returns a list of step rules for DMAs
GetSymbol	Returns information about symbol available for the user
GetTickPrices	Please note that this function can be usually replaced by its streaming equivalent getTickPrices which is the preferred way of retrieving ticks data. Returns array of current quotations for given symbols, only quotations that changed from given timestamp are returned. New timestamp obtained from output will be used as an argument of the next call of this command.
GetTradeRecords	Returns array of trades listed in orders argument
GetTrades	Please note that this function can be usually replaced by its streaming equivalent getTrades which is the preferred way of retrieving trades data. Returns array of user's trades.
GetTradesHistory	Please note that this function can be usually replaced by its streaming equivalent getTrades which is the preferred way of retrieving trades data. Returns array of user's trades which were closed within specified period of time.
GetTradingHours	Returns quotes and trading times.
GetVersion	Returns the current API version.
Ping	Regularly calling this function is enough to refresh the internal state of all the components in the system. It is recommended that any application that does not execute other commands, should call this command at least once every 10 minutes. Please note that the streaming counterpart of this function is combination of ping and getKeepAlive
TradeTransaction	Starts trade transaction. tradeTransaction sends main transaction information to the server.
TradeTransactionStatus	Please note that this function can be usually replaced by its streaming equivalent getTradeStatus which is the preferred way of retrieving transaction status data. Returns current transaction status. At any time of transaction processing client might check the status of transaction on server side. In order to do that client must provide unique order taken from tradeTransaction invocation.

API Bybit

Bybit

APIs supported

- **WebSocket API:** connect to a websocket server and provides real-time market data updates, account changes and more.
- **REST API:** send HTTP requests to get market data, place orders, account data...

The following product APIs are implemented:

- **Spot** (V3)
- **USDT Perpetual** (Futures V2)
- **Inverse Perpetual** (Futures V2)
- **Inverse Futures** (Futures V2)

Properties

You can configure the following properties in the Bybit property.

- **ApiKey:** you can request a new api key in your Bybit account, just copy the value to this property. If the APIKey is set, the client will connect to the websocket private server. If it's empty, will connect to the WebSocket public server.
- **ApiSecret:** it's the secret value of the api.
- **SignatureExpires:** number of seconds after the signature expires (by default 10 seconds).
- **TestNet:** if enabled, will connect to the Bybit TestNet Demo account (disabled by default).

Connection

When the client successfully connects to Bybit servers, the event **OnConnect** is fired. After the event **OnConnect** is fired, then you can start to **send** and **receive messages** to/from Bybit servers. If you are connecting to the private websocket channel, you must wait till **OnBybitAuthentication** event is fired and check if the success parameter is true, before subscribe to any channel.

The client supports several APIs, so use the property BybitClient to set which API you want to use:

- **bybSpot**
- **bybInversePerpetual**
- **bybUSDTPerpetual**
- **bybInverseFutures**

Find below an example of connecting to WebSocket Spot Private API.

```
TsgcWebSocketClient *oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_Bybit *oBybit = new TsgcWSAPI_Bybit.Create();
oBybit->Client = oClient;
oBybit->Bybit->ApiKey = "alsdjk23kandfnasbdfdkjhsdf";
oBybit->Bybit->ApiSecret = "aldskjfk3jkadknfajndsjfj23j";
oBybit->BybitClient = bybSpot;
oClient->Active = true;
void OnConnect(TsgcWSConnection *Connection)
{
  DoLog("#Bybit Connected");
}
```

After a successfull connection to the Spot WebSocket Server, you can start to subscribe to WebSocket channels, just access the **SPOT** property and then call any of the subscribe/unsubscribe methods available.

Find below the list of the Bybit APIs objects:

- **SPOT**
- **INVERSE_PERPETUAL**
- **USDT_PERPETUAL**
- **INVERSE_FUTURES**

Events

The bybit client implements the following events to control the connection flow and get data sent from the Web-Socket server:

- **OnConnect:** fired when the websocket client connects to the WebSocket Server.
- **OnDisconnect:** fired when the websocket client disconnects from the WebSocket Server.
- **OnBybitAuthentication:** fired when the client authenticates against the Private WebSocket Server.
- **OnBybitSubscribe:** when the client subscribes to a websocket channel.
- **OnBybitUnSubscribe:** when the client unsubscribes form a websocket channel.
- **OnBybitData:** when the client receives data from the server.
- **OnBybitError:** when there is any error during the bybit websocket connection.
- **OnBybitHTTPException:** when there is any error during the REST request.

SPOT WebSocket API

The websocket feed provides real-time market data updates for orders and trades. The websocket feed has some public channels like ticker, trades...

You can subscribe to the following **channels**:

Method	Public or Private	Description
SubscribeDepth	Public	Market depth data for a trading pair: • Snapshot depth: **40** each for asks and bids. • Events trigger order book version change: ◦ order enters order book ◦ order leaves order book ◦ order quantity changes ◦ order filled
SubscribeTrade	Public	This topic pushes raw trade information; each trade has a unique buyer and seller.
SubscribeKLine	Public	The topic name is kline. To subscribe to different intervals, pass your desired interval with the klineType parameter.
SubscribeTickers	Public	The 24-hr statistics of a trading pair.
SubscribeBookTicker	Public	Best bid price and best ask price
SubscribeOutboundAccountInfo	Private	This topic pushes account information
SubscribeOrder	Private	This topic pushes order information, avg.filledPrice = Z / z
SubscribeStopOrder	Private	This topic pushes conditional order, TP/SL order information placed by web/app channel, and TP/SL order information placed by open api channel. It'll be triggered as long as order status is changed
SubscribeTicketInfo	Private	This topic pushes filled trades information. When an order is filled, you will receive two messages: one from ticketInfo, and one from order / stopOrder

Find below an example of subscribing to private websocket channels after a successful authentication.

```
TsgcWebSocketClient *oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_Bybit *oBybit = new TsgcWSAPI_Bybit.Create();
oBybit->Client = oClient;
oBybit->Bybit->ApiKey = "alsdjk23kandfnasbdfdkjhsdf";
oBybit->Bybit->ApiSecret = "aldskjfk3jkadknfajndsjfj23j";
oBybit->BybitClient = bybSpot;
oClient->Active = true;
void OnBybitAuthentication(TObject *Sender, bool aSuccess, const string aError, const string aRawMessage)
{
  if (aSuccess == true)
  {
    oClient->SubscribeOrder();
    oClient->SubscribeStopOrder();
  }
}
```

SPOT REST API

The REST API have a list of Public and Private methods to request data from: markets, private account and wallet. Find below a list of available methods.

Method	Public / Private
GetAllSymbols	Public
GetOrderBook	Public
GetMergedOrderBook	Public
GetPublicTradingRecords	Public
GetQueryKLine	Public
GetLastestInformationForSymbol	Public
GetLastTradedPrice	Public
GetBidAskPrice	Public
PlaceActiveOrder	Private
PlaceMarketOrder	Private
PlaceLimitOrder	Private
GetActiveOrder	Private
CancelActiveOrder	Private
BatchCancelActiveOrder	Private
BatchCancelActiveOrderByIDs	Private
GetOpenOrders	Private
GetOrderHistory	Private
GetWalletBalance	Private
GetServerTime	Public

Find below an example of getting the open orders.

```
TsgcWebSocketClient *oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_Bybit *oBybit = new TsgcWSAPI_Bybit.Create();
oBybit->Client = oClient;
oBybit->Bybit->ApiKey = "alsdjk23kandfnasbdfdkjhsdf";
oBybit->Bybit->ApiSecret = "aldskjfk3jkadknfajndsjfj23j";
oBybit->BybitClient = bybSpot;
oBybit->SPOT.REST_API->GetOpenOrders();
```

Inverse Perpetual WebSocket API

The websocket feed provides real-time market data updates for orders and trades. The websocket feed has some public channels like ticker, trades...

You can subscribe to the following **channels:**

Method	Public or Private	Description
SubscribeOrderBookL2_25	Public	Fetches the orderbook with a depth of 25 orders per side.
SubscribeOrderBookL2_200	Public	Fetches the orderbook with a depth of 200 orders per side.
SubscribeTrade	Public	Push frequency: 100ms
SubscribeInstrumentInfo	Public	Get latest information for symbol.
SubscribeLiquidation	Public	Pushes liquidation orders.
SubscribeOutboundAccountInfo	Public	This topic pushes account information
SubscribeInsurance	Public	Get the daily insurance fund update.
SubscribeKLineV2	Public	Currently supported intervals: • 1 3 5 15 30 • 60 120 240 360 720 • D • W • M
SubscribePosition	Private	Get my position list.
SubscribeExecution	Private	Get user's trading records.
SubscribeOrder	Private	Get Orders.
SubscribeStopOrder	Private	Get Stop Orders.
SubscribeWallet	Private	Get Wallet Data

Find below an example of subscribing to private websocket channel after a successful authentication.

```
TsgcWebSocketClient *oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_Bybit *oBybit = new TsgcWSAPI_Bybit.Create();
oBybit->Client = oClient;
oBybit->Bybit->ApiKey = "alsdjk23kandfnasbdfdkjhsdf";
oBybit->Bybit->ApiSecret = "aldskjfk3jkadknfajndsjfj23j";
oBybit->BybitClient = bybInversePerpetual;
oClient->Active = true;
void OnBybitAuthentication(TObject *Sender, bool aSuccess, const string aError, const string aRawMessage)
{
  if (aSuccess == true)
  {
    oClient->SubscribePosition();
    oClient->SubscribeExecution();
  }
}
```

Inverse Perpetual REST API

The REST API have a list of Public and Private methods to request data from: markets, private account and wallet. Find below a list of available methods.

Method	Public / Private
GetOrderBook	Public
GetQueryKLine	Public
GetLastestInformationForSymbol	Public
GetPublicTradingRecords	Public
QuerySymbol	Public
QueryMarkPriceKLine	Public
QueryIndexPriceKLine	Public
QueryPremiumIndexKLine	Public
GetOpenInterest	Private
GetLatestBigDeal	Private

GetLongShortRatio	Private
PlaceActiveOrder	Private
PlaceMarketOrder	Private
PlaceLimitOrder	Private
GetActiveOrder	Private
CancelActiveOrder	Private
CancelAllActiveOrders	Private
QueryActiveOrder	Private
PlaceConditionalOrder	Private
GetConditionalOrder	Private
GetConditionalOrder	Private
CancelAllConditionalOrders	Private
QueryConditionalOrder	Private
GetMyPosition	Private
GetRiskLimit	Public
SetRiskLimit	Private
GetApiKeyInfo	Private
GetLcpInfo	Private
GetWalletBalance	Private
GetWalletFundRecords	Private
GetWithdrawFundRecords	Private
GetAssetExchangeRecords	Private
GetServerTime	Public
GetPublicAnnouncement	Public
ChargeMargin	Private
SetTradingStop	Private
SetLeverage	Private
GetUserTradeRecords	Private
GetClosedProfitAndLoss	Private
FullPartialPositionSwitch	Private
CrossIsolatedMarginSwitch	Private
QueryTradingFeeRate	Private

Find below an example of Placing a Market Order.

```
TsgcWebSocketClient *oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_Bybit *oBybit = new TsgcWSAPI_Bybit.Create();
oBybit->Client = oClient;
oBybit->Bybit->ApiKey = "alsdjk23kandfnasbdfdkjhsdf";
oBybit->Bybit->ApiSecret = "aldskjfk3jkadknfajndsjfj23j";
oBybit->BybitClient = bybInversePerpetual;
oBybit->INVERSE_PERPETUAL.REST_API->PlaceMarketOrder("BTCUSDT", bbosBuy, 1);
```

USDT Perpetual WebSocket API

The websocket feed provides real-time market data updates for orders and trades. The websocket feed has some public channels like ticker, trades...

You can subscribe to the following **channels:**

Method	Public or Pri-vate	Description

SubscribeOrderBookL2_25	Public	Fetches the orderbook with a depth of 25 orders per side.
SubscribeOrderBookL2_200	Public	Fetches the orderbook with a depth of 200 orders per side.
SubscribeTrade	Public	Push frequency: 100ms
SubscribeInstrumentInfo	Public	Get latest information for symbol.
SubscribeLiquidation	Public	Pushes liquidation orders.
SubscribeOutboundAccountInfo	Public	This topic pushes account information
SubscribeLiquidation	Public	Pushes liquidation orders.
SubscribeKLine	Public	Currently supported intervals: • 1 3 5 15 30 • 60 120 240 360 720 • D • W • M
SubscribePosition	Private	Get my position list.
SubscribeExecution	Private	Get user's trading records.
SubscribeOrder	Private	Get Orders.
SubscribeStopOrder	Private	Get Stop Orders.
SubscribeWallet	Private	Get Wallet Data

Find below an example of subscribing to private websocket channel after a successful authentication.

```
TsgcWebSocketClient *oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_Bybit *oBybit = new TsgcWSAPI_Bybit.Create();
oBybit->Client = oClient;
oBybit->Bybit->ApiKey = "alsdjk23kandfnasbdfdkjhsdf";
oBybit->Bybit->ApiSecret = "aldskjfk3jkadknfajndsjfj23j";
oBybit->BybitClient = bybUSDTPerpetual;
oClient->Active = true;
void OnBybitAuthentication(TObject *Sender, bool aSuccess, const string aError, const string aRawMessage)
{
  if (aSuccess == true)
  {
    oClient->SubscribePosition();
    oClient->SubscribeExecution();
  }
}
```

Inverse Perpetual REST API

The REST API have a list of Public and Private methods to request data from: markets, private account and wallet. Find below a list of available methods.

Method	Public / Private
GetOrderBook	Public
GetQueryKLine	Public
GetLastestInformationForSymbol	Public
GetPublicTradingRecords	Public
QuerySymbol	Public
QueryMarkPriceKLine	Public
QueryIndexPriceKLine	Public
QueryPremiumIndexKLine	Public
GetOpenInterest	Private
GetLatestBigDeal	Private
GetLongShortRatio	Private
PlaceActiveOrder	Private
PlaceMarketOrder	Private
PlaceLimitOrder	Private

GetActiveOrder	Private
CancelActiveOrder	Private
CancelAllActiveOrders	Private
QueryActiveOrder	Private
PlaceConditionalOrder	Private
GetConditionalOrder	Private
GetConditionalOrder	Private
CancelAllConditionalOrders	Private
QueryConditionalOrder	Private
GetMyPosition	Private
GetRiskLimit	Public
SetRiskLimit	Private
GetApiKeyInfo	Private
GetLcpInfo	Private
GetWalletBalance	Private
GetWalletFundRecords	Private
GetWithdrawFundRecords	Private
GetAssetExchangeRecords	Private
GetServerTime	Public
GetPublicAnnouncement	Public
SetAutoAddMargin	Private
CrossIsolatedMarginSwitch	Private
PositionModeSwitch	Private
FullPartialPositionSwitch	Private
AddReduceMargin	Private
SetLeverage	Private
SetTradingStop	Private
GetUserTradeRecords	Private
GetExtendedUserTradeRecords	Private
GetClosedProfitAndLoss	Private
GetOpenInterestLimitInfo	Private

Find below an example of Placing a Market Order.

```
TsgcWebSocketClient *oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_Bybit *oBybit = new TsgcWSAPI_Bybit.Create();
oBybit->Client = oClient;
oBybit->Bybit->ApiKey = "alsdjk23kandfnasbdfdkjhsdf";
oBybit->Bybit->ApiSecret = "aldskjfk3jkadknfajndsjfj23j";
oBybit->BybitClient = bybUSDTPerpetual;
oBybit->USDT_PERPETUAL.REST_API->PlaceMarketOrder("BTCUSDT", bbosBuy, 1);
```

Inverse Futures WebSocket API

The websocket feed provides real-time market data updates for orders and trades. The websocket feed has some public channels like ticker, trades...

You can subscribe to the following **channels:**

Method	Public or Private	Description

SubscribeOrderBookL2_25	Public	Fetches the orderbook with a depth of 25 orders per side.
SubscribeOrderBookL2_200	Public	Fetches the orderbook with a depth of 200 orders per side.
SubscribeTrade	Public	Push frequency: 100ms
SubscribeInstrumentInfo	Public	Get latest information for symbol.
SubscribeLiquidation	Public	Pushes liquidation orders.
SubscribeOutboundAccountInfo	Public	This topic pushes account information
SubscribeInsurance	Public	Get the daily insurance fund update.
SubscribeKLineV2	Public	Currently supported intervals: • 1 3 5 15 30 • 60 120 240 360 720 • D • W • M
SubscribePosition	Private	Get my position list.
SubscribeExecution	Private	Get user's trading records.
SubscribeOrder	Private	Get Orders.
SubscribeStopOrder	Private	Get Stop Orders.
SubscribeWallet	Private	Get Wallet Data

Find below an example of subscribing to private websocket channel after a successful authentication.

```
TsgcWebSocketClient *oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_Bybit *oBybit = new TsgcWSAPI_Bybit.Create();
oBybit->Client = oClient;
oBybit->Bybit->ApiKey = "alsdjk23kandfnasbdfdkjhsdf";
oBybit->Bybit->ApiSecret = "aldskjfk3jkadknfajndsjfj23j";
oBybit->BybitClient = bybInverseFutures;
oClient->Active = true;
void OnBybitAuthentication(TObject *Sender, bool aSuccess, const string aError, const string aRawMessage)
{
  if (aSuccess == true)
  {
    oClient->SubscribePosition();
    oClient->SubscribeExecution();
  }
}
```

Inverse Perpetual REST API

The REST API have a list of Public and Private methods to request data from: markets, private account and wallet. Find below a list of available methods.

Method	Public / Private
GetOrderBook	Public
GetQueryKLine	Public
GetLastestInformationForSymbol	Public
GetPublicTradingRecords	Public
QuerySymbol	Public
QueryMarkPriceKLine	Public
QueryIndexPriceKLine	Public
QueryPremiumIndexKLine	Public
GetOpenInterest	Private
GetLatestBigDeal	Private
GetLongShortRatio	Private
PlaceActiveOrder	Private
PlaceMarketOrder	Private
PlaceLimitOrder	Private

GetActiveOrder	Private
CancelActiveOrder	Private
CancelAllActiveOrders	Private
QueryActiveOrder	Private
PlaceConditionalOrder	Private
GetConditionalOrder	Private
GetConditionalOrder	Private
CancelAllConditionalOrders	Private
QueryConditionalOrder	Private
GetMyPosition	Private
GetRiskLimit	Public
SetRiskLimit	Private
GetApiKeyInfo	Private
GetLcpInfo	Private
GetWalletBalance	Private
GetWalletFundRecords	Private
GetWithdrawFundRecords	Private
GetAssetExchangeRecords	Private
GetServerTime	Public
GetPublicAnnouncement	Public
ChargeMargin	Private
SetTradingStop	Private
SetLeverage	Private
GetUserTradeRecords	Private
GetClosedProfitAndLoss	Private
FullPartialPositionSwitch	Private
CrossIsolatedMarginSwitch	Private
QueryTradingFeeRate	Private
PositionModeSwitch	Private

Find below an example of Placing a Market Order.

```
TsgcWebSocketClient *oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
TsgcWSAPI_Bybit *oBybit = new TsgcWSAPI_Bybit.Create();
oBybit->Client = oClient;
oBybit->Bybit->ApiKey = "alsdjk23kandfnasbdfdkjhsdf";
oBybit->Bybit->ApiSecret = "aldskjfk3jkadknfajndsjfj23j";
oBybit->BybitClient = bybInverseFutures;
oBybit->INVERSE_FUTURES.REST_API->PlaceMarketOrder("BTCUSDT", bbosBuy, 1);
```

API Blockchain

Blockchain

Blockchain WebSocket API allows developers to receive Real-Time notifications about new transactions and blocks.

Once WebSocket is open you can subscribe to a channel:

- **SubscribeTransactions:** Subscribe to notifications for all new bitcoin transactions.
- **UnsubscribeTransactions:** UnSubscribe to notifications for all new bitcoin transactions.

- **SubscribeAddress:** Receive new transactions for a specific bitcoin address.
- **UnSubscribeAddress:** Stop receiving new transactions for a specific bitcoin address.

Transactions are received **OnNewTransaction** Event:


```
{
    "op": "utx",
    "x": {
        "lock_time": 0,
        "ver": 1,
        "size": 192,
        "inputs": [
            {
                "sequence": 4294967295,
                "prev_out": {
                    "spent": true,
                    "tx_index": 99005468,
                    "type": 0,
                    "addr": "1BwGf3z7n2fHk6NoVJNkV32qwyAYsMhkWf",
                    "value": 65574000,
                    "n": 0,
                    "script": "76a91477f4c9ee75e449a74c21a4decfb50519cbc245b388ac"
                },
                "script": "483045022100e4ff962c292705f051c2c2fc519fa775a4d8955bce1a3e29884b2785277999ed02200b537e
            }
        ],
        "time": 1440086763,
        "tx_index": 99006637,
        "vin_sz": 1,
        "hash": "0857b9de1884eec314ecf67c040a2657b8e083e1f95e31d0b5ba3d328841fc7f",
        "vout_sz": 1,
        "relayed_by": "127.0.0.1",
        "out": [
            {
                "spent": false,
                "tx_index": 99006637,
                "type": 0,
                "addr": "1A828tTnkVFJfSvLCqF42ohZ51ksS3jJgX",
                "value": 65564000,
                "n": 0,
                "script": "76a914640cfdf7b79d94d1c980133e3587bd6053f091f388ac"
            }
        ]
    }
}
```


- **SubscribeBlocks:** Receive notifications when a new block is found. Note: if the chain splits you will receive more than one notification for a specific block height.
- **UnSubscribeBlocks:** Stop receiving notifications when a new block is found. Note: if the chain splits you will receive more than one notification for a specific block height.

Blocks are received **OnNewBlock** event:


```
{
    "op": "block",
    "x": {
```

```
        "txIndexes": [
            3187871,
            3187868
        ],
        "nTx": 0,
        "totalBTCSent": 0,
        "estimatedBTCSent": 0,
        "reward": 0,
        "size": 0,
        "blockIndex": 190460,
        "prevBlockIndex": 190457,
        "height": 170359,
        "hash": "00000000000006436073c07dfa188a8fa54fefadf571fd774863cda1b884b90f",
        "mrklRoot": "94e51495e0e8a0c3b78dac1220b2f35ceda8799b0a20cfa68601ed28126cfcc2",
        "version": 1,
        "time": 1331301261,
        "bits": 436942092,
        "nonce": 758889471
    }
}
```

WhatsApp Cloud API

Whatsapp

Send and **receive messages** using a cloud-hosted version of the **WhatsApp Business Platform**. The **Cloud API** allows you to implement WhatsApp Business APIs without the cost of hosting of your own servers and also allows you to more easily scale your business messaging. The Cloud API supports up to 80 messages per second of combined sending and receiving (inclusive of text and media messages).

The WhatsApp Business API allows medium and large businesses to communicate with their customers at scale. Using the API, businesses can build systems that connect thousands of customers with agents or bots, enabling both programmatic and manual communication. Additionally, you can integrate the API with numerous backend systems, such as CRM and marketing platforms.

Features

Businesses will get all the new features faster on Cloud API. Right now, WhatsApp Business Cloud API comes with all the features that are available with WhatsApp Business API.

Useful features of WhatsApp Cloud API:

- **Integrate** WhatsApp messaging with tools like **CRM**, **analytics**, and **third-party** apps
- **Green Tick**, verified WhatsApp Business profile
- WhatsApp **Broadcast** & **Bulk Messaging**
- No app or interface, use via BSPs or CRM
- **WhatsApp Chatbot** & chat **automation** using third-party apps
- **Schedule** WhatsApp messages at a large scale
- **Interactive messaging** features include List messages, reply buttons, CTA messages

Most common uses

- **Configuration**
  - **WhatsApp Create App**
  - **WhatsApp Phone Number Id**
  - **WhatsApp Token**
  - **WhatsApp Webhook**
  - **WhatsApp Security**

- **Messages**
  - **WhatsApp Send Messages**
  - **WhatsApp Send Interactive Messages**
  - **WhatsApp Send Template Messages**
  - **WhatsApp Receive Messages and Status Notifications**
  - **WhatsApp Send Files**
  - **WhatsApp Download Media**

Get Started

To send and receive a first message using a test number, complete the following steps:

1. Set up Developer Assets and Platform Access

- Register as a Meta Developer
- Enable two-factor authentication for your account

- Create a Meta App: Go to **developers.facebook.com** > **My Apps** > **Create App**. Select the "Business" type and follow the prompts on your screen.

From the App Dashboard, click on the app you would like to connect to WhatsApp. Scroll down to find the "WhatsApp" product and click **Set up**.

Next, you will see the option to select an existing Business Manager (if you have one) or, if you would like, the onboarding process can create one automatically for you (you can customize your business later, if needed). Make a selection and click **Continue**.

When you click **Continue**, the onboarding process performs the following actions:

- Your App is associated with the Business Manager that you chose, or that was created automatically.
- A WhatsApp test phone number is added to your business. You can use this test phone number to explore the WhatsApp Business Platform without registering or migrating a real phone number. Test phone numbers can send unlimited messages to up to 5 recipients (which can be anywhere in the world).

2. Send a Test Message

Now, you can open your IDE and create a new project. Drop a TsgcWhatsapp_Client component and fill the following properties:

- **WhatsappOptions.PhoneNumberId:** is the ID of the Phone Number used to send messages.
- **WhatsappOptions.Token:** is the Temporary Access Token valid for 24 hours.

Once those 2 properties have been property configured, call the method **SendTest** to send your **First message** to a phone number using the **Whatsapp Business Platform**.

```
TsgcWhatsapp_Client oClient = new TsgcWhatsapp_Client();
oClient->WhatsappOptions->PhoneNumberId = "107809351952205";
oClient->WhatsappOptions->Token = "EAAO4OpgZAs98BAGj3nCFGr...ZB2t8mmLB2LRXJkte2Y5PMNh2";
oClient->SendTest("34605889421");
```

3. Configure a Webhook

To get alerted when you receive a message or when a message's status has changed, you need to set up a Webhooks endpoint for your app. Setting up Webhooks doesn't affect the status of your phone number and does interfere with you sending or receiving messages.

To get started, first you need to create the endpoint, so first configure the **ServerOptions** property of WhatsApp Client component and configure the following properties:

- **ServerOptions:** here you can configure the IP Address to bind, the Listening Port, if it's using SSL (the WebHook must run in a secure server, you can configure your server to use SSL or Proxy the WebHook requests to a none HTTPs server). The server is based on TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer.
  - **WebhookOptions:** this property allows to set the Webhook properties that later will be configured in your developer facebook account.
    - **Endpoint:** it's the name of the endpoint, by default is /webhook. Example: if your server is listening on https://www.esegece.com, the endpoint will be "https://www.esegece.com/webhook"
    - **Token:** it's a security string that can contain any value defined by you. It's used to verify the Webhook registration is correct.

After configuring the server, you can use the method **StartServer** to start the server and accept the incoming requests.

```
TsgcWhatsapp_Client oClient = new TsgcWhatsapp_Client();
oClient->ServerOpptions->WebhookOptions->PhoneNumberId = "/webhook";
oClient->ServerOptions->WebhookOptions->Token = "MySecretToken";
oClient->StartServer();
```

Once your endpoint is ready, go to your App Dashboard.

In your App Dashboard, find the WhatsApp product and click **Configuration**. Then, find the webhooks section and click **Configure a webhook**. After the click, a dialog appears on your screen and asks you for two items:

- Callback URL: This is the URL Meta will be sending the events to.
- Verify Token: This string is set up by you, when you create your webhook endpoint.

After adding the information, click **Verify and Save**.

Back in the App Dashboard, click **WhatsApp** > **Configuration** in the left-side panel. Under Webhooks, click **Manage**. A dialog box will open with all the objects you can get notified about. To receive messages from your users, click **Subscribe** for **messages**.

4. Receive a test message

Every time a new message is received, the client event **OnMessageReceived** will be called.

```
void OnMessageReceived(TObject *Sender, TsgcWhatsapp_Receive_Message *aMessage, ref bool aMarkAsRead)
{
  DoLog("Received: " + aMessage->Messages->_Message[0]->Id);
}
```

Now that your Webhook is set up, send a message to the test number you have used. You should immediately get a Webhooks notification with the content of your message!

WhatsApp API not allow to send free text messages to phones that never contact you before (in the latest 24 hours). The only way to send a text message to a phone that never text to your developer account number, is sending a Template (previously approved by Meta). To override this limitation, if you want to test free text messages, just sent first a whatsapp message from the destination number to your developer account number and then you will be able to send free text messages during 24 hours.

Events

OnBeforeSendMessage

The event is called before the message is sent to the WhatsApp servers, you can access to the internal message accessing to the RawMessage paramenter.

OnBeforeSubscribe

The event is called before the server subscribes to a topic, use the parameter Accept to subscribe or not, by default, the server will subscribe to all events requested.

OnRawMessage

This event is called when the server receives a new message and still is not parsed, so you get access to the raw message.

OnMessageReceived

This event is called after the server receives a new message and is parsed. If you set the parameter MarkAsRead to True, the sender will receive a double check.

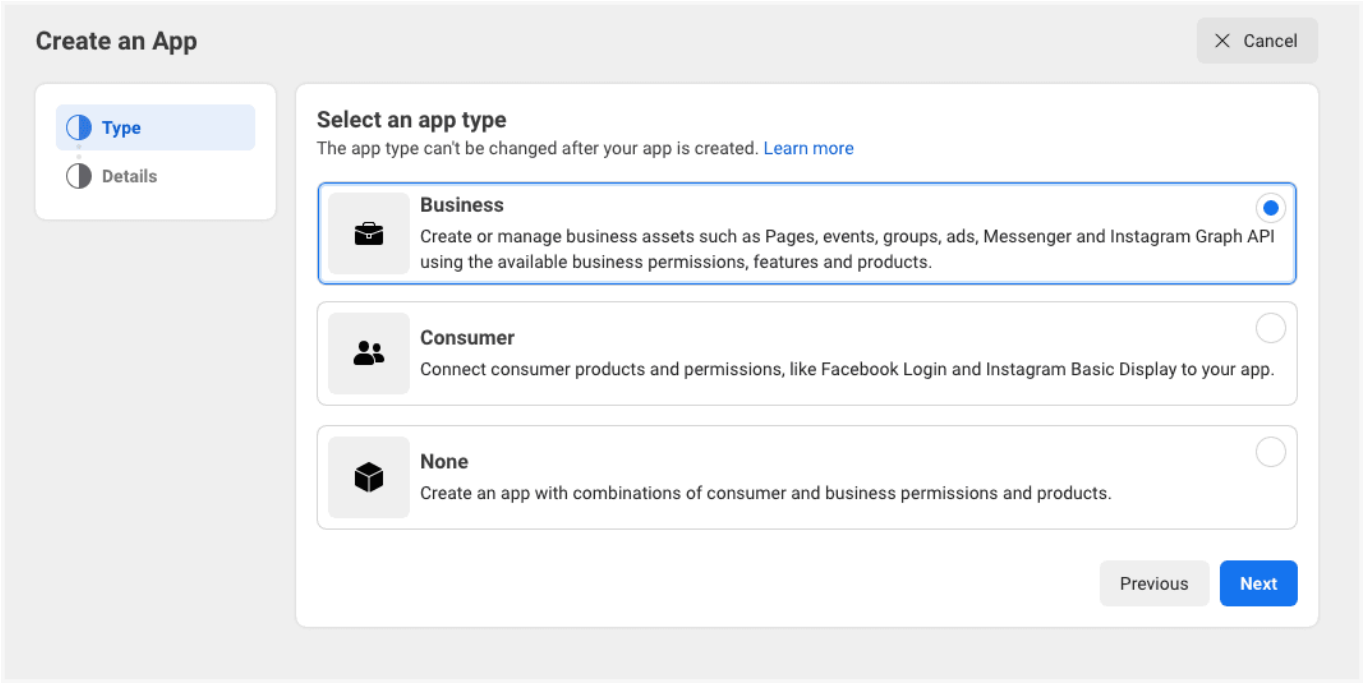
OnMessageSent

This event is called every time the server receives a new status message about the message previously sent. Read the Status property to know if the message has been sent, delivered or read.

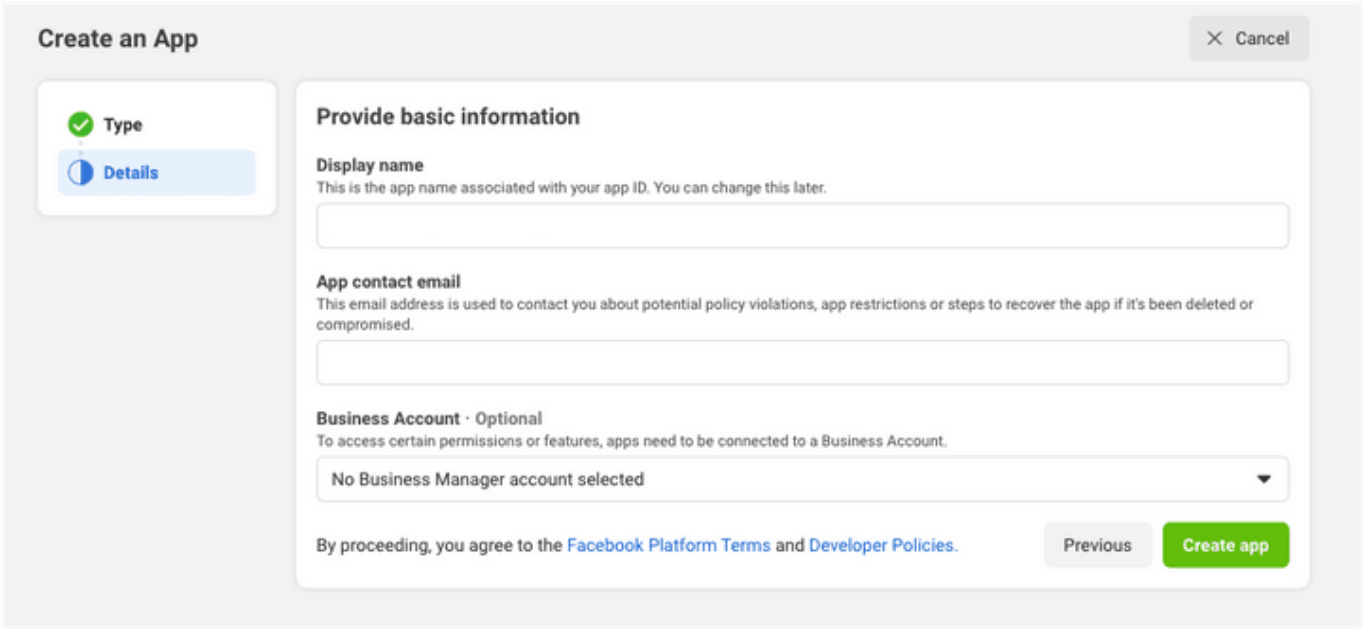
WhatsApp Create App

Go to developers.facebook.com and **Create App**.

Select **Business Type** as the app type and proceed.



Provide a name for your app (avoid using trademarked names such as “WhatsApp” or “Facebook”).



Once the app has been created, click the **WhatsApp button** on the next screen to add WhatsApp sending capabilities to your app.



On the next screen, you will be required to link your WhatsApp app to your Facebook business account. You will also have the option to create a new business account if you don’t have one yet.

WhatsApp Phone Number Id

When you register with WhatsApp Cloud API, Facebook provides a Test WhatsApp phone number that will be the default sending address of your Application. For recipients, you will have the option to add a maximum of 5 phone numbers during the development phase without having to make any payment.

Later you can register your own Phone Number to avoid the limitation of 5 phone numbers.

```
TsgcWhatsapp_Client oClient = new TsgcWhatsapp_Client();
oClient->WhatsappOptions->PhoneNumberId = "107809351952205";
```

WhatsApp Token

WhatApp Cloud API requires a valid token to send any message using the Cloud API.

Facebook provides a Test WhatsApp phone number that allows to send messages up to 5 phone numbers. You can override later this limitation registering your own phone number.

The WhatsApp provide a **Temporary Access Token** that will be valid for 23 hours. This token must be configured in TsgcWhatsApp_Client component to allow to send messages.

```
TsgcWhatsapp_Client oClient = new TsgcWhatsapp_Client();
oClient->WhatsappOptions->Token = "EAAO4OpgZAs98BAGj3nCFGr...ZB2t8mmLB2LRXJkte2Y5PMNh2";
```

If you need a long valid token, you can create (or update) a System User and generate a new Token with the **whatsapp_business_messaging** permission. This will allow to send and receive WhatsApp messages without updating the Token every 23 hours.

WhatsApp Webhook

Subscribe to Webhooks to get notifications about messages your business receives and customer profile updates.

Create Endpoint

Before you can start receiving notifications you will need to create an endpoint on your server to receive notifications.

Your endpoint must be able to process two types of HTTPS requests: Verification Requests and Event Notifications. Since both requests use HTTPs, your server must have a valid TLS or SSL certificate correctly configured and installed. Self-signed certificates are not supported.

When you configure the Webhook in the WhatsApp Settings, you must define the endpoint where is listening your server and a Token that can be any value, this token is used when registering the webhook endpoint and verify the subscriber is valid.

```
TsgcWhatsapp_Client oClient = new TsgcWhatsapp_Client();
oClient->ServerOpptions->WebhookOptions->PhoneNumberId = "/webhook";
oClient->ServerOptions->WebhookOptions->Token = "MySecretToken";
oClient->StartServer();
```

Once the Webhook is configured, subscribe to **Messages** Webhook Fields to be notified every time a new message is received.

You can read more about configuring SSL Server.

WhatsApp Security

Every time a new message is received or there is a new status of a message, the server receives a notification in the endpoint confrigured in the Webhook. To be sure the request comes from WhatsApp Cloud API Servers, the request contains a header with a signature, you can configure the WhatsApp client to verify the signatures before process the message.

To do this, first you need to set the Application Secret in the property **ServerOptions.Application.Secret** and enable **VerifySignature** property.

Once configured, every time a new message is received, first the signature is verified, and if it's wrong, returns an error 500 and the message is not processed.

WhatsApp Send Messages

All API calls must be authenticated with an Acccess Token. Developers can authenticate their API calls with the access token generated in **App Dashboard** > **WhatsApp** > **Getting Started**

The API calls return the Message Id as a string.

Text Messages

Call the method **SendMessageText** and pass the following parameters:

- **aTo:** phone number
- **aText:** text of the message.

```
TsgcWhatsapp_Client oClient = new TsgcWhatsapp_Client();
oClient->WhatsappOptions->PhoneNumberId = "107809351952205";
oClient->WhatsappOptions->Token = "EAAO4OpgZAs98BAGj3nCFGr...ZB2t8mmLB2LRXJkte2Y5PMNh2";
oClient->SendMessageText("34605889421", "Hello from sgcWebSockets!!!");
```

Image Messages

Call the method **SendMessageImage** and pass the following parameters:

- **aTo:** phone number
- **aLink:** url where is the image to send
- **aCaption:** title of the image (optional).

```
TsgcWhatsapp_Client oClient = new TsgcWhatsapp_Client();
oClient->WhatsappOptions->PhoneNumberId = "107809351952205";
oClient->WhatsappOptions->Token = "EAAO4OpgZAs98BAGj3nCFGr...ZB2t8mmLB2LRXJkte2Y5PMNh2";
oClient->SendMessageImage("34605889421", "https://www.media.com/image.png", "logo");
```

Document Messages

Call the method **SendMessageDocument** and pass the following parameters:

- **aTo:** phone number
- **aLink:** url where is the document to send
- **aCaption:** title of the document (optional).
- **aFileName:** name of the file (optional).

```
TsgcWhatsapp_Client oClient = new TsgcWhatsapp_Client();
oClient->WhatsappOptions->PhoneNumberId = "107809351952205";
oClient->WhatsappOptions->Token = "EAAO4OpgZAs98BAGj3nCFGr...ZB2t8mmLB2LRXJkte2Y5PMNh2";
oClient->SendMessageDocument("34605889421", "https://www.documents.com/file.txt", "Document", "file.txt");
```

Audio Messages

Call the method **SendMessageAudio** and pass the following parameters:

- **aTo:** phone number
- **aLink:** url where is the audio to send

```
TsgcWhatsapp_Client oClient = new TsgcWhatsapp_Client();
oClient->WhatsappOptions->PhoneNumberId = "107809351952205";
oClient->WhatsappOptions->Token = "EAAO4OpgZAs98BAGj3nCFGr...ZB2t8mmLB2LRXJkte2Y5PMNh2";
oClient->SendMessageAudio("34605889421", "https://www.audio.com/audio.mp3");
```

Video Messages

Call the method **SendMessageVideo** and pass the following parameters:

- **aTo:** phone number
- **aLink:** url where is the video to send

```
TsgcWhatsapp_Client oClient = new TsgcWhatsapp_Client();
oClient->WhatsappOptions->PhoneNumberId = "107809351952205";
oClient->WhatsappOptions->Token = "EAAO4OpgZAs98BAGj3nCFGr...ZB2t8mmLB2LRXJkte2Y5PMNh2";
oClient->SendMessageVideo("34605889421", "https://www.video.com/audio.mp4");
```

Sticker Messages

Call the method **SendMessageSticker** and pass the following parameters:

- **aTo:** phone number
- **aLink:** url where is the sticker to send

```
TsgcWhatsapp_Client oClient = new TsgcWhatsapp_Client();
oClient->WhatsappOptions->PhoneNumberId = "107809351952205";
oClient->WhatsappOptions->Token = "EAAO4OpgZAs98BAGj3nCFGr...ZB2t8mmLB2LRXJkte2Y5PMNh2";
oClient->SendMessageSticker("34605889421", "https://www.stickers.com/sticker");
```

Location Messages

Call the method **SendMessageLocation** and pass the following parameters:

- **aTo:** phone number
- **aLongitude:** Longitude of the location.
- **aLatitude:** Latitude of the location.
- **aName:** Name of the location.
- **aAddress:** Address of the location. Only displayed if aName is set.

```
TsgcWhatsapp_Client oClient = new TsgcWhatsapp_Client();
oClient->WhatsappOptions->PhoneNumberId = "107809351952205";
oClient->WhatsappOptions->Token = "EAAO4OpgZAs98BAGj3nCFGr...ZB2t8mmLB2LRXJkte2Y5PMNh2";
oClient->SendMessageLocation("34605889421", "50.159305", "9.762686", "My Location", "My Address");
```

Contact Messages

Call the method **SendMessageContact** and pass the following parameters:

- **aTo:** phone number
- **aName:** Full name, as it normally appears (required).
- **aPhone:** the phone number (optional).
- **aEmail:** the email (optional).

```
TsgcWhatsapp_Client oClient = new TsgcWhatsapp_Client();
oClient->WhatsappOptions->PhoneNumberId = "107809351952205";
oClient->WhatsappOptions->Token = "EAAO4OpgZAs98BAGj3nCFGr...ZB2t8mmLB2LRXJkte2Y5PMNh2";
oClient->SendMessageLocation("34605889421", "John Smith", "15550386570", "john@mail.com");
```

WhatsApp Send Interactive Messages

Interactive messages give your users a simpler way to find and select what they want from your business on WhatsApp. During testing, chatbots using interactive messaging features achieved significantly higher response rates and conversions compared to those that are text-based.

The following messages are considered interactive:

- **List Messages**: Messages including a menu of up to 10 options. This type of message offers a simpler and more consistent way for users to make a selection when interacting with a business.
- **Reply Buttons**: Messages including up to 3 options —each option is a button. This type of message offers a quicker way for users to make a selection from a menu when interacting with a business. Reply buttons have the same user experience as interactive templates with buttons.

Interactive Message Specifications

- Interactive messages can be combined together in the same flow.
- Users cannot select more than one option at the same time from a list or button message, but they can go back and re-open a previous message.
- List or reply button messages cannot be used as notifications. Currently, they can only be sent within 24 hours of the last message sent by the user. If you try to send a message outside the 24-hour window, you get an error message.

When You Should Use It

List Messages are best for presenting several options, such as:

- A customer care or FAQ menu
- A take-out menu
- Selection of nearby stores or locations
- Available reservation times
- Choosing a recent order to repeat

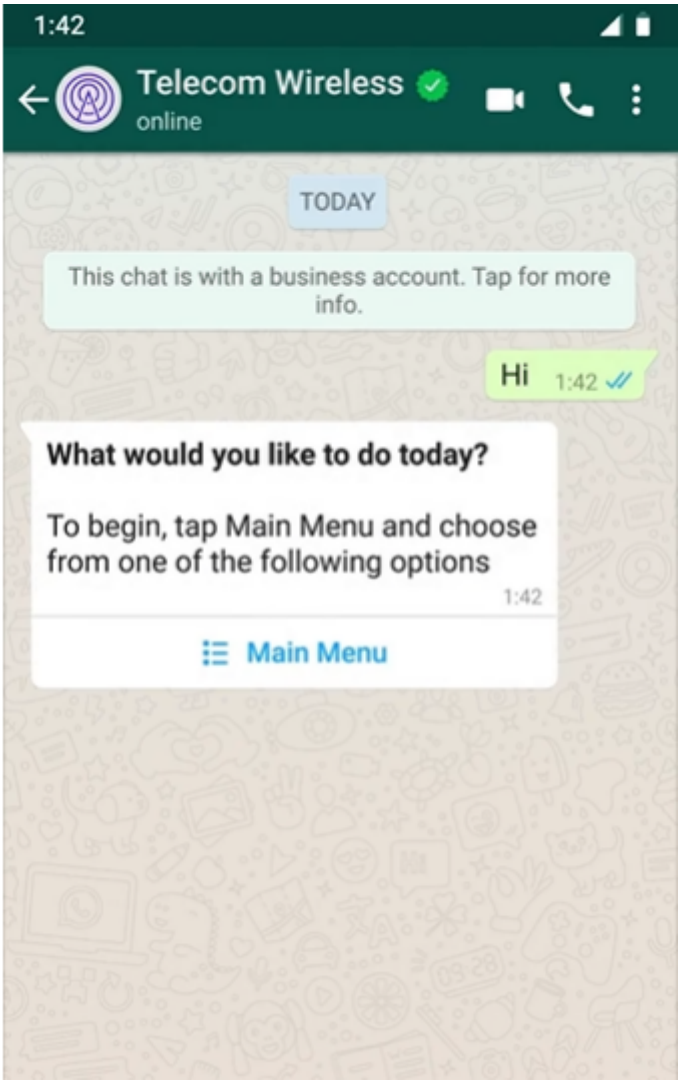
Reply Buttons are best for offering quick responses from a limited set of options, such as:

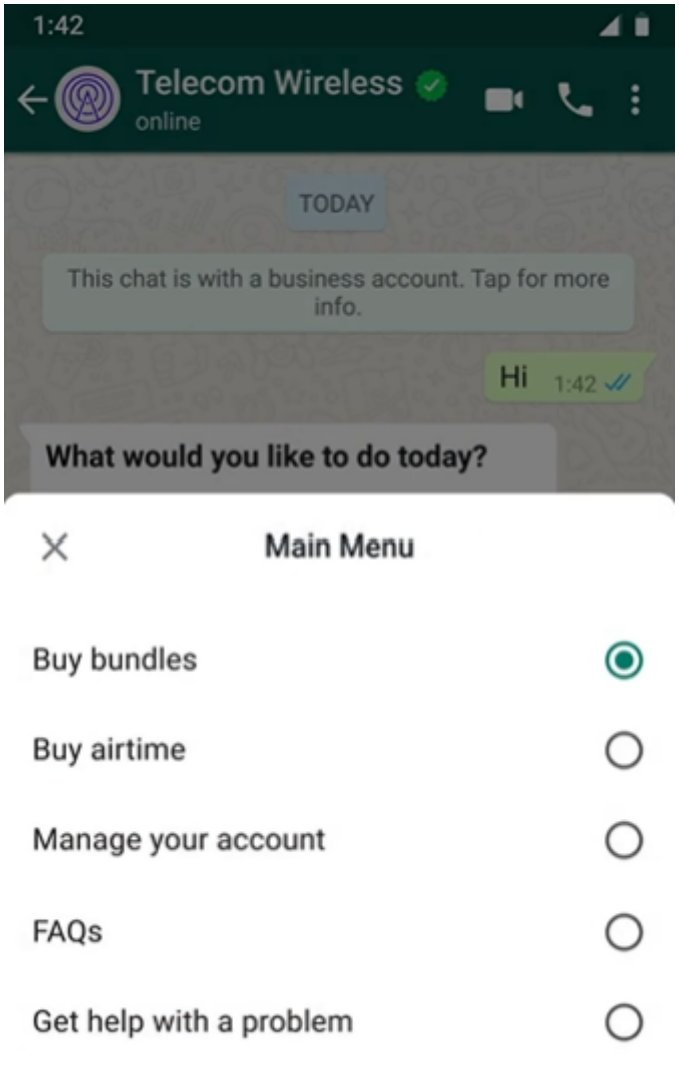
- Airtime recharge
- Changing personal details
- Reordering a previous order
- Requesting a return
- Adding optional extras to a food order
- Choosing a payment method

Reply buttons are particularly valuable for ‘personalized’ use cases where a generic response is not adequate.

Interactive List

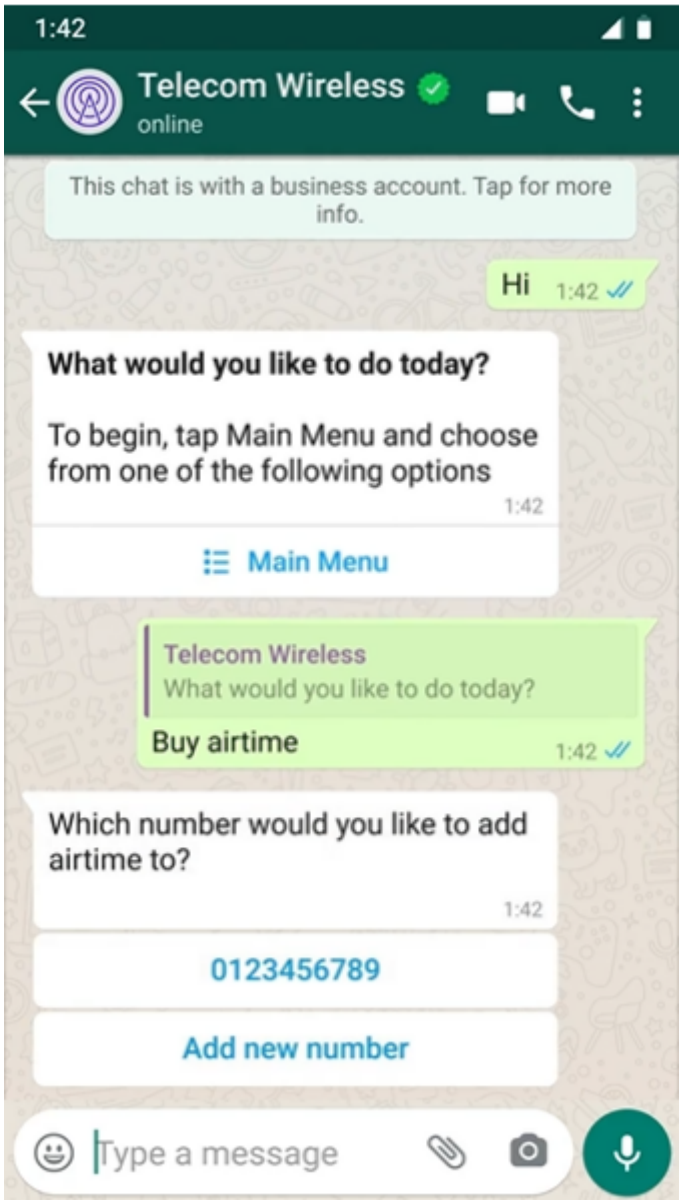
```
TsgcWhatsapp_Client oClient = new TsgcWhatsapp_Client();
oClient->WhatsappOptions->PhoneNumberId = "107809351952205";
oClient->WhatsappOptions->Token = "EAAO4OpgZAs98BAGj3nCFGr...ZB2t8mmLB2LRXJkte2Y5PMNh2";
oClient->SendMessageInteractiveList("

34605889421

", "What Would you like to do today?", "To begin, Tap Main Menu and choose from of the following options", "", "M
```

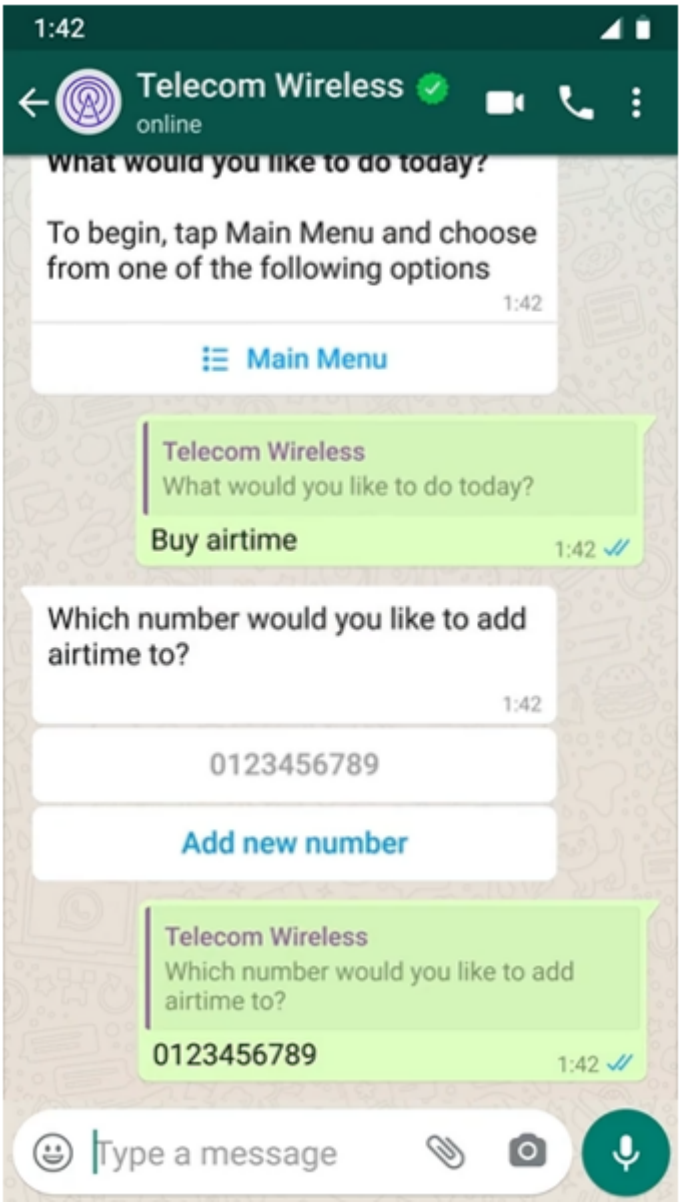




Reply Buttons

```
TsgcWhatsapp_Client oClient = new TsgcWhatsapp_Client();
oClient->WhatsappOptions->PhoneNumberId = "107809351952205";
oClient->WhatsappOptions->Token = "EAAO4OpgZAs98BAGj3nCFGr...ZB2t8mmLB2LRXJkte2Y5PMNh2";
oClient->SendMessageInteractiveButtons("34605889421", "Select an option", "Which number would you like to add air
```


1:42
Telecom Wireless
online
This chat is with a business account. Tap for more info.
Hi 1:42
What would you like to do today?
To begin, tap Main Menu and choose from one of the following options
1:42
Main Menu
Telecom Wireless
What would you like to do today?
Buy airtime 1:42
Which number would you like to add airtime to?
1:42
0123456789
Add new number
Type a message


1:42
Telecom Wireless
online
What would you like to do today?
To begin, tap Main Menu and choose from one of the following options
1:42
Main Menu
Telecom Wireless
What would you like to do today?
Buy airtime
1:42
Which number would you like to add airtime to?
1:42
0123456789
Add new number
Telecom Wireless
Which number would you like to add airtime to?
0123456789
1:42
Type a message

WhatsApp Send Template Messages

Call the method **SendMessageTemplate** and pass the following parameters:

- **aTo:** phone number
- **aTemplate:** template identifier.
- **aLanguageCode:** template language.

```
TsgcWhatsapp_Client oClient = new TsgcWhatsapp_Client();
oClient->WhatsappOptions->PhoneNumberId = "107809351952205";
oClient->WhatsappOptions->Token = "EAAO4OpgZAs98BAGj3nCFGr...ZB2t8mmLB2LRXJkte2Y5PMNh2";
oClient->SendMessageTemplate("34605889421", "hello_world", "en_US");
```

Template Message Parameters

Templates can include parameters, see below an example of default template with parameters

```
void SendSamplePurchaseFeedbackTemplate(string aName)
{
  TsgcWhatsApp_Send_Message_Template *oTemplate = new TsgcWhatsApp_Send_Message_Template();
  Try
    oTemplate->Language->Code = "en_US";
    oTemplate->TemplateName = "sample_purchase_feedback";
    // ... header
    TsgcWhatsApp_Send_Message_Template_Component *oComponent = new TsgcWhatsApp_Send_Message_Template_Component()
    oComponent->_Type = wapctHeader;
    oTemplate->Components->Add(oComponent);
    TsgcWhatsApp_Send_Message_Template_Parameter *oParameter = new TsgcWhatsApp_Send_Message_Template_Parameter()
    oParameter->Image->Link = "https://www.esegece.com/images/esegece.png";
    oParameter->_Type = wapptImage;
    oComponent->Parameters->Add(oParameter);
    // ... body
    TsgcWhatsApp_Send_Message_Template_Component *oComponent = new TsgcWhatsApp_Send_Message_Template_Component()
    oComponent->_Type = wapctBody;
    oTemplate->Components->Add(oComponent);
    TsgcWhatsApp_Send_Message_Template_Parameter *oParameter = new TsgcWhatsApp_Send_Message_Template_Parameter()
    oParameter->Text = aName;
    oParameter->_Type = wapptText;
    oComponent->Parameters->Add(oParameter);
    whatsapp->SendMessageTemplate("107809351952205", oTemplate);
  __Finally
    oTemplate->Free();
  End;
}
```

Template Message Uploaded Image

Find below an example of a template where instead of using a link to an image, first uploads the image to the server and then sets the Id of the document.

```
oClient->OnMessage(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const string Text)
void SendSamplePurchaseFeedbackTemplate(string aName)
{
  TsgcWhatsApp_Send_Message_Template *oTemplate = new TsgcWhatsApp_Send_Message_Template();
  Try
    // ... first upload the file
    string vId = whatsapp->UploadMedia("c:\images\file.png", "image/png");

    // ... send message
    oTemplate->Language->Code = "en_US";
    oTemplate->TemplateName = "sample_purchase_feedback";
    // ... header
    TsgcWhatsApp_Send_Message_Template_Component *oComponent = new TsgcWhatsApp_Send_Message_Template_Component()
```

```
    oComponent->_Type = wapctHeader;
    oTemplate->Components->Add(oComponent);
    TsgcWhatsApp_Send_Message_Template_Parameter *oParameter = new TsgcWhatsApp_Send_Message_Template_Parameter()
    oParameter->Image->id = vId;
    oParameter->_Type = wapptImage;
    oComponent->Parameters->Add(oParameter);
    // ... body
    TsgcWhatsApp_Send_Message_Template_Component *oComponent = new TsgcWhatsApp_Send_Message_Template_Component()
    oComponent->_Type = wapctBody;
    oTemplate->Components->Add(oComponent);
    TsgcWhatsApp_Send_Message_Template_Parameter *oParameter = new TsgcWhatsApp_Send_Message_Template_Parameter()
    oParameter->Text = aName;
    oParameter->_Type = wapptText;
    oComponent->Parameters->Add(oParameter);
    whatsapp->SendMessageTemplate("107809351952205", oTemplate);
  __Finally
    oTemplate->Free();
  End;
}
```

WhatsApp Receive Messages and Status Notifications

Subscribe to Webhooks to get notifications about messages your business receives and customer profile updates.

Whenever a trigger event occurs, the WhatsApp Business Platform sees the event and sends a notification to a Webhook URL you have previously specified. You can get two types of notifications:

- **Received messages**: This alert lets you know when you have received a message.
- **Message status and pricing notifications**: This alert lets you know when the status of a message has changed —for example, the message has been read or delivered.

Received Messages

Every time a new message is received the event **OnMessageReceived** is called, where you can access to the content of the Message and mark the message as read.

Find below an example, when a new text message is received, it's echoed to user who sent it.

```
void OnWhatsAppMessageReceived(TObject *Sender, const TsgcWhatsApp_Receive_Message *aMessage, ref bool aMarkAsRea
{
  if (aMessage->Contacts->Count > 0)
  {
    string vTo = aMessage->Contacts->Contact[0]->WaID;
    if (aMessage->Messages->Count > 0)
    {
      if (aMessage->Messages->_Message[0]->_Type = wapmrtText)
      {
        vText = "ECHO ==> " + aMessage->Messages->_Message[0]->Text->Body;
        WhatsApp->SendMessageText(vTo, vText);
        aMarkAsRead = true;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Sent Messages

The WhatsApp Business Platform sends notifications to inform you of the status of the messages between you and users. When a message is sent successfully, you receive a notification when the message is sent, delivered, and read. The order of these notifications in your app may not reflect the actual timing of the message status. View the timestamp to determine the timing, if necessary.

- **sent:** The following notification is received when a business sends a message as part of a user-initiated conversation (if that conversation did not originate in a free entry point):
- **delivered:** The following notification is received when a business' message is delivered and that message is part of a user-initiated conversation (if that conversation did not originate in a free entry point):
- **read:** The following notification is received when the user reads the message.

Every time a new status is received, the event **OnMessageSent** is called.

```
void OnWhatsAppMessageSent(TObject *Sender, const TsgcWhatsApp_Receive_Message *aMessage, TsgcWhatsAppSendMessage
{
```

```
  string vPhone := aMessage.MetaData.DisplayPhoneNumber
  if (aStatus = wapsmstSent) {
    DoLog("Message to " + vPhone + " sent.");
  } else if (aStatus = wapsmstDelivered) {
    DoLog("Message to " + vPhone + " delivered.");
  } else if (aStatus = wapsmstRead) {
    DoLog("Message to " + vPhone + " read.");
  } else {
    DoLog("Message to " + vPhone + " unknown status.");
  }
}
```

WhatsApp Send Files

All API calls must be authenticated with an Acccess Token. Developers can authenticate their API calls with the access token generated in **App Dashboard** > **WhatsApp** > **Getting Started**

The API calls return the Message Id as a string.

When you send a File using the WhatsApp API, first the message is uploaded to WhatsApp servers and then a new message is sent with the object id returned after upload the file.

Image Messages

Call the method **SendMessageImage** and pass the following parameters:

- **aTo:** phone number
- **aFileName:** full filename (with path) of the image file to send.
- **aFileType:**
  - image/jpeg
  - image/png
- **aCaption:** title of the image (optional).

```
TsgcWhatsapp_Client oClient = new TsgcWhatsapp_Client();
oClient->WhatsappOptions->PhoneNumberId = "107809351952205";
oClient->WhatsappOptions->Token = "EAAO4OpgZAs98BAGj3nCFGr...ZB2t8mmLB2LRXJkte2Y5PMNh2";
oClient->SendFileImage("34605889421", "c:\images\image.png", "image/png");
```

Document Messages

Call the method **SendMessageDocument** and pass the following parameters:

- **aTo:** phone number
- **aFileName:** full filename (with path) of the document file to send.
- **aFileType:**
  - text/plain
  - application/pdf
  - application/vnd.ms-powerpoint
  - application/msword
  - application/vnd.ms-excel
  - application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.wordprocessingml.document
  - application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.presentationml.presentation
  - application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.spreadsheetml.sheet
- **aCaption:** title of the document (optional).

```
TsgcWhatsapp_Client oClient = new TsgcWhatsapp_Client();
oClient->WhatsappOptions->PhoneNumberId = "107809351952205";
oClient->WhatsappOptions->Token = "EAAO4OpgZAs98BAGj3nCFGr...ZB2t8mmLB2LRXJkte2Y5PMNh2";
oClient->SendFileDocument("34605889421", "c:\MyDocuments\invoice.pdf", "application/pdf");
```

Audio Messages

Call the method **SendMessageAudio** and pass the following parameters:

- **aTo:** phone number

- **aFileName:** full filename (with path) of the audio file to send.
- **aFileType:**
  - audio/aac
  - audio/mp4
  - audio/mpeg
  - audio/amr
  - audio/ogg

```
TsgcWhatsapp_Client oClient = new TsgcWhatsapp_Client();
oClient->WhatsappOptions->PhoneNumberId = "107809351952205";
oClient->WhatsappOptions->Token = "EAAO4OpgZAs98BAGj3nCFGr...ZB2t8mmLB2LRXJkte2Y5PMNh2";
oClient->SendFileAudio("34605889421", "c:\Music\audio.mp3", "audio/mp4");
```

Video Messages

Call the method **SendMessageVideo** and pass the following parameters:

- **aTo:** phone number
- **aFileName:** full filename (with path) of the video file to send.
- **aFileType:**
  - video/mp4
  - video/3gp

```
TsgcWhatsapp_Client oClient = new TsgcWhatsapp_Client();
oClient->WhatsappOptions->PhoneNumberId = "107809351952205";
oClient->WhatsappOptions->Token = "EAAO4OpgZAs98BAGj3nCFGr...ZB2t8mmLB2LRXJkte2Y5PMNh2";
oClient->SendFileVideo("34605889421", "c:\Videos\video.mp4", "video/mp4");
```

Sticker Messages

Call the method **SendMessageSticker** and pass the following parameters:

- **aTo:** phone number
- **aFileName:** full filename (with path) of the sticker file to send.
- **aFileType:**
  - image/webp

```
TsgcWhatsapp_Client oClient = new TsgcWhatsapp_Client();
oClient->WhatsappOptions->PhoneNumberId = "107809351952205";
oClient->WhatsappOptions->Token = "EAAO4OpgZAs98BAGj3nCFGr...ZB2t8mmLB2LRXJkte2Y5PMNh2";
oClient->SendFileSticker("34605889421", "c:\Stickers\MySicker.webp", "image/webp");
```

WhatsApp Download Media

If you receive a message with a media file link, you can download the media file using the method **DownloadMedia**.

```
TsgcWhatsapp_Client oClient = new TsgcWhatsapp_Client();
oClient->WhatsappOptions->PhoneNumberId = "107809351952205";
oClient->WhatsappOptions->Token = "EAAO4OpgZAs98BAGj3nCFGr...ZB2t8mmLB2LRXJkte2Y5PMNh2";
oClient->DownloadMedia("38923878928822", "c:\whatsapp\media\image.png");
```

To delete a previously uploaded media file, just call **DeleteMedia** and pass the object id as argument.

API Telegram

Telegram

Telegram offers two kinds of APIs, one is **Bot API** which allows to create programs that use Bots and HTTPs as protocol. **Telegram API and TDLib** allows to build customized Telegram clients and is much more powerful than Bot API.

sgcWebSockets **supports TDLib through tdjson** library, which means that you can build your own telegram client. TDLib takes care of all network implementation details, encryption and local data storage. TDLib supports all Telegram features.

TDLib (Telegram Database Library) Advantages

- **Cross-platform:** can be used on Windows, Android, iOS, MacOS, Linux...
- **Easy to use:** uses json messages to communicate between application and telegram.
- **High-performance:** In the Telegram Bot API, each TDLib instance handles more than 24000 bots.
- **Consistent:** TDLib guarantees that all updates will be delivered in the right order.
- **Reliable:** TDLib remains stable on slow and unreliable internet connections.
- **Secure:** All local data is encrypted using a user-provided encryption key.
- **Fully Asynchronous:** Requests to TDLib don't block each other. Responses will be sent when they are available.

Configuration

Windows

TDLib requires other third-parties libraries: OpenSSL and ZLib. These libraries must be deployed with tdjson library.

* Windows versions requires VCRuntime which can be download from microsoft: https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=52685, If after installing, the problem persist, try to copy the following dll in the same folder where your application is: VCRUNTIME140.dll and VCRUNTIME140_1.dll.

Copy the following libraries in the same directory where is your application:

Windows 32	Windows 64
tdjson.dll	tdjson.dll
libcrypto-1_1.dll	libcrypto-1_1-x64.dll
libssl-1_1.dll	libssl-1_1-x64.dll
zlib1.dll	zlib1.dll

OSX64

Deploy the library libtdjson.dylib to your device and you can set where is the library using SetTDJsonPath, example:

if you deploy to "Contents\MacOS\", you must set the path in TPath.GetDirectoryName(ParamStr(0)) folder.

OSXARM64

Deploy the library libtdjson.dylib to your device and you can set where is the library using SetTDJsonPath, example:

if you deploy to "Contents\MacOS\", you must set the path in TPath.GetDirectoryName(ParamStr(0)) folder.

Linux64

Deploy the library libtdjson.so to your device and set the library path calling the method SetTDJsonPath.

Android

Deploy the library libtdjsonandroid.so to your device. Example: if you deploy an Android64 library, set RemotePath in Project/Deployment to "library\lib\arm64-v8a\". If is Android32, set RemotePath to "library\lib\armeabi-v7a\"

iOS64

Copy the library libtdjson.a to these directories:

- C:\Program Files (x86)\Embarcadero\Studio\<IDE Version>\lib\iosDevice64\debug
- C:\Program Files (x86)\Embarcadero\Studio\<IDE Version>\lib\iosDevice64\release

Creating your Telegram Application

In order to obtain an API id and develop your own application using the Telegram API you need to do the following:

- Sign up for Telegram using any application.
- Log in to your Telegram core: https://my.telegram.org.
- Go to **API development tools** and fill out the form.
- You will get basic addresses as well as the **api_id** and **api_hash** parameters required for user authorization.
- For the moment each number can only have one **api_id** connected to it.

These values must be set in **Telegram.API** property of Telegram component. In order to authenticate, you can authenticate as an user or as a bot, there are 2 properties which you can set to login to Telegram:

- **PhoneNumber:** if you login as an user, you must set your **phone number** (with international code), example: +34699123456
- **BotToken:** if you login as a bot, set your token in this property (as provided by telegram).
- **DatabaseDirectory:** allows to specify where is the tdlib database. Leave empty and will take the default configuration.

The following parameters can be configured:

- **ApplicationVersion:** application version, example: 1.0
- **DeviceModel:** device model, example: desktop
- **LanguageCode:** user language code, example: en.
- **SystemVersion:** verison of operating system, example: windows.

Optionally, you can configure the path where is located tdjson library using **SetTDJsonPath** method. Just pass the path before start a new telegram session.

Once you have configured Telegram Component, you can set Active property to true and program will try to connect to Telegram.

Sample Code

```
TsgcTDLib_Telegram oTelegram = new TsgcTDLib_Telegram();
oTelegram->Telegram->API->ApiHash = "your api hash";
oTelegram->Telegram->API->ApiId = "your api id";
oTelegram->PhoneNumber = "your phone number";
oTelegram->ApplicationVersion = "1.0";
oTelegram->DeviceModel = "Desktop";
oTelegram->LanguageCode = "en";
oTelegram->SystemVersion = "Windows";
oTelegram->Active = true;
```

Authorization

There are two events which can be called by library in order to get an Authentication Code (delivered in Telegram Application, not SMS) or to provide a password.

OnAuthenticationCode

This event is called when Telegram sends an Authorization Code to Telegram Application and user must copy this code and set in Code argument of this event.

```
void OnAuthenticationCode(TObject *Sender, ref string Code)
{
  Code = InputBox("Telegram Code", "Introduce code", "");
}
```

OnAuthenticationPassword

This event is called when Telegram requires that user set a password.

Authorization Status

Once authorization has started, you can check the status of authorization **OnAuthorizationStatus** event, this event is called every time there is a change in status of authorization. Some values of Status are:

- authorizationStateWaitTdlibParameters
- authorizationStateWaitEncryptionKey
- authorizationStateWaitPhoneNumber
- authorizationStateWaitCode
- authorizationStateLoggingOut
- authorizationStateClosed
- authorizationStateReady

Connection Status

Once connection has started, you can check the status of connection **OnConnectionStatus** event, this event is called every time there is a change in status of connection. Some values of Status are:

- connectionStateConnecting
- connectionStateUpdating
- connectionStateReady

Methods

TsgcTDLib_Telegram API Component support the most following methods.

Method	Parameters	Description
SendTextMessage	**aChatId:** Id of Chat which message will be sent **aText:** Text of Message. **InlineKeyboard:** Optional Buttons (only bots).	Sends a Text Message to a Chat

SendRich-TextMes-sage	**aChatId:** Id of Chat which message will be sent **aText:** Text of Mes-sage. **InlineKeyboard:** Op-tional Buttons (only bots).	Sends a Rich Text Message to a Chat. Markdown syntax: • Bold: **bold** • Italic: __italic__ • Strike: --strike-- • Underline: ~~underline~~ • Code: ##code##
SendDocu-mentMes-sage	**aChatId:** Id of Chat which message will be sent **aFilePath:** full file path of document **aIn-lineKeyboard:** Optional Buttons (only bots).	Sends a Document to a Chat.
SendPho-toMessage	**aChatId:** Id of Chat which message will be sent **aFilePath:** full file path of photo **Width:** widh of photo. **Height:** width of photo. **InlineKeyboard:** Op-tional Buttons (only bots).	Sends a Photo to a Chat.
Send-VideoMes-sage	**aChatId:** Id of Chat which message will be sent **aFilePath:** full file path of video **aWidth:** widh of video. **Height:** width of video. **aDuration:** duration of video in seconds. **aInlineKeyboard:** Op-tional Buttons (only bots).	Sends a Video to a Chat.
SendIn-voiceMes-sage	**aChatId:** Id of Chat which message will be sent **aInvoice:** Text of Message. **aInlineKeyboard:** Op-tional Buttons (only bots).	Sends an Invoice (only available when is a Bot and in Private Channels).
AddChat-Member	**aChatId:** Id of Chat which message will be sent **aUserId:** Identifier of the user. **aFor-wardLimit:** The number of earlier messages from the chat to be for-warded to the new member; up to 100. Ig-nored for supergroups and channels.	Adds a new member to a chat. Members can't be added to pri-vate or secret chats. Members will not be added until the chat state has been syn-chronized with the server.
AddChat-Members	**aChatId:** Id of Chat which message will be sent **aUserIds:** Identi-fiers of the users to be added to the chat.	Adds multiple new members to a chat. Currently this option is only available for su-pergroups and chan-nels. This option can't

		be used to join a chat. Members can't be added to a channel if it has more than 200 members. Members will not be added until the chat state has been synchronized with the server.
GetChat-Member	**aChatId:** Chat Identifier. **aUserId:** User Identifier.	Returns information about a single member of a chat.
GetBasic-Group-FullInfo	**aGroupId:** Basic Group Identifier	Returns full information about a basic group by its identifier.
GetSuper-groupMem-bers	**aSuperGroupId:** Identifier of the supergroup or channel. **aSupergroupMem-bersFilter:** The type of users to return. By default null **aOffset:** Number of users to skip. **aLimit:** The maximum number of users be returned; up to 200.	Returns information about members or banned users in a supergroup or channel.
JoinChat-ByIn-viteLink	**aLink:** Invite link to import;	Uses an invite link to add the current user to the chat if possible. The new member will not be added until the chat state has been synchronized with the server.
Create-NewSe-cretChat	**aUserId:** Identifier of the user.	Creates a new secret chat.
CreateNew-Basic-GroupChat	**aUserIds:** Identifiers of the users to be added to the chat. **aTitle:** Title of the new basic group	Creates a new basic group
CreateNew-Super-groupChat	**aTitle:** Title of the new SuperGroup **aIsChannel:** True, if a channel chat should be created. **aDescription:** Chat Description.	Creates a new supergroup or channel.
CreatePri-vateChat	**aUserId:** Identifier of the user. **aForce:** If true, the chat will be created without network request. In this case all information about the chat except its type, title and photo can be incorrect	Returns an existing chat corresponding to a given user
GetChats	**aOffsetOrder:** Chat order to return chats from	Returns an ordered list of chats. Chats are

	aOffsetChatId: Chat identifier to return chats from **aLimit:** The maximum number of chats to be returned.	sorted by the pair (order, chat_id) in decreasing order (cannot be used is logged as Bot)
GetChat	**aChatId:** Chat identifier	Returns information about a chat by its identifier
GetChatHistory	**aChatId:** Chat identifier **aFromMessageId:** Identifier of the message starting from which history must be fetched; use 0 to get results from the last message. **aOffset:** Specify 0 to get results from exactly the from_message_id or a negative offset up to 99 to get additionally some newer messages. **aLimit:**The maximum number of messages to be returned	Returns messages in a chat. The messages are returned in a reverse chronological order
GetUser	**aUserId:** User Identifier	Returns information about a user by their identifier.
AddProxyHTTP	**aServer:** Server name of proxy. **aPort:** Number of proxy port. **aUserName:** Username for logging in; may be empty. **aPassword:** Password for logging in; may be empty. **aHTTPOnly:** Pass true, if the proxy supports only HTTP requests and doesn't support transparent TCP connections via HTTP CONNECT method.	Adds a HTTP proxy server for network requests. Can be called before authorization.
AddProxyMTProto	**aServer:** Server name of proxy. **aPort:** Number of proxy port. **aSecret:** The proxy's secret in hexadecimal encoding.	Adds a MTProto proxy server for network requests. Can be called before authorization.
AddProxySocks5	**aServer:** Server name of proxy. **aPort:** Number of proxy port. **aUserName:** Username for logging in; may be empty. **aPassword:** Password for logging in; may be empty.	Adds a Socks5 proxy server for network requests. Can be called before authorization.
EnableProxy	**aId:** ID of proxy	Enables a proxy. Only one proxy can be en-

		abled at a time. Can be called before authorization.
DisableProxy		Disables the currently enabled proxy. Can be called before authorization.
RemoveProxy	**aId:** ID of proxy	Removes a proxy server. Can be called before authorization.
GetProxies		Returns list of proxies that are currently set up. Can be called before authorization.
getChatSponsoredMessage	**aChatId:** ID of the chat	Returns sponsored message to be shown in a chat; for channel chats only. Returns a 404 error if there is no sponsored message in the chat.
ViewMessage	**aSponsorChatId:** ID of the sponsor Chat **aMessageId:** ID of the message	Informs TDLib that messages are being viewed by the user. Many useful activities depend on whether the messages are currently being viewed or not
Logout		Logouts from Telegram.
TDLibSend	**aRequest:** JSON Request.	Send any Request in JSON protocol.

Example How to send a Text Message

```
TsgcTDLib_Telegram oTelegram = new TsgcTDLib_Telegram();
oTelegram->Telegram->API->ApiHash = "your api hash";
oTelegram->Telegram->API->ApiId = "your api id";
oTelegram->PhoneNumber = "your phone number";
oTelegram->Active = true;
...
oTelegram->SendTextMessage("1234", "My First Message from sgcWebSockets");
```

Example How to send a method not implemented

You can Send Any JSON message using TDLibSend method, example: join a telegram chat.

```
TsgcTDLib_Telegram oTelegram = new TsgcTDLib_Telegram();
oTelegram->Telegram->API->ApiHash = "your api hash";
oTelegram->Telegram->API->ApiId = "your api id";
oTelegram->PhoneNumber = "your phone number";
oTelegram->Active = true;
...
oTelegram->TDLibSend("{\"@type\": \"joinChat\", \"chat_id\": \"1234\"}");
```

Check the following url to know all JSON methods: Telegram JSON API.

Events

OnBeforeReadEvent
This event is called when JSON message is received by Telegram API component and is still not processed. Set Handled property to True if you process this event manually or don't want that event is processed by component. You can use this event to log all messages too.

OnMessageText
This event is called when a New Message Text has been received, read MessageText parameter to access to message text properties.

- **ChatId:** Chat Identifier.
- **MessageId:** Message Identifier.
- **SenderUserId:** Sender Identifier.
- **Text:** Text of message.

OnMessageDocument
This event is called when a New Document Message is received. Access to MessageDocument to get access to Document properties.

- **ChatId:** Chat Identifier.
- **MessageId:** Message Identifier.
- **SenderUserId:** Sender Identifier (read SenderChat and SenderUser from tdlib 1.7.+).
- **FileName:** Name of Document.
- **DocumentId:** Document Identifier.
- **LocalPath:** full path to local file if exists.
- **MimeType:** Mime-type of document.
- **Size:** Size of Document.
- **RemoteDocumentId:** Remote Document Identifier.

OnMessagePhoto
This event is called when a New Photo Message is received. Access to MessagePhoto to get access to Photo properties.

- **ChatId:** Chat Identifier.
- **MessageId:** Message Identifier.
- **SenderUserId:** Sender Identifier (read SenderChat and SenderUser from tdlib 1.7.+).
- **PhotoId:** Photo Identifier.
- **LocalPath:** full path to local file if exists.
- **Size:** Size of Photo.
- **RemotePhotoId:** Remote Photo Identifier.

OnVideoPhoto
This event is called when a New Video Message is received. Access to MessageVideo to get access to Video properties.

- **ChatId:** Chat Identifier.
- **MessageId:** Message Identifier.
- **SenderUserId:** Sender Identifier (read SenderChat and SenderUser from tdlib 1.7.+).
- **VideoId:** Photo Identifier.
- **LocalPath:** full path to local file if exists.
- **Width:** width of video.
- **Height:** height of video.
- **Duration:** duration in seconds of video.
- **Size:** Size of Video.
- **RemoteVideoId:** Remote Photo Identifier.

OnMessageSponsored
This event is called when a New Sponsored Message has been received (after calling the method getChatSponsoredMessage)

- **SponsorChatId:** Sponsor Chat Identifier.
- **MessageId:** Message Identifier.
- **Text:** Text of message.

OnNewChat
This event is called when a new chat is received.

- **ChatId:** Chat Identifier.
- **ChatType:** Chat Type (chatTypeSupergroup, chatTypePrivate...)
- **Title:** Chat name.
- **SuperGroupId:** Group Id if is a SuperGroup.
- **IsChannel:** returns if is channel or not.

OnNewCallbackQuery
This event is called when a new incoming callback query is received; for bots only.

- **Id:** Unique query identifier.
- **SenderUserId:** Identifier of the user who sent the query.
- **ChatId:** Identifier of the chat, in which que query was sent.
- **MessageId:** Identifier of the message, from which the query originated.
- **ChatInstance:** Identifier that uniquely corresponds to the chat to which the message was sent.
- **PayloadData:** the payload from a general callback button.
    - **Data:** Data that was attached to the callback button.

OnEvent
This event is called when a new Event is received by API Component. Can be used to process some events not implemented by API Component.

- **Event:** Event name (events like: updateOption, updateUser...)
- **Text:** full JSON message

OnException
This event is called if there is any exception when processing Telegram API Data.

Properties

MyId: returns the User Identifier of current user.

Full Code Sample

Check the following code sample which shows how connect to Telegram API, ask user to introduce a Code (if required by Telegram API), send a message when connection is ready and Log Text Messages received.

```
TsgcTDLib_Telegram oTelegram = new TsgcTDLib_Telegram();
oTelegram->Telegram->API->ApiHash = "your api hash";
oTelegram->Telegram->API->ApiId = "your api id";
oTelegram->PhoneNumber = "your phone number";
oTelegram->ApplicationVersion = "1.0";
oTelegram->DeviceModel = "Desktop";
oTelegram->LanguageCode = "en";
oTelegram->SystemVersion = "Windows";
oTelegram->Active = true;

void OnAuthenticationCode(TObject *Sender, ref string Code)
{
  Code = InputBox("Telegram Code", "Introduce code", "");
}

void OnMessageText(TObject *Sender, TsgcTelegramMessageText *MessageText)
{
  Log("Message Received: " + MessageText->Text);
}

void OnConnectionStatus(TObject *Sender, const string Status)
{
  if (Status == "connectionStateReady")
  {
    oTelegram->SendTextMessage("1234", "Hello Telegram!");
  }
}
```

Telegram | Send Telegram Message With Inline Buttons

Telegram API allows to send messages with inline buttons to select options as an answer (this option is only available for bots).

Before you send a message create an instance of the class **TsgcTelegramReplyMarkupInlineKeyboard** and call the method **AddButtonTypeCallback** or **AddButtonTypeUrl** for every button you want to create.

Example

Create a new message asking the user if likes or not the message and a link to answer a poll. Process the response using **OnNewCallbackQuery** event.

```
TsgcTelegramReplyMarkupInlineKeyboard *oReplyMarkup = new TsgcTelegramReplyMarkupInlineKeyboard();
try
{
  oReplyMarkup->AddButtonTypeCallback("Yes", "I like it");
  oReplyMarkup->AddButtonTypeCallback("No", "I hate it");
  oReplyMarkup->AddButtonTypeUrl("Poll", "https://www.yoursite.com/telegram/poll");
  sgcTelegram->SendTextMessage("123456", "Do you like the message?", oReplyMarkup);
}
__finally
{
  oReplyMarkup->Free();
}

void OnNewCallbackQuery(TObject *Sender, TsgcTelegramCallbackQuery *CallbackQuery)
{
  if (CallbackQuery->PayloadData->Data == "I like it") then
  {
    ShowMessage("yes")
  }
  else
  {
    ShowMessage("no");
  }
}
```

Telegram | Send Bot Message With Buttons

Telegram API allows to send messages with buttons to request data from the user (this option is only available for bots).

Before you send a message create an instance of the class **TsgcTelegramReplyMarkupShowKeyboard** and call the method **AddButtonTypeRequestLocation, AddButtonTypeRequestPhoneNumber** or **AddButtonTypeText** for every button you want to create.

Example

Create a new message asking the user to provide the PhoneNumber

```
oReplyMarkup = new TsgcTelegramReplyMarkupShowKeyboard();
oReplyMarkup->AddButtonTypeRequestPhoneNumber("Give me your phone");
sgcTelegram->SendTextMessage("123456", "Please provide the information below", null, oReplyMarkup);
oReplyMarkup->Free();
```

Telegram | Send Telegram Message Bold

You can highlight text messages using bold, italic and more styles. Use the method **SendRichTextMessage**, to send a Text message with style capabilities, this method parses the text message and adds the entities required automatically to the API Telegram.

Markdown Syntax

- Bold [*]

```
**This is Bold**
```

- Italic [_]

```
__This is Italic__
```

- Strike [-]

```
--This is Strike--
```

- Underline [~]

```
~~This is Underline~~
```

- Code [#]

```
##This is Monospace##
```

Telegram | Chat not found as Bot

When you **log as bot**, the GetChats method cannot be used, so you don't get All available chats. If it's the **first time you login as Bot** and you try to **send a message** to a **known Chat**, you will get this **error**:

```
{"@type":"error","code":5,"message":"Chat not found"}
```

The solution is before send a telegram message, call **GetChat** method and pass the **ChatId** as a parameter. Once you get the Chat data, you can send telegram messages as usual.

As a note, you **only** must **call GetChat** the **FIRST TIME** before send a message if you never receive any bot message from this chat. If you close the application and start again, there is no need to call first GetChat because the Chat is already saved on telegram database.

Telegram | Sponsored Messages

Each time the user opens a channel, channels.getSponsoredMessages must be called to receive sponsored messages available for this channel. The result must be cached for 5 minutes.

Displaying sponsored messages

Sponsored messages must be displayed below all other posts in the channel, after the user scrolls futher down, past the last message. The promoted channel or bot specified in the from_id field must be displayed as the author of the message. The message should also contain one of the following buttons at the bottom:

- **View Bot:** if a bot is being promoted. Tapping the button must open the chat with the bot. If start_param is specified, the app must use the deep linking mechanism to open the bot.
- **View Channel:** if a channel is being promoted. Tapping the button must open the channel.
- **View Post:** if a channel is being promoted and channel_post is specified. Tapping the button must open the particular channel post.

Once the entire text is shown on the screen (excluding the button), **ViewMessage** method must be called with the random_id of this sponsored message.

Get Sponsored Messages

Send a request to the channel asking if there are sponsored messages available, just call the method **GetChatSponsoredMessage**.

```
TsgcTDLib_Telegram *oTelegram = new TsgcTDLib_Telegram();
oTelegram->Telegram->API->ApiHash = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMN";
oTelegram->Telegram->API->ApiId = "1234";
oTelegram->PhoneNumber = "008745744155";
oTelegram->Active = true;
oTelegram->getChatSponsoredMessage("100");
```

If the chat has sponsored messages, the event **OnMessageSponsored** is called with the content of the Sponsored message. If there are no messages, a 404 error is returned.

```
private void(TObject *Sender, TsgcTelegramMessageSponsored *MessageSponsored)
{
  DoLog(MessageSponsored->Text);
}
```

Call the method **ViewMethod** after the Sponsored Messages has been shown to the user.

```
oTelegram->ViewMessage("100", "54653256245");
```

Telegram | Send Telegram Invoice Message

If your bot supports inline mode, users can also send invoices to other chats via the bot, including to one-on-one chats with other users.

Invoice messages feature a photo and description of the product along with a prominent Pay button. Tapping this button opens a special payment interface in the Telegram app

The bots can send invoices as a message using the method **SendInvoiceMessage**.

```
private void SendInvoice()
{
  TsgcTelegramSendInvoice *oInvoice = new TsgcTelegramSendInvoice();
  Try
  {
    oInvoice->Title = "Invoice Title Test";
    oInvoice->Description = "Description Invoice Test";
    oInvoice->Invoice->Currency = 'EUR';
    oInvoice->Invoice->Total = 800;
    oInvoice->Invoice->IsTest = True;
        oInvoice->Invoice->Payload := "payload";
        oInvoice->Invoice->ProviderToken := "provider_token";
        oInvoice->Invoice->ProviderData := "provider_data";

    sgcTelegram->SendInvoiceMessage("3284239872", oInvoice);
  __finally
  {
    oInvoice->Free();
  }
}
```

Telegram | Get SuperGroup Members

Telegram API allows to get information about members of a SuperGroup. Use the method **GetSuperGroupMembers** to get information about members or banned users in a supergroup or channel. Can be used only if SupergroupFullInfo.can_get_members is true; additionally, administrator privileges may be required for some filters.

By default the method returns All members of the group, but you can filter the members returned using the Filter parameter. There are the following parameters:

tsgmFilterNone
Default value, means members are not filtered.

tsgmFilterAdministrators
Returns the creator and administrators.

tsgmFilterBanned
Returns users banned from the supergroup or channel; can be used only by administrators.
You can use the argument aSuperGroupMembersQuery to search using a query.

tsgmFilterBots
Returns bot members of the supergroup or channel.

tsgmFilterContacts
Returns contacts of the user, which are members of the supergroup or channel.
You can use the argument aSuperGroupMembersQuery to search using a query.

tsgmFilterMention
Returns users which can be mentioned in the supergroup.

tsgmFilterRecent
Returns recently active users in reverse chronological order.

tsgmFilterRestricted
Returns restricted supergroup members; can be used only by administrators.
You can use the argument aSuperGroupMembersQuery to search using a query.

tsgmFilterSearch
Used to search for supergroup or channel members via a (string) query.
You can use the argument aSuperGroupMembersQuery to search using a query.

You can read the result of the result using OnEvent callback and filtering by event = "chatMembers".

```
Telegram->GetSupergroupMembers(1452979380);


private void OnTelegramEvent(TObject *Sender, const string Event, const string Text)
{
  if (Event == "chatMembers")
  {
    ReadJSON(Text);
  }
}
```

Telegram | Add Telegram Proxy

Telegram Client can be configured to make of use of a proxy. Currently, Telegram supports 3 types of proxies:

1. HTTP
2. MTProto
3. Socks5

Add Proxy

In order to configure a HTTP Proxy, first you must add the proxy to telegram configuration, to do this, just call **AddProxyHTTP** and if successful, a message will be returned with the new proxy added. Once the proxy has been added to the list, just call **EnableProxy** and pass the **ID of the proxy** received on the confirmation message.

```
Telegram->AddProxyHTTP("8.8.8.8", 8080, "", "", true);
// ... read the confirmation message and save the ID of the proxy.
Telegram->EnableProxy(2);
```

Remove Proxy

Call **RemoveProxy** method and pass the ID of the proxy you want remove.

Telegram | Register Telegram User

The process to register a new user in Telegram is very simple, you need your API Id and API Hash, and the phone number of the new account.

Configure the telegram client:

- API Id
- API Hash
- Telephone Number of the new telegram account.

Start the client and a new code will be sent to the phone, the client will ask for the telegram code and if it's correct, the event OnRegisterUser will be called. In this event set the First Name and Last Name of the user and the registration will be completed.

```
TsgcTDLib_Telegram *oTelegram = new TsgcTDLib_Telegram();
oTelegram->Telegram->API->ApiHash = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMN";
oTelegram->Telegram->API->ApiId = "1234";
oTelegram->PhoneNumber = "008745744155";
oTelegram->Active = true;

void OnTelegramAuthenticationCode(TObject *Sender, ref string Code)
{
  Code = "code sent to phone";
}

void OnTelegramRegisterUser(TObject *Sender, ref string FirstName, ref string LastName)
{
  FirstName = "first name";
  LastName = "last name";
}
```

RCON

RCON

The Source RCON Protocol is a TCP/IP-based communication protocol used by Source Dedicated Server, which allows console commands to be issued to the server via a "remote console", or RCON. The most common use of RCON is to allow server owners to control their game servers without direct access to the machine the server is running on.

Configuration

The **RCON_Options** allows to configure the following properties:

- **Host:** server remote address.
- **Port:** server listening port.
- **Password:** is the secret string used to authenticate against the server

Connect

Use the property **Active** to Connect / Disconnect from server.
When Active is set to True, the client tries to connect to the server, if can connect, it will try to authenticate using the provided password.
The server will send a response to a Authentication request, the event **OnAuthenticate** will be called and you can read if authentication is successful or not using the Authenticate parameter.

Send Commands

Use the method **ExecCommand** to send commands to the server. The responses will be available **OnResponse** Event.

```
TsgcLib_RCON oRCON = new TsgcLib_RCON();
oRCON->RCON_Options->Host = "127.0.0.1";
oRCON->RCON_Options->Port = 25575;
oRCON->RCON_Options->Password = "test";
oRCON->Active = true;


void OnAuthenticate(TObject *Sender, bool Authenticated, const TsgcRCON_Packet *aPacket)
{
  if (Authenticated == true)
  {
    DoLog("#authenticated");
  }
  else
  {
    DoLog("#not authenticated");
  }
}


void OnResponse(Object *Sender, const string aResponse, const TsgcRCON_Packet *aPacket)
{
  DoLog(aResponse);
}
```

CryptoHopper

CryptoHopper

CryptoHopper it's an automated crypto trading bot that allows to automate trading and portfolio management for Bitcoin, Ethereum, Litecoin and more.

Configuration

Requires a **Developer Account** and once you have been approved you can start to create a new App. The API uses OAuth2 to authenticate, so you can retrieve the **client_id** and **client_secret** from your App.

```
TsgcHTTP_Cryptohopper oCryptoHopper = new TsgcHTTP_Cryptohopper();
oCryptoHopper->CryptoHopperOptions->OAuth2->ClientId = "client_id";
oCryptoHopper->CryptoHopperOptions->OAuth2->ClientSecret = "client_secret";
oCryptoHopper->CryptoHopperOptions->OAuth2->LocalIP = "127.0.0.1";
oCryptoHopper->CryptoHopperOptions->OAuth2->LocalPort = 8080;
oCryptoHopper->CryptoHopperOptions->OAuth2->Scope->Text = "read,notifications,manage,trade";
```

Methods

CryptoHopper uses HTTPs as the protocol to send Requests to the API. Some methods requires authentication (place orders, retrieve user data...) and some others are public (get exchange data for example).

The functions returns the CryptoHopper response and if there is any error an exception will be raised.

Hoppers

Manage Basic Hopper Operations.

Method	Arguments	Description
GetHoppers		Get Hoppers of users.
CreateHopper	**aBody:** configuration json text.	Create a new Hopper.
GetHopper	**aId:** hopper id	Retrieve Hopper
DeleteHopper	**aId:** hopper id	Delete Hopper
UpdateHopper	**aId:** hopper id **aBody:** configuration json text.	Update Hopper

Orders

Manage the Orders of your Hopper.

Method	Arguments	Description
GetOpenOrders	**aId:** hopper id	Retrieve all of the open orders of the hopper.
CreateNewOrder	**aId:** hopper id **aOrder:** instance of TsgcHTTPCTHOrder	Create new buy or sell order. For sell, rather use the sell endpoint.
PlaceMarketOrder	**aId:** hopper id **aOrderSide:** cthosBuy or cthosSell. **aCoin:** coin name, example: EOS **aAmount:** order size.	Place a Market Order.
PlaceLimitOrder	**aId:** hopper id **aOrderSide:** cthosBuy or cthosSell. **aCoin:** coin name, example: EOS **aAmount:** order size. **aPrice:** limit price.	Place a Limit Order
DeleteOrder	**aId:** hopper id **aOrderId:** order id	Deletes order for selected hopper.
DeleteAllOrders	**aId:** hopper id	Deletes all open order for selected hopper.
GetOpenOrder	**aId:** hopper id **aOrderId:** order id	Get open order in hopper by id.
CancelOrder	**aId:** hopper id **aOrderId:** order id	Cancel an open order.

Position

Manage the Positions of your Hopper.

Method	Arguments	Description

GetPosition	**aId:** hopper id	Get open positions of hopper.

Trade

Trade History from your Hopper.

Method	Arguments	Description
GetTradeHistory		Get the trade history of the hopper.
GetTradeHistoryById	**aId:** hopper id **aTradeId:** trade id	Get a trade by id of the hopper.

Exchange

Get Information from available exchanges on CryptoHopper

Method	Arguments	Description
GetExchange		Get all available exchanges on Cryptohopper.
GetAllTickers	**aExchange:** exchange name	Get ticker for all pairs
GetMarketTicker	**aExchange:** exchange name **aPair:** pair name	Get ticker from market pair.
GetOrderBook	**aExchange:** exchange name **aPair:** pair name **aDepth:** order book depth	Gets the orderbook for the selected exchange, market and orderbook depth.

Webhooks

Trade History from your Hopper.

Method	Arguments	Description
CreateWebhook	**aURL:** webhook url **aMes-**	Update or create a Webhook

	sageTypes: message types sepated by comma.	
DeleteWebhook	**aURL:** webhook url	Delete an existing Webhook.

Signals

Send Signals to CryptoHopper API.

Method	Arguments	Description
SendSignal	**aSignal:** is the class with all the fields required to send a signal.	Sends a Signal
SendTestSignal	**aSignal:** is the class with all the fields required to send a signal.	Sends a Test Signal
GetSignalStats	**aSignalId:** id of the signal. **aExchange:** optional, name of the exchange.	Retrieve some of the signal statistics.

How Update Cryptohopper Config

Use the UpdateHopper method to update the Hopper Configuration. The method is overloaded so you can pass the JSON string or use the object TsgcHTTPCTHopper and use the properties to enable or disable the Hopper Properties.

```
public string EnableHopper()
{
  TsgcHTTPCTHopper *oHopper = new TsgcHTTPCTHopper();
  try
  {
    oHopper->Enabled = 1;
    result = Cryptohopper->UpdateHopper("1234", oHopper);
  }
  __finally
  {
    oHopper->Free();
  }
}
```

How Configure Webhook

Webhook allows to receive notifications when something happens in a hopper. Webhooks require a public HTTPs Server which will listen in a URL address all messages sent by cryptohopper. The public server needs to be protected with a SSL certificate (self-signed certificates are not allowed).

First you must create a webhook, so configure the Webhook property of Cryptohopper client setting the Host and Port when the server will be listening. Then configure the certificate in SSLOptions property.

Example: The public IP address will be 1.1.1.1 and the listening port will be 443. The certificate is stored as PEM file with sgc.pem filename and without password.

```
/* OAuth2 */
cryptohopper->CryptohopperOptions->OAuth2->ClientId = "client_id";
cryptohopper->CryptohopperOptions->OAuth2->ClientSecret = "client_secret";
cryptohopper->CryptohopperOptions->OAuth2->LocalIP = "127->0->0->1";
cryptohopper->CryptohopperOptions->OAuth2->LocalPort = 8080;
/* Webhook */
cryptohopper->CryptohopperOptions->Webhook->Enabled = True;
cryptohopper->CryptohopperOptions->Webhook->Host = "1.1.1.1";
cryptohopper->CryptohopperOptions->Webhook->Port = 443;
cryptohopper->CryptohopperOptions->Webhook->ValidationCode = "1234";
cryptohopper->CryptohopperOptions->Webhook->SSLOptions->CertFile = "sgc->pem";
cryptohopper->CryptohopperOptions->Webhook->SSLOptions->KeyFile = "sgc->pem";
cryptohopper->CryptohopperOptions->Webhook->SSLOptions->RootCertFile = "sgc->pem";
cryptohopper->CryptohopperOptions->Webhook->SSLOptions->Password = "";
cryptohopper->StartWebhook();
```

RTCMultiConnection

RTCMultiConnection

RTCMultiConnection is a WebRTC JavaScript library for peer-to-peer applications (screen sharing, audio/video conferencing, file sharing, media streaming etc.)

Configuration

The RTCMultiConnection requires a WebSocket server for Signaling, so link the server property of RTCMultiConnection to a WebSocket Server (like TsgcWebSocketHTTTPServer). Find below the properties you must configure.

Server

Host: is the public IP address or DNS name of WebSocket server.
Port: is the listening port of WebSocket Server.

IceServers

Is the configuration of the ICE servers (STUN/TURN) to allow communicate between peers. Example:

```
[
  {
     "urls": "stun:www.yourstun.com"},
  {
    "urls": "turn:www.yourturn.com",
    "username": "user",
    "credential": "secret"
  }
]
```

VideoResolution

Here you can configure the Video Resolution of Video Conferences, as higher is the resolution, more bandwidth is required by the connection.

HTMLDocuments

Configure for every Application which is the name of the HTML page that servers this content.

Example: if the server is running on website www.webrtc.com on port 8443 and the HTMLDocuments.VideoConferencing = /RTCMultiConnection-VideoConferencing.html, the url to access the Video-Conferencing will be

```
https://www.webrtc.com:8443/RTCMultiConnection-VideoConferencing.html
```

WebRTC requires a secure connection (HTTPs) so requires the use of certificates, read more Server SSL.

Applications

Name	Description
Video-Confer-encing	Multi-user (many-to-many) video chat using mesh networking model.
Screen-Sharing	Multi-user (one-to-many) screen sharing using star topology.

Video-Broad-casting	Multi-user (one-to-many) video broadcasting using star topology.

WebPush

RFC 8030
RFC 8291

The WebPush protocol is defined by the **RFC 8030** (Delivery using HTTP Push) and **RFC 8291** (Message Encryption).

Web Push is a **standardized protocol** for **delivering push notifications to web browsers**. It uses the Push API, which is a standard web API that enables websites to register and receive push messages. The Push API allows a website to send push messages to a user's browser, even when the user is not actively browsing the website.

To use Web Push, a website first needs to **obtain a push subscription from the user's browser**. The subscription consists of a unique endpoint URL and an encryption key. The endpoint URL is a URL that the website can use to send push messages to the user's browser, and the encryption key is used to encrypt and decrypt the push messages.

Once the website has **obtained a push subscription**, it can **send push messages** to the user's browser by making an HTTP request to the endpoint URL. The push message is sent in a special format called the Web Push Protocol Message, which consists of a set of headers and a payload. The headers contain information such as the encryption key and the TTL (time-to-live) of the message, while the payload contains the actual content of the message.

When the **user's browser receives a push message**, it **first decrypts the message** using the encryption key. It then **displays the notification to the user**, along with any additional actions that the user can take, such as dismissing the notification or opening the website.

To ensure the security and privacy of push messages, Web Push uses end-to-end encryption and requires that push subscriptions be obtained over a secure connection (e.g., HTTPS). Additionally, the protocol provides mechanisms for authenticating the sender of a push message and preventing abuse (e.g., by limiting the number of push messages that a website can send to a user).

Components

There are 2 components which support WebPush:

- **TsgcWSAPIServer_WebPush:** implements WebPush Protocol on Server Side, allowing to ask permission to the users, register the subscriptions, send notifications and more. This component already encapsulates a webpush client to send notifications.
- **TsgcWebPush_Client:** implements WebPush Protocol on Client Side, allowing to send notifications to users via desktop and mobile web. This is useful if you already have the keys and endpoint, and you only want to publish webpush messages to the subscribed clients.

TsgcWSAPIServer_WebPush

TsgcWSServer_API_WebPush is a component that provides functionality for handling WebPush subscriptions. WebPush is a protocol for delivering real-time notifications to web applications that run in the browser. This component can be used to manage subscriptions and send notifications to subscribed clients. Find below the properties, events, and methods provided by TsgcWSServer_API_WebPush class, along with code examples that demonstrate how to use them.

Configuration

1. **Attach a TsgcWSServer_API_WebPush** to a WebSocket server using the Server property.
2. Configure the **public and private keys** in the **WebPush.VAPID** property. (Registered users can download an executable that generates the VAPID keys for windows).
3. Requires to deploy the **openSSL 3.0.0 version**
4. In the **WebPush.Endpoints** property you can define your own endpoints to handle the webpush subscriptions, by default, accessing to the "/sgcWebPush.html" endpoint will show a simple webpage that enables to Subscribe to the WebPush notifications.
5. Start the server and access to the endpoint configured to test it.

Properties

- **VAPID:** This property is used to set the VAPID (Voluntary Application Server Identification) details for sending WebPush notifications. VAPID is a method for identifying who is sending the push notifications. It is mandatory for all push notifications to have VAPID credentials. The TsgcHTTP_API_WebPush_VAPID_Options object has two properties, PublicKey and PrivateKey, which are used to identify the application server that sends the notification.
    - **DER:** the public and private keys in DER format
    - **PEM:** the private key in PEM PKCS8 format.
    - **Details:** currently only the mailto used for signing the HTTP request.
- **ClientOptions:** This property is used to set the client-side options for sending WebPush notifications.
    - **Log:** enable if you want to save the client HTTP requests to a text log.
    - **LogOptions:** here you can set the filename.
    - **TLSOptions:** currently only openSSL 3.0.0 supports sending webpush notifications.
- **EndPoints:** This property is used to set the endpoints for various WebPush operations, such as subscription, unsubscription, and notification. The TsgcWSWebPushEndpoints_Options object has several properties, including Subscription, Unsubscription, ServiceWorker, Home, WebPush, and VAPIDPublicKey. Each of these properties is an instance of the TsgcWSWebPushEndpoint class, which contains the endpoint URL and other details.
    - **Home:** the default HTML page.
    - **WebPush:** the default webpush javascript code.
    - **ServiceWorker:** the javascript code that handles the push notifications.
    - **VAPIDPublicKey:** the endpoint that returns the public key in DER format.
    - **Subscription:** the endpoint that notifies the webpush subscriptions.
    - **Unsubscription:** the endpoint that notifies the webpush unsubscriptions.

Methods

Find below the most important methods.

SendNotification

Use this method to send a notification given a subscription object. The subscription object is just a class with the following properties

- **Endpoint:** the url where the client must POST a message.
- **PublicKey:** the public key used to encrypt the message.
- **AuthSecret:** the secret used to encrypt the message.

The message can be a string or an object of TsgcWebPushMessage

```
void SendNotification(TsgcWebPushSubscription* aSubscription)
{
  TsgcWebPushMessage* oMessage = new TsgcWebPushMessage();
  try
  {
    oMessage->Title = "eSeGeCe Notification";
    oMessage->Body = "Subscription Successfully Registered!!!";
    oMessage->Icon = "https://www.esegece.com/images/esegece_logo_small.png";
    oMessage->Url = "https://www.esegece.com";
    sgcWSAPIServer_WebPush1->SendNotification(aSubscription, oMessage);
  }
  __finally
  {
    oMessage->Free();
  }
}
```

BroadcastNotification

Use this method to send a Notification to all the clients registered using the **Subscriptions** property (every time a new client is subscribed, it's added to an internal list. And when the client unsubscribed it's deleted). You can Add or Remove subscription manually using the method **Subscriptions.AddSubscription** and **Subscription.RemoveSubscription**.

```
void BroadcastNotification()
{
  TsgcWebPushMessage* oMessage = new TsgcWebPushMessage();
  try
  {
    oMessage->Title = "eSeGeCe Notification";
    oMessage->Body = "New version released!!!";
    oMessage->Icon = "https://www.esegece.com/images/esegece_logo_small.png";
    oMessage->Url = "https://www.esegece.com";
    sgcWSAPIServer_WebPush1->BroadcastNotification(oMessage);
  }
  __finally
  {
    oMessage->Free();
  }
}
```

Events

OnWebPushSubscription

This event is fired when a client subscribes to WebPush notifications. The event handler can be used to store the subscription details on the server-side.

OnWebPushUnsubscription

This event is fired when a client unsubscribes from WebPush notifications. The event handler can be used to remove the subscription details from the server-side.

OnWebPushSendNotificationException

This event is fired when an exception occurs while sending a WebPush notification using the BroadcastNotification method. The event handler can be used to handle the exception and remove the subscription details if required.

TsgcWebPush_Client

The TsgcWebPush_Client is a class that allows to send a notification once you get the subscription details.

Find below an example of using the WebPush client to send a notification given an endpoint, public key and authentication secret from a webpush subscription.

```
void SendWebPushNotification()
{
    TsgcHTTP_API_WebPush_PushSubscription* oSubscription = new TsgcHTTP_API_WebPush_PushSubscription();
    try
    {
        oSubscription->Endpoint = "endpoint";
        oSubscription->PublicKey = "public key";
        oSubscription->AuthSecret = "authentication secret";
        TsgcHTTP_API_WebPush_Client* oWebPush = new TsgcHTTP_API_WebPush_Client(NULL);
        try
        {
            oWebPush->VAPID->PEM->PrivateKey->Text = "private_key_pem";
            oWebPush->VAPID->DER->PrivateKey = "private_key";
            oWebPush->VAPID->DER->PublicKey = "public_key";
            oWebPush->SendNotification(oSubscription, "{\"title\": \"eSeGeCe Notification\", \"body\": \"Hello fr
        }
        __finally
        {
            oWebPush->Free();
        }
    }
    __finally
    {
        oSubscription->Free();
    }
}
```

Extensions

WebSocket protocol is designed to be extended. WebSocket Clients may request extensions and WebSocket Servers may accept some or all extensions requested by clients.

Extensions supported:

1. Deflate-Frame: compress WebSocket frames.

2. PerMessage-Deflate: compress WebSocket messages.

Extensions | PerMessage-Deflate

PerMessage is a WebSocket protocol extension, if the extension is supported by Server and Client, both can compress transmitted messages:

- Uses Deflate as the compression method.
- Compression only applies to Application data (control frames and headers are not affected).
- Server and client can select which messages will be compressed.

Max Window Bits

This extension allows customizing Server and Client size of the sliding window used by LZ77 algorithm (between 8 - 15). As greater is this value, more probably will find and eliminate duplicates but consumes more memory and CPU cycles. 15 is the default value.

No Context Take Over

By default, previous messages are used to compression and decompression, if messages are similar, this improves the compression ratio. If Enabled, then each message is compressed using only its message data. By default is disabled.

MemLevel

This value is not negotiated between Server and Client. when set to 1, it uses the least memory, but slows down the compression algorithm and reduces the compression ratio; when set to 9, it uses the most memory and delivers the best performance. By default is set to 1.

** Indy version provided with Rad Studio XE2 raises an exception because of zlib version mismatch with initialization functions, to fix this, just update your Indy version to latest.*

Extensions | Deflate-Frame

Is a WebSocket protocol extension which allows the compression of frames sent using WebSocket protocol, supported by WebKit browsers like chrome or safari. This extension is supported on Server and Client Components.

This extension has been deprecated.

** Indy version provided with Rad Studio XE2 raises an exception because or zlib version mismatch with initialization functions, to fix this, just update your Indy version to latest.*

OpenAI

OpenAI is a private research laboratory that aims to develop and direct artificial intelligence (AI) in ways that benefit humanity as a whole. OpenAI has developed the following projects:

- **GPT-3:** This powerful language model serves as the basis for other OpenAI products. It analyzes human-generated text to learn to generate similar text on its own.
- **DALL-E and DALL-E 2:** These generative AI platforms can analyze text-based descriptions of images that users want them to produce and then generating those images exactly as described.
- **CLIP:** CLIP is a neural network that synthesizes visuals and text pertaining to them to predict the best possible captions that most accurately describe those visuals. Because of its ability to learn from more than one type of data (both images and text), it can be categorized as multimodal AI.
- **ChatGPT:** ChatGPT is currently the most advanced AI chatbot designed for generating humanlike text and producing answers to users' questions. Having been trained on large data sets, it can generate answers and responses the way a human would.
- **Codex:** Codex was trained on billions of lines of code in various programming languages to help software developers simplify coding processes. It's founded on GPT-3 technology, but instead of generating text, it generates code.
- **Whisper:** Whisper is labeled as an automatic speech recognition (ASR) tool. It has been trained on a multitude of audio data in order to recognize, transcribe and translate speech in about 100 different languages, including technical language and different accents.

OpenAI API

The OpenAI API can be applied to virtually any task that involves understanding or generating natural language, code, or images. OpenAI offer a spectrum of models with different levels of power suitable for different tasks, as well as the ability to fine-tune your own custom models. These models can be used for everything from content generation to semantic search and classification.

Most common uses

- **Completion**
  - **OpenAI Completion Examples**
- **Chat**
  - **OpenAI Chat Examples**
- **Edit**
  - **OpenAI Edit Examples**
- **Audio**
  - **OpenAI Transcribe & Translate Examples**
- **Moderation**
  - **OpenAI Moderation Examples**

Authentication

The OpenAI API uses API keys for authentication. Visit your API Keys page to retrieve the API key you'll use in your requests.
Remember that your API key is a secret! Do not share it with others or expose it in any client-side code (browsers, apps). Production requests must be routed through your own backend server where your API key can be securely loaded from an environment variable or key management service.

This **API Key** must be configured in the **OpenAIOptions.ApiKey** property of the component. Optionally, for users who belong to multiple organizations, you can set your Organization in the property **OpenAIOptions.Organization** if your account belongs to an organization.

Once the API Key is configured, find below a list of available functions to interactuate with the OpenAI API.

Models

List and describe the various models available in the API.

- **GetModels:** Lists the currently available models, and provides basic information about each one such as the owner and availability.
- **GetModel:** Retrieves a model instance, providing basic information about the model such as the owner and permissioning.
    - **Model:** The ID of the model to use for this request

Completions

Given a prompt, the model will return one or more predicted completions, and can also return the probabilities of alternative tokens at each position.

- **CreateCompletion:** Creates a completion for the provided prompt and parameters
    - **Model:** ID of the model to use. You can use the List models API to see all of your available models, or see our Model overview for descriptions of them.
    - **Prompt:** The prompt to generate completions.

Chat

Given a chat conversation, the model will return a chat completion response.

- **Model:** ID of the model to use. Call GetModels to get a list of all models supported by the Chat API.
- **Message:** The message to generate chat completions for.
- **Role:** by default user, other options are: system, assistant.

Edits

Given a prompt and an instruction, the model will return an edited version of the prompt.

- **CreateEdit:** Creates a new edit for the provided input, instruction, and parameters.
    - **Model:** ID of the model to use. You can use the text-davinci-edit-001 or code-davinci-edit-001 model with this endpoint.
    - **Instruction:** The instruction that tells the model how to edit the prompt.
    - **Input:** (optional) The input text to use as a starting point for the edit.

Images

Given a prompt and/or an input image, the model will generate a new image.

- **CreateImage:** Creates an image given a prompt.
    - **Prompt:** A text description of the desired image(s). The maximum length is 1000 characters.
- **CreateImageEdit:** Creates an edited or extended image given an original image and a prompt.
    - **Image:** The image to edit. Must be a valid PNG file, less than 4MB, and square. If mask is not provided, image must have transparency, which will be used as the mask.

    - **Prompt:** A text description of the desired image(s). The maximum length is 1000 characters.
- **CreateImageVariations:** Creates a variation of a given image.
    - **Image:** The image to use as the basis for the variation(s). Must be a valid PNG file, less than 4MB, and square.

Embeddings

Get a vector representation of a given input that can be easily consumed by machine learning models and algorithms.

- **CreateEmbeddings:** Creates an embedding vector representing the input text.
    - **Model:** ID of the model to use.
    - **Input:** Input text to get embeddings for.

Audio

Turn Audio into Text.

- **CreateTranscriptionFromFile:** Transcribes audio into the input language from a filename
    - **Model:** ID of the model to use. Only whisper-1 is currently available.
    - **Filename:** The audio file to transcribe, in one of these formats: mp3, mp4, mpeg, mpga, m4a, wav, or webm.
- **CreateTranscription:** Records audio for X seconds and transcribes it.
    - **Model:** ID of the model to use. Only whisper-1 is currently available.
    - **Time:** time in milliseconds, by default 10 seconds.
- **CreateTranslationFromFile:** Translates audio into into English.
    - **Model:** ID of the model to use. Only whisper-1 is currently available.
    - **Filename:** The audio file to translate, in one of these formats: mp3, mp4, mpeg, mpga, m4a, wav, or webm.
- **CreateTranslation:** Records audio for X seocnds and translates it.
    - **Model:** ID of the model to use. Only whisper-1 is currently available.
    - **Time:** time in milliseconds, by default 10 seconds.

Files

Files are used to upload documents that can be used with features like Fine-tuning.

- **ListFiles:** Returns a list of files that belong to the user's organization.
- **UploadFile:** Upload a file that contains document(s) to be used across various endpoints/features. Currently, the size of all the files uploaded by one organization can be up to 1 GB.
    - **Filename:** Name of the JSON Lines file to be uploaded. If the purpose is set to "fine-tune", each line is a JSON record with "prompt" and "completion" fields representing your training examples.
    - **Purpose:** The intended purpose of the uploaded documents. Use "fine-tune" for Fine-tuning.
- **DeleteFile:** Delete a file.
    - **FileId:** The ID of the file to use for this request
- **RetrieveFile:** Returns information about a specific file.
    - **FileId:** The ID of the file to use for this request
- **RetrieveFileContent:** Returns the contents of the specified file
    - **FileId:** The ID of the file to use for this request.

Fine-Tunes

Manage fine-tuning jobs to tailor a model to your specific training data.

- **CreateFineTune:** Creates a job that fine-tunes a specified model from a given dataset. Response includes details of the enqueued job including job status and the name of the fine-tuned models once complete.
    - **TrainingFile:** The ID of an uploaded file that contains training data.
- **ListFineTunes:** List your organization's fine-tuning jobs
- **RetrieveFineTune:** Gets info about the fine-tune job.
    - **FineTuneId:** The ID of the fine-tune job
- **CancelFineTune:** Immediately cancel a fine-tune job.
    - **FineTuneId:** The ID of the fine-tune job
- **ListFineTuneEvents:** Get fine-grained status updates for a fine-tune job.
    - **FineTuneId:** The ID of the fine-tune job
- **DeleteFineTuneModel:** Delete a fine-tuned model. You must have the Owner role in your organization.
    - **Model:** The model to delete.

Moderations

Given a input text, outputs if the model classifies it as violating OpenAI's content policy.

- **CreateModeration:** Classifies if text violates OpenAI's Content Policy
    - **Input:** The input text to classify

OpenAI | Moderation

Given a input text, outputs if the model classifies it as violating OpenAI's content policy.

Simple Example

Moderate the following text

```
OpenAI = new TsgcHTTP_API_OpenAI();
OpenAI->OpenAIOptions->ApiKey = "API_KEY";

WriteLn(OpenAI->_CreateModeration("I want to kill them."));
```

Advanced Example

Moderate the following text choosing the model.

```
TsgcHTTP_OpenAI_JSON OpenAI = new TsgcHTTP_OpenAI_JSON();
OpenAI->OpenAIOptions->ApiKey = "API_KEY";

TsgcOpenAIClass_Request_Moderation oRequest = new TsgcOpenAIClass_Request_Moderation();
try
{
  oRequest->Model = "text-moderation-latest";
  oRequest->Input = "I want to kill them.";
  TsgcOpenAIClass_Response_Moderation oResponse = OpenAI->CreateModeration(oRequest);

  if (Length(oResponse->results) > 0)
  {
    WriteLn(oResponse->results[0]->flagged);
  }
}
__finally
{
  oRequest->Free();
  oResponse->Free();
}
```

OpenAI | Chat

Given a chat conversation, the model will return a chat completion response.

Simple Example

Interactuate with ChatGPT sending a Hello message.

```
OpenAI = new TsgcHTTP_API_OpenAI();
OpenAI->OpenAIOptions->ApiKey = "API_KEY";
WriteLn(OpenAI->_CreateChatCompletion("gpt-3.5-turbo", "Hello!"));
```

Advanced Example

Use the gpt-3-5 model to chat with more random output and generate 2 completions for each prompt.

```
TsgcHTTP_OpenAI_JSON OpenAI = new TsgcHTTP_OpenAI_JSON();
OpenAI->OpenAIOptions->ApiKey = "API_KEY";

TsgcOpenAIClass_Request_ChatCompletion oRequest = new TsgcOpenAIClass_Request_ChatCompletion();
try
{
  oRequest->Model = "gpt-3.5-turbo";
  TsgcOpenAIClass_Request_Completion_Message oMessage = new TsgcOpenAIClass_Request_Completion_Message();
  oMessage->Role = "user";
  oMessage->Content = "Hello!";
  oMessages = oRequest->Messages;
  SetLength(oMessages, 1);
  oMessages[0] = oMessage;
  oRequest->Messages = oMessages;
  oRequest->Temperature = 1;
  oRequest->N = 2;
  TsgcOpenAIClass_Response_ChatCompletion oResponse = OpenAI->CreateChatCompletion(oRequest);

  if (Length(oResponse->Choices) > 0)
  {
    WriteLn(oResponse->Choices[0]->_Message->Content);
  }
}
__finally
{
  oRequest->Free();
  oResponse->Free();
}
```

OpenAI | Edit

Given a prompt and an instruction, the model will return an edited version of the prompt.

Simple Example

Tell OpenAI to fix the spelling mistakes of a prompt.

```
OpenAI = new TsgcHTTP_API_OpenAI();
OpenAI->OpenAIOptions->ApiKey = "API_KEY";
WriteLn(OpenAI->_CreateEdit("text-davinci-edit-001", "Fix the spelling mistakes", "What day of the wek is it?"));
```

Advanced Example

Tell OpenAI to fix the spelling mistakes of a prompt. with more random output and generate 2 completions for each prompt.

```
TsgcHTTP_OpenAI_JSON OpenAI = new TsgcHTTP_OpenAI_JSON();
OpenAI->OpenAIOptions->ApiKey = "API_KEY";

TsgcOpenAIClass_Request_Edit oRequest = new TsgcOpenAIClass_Request_Edit();
try
{
  oRequest->Model = "text-davinci-edit-001";
  oRequest->Input = "What day of the wek is it?";
  oRequest->Instruction = "Fix the spelling mistakes";
  oRequest->Temperature = 1;
  oRequest->N = 2;
  TsgcOpenAIClass_Response_Edit oResponse = OpenAI->CreateEdit(oRequest);

  if (Length(oResponse->Choices) > 0)
  {
    WriteLn(oResponse->Choices[0]->Text);
  }
}
__finally
{
  oRequest->Free();
  oResponse->Free();
}
```

OpenAI | Audio

Create Transcription

Transcribes audio into the input language.

```
OpenAI = new TsgcHTTP_API_OpenAI();
OpenAI->OpenAIOptions->ApiKey = "API_KEY";

WriteLn(OpenAI->_CreateTranscriptionFromFile("whisper-1", "c:\media\audio.mp3"));
```

Create Translation

Translates an audio to English.

```
OpenAI = new TsgcHTTP_API_OpenAI();
OpenAI->OpenAIOptions->ApiKey = "API_KEY";

WriteLn(OpenAI->_CreateTranslationFromFile("whisper-1", "c:\media\audio.mp3"));
```

OpenAI | Moderation

Given a input text, outputs if the model classifies it as violating OpenAI's content policy.

Simple Example

Moderate the following text

```
OpenAI = new TsgcHTTP_API_OpenAI();
OpenAI->OpenAIOptions->ApiKey = "API_KEY";

WriteLn(OpenAI->_CreateModeration("I want to kill them."));
```

Advanced Example

Moderate the following text choosing the model.

```
TsgcHTTP_OpenAI_JSON OpenAI = new TsgcHTTP_OpenAI_JSON();
OpenAI->OpenAIOptions->ApiKey = "API_KEY";

TsgcOpenAIClass_Request_Moderation oRequest = new TsgcOpenAIClass_Request_Moderation();
try
{
  oRequest->Model = "text-moderation-latest";
  oRequest->Input = "I want to kill them.";
  TsgcOpenAIClass_Response_Moderation oResponse = OpenAI->CreateModeration(oRequest);

  if (Length(oResponse->results) > 0)
  {
    WriteLn(oResponse->results[0]->flagged);
  }
}
__finally
{
  oRequest->Free();
  oResponse->Free();
}
```

IoT

The Internet of things (IoT) refers to the concept of extending Internet connectivity beyond conventional computing platforms such as personal computers and mobile devices, and into any range of traditionally "dumb" or non-internet-enabled physical devices and everyday objects. Embedded with electronics, Internet connectivity, and other forms of hardware (such as sensors), these devices can communicate and interact with others over the Internet, and they can be remotely monitored and controlled.

sgcWebSockets package implements the following IoT clients:

1. Amazon AWS IoT: AWS IoT provides secure, bi-directional communication between Internet-connected devices such as sensors, actuators, embedded micro-controllers, or smart appliances and the AWS Cloud. This enables you to collect telemetry data from multiple devices, and store and analyze the data. You can also create applications that enable your users to control these devices from their phones or tablets.

2. Azure IoT Hub: IoT Hub is a managed service, hosted in the cloud, that acts as a central message hub for bi-directional communication between your IoT application and the devices it manages. You can use Azure IoT Hub to build IoT solutions with reliable and secure communications between millions of IoT devices and a cloud-hosted solution backend.

IoT Amazon MQTT Client

What Is AWS IoT?

AWS IoT provides secure, bi-directional communication between Internet-connected devices such as sensors, actuators, embedded micro-controllers, or smart appliances and the AWS Cloud. This enables you to collect telemetry data from multiple devices, and store and analyze the data. You can also create applications that enable your users to control these devices from their phones or tablets.

Message broker

Provides a secure mechanism for devices and AWS IoT applications to publish and receive messages from each other. You can use either the MQTT protocol directly or MQTT over WebSocket to publish and subscribe.

The AWS IoT message broker is a publish/subscribe broker service that enables the sending and receiving of messages to and from AWS IoT. When communicating with AWS IoT, a client sends a message addressed to a topic like Sensor/temp/room1.

The message broker, in turn, sends the message to all clients that have registered to receive messages for that topic. The act of sending the message is referred to as publishing. The act of registering to receive messages for a topic filter is referred to as subscribing.

The topic namespace is isolated for each AWS account and region pair. For example, the Sensor/temp/room1 topic for an AWS account is independent from the Sensor/temp/room1 topic for another AWS account. This is true of regions, too. The Sensor/temp/room1 topic in the same AWS account in us-east-1 is independent from the same topic in us-east-2. AWS IoT does not support sending and receiving messages across AWS accounts and regions.

The message broker maintains a list of all client sessions and the subscriptions for each session. When a message is published on a topic, the broker checks for sessions with subscriptions that map to the topic. The broker then forwards the publish message to all sessions that have a currently connected client.

MQTT Client

TsgcIoTAmazon_MQTT_Client is the component used for connect to AWS IoT, one client can connect to only one device. Client connects using plain MQTT protocol and authenticates using a X.509 Client Certificate.

In order to connect to AWS IoT, client needs the following properties:

Amazon.ClientId: identification of client, optional.
Amazon.Endpoint: server name where MQTT client will connect.
Amazon.Port: by default uses port 8883. If port is 443, uses ALPN automatically to connect (Requires custom Indy version).

AWS IoT Core supports devices and clients that use the MQTT and the MQTT over WebSocket Secure (WSS) protocols to publish and subscribe to messages. The following table lists the protocols that the AWS IoT device endpoints support and the authentication methods and ports they use.

Protocol	Authentication	Port	ALPN Protocol Name
MQTT over WebSocket	Signature Version 4	443	
MQTT over WebSocket	Custom Authentication	443	

MQTT	X.509 client certificate	443	x-amzn-mqtt-ca
MQTT	X.509 client certificate	8883	
MQTT	Custom Authentication	443	mqtt

Certificates Authentication

Requires to create certificates in your Amazon AWS console and set the path were are stored.

Using **OpenSSL** as IOHandler you must set the certificate in the following paths

Certificate.Enabled: set to True if you want use certificates.
Certificate.CertFile: path to X.509 client certificate.
Certificate.KeyFile: path to X.509 client key file.

Using **SChannel** as IOHandler, first convert the PEM Certificate + Key to a PFX certificate, requires openssl binaries:

```
openssl pkcs12 -inkey 884ccf73ff-private.pem.key -in 884ccf73ff-certificate.pem.crt -export -out 884ccf73ff-certi
```

Then set the following paths (there is no need to set the keyfile because is already included in the certificate).

Certificate.Enabled: set to True if you want use certificates.
Certificate.CertFile: path to PFX certificate

SignatureV4 Authentication

Requires create an user in your Amazon AWS console and save the Access and Secret key which will be used to Sign the WebSocket request.

SignatureV4.Enabled: set to True if you want use this type of Authentication.
SignatureV4.Region: the region were is located your device (example: us-east-1).
SignatureV4.AccessKey: the access key created in your amazon console or get as temporary credential
SignatureV4.SecretKey: the secret key created in your amazon console or get as temporary credential
SignatureV4.SessionToken: (conditional) if you are using Temporary Security Credentials, set here the security token.
OpenSSL_Options: configuration of the openSSL libraries.
- **APIVersion:** allows to define which OpenSSL API will be used.
  - **oslAPI_1_0:** uses API 1.0 OpenSSL, it's latest supported by Indy
  - **oslAPI_1_1:** uses API 1.1 OpenSSL, requires our custom Indy library and allows to use OpenSSL 1.1.1 libraries (with TLS 1.3 support).
  - **oslAPI_3_0:** uses API 3.0 OpenSSL, requires our custom Indy library and allows to use OpenSSL 3.0.0 libraries (with TLS 1.3 support).
- **LibPath:** here you can configure where are located the openSSL libraries
  - **oslpNone:** this is the default, the openSSL libraries should be in the same folder where is the binary or in a known path.
  - **oslpDefaultFolder:** sets automatically the openSSL path where the libraries should be located for all IDE personalities.
  - **oslpCustomFolder:** if this is the option selected, define the full path in the property LibPathCustom.
- **LibPathCustom:** when LibPath = oslpCustomFolder define here the full path where are located the openSSL libraries.
- **UnixSymLinks:** enable or disable the loading of SymLinks under Unix systems (by default is enabled, except under OSX64):

osIsSymLinksDefault: by default are enabled except under OSX64 (after MacOS Monterey fails trying to load the library without version.).
osIsSymLinksLoadFirst: Load SymLinks and do before trying to load the version libraries.
osIsSymLinksLoad: Load SymLinks after trying to load the version libraries.
osIsSymLinksDontLoad: don't load the SymLinks.

**SignatureV4 requires Indy 10.5.7+*

Custom Authentication

Custom authentication enables you to define how to authenticate and authorize clients by using authorizer resources. The device passes credentials in either the request's header fields or query parameters (for MQTT over WebSockets protocols) or in the user name and password field of the MQTT CONNECT message (for the MQTT and MQTT over WebSockets protocols).

CustomAuthentication.Enabled: set to True if you want to use this type of Authentication.
CustomAuthentication.Parameters: set here the query parameters which will be passed to the server (by default is /mqtt)
CustomAuthentication.Headers: here you can put the custom header fields.
CustomAuthentication.WebSockets: if set to true, the connection will work over WebSocket protocol, otherwise will work over plain TCP.

MQTTAuthentication.Enabled: if you need to pass the username/password in the mqtt connection, enable this property
MQTTAuthentication.Username: username of the mqtt connection
M**QTTAuthentication.Password:** secret of the mqtt connection.

Client can send optionally a ClientId to identifiy client connection, then others clients can subscribe to receive a notification every time this client has connected, subscribed, disconnected...

Authorization

If you can't connect using port 8883 and use TCP as transport (which is the default), amazon takes "AWS IoT Core policy" to provide or not authorization to clients and subscriptions. Most probably you must authorize your client id. Enter in your Amazon AWS console, go to IoT Core and access the menu "Secure/Policies", there select the policy attached to your IoT Thing and check at the end how connection is configured. Example:

```
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "iot:Connect"
  ],
  "Resource": [
    "arn:aws:iot:us-east-1:222178873557:client/sdk-java",
    "arn:aws:iot:us-east-1:222178873557:client/basicPubSub",
    "arn:aws:iot:us-east-1:222178873557:client/sdk-nodejs-*"
  ]
}
```

This configuration means that only clients with ID: sdk-java, basicPubSub and sdk-nodejs-* will be allowed to connect. Change accordingly and try again.
If it still doesn't work, enable log and check in cloudwatch the reason why you can't connect.

Other properties

MQTTHeartBeat: if enabled try to keeps alive MQTT connection sending a ping every x seconds.

Interval: number of seconds between each ping.

MQTTAuthentication: if enabled includes in MQTT connection the username and password

UserName: name of the user
Password: secret string

WatchDog: if enabled, when an unexpected disconnection is detected, tries to reconnect to the server automatically.

Interval: seconds before reconnects.

Attempts: max number of reconnects, if zero, then unlimited.

LogFile: if enabled save socket messages to a specified log file, useful for debugging. The access to log file is not thread safe if it's accessed from several threads.

Enabled: if enabled every time a message is received and sent by socket it will be saved on a file.

FileName: full path to the filename.

Implementation

Amazon MQTT implementation is based on MQTT version 3.1.1 but it deviates from the specification as follows:

- In AWS IoT, subscribing to a topic with Quality of Service (QoS) 0 means a message is delivered zero or more times. A message might be delivered more than once. Messages delivered more than once might be sent with a different packet ID. In these cases, the DUP flag is not set.
- AWS IoT does not support publishing and subscribing with QoS 2. The AWS IoT message broker does not send a PUBACK or SUBACK when QoS 2 is requested.
- When responding to a connection request, the message broker sends a CONNACK message. This message contains a flag to indicate if the connection is resuming a previous session. The value of this flag might be incorrect if two MQTT clients connect with the same client ID simultaneously.
- When a client subscribes to a topic, there might be a delay between the time the message broker sends a SUBACK and the time the client starts receiving new matching messages.
- The MQTT specification provides a provision for the publisher to request that the broker retain the last message sent to a topic and send it to all future topic subscribers. AWS IoT does not support retained messages. If a request is made to retain messages, the connection is disconnected.
- The message broker uses the client ID to identify each client. The client ID is passed in from the client to the message broker as part of the MQTT payload. Two clients with the same client ID are not allowed to be connected concurrently to the message broker. When a client connects to the message broker using a client ID that another client is using, a CONNACK message is sent to both clients and the currently connected client is disconnected.
- On rare occasions, the message broker might resend the same logical PUBLISH message with a different packet ID.
- The message broker does not guarantee the order in which messages and ACK are received.

Connect to AWS IoT

First, you must sign in your AWS console, register a new device and create a X.509 certificate for this device. Once is done, you can create create a new TsgcIoTAmazon_MQTT_Client and connect to AWS IoT Server. For example:

```
oClient = new TsgcIoTAmazon_MQTT_Client();
oClient->Amazon->Endpoint = "a2ohgdjqitsmij-ats.iot.us-west-2.amazonaws.com";
oClient->Amazon->ClientId = "sgcWebSockets";
oClient->Certificate->CertFile = "amazon-certificate.pem.crt";
oClient->Certificate->KeyFile = "amazon-private.pem.key";
oClient->OnMQTTConnect = OnMQTTConnectEvent;
oClient->Active = true;

void OnMQTTConnect(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const bool Session, const TmqttConnReturnCode
ReturnCode)
{
```

```
  ShowMessage("Connected to AWS");
}
```

Topics

The message broker uses topics to route messages from publishing clients to subscribing clients. The forward slash (/) is used to separate topic hierarchy. The following table lists the wildcards that can be used in the topic filter when you subscribe. # Must be the last character in the topic to which you are subscribing. Works as a wildcard by matching the current tree and all subtrees.
For example, a subscription to Sensor/# receives messages published to Sensor/, Sensor/temp, Sensor/temp/room1, but not the messages published to Sensor.
+ Matches exactly one item in the topic hierarchy. For example, a subscription to Sensor/+/room1 receives messages published to Sensor/temp/room1, Sensor/moisture/room1, and so on.

```
oClient = new TsgcIoTAmazon_MQTT_Client();
...
oClient->OnSubscribe = OnSubscribeEvent;

vPacketIdentifier = oClient->Subscribe("Sensor/moisture/room1");

void OnMQTTSubscribe(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, Word aPacketIdentifier, TsgcWSSUBACKS *aCodes)
{
  if (vPacketIdentifier == aPacketIdentifier)
  {
    ShowMessage("Subscribed to topic Sensor/moisture/room1");
  }
}

// Client, can send a message using Publish method.
oClient->Publish("Sensor/moisture/room1", "{"\"temp"\"=10}");

// Messages received from server, are dispatched OnMQTTPublishEvent.
void OnMQTTPublish(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, string aTopic, string aText)
{
  DoLog("Received Message: " + aTopic + " " + aText);
}
```

Reserved Topics

Following methods are used to subscribe / publish to reserved topics.

Subscribe_ClientConnected(const aClientId: String): AWS IoT publishes to this topic when an MQTT client with the specified client ID connects to AWS IoT
Subscribe_ClientDisconnected(const aClientId: String): AWS IoT publishes to this topic when an MQTT client with the specified client ID disconnects to AWS IoT
Subscribe_ClientSubscribed(const aClientId: String): AWS IoT publishes to this topic when an MQTT client with the specified client ID subscribes to an MQTT topic
Subscribe_ClientUnSubscribed(const aClientId: String): AWS IoT publishes to this topic when an MQTT client with the specified client ID unsubscribes to an MQTT topic

Publish_Rule(const aRuleName, aText: String): A device or an application publishes to this topic to trigger rules directly

Publish_DeleteShadow(const aThingName, aText: String): A device or an application publishes to this topic to delete a shadow
Subscribe_DeleteShadow(const aThingName: String): A device or an application subscribe to this topic to delete a shadow
Subscribe_ShadowDeleted(const aThingName: String): The Device Shadow service sends messages to this topic when a shadow is deleted
Subscribe_ShadowRejected(const aThingName: String): The Device Shadow service sends messages to this topic when a request to delete a shadow is rejected
Publish_ShadowGet(const aThingName, aText: String): An application or a thing publishes an empty message to this topic to get a shadow
Subscribe_ShadowGet(const aThingName: String): An application or a thing subscribe to this topic to get a shadow
Subscribe_ShadowGetAccepted(const aThingName: String): The Device Shadow service sends messages to this topic when a request for a shadow is made successfully

Subscribe_ShadowGetRejected(const aThingName: String): The Device Shadow service sends messages to this topic when a request for a shadow is rejected
Publish_ShadowUpdate(const aThingName, aText: String): A thing or application publishes to this topic to update a shadow
Subscribe_ShadowUpdateAccepted(const aThingName: String): The Device Shadow service sends messages to this topic when an update is successfully made to a shadow
Subscribe_ShadowUpdateRejected(const aThingName: String): The Device Shadow service sends messages to this topic when an update to a shadow is rejected
Subscribe_ShadowUpdateDelta(const aThingName: String): The Device Shadow service sends messages to this topic when a difference is detected between the reported and desired sections of a shadow
Subscribe_ShadowUpdateDocuments(const aThingName: String): AWS IoT publishes a state document to this topic whenever an update to the shadow is successfully performed

Persistent Sessions

A persistent session represents an ongoing connection to an MQTT message broker. When a client connects to the AWS IoT message broker using a persistent session, the message broker saves all subscriptions the client makes during the connection. When the client disconnects, the message broker stores unacknowledged QoS 1 messages and new QoS 1 messages published to topics to which the client is subscribed. When the client reconnects to the persistent session, all subscriptions are reinstated and all stored messages are sent to the client at a maximum rate of 10 messages per second.

You create an MQTT persistent session setting the **cleanSession** parameter to False **OnMQTTBeforeConnect** event. If no session exists for the client, a new persistent session is created. If a session already exists for the client, it is resumed.

Devices need to look at the **Session** attribute in the **OnMQTTConnect** event to determine if a persistent session is present. If **Session is True**, a persistent session is present and stored messages are delivered to the client. If **Session is False**, no persistent session is present and the client must re-subscribe to its topic filters.

Persistent sessions have a default expiry period of 1 hour. The expiry period begins when the message broker detects that a client disconnects (MQTT disconnect or timeout). The persistent session expiry period can be increased through the standard limit increase process. If a client has not resumed its session within the expiry period, the session is terminated and any associated stored messages are discarded. The expiry period is approximate, sessions might be persisted for up to 30 minutes longer (but not less) than the configured duration.

Temporary Credentials

AWS IoT Core can work with Temporary Credentials obtained through Identity Pools, there are 2 types of Identities:

- **UnAuthenticated:** only requires to set the policy type in the IAM
- **Authenticated:** requires to set the policy type in IAM and AWS IoT Core policies

Unauthenticated

If you are using Unauthenticated credentials, just attach the policy in the UnAuthenticated Role automatically created in the IAM menu. Then configure the client setting the Access, Secret Key and Token returned by Cognito service.
Find below a code in .NET to get unauthenticated credentials

```
CognitoAWSCredentials credentials = new CognitoAWSCredentials(
    "us-east-1:cc3c9c48-646d-44ef-bfd5-0c5fb2f0882f", // Identity pool ID
    Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USEast1 // Region
);

var identityPoolId = credentials.GetCredentialsAsync();

AmazonCognitoIdentityClient cognitoClient = new AmazonCognitoIdentityClient(
    credentials, // the anonymous credentials
    Amazon.RegionEndpoint.USEast1 // the Amazon Cognito region
);
```

```
GetIdRequest idRequest = new GetIdRequest();
idRequest.AccountId = "222178873557";
idRequest.IdentityPoolId = "us-east-1:cc3c9c48-646d-44ef-bfd5-0c5fb2f0882f";

GetIdResponse idResp = cognitoClient.GetId(idRequest);

string AccessKey = identityPoolId.Result.AccessKey;
string SecretKey = identityPoolId.Result.SecretKey;
string SessionToken = identityPoolId.Result.Token;

string IdentityId = idResp.IdentityId;
```

Authenticated

Authenticated credentials, requires to attache de policy in the Authenticated Role automatically created in the IAM menu and attach the policy of the user in AWS IoT Core policies.
So create a new policy in the IoT Core policies menu and every time a new user authenticates, attach this policy to this user.
You can use the following command of AWS to attach a policy or create a lambda function.

```
aws iot attach-policy --policy-name PolicyName --target us-east-1:XXXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXX-XXXXXXXXXXXX
```

IoT Azure MQTT Client

What is Azure IoT Hub?

IoT Hub is a managed service, hosted in the cloud, that acts as a central message hub for bi-directional communication between your IoT application and the devices it manages. You can use Azure IoT Hub to build IoT solutions with reliable and secure communications between millions of IoT devices and a cloud-hosted solution backend. You can connect virtually any device to IoT Hub.

IoT Hub supports communications both from the device to the cloud and from the cloud to the device. IoT Hub supports multiple messaging patterns such as device-to-cloud telemetry, file upload from devices, and request-reply methods to control your devices from the cloud. IoT Hub monitoring helps you maintain the health of your solution by tracking events such as device creation, device failures, and device connections.

IoT Hub's capabilities help you build scalable, full-featured IoT solutions such as managing industrial equipment used in manufacturing, tracking valuable assets in healthcare, and monitoring office building usage.

Message broker

IoT Hub gives you a secure communication channel for your devices to send data. IoT Hub and the device SDKs support the following protocols for connecting devices:

- **MQTT**
- **MQTT** over **WebSockets**

Multiple authentication types support a variety of device capabilities:

- **SAS** token-based authentication to quickly get started with your IoT solution.
- Individual **X.509 certificate** authentication for secure, standards-based authentication.

MQTT Client

TsgcIoTAzure_MQTT_Client is the component used for connect to Azure IoT, one client can connect to only one device. Client connects using plain MQTT protocol and authenticates using SAS / X.509 Client Certificate.

In order to connect to Azure IoT Hub, client needs the following properties:

Azure.IoTHub: server name where MQTT client will connect.
Azure.DeviceId: name of device in azure IoT Hub.

Azure allows multiple authentication types, by default uses SAS tokens.

SAS Authentication

SAS.Enabled: enable if authentication uses SAS.
SAS.SecretKey: here SAS Token from your Azure IoT Account.
SAS.Expiry: set the number of minutes before SAS Token expires. Default value is 1440 (24 hours).

X509 Certificates

Using **OpenSSL** as IOHandler

Certificate.Enabled: enable if authentication uses certificates.
Certificate.CertFile: path to X.509 client certificate.
Certificate.KeyFile: path to X.509 client key file.
Certificate.Password: if certificate has a password set here.

Version: TLS version, by default uses TLS 1.0

Using **SChannel** as IOHandler

Certificate.Enabled: enable if authentication uses certificates.
Certificate.CertFile: path to PFX certificate (first the certificate must be converted to PFX). Read More.
Certificate.Password: if certificate has a password set here.
Version: TLS version, by default uses TLS 1.0

Other properties:

MQTTHeartBeat: if enabled try to keeps alive MQTT connection sending a ping every x seconds.

Interval: number of seconds between each ping.

WatchDog: if enabled, when an unexpected disconnection is detected, tries to reconnect to the server automatically.

Interval: seconds before reconnects.

Attempts: max number of reconnects, if zero, then unlimited.

LogFile: if enabled save socket messages to a specified log file, useful for debugging. The access to log file is not thread safe if it's accessed from several threads.

Enabled: if enabled every time a message is received and sent by socket it will be saved on a file.

FileName: full path to the filename.

Azure MQTT implementation is based on MQTT version 3.1.1 but it deviates from the specification as follows:

- IoT Hub does not support QoS 2 messages. If a device app publishes a message with QoS 2, IoT Hub closes the network connection.
- IoT Hub does not persist Retain messages. If a device sends a message with the RETAIN flag set to 1, IoT Hub adds the x-opt-retain application property to the message. In this case, instead of persisting the retain message, IoT Hub passes it to the backend app.
- IoT Hub only supports one active MQTT connection per device. Any new MQTT connection on behalf of the same device ID causes IoT Hub to drop the existing connection.

Connect to Azure IoT Hub

First, you must sign in your Azure account, register a new device and create an authentication method for this device. Once is done, you can create create a new TsgcIoTAzure_MQTT_Client and connect to Azure IoT Hub.

For example:

```
TsgcIoTAzure_MQTT_Client oClient = new TsgcIoTAzure_MQTT_Client;
oClient->Azure.IoTHub = "youriothub.azure-devices.net";
oClient->Azure->DeviceId = "YourDeviceId";
oClient->SAS->Enabled = True;
oClient->SAS.SecretKey = "YourSecretKey";
oClient->OnMQTTConnect += OnMQTTConnectEvent;
oClient->Active = true;

private void OnMQTTConnect(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, const bool Session, const TmqttConnReturnCode *ReturnCoc
{
  ShowMessage("Connected to Azure IoT Hub");
}
```

Device To Cloud

When sending information from the device app to the solution back end, IoT Hub exposes following options:

1. **Device-to-cloud messages** for time series telemetry and alerts.

```
oClient->Send_DeviceToCloud("{\"temp\": 10}", azuIoTQoS1);
```

You can send key-value properties using a TStringList, just fill the TStringList with the desired message properties and pass these as argument.

```
TStringList *oProperties = new TStringList;
try
{
  oProperties->AddPair("prop_name1", "prop_value1");
  oProperties->AddPair("prop_name2", "prop_value2");
  oClient->Send_DeviceToCloud("{\"temp\": 10}", oProperties, azuIoTQoS1);
}
__finally
{
  oProperties->Free();
}
```

If you need to set the **ContentType** and **ContentEncoding** of the message, you must add the these values to the Properties List, the name of these properties are defined by Azure.

Name	Value
$.ct	application/json
$.ce	utf-8

```
TStringList *oProperties = new TStringList();
try
{
  oProperties->AddPair("$.ct", "application/json");
  oProperties->AddPair("$.ce", "utf-8");
  oClient->Send_DeviceToCloud("{\"temp\": 10}", oProperties, azuIoTQoS1);
}
__finally
{
  oProperties->Free();
}
```

2. **Device twin's reported properties** for reporting device state information such as available capabilities, conditions, or the state of long-running workflows. For example, configuration and software updates.

```
oClient->Set_DeviceTwinsProperties("1", "{\"sgc\":1}");
```

Cloud To Device

IoT Hub provides three options for device apps to expose functionality to a back-end app:

1. **Direct methods** for communications that require immediate confirmation of the result. Direct methods are often used for interactive control of devices such as turning on a fan.

```
oClient->Subscribe_DirectMethod;
```

You can respond to public methods, using following method.

```
oClient->RespondPublicMethod(RequestId, Status, "Your Response", azuIoTQoS1);
```

2. **Twin's desired properties** for long-running commands intended to put the device into a certain desired state. For example, set the telemetry send interval to 30 minutes. You can get Properties using following method.

```
oClient->Get_DeviceTwinsProperties("1");
```

3. **Cloud-to-device messages** for one-way notifications to the device app. To get messages, first you must subscribe.

```
oClient->Subscribe_CloudToDevice;
```

Messages are received OnMQTTPublish event.

```
void AzureIoTMQTTPublish(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, string aTopic, string aText)
{
  DoLog("Received Message: " + aTopic + " " + aText);
}
```

Azure IoT Explorer

You can use the application **Azure IoT Explorer** to interact with devices connected to your IoT Hub, you can see the telemetry messages received, the devices registered... the application is free and can be downloaded from:

https://github.com/Azure/azure-iot-explorer/releases

HTTP

HTTP protocol allows to fetch resources from servers like images, html documents...it's a slicent-server protocol which means that client request to server which resources need.

When a client wants connect to a server, follows next steps:

1. Open a new TCP connection
2. Sends a message to server with data requested

```
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: server.com
Accept-Language: en-us
```

3. Read response sent by server

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: Apache
Content-Length: 120
Content-Type: text/html

...
```

Components

- **HTTP/2:** HTTP/2 (or h2) is a binary protocol that brings push, multiplexing streams and frame control to the web.
- **HTTP/1 Client:** non-visual component that inherits from TIdHTTP client component.
- **OAuth2:** OAuth2 allows third-party applications to receive a limited access to an HTTP service
- **JWT:** JWT allows creating data with optional signature and/or encryption whose Payloads holds JSON that asserts some number of claims.
- **Amazon SQS:** is a fully managed message queues for microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications.
- **Google Cloud Pub/Sub:** provides messaging between applications and is designed to provide reliable, many-to-many, asynchronous messaging between applications.
- **Google Calendar:** allows to use Google Calendar API V3: get Calendars, events, synchronize with your own calendar...

HTTP/2

HTTP/2 is an evolution of the HTTP 1.1 protocol, basically tries to be more efficient using networks. The semantics are the same, so it's designed to be compatible with old protocols.

HTTP 1.1 Limitations

HTTP 1.1 is limited to process one request per connection, so usually clients use more than one connection to request files to servers. But this arise a problem, because when there are too many open TCP connections, there is a race between clients to use the server resources and performance is lower and lower as much clients connect to servers.

Main features

- HTTP/2 is a binary protocol (remember that HTTP 1.1 is a text protocol).
- HTTTP/2 works over TLS and ALPN.
- It's multiplexed (allows to send more than one request over a single TCP Conenction).
- Server can push responses to clients.
- Reduces Round Trip Times, so clients can load faster.

HTTP/2 introduces other improvements, more details: RFC7540.

HTTP/2 requires our custom Indy version because requires ALPN protocol.

Components

- **TsgcHTTP2Client:** client component that fully supports HTTP/2 protocol (sgcWebSockets 100% Pascal code, without external libraries).
- **TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer:** server component that fully supports HTTP/2 protocol (sgcWebSockets 100% Pascal code, without external libraries). By default HTTP/2 is disabled, you can enable using HTTPOptions property and set Enable = true.
- **TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI:** server component that supports HTTP/2 protocol (Microsoft implementation and Requires Windows 2016+ or Windows 10+).
- **DataSnap Servers:** datasnap server can support HTTP/2 protocol too.

APIs

- **Apple Push Notifications:** push user-facing notifications to the user's device from a server provider.

TsgcHTTP2Client

TsgcHTTP2Client implements Client HTTP/2 Component and can connect to a HTTP/2 Servers. Follow the next steps to configure this component:

1. Create a new instance of **TsgcHTTP2Client** component.

2. Send the request to server and process the response using OnHTTP2Response event. example:

```
TsgcHTTP2Client oClient = new TsgcHTTP2Client();
oClient->OnHTTP2Response = OnHTTP2ResponseEvent();
oClient->Get("https://www.google.com");

void OnHTTP2ResponseEvent(TObject *Sender; const
    TsgcHTTP2ConnectionClient *Connection; const TsgcHTTP2RequestProperty *Request;
        const TsgcHTTP2ResponseProperty *Response)
{
  ShowMessage(Response->DataString);
}
```

Most common uses

- **Requests**
  - Request HTTP/2 Method
  - HTTP/2 Server Push
  - Download File
  - HTTP/2 Partial Responses
  - HTTP/2 Headers
- **Connection**
  - Client Close Connection
  - Client Keep Connection Active
  - HTTP/2 Reason Disconnection
  - Client Pending Requests
- **Authentication**
  - Client Authentication
  - HTTP/2 and OAuth2
- **Classes**
  - TsgcHTTP2ConnectionClient
  - TsgcHTTP2RequestProperty
  - TsgcHTTP2ResponseProperty

Methods

The following HTTP methods are supported:

GET: The GET method requests a representation of the specified resource. Requests using GET should only retrieve data.

HEAD: The HEAD method asks for a response identical to that of a GET request, but without the response body.

POST: The POST method is used to submit an entity to the specified resource, often causing a change in state or side effects on the server.

PUT: The PUT method replaces all current representations of the target resource with the request payload.

DELETE: The HEAD method asks for a response identical to that of a GET request, but without the response body.

CONNECT: The CONNECT method establishes a tunnel to the server identified by the target resource.

OPTIONS: The OPTIONS method is used to describe the communication options for the target resource.

TRACE: The TRACE method performs a message loop-back test along the path to the target resource.

PATCH: The PATCH method is used to apply partial modifications to a resource.

HTTP/2 client component also implement the following methods:

Ping: sends a ping to a Server.

Close: sends a message to server about connection will be closed.

Disconnect: disconnects the socket connection.

Properties

Authentication: allows to authenticate against OAuth2 before send an HTTP/2 request.

Token

OAuth: assign here a TsgcHTTP_OAuth_Client component to get OAuth2 credentials. Read more about OAuth2.

JWT: assign here a TsgcHTTP_JWT_Client component to get JWT credentials. Read more about JWT.

Request: Specifies the header values to send to the HTTP/2 server.

Settings: Specifies the header values to send to the HTTP/2 server.

EnablePush: by default enabled, this setting can be used to avoid server push content to client.

HeaderTableSize: Allows the sender to inform the remote endpoint of the maximum size of the header compression table used to decode header blocks, in octets. The encoder can select any size equal to or less than this value by using signaling specific to the header compression format inside a header block. The initial value is 4,096 octets.

InitialWindowSize: Indicates the sender's initial window size (in octets) for stream-level flow control. The initial value is 65,535 octets. This setting affects the window size of all streams.

MaxConcurrentStreams: Indicates the maximum number of concurrent streams that the sender will allow. This limit is directional: it applies to the number of streams that the sender permits the receiver to create. Initially, there is no limit to this value.

MaxFrameSize: Indicates the size of the largest frame payload that the sender is willing to receive, in octets. The initial value is 16,384 octets.

MaxHeaderListSize: This advisory setting informs a peer of the maximum size of header list that the sender is prepared to accept, in octets. The value is based on the uncompressed size of header fields, including the length of the name and value in octets plus an overhead of 32 octets for each header field.

Host: IP or DNS name of the server.

HeartBeat: if enabled try to keeps alive HTTP/2 connection sending a ping every x seconds.

Interval: number of seconds between each ping.

TCPKeepAlive: if enabled, uses keep-alive at TCP socket level, in Windows will enable SIO_KEEPALIVE_VALS if supported and if not will use keepalive. By default is disabled. Read about Dropped Disconnections.

Time: if after X time socket doesn't sends anything, it will send a packet to keep-alive connection (value in milliseconds).

Interval: after sends a keep-alive packet, if not received a response after interval, it will send another packet (value in milliseconds).

ConnectTimeout: max time in milliseconds before a connection is ready.

ReadTimeout: max time in milliseconds to read messages.

WriteTimeOut: max time in milliseconds sending data to other peer, 0 by default (only works under Windows OS).

Port: Port used to connect to the host.

LogFile: if enabled save socket messages to a specified log file, useful for debugging. The access to log file is not thread safe if it's accessed from several threads.

Enabled: if enabled every time a message is received and sent by socket it will be saved on a file.

FileName: full path to the filename.

NotifyEvents: defines which mode to notify WebSocket events.

neAsynchronous: this is the default mode, notify threaded events on asynchronous mode, adds events to a queue that are synchronized with the main thread asynchronously.

neSynchronous: if this mode is selected, notify threaded events on synchronous mode, needs to synchronize with the main thread to notify these events.

neNoSync: there is no synchronization with the main thread, if you need to access to controls that are not thread-safe, you need to implement your own synchronization methods.

Proxy: here you can define if you want to connect through a HTTP Proxy Server. If you need to connect to SOCKS proxies, just enable SOCKS.Enable property too.

WatchDog: if enabled, when an unexpected disconnection is detected, tries to reconnect to the server automatically.

Interval: seconds before reconnects.

Attempts: max number of reconnects, if zero, then unlimited.

Throttle: used to limit the number of bits per second sent/received.

TLS: enables a secure connection.

TLSOptions: if TLS enabled, here you can customize some TLS properties.

ALPNProtocols: list of the ALPN protocols which will be sent to server.
RootCertFile: path to root certificate file.
CertFile: path to certificate file.
KeyFile: path to certificate key file.
Password: if certificate is secured with a password, set here.
VerifyCertificate: if certificate must be verified, enable this property.
VerifyDepth: is an Integer property that represents the maximum number of links permitted when verification is performed for the X.509 certificate.
Version: by default uses TLS 1.0, if server requires a higher TLS version, here can be selected.
IOHandler: select which library you will use to connection using TLS.

iohOpenSSL: uses OpenSSL library and is the default for Indy components. Requires to deploy openssl libraries for win32/win64.
iohSChannel: uses Secure Channel which is a security protocol implemented by Microsoft for Windows, doesn't require to deploy openssl libraries. Only works in Windows 32/64 bits.

OpenSSL_Options: configuration of the openSSL libraries.
APIVersion: allows to define which OpenSSL API will be used.
oslAPI_1_0: uses API 1.0 OpenSSL, it's latest supported by Indy
oslAPI_1_1: uses API 1.1 OpenSSL, requires our custom Indy library and allows to use OpenSSL 1.1.1 libraries (with TLS 1.3 support).
oslAPI_3_0: uses API 3.0 OpenSSL, requires our custom Indy library and allows to use OpenSSL 3.0.0 libraries (with TLS 1.3 support).
LibPath: here you can configure where are located the openSSL libraries
oslpNone: this is the default, the openSSL libraries should be in the same folder where is the binary or in a known path.
oslpDefaultFolder: sets automatically the openSSL path where the libraries should be located for all IDE personalities.
oslpCustomFolder: if this is the option selected, define the full path in the property LibPathCustom.
LibPathCustom: when LibPath = oslpCustomFolder define here the full path where are located the openSSL libraries.
UnixSymLinks: enable or disable the loading of SymLinks under Unix systems (by default is enabled, except under OSX64):
oslsSymLinksDefault: by default are enabled except under OSX64 (after MacOS Monterey fails trying to load the library without version.).
oslsSymLinksLoadFirst: Load SymLinks and do before trying to load the version libraries.
oslsSymLinksLoad: Load SymLinks after trying to load the version libraries.
oslsSymLinksDontLoad: don't load the SymLinks.

SChannel_Options: allows to use a certificate from Windows Certificate Store.
CertHash: is the certificate Hash. You can find the certificate Hash running a dir command in powershell.
CipherList: here you can set which Ciphers will be used (separated by ":"). Example: CALG_AES_256:CALG_AES_128
CertStoreName: the store name where is stored the certificate. Select one of below:
scsnMY (the default)
scsnCA
scsnRoot
scsnTrust
CertStorePath: the store path where is stored the certificate. Select one of below:
scspStoreCurrentUser (the default)
scspStoreLocalMachine

Events

OnHTTP2Response

This event is called when client receives a Response from Server. Access to Response object to get full information about Server Response.

Response.Headers: HTTP/2 headers
Response.Data: Raw body response.
Response.DataString: body response as string.
Response.DataUTF8: body response as UTF-8 string.

```
void OnHTTP2ResponseEvent(TObject *Sender; const TsgcHTTP2ConnectionClient *Connection;
  const TsgcHTTP2RequestProperty *Request; const TsgcHTTP2ResponseProperty *Response)
{
  ShowMessage(Response->Headers->Text + #13#10 + Response->DataString);
}
```

OnHTTP2ResponseFragment

This event is called when client receives a fragment response from Server, so means that this stream will receive more updates.

OnHTTP2Authorization

In this event you can set the UserName and Password when Authentication is Basic, or the Token for OAuth2 Authentications.

OnHTTP2BeforeRequest

This event is called before client sends Headers Request to server. You can add or modify the headers before are sent to HTTP/2 server.

OnHTTP2Connect

This event is called just after client connects successfully to server.

OnHTTP2Disconnect

This event is called when connection is closed.

OnHTTP2Exception

If there is any exception while client is connected to server, here you can catch the Exception.

OnHTTP2GoAway

This event is raised when client receives a GoAway message from server.

OnHTTP2PendingRequests

After a disconnection, if there are pending requests to be sent or received, here you can set if you want reconnect and/or clear pending requests.

OnHTTP2PushPromise

When server sends a PushPromise to client, client can accept or not the PushPromise packets.

OnHTTP2RSTStream

When server resets a stream, this event is called.

TsgcHTTP2Client | Request HTTP/2 Method

HTTP/2 Client can work in blocking and non-blocking mode, internally the component works in a secondary thread and requests are processed asynchronously, but you can call a request and wait till this request is completed.

Find below an example of how client can request an HTML page to a HTTP/2 Server and how can work in both modes.

Asynchronous Mode

Get the following url: https://www.google.com and be notified when client receives the full response. After you call **GETASYNC** method, the process continues and OnHTTP2Response event is called when response is received.

```
TsgcHTTP2Client oClient = new TsgcHTTP2Client();
oClient->OnHTTP2Response = OnHTTP2ResponseEvent;
oClient->GetAsync("https://www.goooogle.com");
void OnHTTP2ResponseEvent(TObject *Sender; const TsgcHTTP2ConnectionClient *Connection;
  const TsgcHTTP2RequestProperty *Request; const TsgcHTTP2ResponseProperty *Response)
{
  ShowMessage(Response->Headers->Text + #13#10 + Response->DataString);
}
```

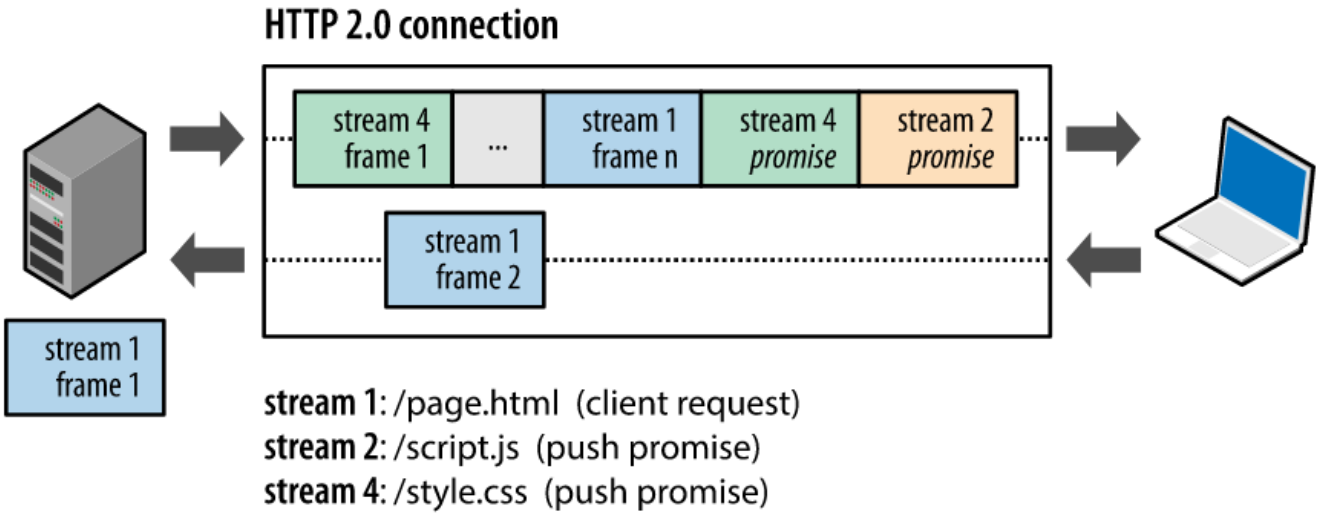
Blocking Mode

Get the following url: https://www.google.com and wait till client receives the full response. After you call **GET** method, the process waits till response is received or time out is reached.
You can access to the Raw Response data, using Response property of HTTP/2 client. Here you can access to Raw Headers, Status response code, Charset and more.

```
sgcHTTP2Client oClient = new TsgcHTTP2Client();
vResponse = oClient->Get("https://www.goooogle.com");
if oClient->Response->Status = 200 then
  ShowMessage("Response from server: " + vResponse)
else
  ShowMessage("Response Code: " + IntToStr(oClient.Response.Status));
```

Requests | HTTP/2 Server Push

Server Push is the ability of the server to send multiple responses for a single client request. That is, in addition to the response to the original request, the server can push additional resources to the client, without the client having to request each one explicitly.



Every time server sends to client a PushPromise message, OnHTTP2PushPromise event is called. When client receives a PushPromise, means that server will send in the next packets this resource, so client can accepts or not this.

```
TsgcHTTP2Client oClient = new TsgcHTTP2Client();
oClient->OnHTTP2PushPromise = OnHTTP2PushPromiseEvent;
oClient->Get("https://http2.golang.org/serverpush");
...
void OnHTTP2PushPromiseEvent(TObject *Sender; const TsgcHTTP2ConnectionClient *Connection;
  const TsgcHTTP2_Frame_PushPromise *PushPromise; ref boolean Cancel)
{
  if (PushPromise->URL == "/serverpush/static/godocs.js")
  {
    Cancel = true;
  }
  else
  {
    Cancel = false;
  }
}
```

TsgcHTTP2Client | HTTP/2 Download File

When client request a file to server, use OnHTTP2Response event to load the stream response.

```
TsgcHTTP2Client *oClient = new TsgcHTTP2Client();
oClient->OnHTTP2Response = OnHTTP2ResponseEvent;
oClient->Get("https://http2.golang.org/file/gopher.png");
...
void OnHTTP2ResponseEventEvent(TObject: *Sender; const TsgcHTTP2ConnectionClient *Connection;
  const TsgcHTTP2RequestProperty *Request; const TsgcHTTP2ResponseProperty *Response)
{
  TFileStream oStream = new TFileStream("file", fmOpenWrite or fmCreate);
  try
  {
    oStream->CopyFrom(Response->Data, Response->Data->Size);
  }
  __finally
  {
    oStream.Free;
  }
}
```

TsgcHTTP2Client | HTTP/2 Partial Responses

Usually when you send an HTTP Request, server sends a response with the file requested, sometimes, instead of send a single response, server can send multiple response like a stream, in these cases you can use **OnHTTP2ResponseFragment** event to capture these responses and show to user.

Example: send a request to https://http2.golang.org/clockstream and server will send a stream response every second.

```
TsgcHTTP2Client oClient = new TsgcHTTP2Client();
oClient->OnHTTP2ResponseFragment = OnHTTP2ResponseFragmentEvent;
oClient->Get("https://http2.golang.org/clockstream");
...
void OnHTTP2ResponseFragmentEvent(TObject *Sender; const TsgcHTTP2ConnectionClient *Connection;
  const TsgcHTTP2RequestProperty *Request; const TsgcHTTP2ResponseFragmentProperty *Fragment)
{
  ShowMessage(Fragment->DataString);
}
```

TsgcHTTP2Client | HTTP/2 Headers

TsgcHTTP2Client allows to customize Headers sent to server when client connects
Example: if you need to add this HTTP Header "Client: sgcWebSockets"

```
void OnHTTP2BeforeRequestt(TObject *Sender; const TsgcHTTP2ConnectionClient *Connection,
  ref TStringList *Headers)
{
  Headers->Add("Client: sgcWebSockets");
}
```

You can use Request.CustomHeaders to add your customized headers too.

TsgcHTTP2Client | Client Close Connection

Connection can be closed using Active property or using Close/Disconnect methods.

Active property

When connection is active and you set Active := False, the connection will be closed inmediately without sending any message to server about the disconnection.

Disconnect

You can use Disconnect method (from TsgcHTTP2Client or TsgcHTTP2ConnectionClient) to disconnect the socket.

Close

This method, sends a message to server informing that connection will be closed and you can send optionally some info about the reason of the disconnection. Is a clean mode of close a HTTP/2 connection.
Close method can be called from TsgcHTTP2Client or TsgcHTTP2ConnectionClient objects.

The following errors reasons can be send:

- no error
- protocol error
- internal error
- flow control error
- settings timeout
- stream closed
- frame size error
- refused stream
- cancel
- compression error
- connect error
- enhance your calm
- inadequate security
- required

TsgcHTTP2Client | Client Keep Connection Active

Once your client has connected to server, sometimes connection can be closed due to poor signal, connection errors... there are 2 properties which helps to keep connection active.

HeartBeat

HeartBeat property allows to **send a Ping** every X **seconds** to **maintain connection alive**. Some servers, close TCP connections if there is no data exchanged between peers. HeartBeat solves this problem, sending a ping every a specific interval. Usually this is enough to maintain a connection active.

Example: send a ping every 30 seconds

```
oClient = new TsgcHTTP2Client();
oClient->HeartBeat->Interval := 30;
oClient->HeartBeat->Enabled := true;
oClient->Active = true;
```

WatchDog

If WatchDog is enabled, when client detects a disconnection, WatchDog try to reconnect again every X seconds until connection is active again.

Example: reconnect every 10 seconds after a disconnection with unlimited attempts.

```
oClient = new TsgcHTTP2Client();
oClient->WatchDog->Interval := 10;
oClient->WatchDog->Attempts := 0;
oClient->WatchDog->Enabled := true;
oClient->Active = true;
```

TsgcHTTP2Client | HTTP/2 Reason Disconnection

HTTP/2 Server can disconnect a client for several reasons, when server wants inform to client the reason why is disconnecting, it sends a **GoAway** message to client with information about disconnection.

Use OnHTTP2GoAway event to catch the reason why server has disconnected (if client wants to close a connection, can use the method close to send the reason why is closing the connection).

TsgcHTTP2GoAwayProperty Object contains the information about disconnection

- **LastStreamId:** is the last stream processed by server.
- **ErrorCode:** integer which identifies the error code.
- **ErrorDescription:** description of the error, one of the following:
    - no error
    - protocol error
    - internal error
    - flow control error
    - settings timeout
    - stream closed
    - frame size error
    - refused stream
    - cancel
    - compression error
    - connect error
    - enhance your calm
    - inadequate security
    - required
- **AdditionalDebugData:** optional string which offers more information about disconnection.

TsgcHTTP2Client | Client Pending Requests

When client sends several requests, these are processed in a secondary thread, sometimes connection can be closed for any reason, and there are still requests pending. Use OnHTTP2PendingRequests event to handle these pending requests. This event is called when client detects a disconnection and there are still pending requests. This event has 2 parameters:

1. **Reconnect:** by default disable, if you set to true, client will reconnect automatically.
2. **Clear:** by default enabled, if you set to false, when client connects again, it will try to resend pending requests to server.

TsgcHTTP2Client | Client Authentication

HTTP/2 client supports 2 authentication types: Basic Authentication and OAuth2 Authentication.

Use **OnHTTP2Authorization** event to handle both types of authentication.

Basic Authentication

If server returns a header requesting Basic Authentication, set OnHTTP2Auithorization the username and password.

```
TsgcHTTP2Client oClient = new TsgcHTTP2Client()
oClient->OnHTTP2Authorization = OnHTTP2AuthorizationEvent;
...
void OnHTTP2AuthorizationEvent(TObject: *Sender; const TsgcHTTP2ConnectionClient *Connection; const string AuthTy
{
  if (AuthType == "Basic")
  {
    UserName = "user";
        Password = "secret";
  }
}
```

Bearer Token

If server returns a header requesting Bearer Token Authentication, set OnHTTP2Authorization the token.

```
TsgcHTTP2Client oClient = new TsgcHTTP2Client()
oClient->OnHTTP2Authorization = OnHTTP2AuthorizationEvent;
...
void OnHTTP2AuthorizationEvent(TObject: *Sender; const TsgcHTTP2ConnectionClient *Connection; const string AuthTy
{
  if (AuthType == "Bearer")
  {
    aToken = "bearer token";
  }
}
```

Bearer value from Third-party

If you already know the Bearer Value, because you have obtained using another method, you can pass the Bearer value as an HTTP header using the following properties of the request, just set before calling any HTTP Request method:

```
TsgcHTTP2Client.Request.BearerAuthentication
 = true


TsgcHTTP2Client.Request.BearerToken = "< value of the token >"
```

OAuth2

Read the following article if you want to use our OAuth2 component with HTTP/2 client.

TsgcHTTP2Client | HTTP/2 and OAuth2

OAuth2 is a common authorization method uses by several companies like Google. When you want authenticate against google servers to use any of their APIs, usually requires an Authentication using OAuth2.

sgcWebSockets supports OAuth2 under HTTP/2 client, there is a property called **Authentication.Token.OAuth** where you must assign of TsgcHTTP_OAuth2.

How connect to GMail Google API

In order to connect to Google APIs, we will need to create an instance of TsgcHTTP_OAuth2 and fill the following data:

```
TsgcHTTP_OAuth1.AuthorizationServerOptions.AuthURL := 'https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth';
TsgcHTTP_OAuth1.AuthorizationServerOptions.TokenURL := 'https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/token';


TsgcHTTP_OAuth1.LocalServerOptions.IP := '127.0.0.1';
TsgcHTTP_OAuth1.LocalServerOptions.Port := 8080;


TsgcHTTP_OAuth1.OAuth2Options.ClientId := 'your client id';
TsgcHTTP_OAuth1.OAuth2Options.ClientSecret := 'your client secret';
```

After fill the OAuth2 client component, create a new instance of TsgcHTTP2Client and Assign the OAuth2 component to the HTTP/2 client.

```
 TsgcHTTP2Client1.Authentication.Token.OAuth := TsgcHTTP_OAuth1;
```

Finally, do a request to get a list of messages of account yourname@gmail.com

```
oStream := TStringStream.Create('');
Try
  TsgcHTTP2Client1.Get('https://gmail.googleapis.com/gmail/v1/users/yourname@gmail.com/messages', oStream);
  ShowMessage(oStream.DataString);
Finally
  oStream.Free;
End;
```

TsgcHTTP2ConnectionClient

TsgcHTTP2ConnectionClient is a wrapper of client HTTP/2 connections, you can access to this object on Client Events.

Methods

- **Ping:** sends a ping to server to maintain connection alive.
- **Close:** sends a message to server with information about why is disconnecting.
- **Disconnect:** closes the connection without sending any informational message to then server.
- **HTTP/2 Methods:**

  GET: The GET method requests a representation of the specified resource. Requests using GET should only retrieve data.

  HEAD: The HEAD method asks for a response identical to that of a GET request, but without the response body.

  POST: The POST method is used to submit an entity to the specified resource, often causing a change in state or side effects on the server.

  PUT: The PUT method replaces all current representations of the target resource with the request payload.

  DELETE: The HEAD method asks for a response identical to that of a GET request, but without the response body.

  CONNECT: The CONNECT method establishes a tunnel to the server identified by the target resource.

  OPTIONS: The OPTIONS method is used to describe the communication options for the target resource.

  TRACE: The TRACE method performs a message loop-back test along the path to the target resource.

  PATCH: The PATCH method is used to apply partial modifications to a resource.

TsgcHTTP2RequestProperty

This object is received as an argument OnHTTP2Response event, it allows to know the original request of the response send by the server.

Properties

- **Method:** identifies the HTTP/2 method (GET, POST...)
- **URL:** is the URL requested.
- **Request:** contains the fields of the request.

TsgcHTTP2ResponseProperty

This object is received as an argument OnHTTP2Response event, it allows to know the response sent by the server to the client.

Properties

- **Headers:** contains a list of raw headers received from server.
- **Data:** contains the raw body sent by the server as response to request.
- **DataString:** is the conversion to string of Data.
- **DataUTF8:** is the conversion to UTF8 string of Data.
- **PushPromise:** if assigned, contains the PushPromise object sent by the server to client (means that this response object has not been requested by client).

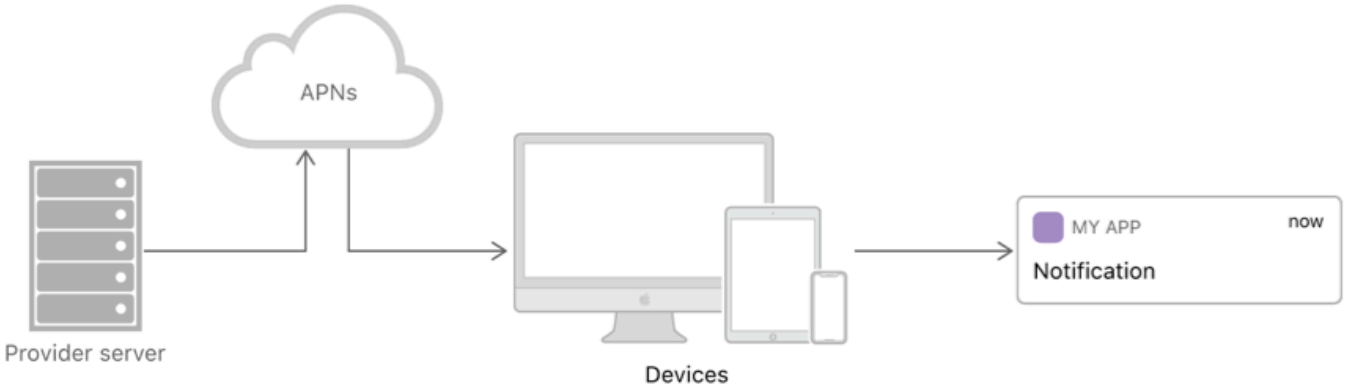
HTTP2 | Apple Push Notifications

https://developer.apple.com/documentation/usernotifications/setting_up_a_remote_notification_server

Apple allow to send push notifications to apple devices using the Apple Push Notification Service (APNs).

When you want to send a notification to a device, the provider must send a HTTP/2 POST to APNs including the following information:

- JSON Payload with the information you want to send.
- A Device Token that identifies the user's device.
- Some HTTP Headers about how deliver the notification.
- A SSL Certificate or a JWT Token to Authenticate your request against APNs



What's required to Send Notifications

In order to send notifications to your device using Rad Studio, you must follow the next steps

- Register your APP with APNs
- Generate a Remote Notification
- Sending Notification Requests to APNs
    - Token-Based Connection to APNs
    - Certificate-Based Connection to APNs

APN | Generate a Remote Notification APNs

https://developer.apple.com/documentation/usernotifications/setting_up_a_remote_notification_server/generating_a_remote_notification

The Apple Notifications use a JSON payload to send the notification object. The maximum size of the payload is 4096 bytes.

JSON Payload Samples

Simple alert message

```
{
  "aps":{
    "alert":"Alert from sgcWebSockets!"
  }
}
```

Alert with title and subttile.

```
{
   "aps" : {
      "alert" : {
         "title" : "Game Request",
         "subtitle" : "Five Card Draw"
         "body" : "Bob wants to play poker",
      },
      "category" : "GAME_INVITATION"
   },
   "gameID" : "12345678"
}
```

APN | Sending Notification Requests to APNs

https://developer.apple.com/documentation/usernotifications/setting_up_a_remote_notification_server

Send your remote notification payload and device token information to Apple Push Notification service (APNs).

How Connect to APNs

You must use HTTP/2 protocol and at least TLS 1.2 or later to establish a successful connection between your Server Provider and one of the following servers:

Development Server: https://api.sandbox.push.apple
Production Server: https://api.push.apple

Sample Code

Create a new instance of TsgcHTTP2Client and call the method POST to send a notification to APNs.

```
TsgcHTTP2Client *oHTTP = new TsgcHTTP2Client();
try
{
  // ... requires authorization code
  TStringStream *oStream = new TStringStream.Create("{\"aps\":{\"alert\":\"Alert from sgcWebSockets!\"}}",
    TEncoding.UTF8);
  try
  {
    oHTTP->Post("https://api.push.apple/3/device/device_token", oStream);
    if (oHTTP->Response->Status == 200)
    {
      ShowMessage("Notification Sent Successfully");
    }
    else
    {
      ShowMessage("Notification error");
    }
  }
  __finally
  {
    oHTTP.Free();
  }
}
__finally
{
  oHTTP.Free();
}
```

To send notifications, you must establish either **token-based** or **certificate-based** trust with APNs using HTTP/2 protocol and TLS 1.2 or later.

- Token-Based Connection to APNs
- Certificate-Based Connection to APNs

APNs Trusted | Token-Based Connection to APNs

https://developer.apple.com/documentation/usernotifications/setting_up_a_remote_notification_server/establishing_a_token-based_connection_to_apns

Secure your communications with Apple Push Notification service (APNs) by using stateless authentication Tokens.

First you must obtain an **Encryption Key** and a **Key ID** from Apple Developer Account. Once a successful registration, you will obtain a 10-Character string with the Key ID and an Authentication Token signing key as a .p8 file extension.

You must use the sgcWebSockets JWT Client to generate a JWT using **ES256** as algorithm. The token must not be generated for every HTTP/2 request, the token must not be refreshed before 20 minutes and not after 60 minutes.

Configure JWT Client

Configure the JWT Client with the following values:

- **JWTOptions.Header.Algorithm:** is the encryption algorithm you used to encrypt the token. APNs supports only the ES256 algorithm.
- **JWTOptions.Header.kid:** is the 10-character Key ID obtained from your developer account.
- **JWTOptions.Payload.iss:** the value for which is the 10-character Team ID you use for developing your company's apps. Obtain this value from your developer account.
- **JWTOptions.Payload.iat:** The "issued at" time, whose value indicates the time at which this JSON token was generated. Specify the value as the number of seconds since Epoch, in UTC. The value must be no more than one hour from the current time.
- **JWTOptions.RefreshTokenAfter:** set the value in seconds to 40 minutes (60*40).

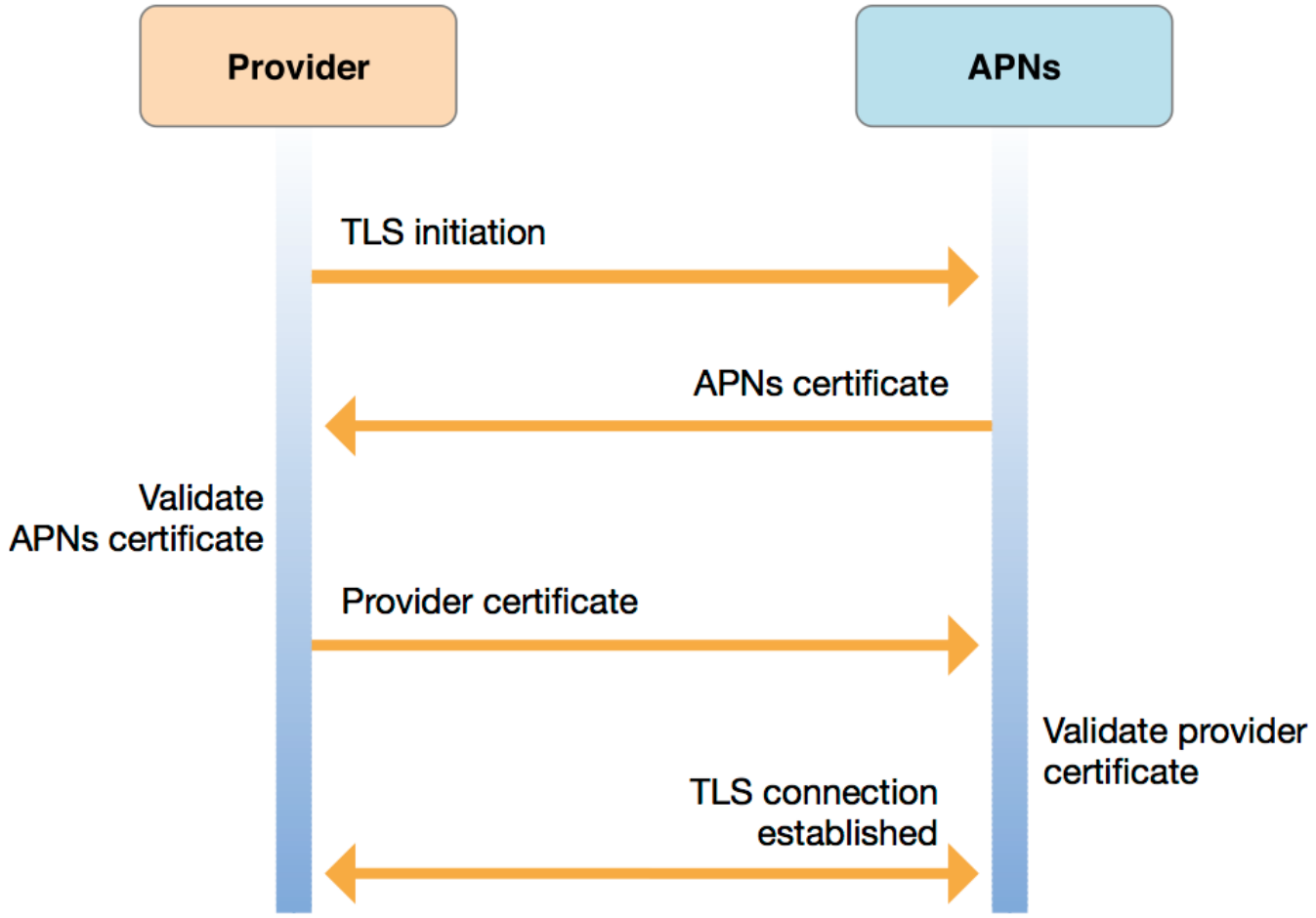
Using Token-Based connections, requires to send the **apns-topic** with the value of your app's bundle ID/app id (example: com.example.application).

```
TsgcHTTP2Client oHTTP = new TsgcHTTP2Client.Create();
oHTTP->TLSOptions->IOHandler = iohOpenSSL;



TsgcHTTP_JWT_Client oJWT = new TsgcHTTP_JWT_Client.Create();
oHTTP->Authentication->Token->JWT = oJWT;
oJWT->JWTOptions->Header->alg = jwtES256;
oJWT->JWTOptions->Header->kid = "apple key id";
oJWT->JWTOptions->Payload->iss = "issuer";
oJWT->JWTOptions->Payload->iat = StrToInt64(GetDateTimeUnix(Now, False));
oJWT->JWTOptions->Algorithms->ES->PrivateKey->LoadFromFile("AuthKey_**.p8");
oJWT->JWTOptions->RefreshTokenAfter = 60*40;



oHTTP->Request->CustomHeaders->Clear();
oHTTP->Request.CustomHeaders->Add("apns-topic: com.example.application");
```

Certificate-Based Connection to APNs

https://developer.apple.com/documentation/usernotifications/setting_up_a_remote_notification_server/establishing_a_certificate-based_connection_to_apns

You can secure your communications with Apple Push Notification service (APNs) using a certificate obtained from Apple.



First enter in your developer account and **create a new certificate** for Apple Push Notification service

Once you have downloaded your certificate, the sgcWebSockets HTTP/2 client allows to use 2 security IOHandlers (only for windows, for other personalities only openSSL is supported).

- OpenSSL
- SChannel (only for windows)

OpenSSL

If you use openSSL, you must deploy the openSSL libraries with your application. Before set the certificate with the TsgcHTTP2Client, first this certificate must be converted to PEM format because openSSL doesn't allow to import P12 certificates directly.

Use the following commands to convert a single P12 certificate to a certificate in PEM format and a private key file

create PEM certificate file

```
openssl pkcs12 -in INFILE.p12 -out OUTFILE.crt -nokeys
```

Create Private Key file

```
openssl pkcs12 -in INFILE.p12 -out OUTFILE.key -nodes -nocerts
```

Once you have your certificate and private key in PEM format, you can configure the TsgcHTTP2Client as follows.

```
TsgcHTTP2Client oHTTP = new TsgcHTTP2Client.Create();
oHTTP->TLSOptions->IOHandler = iohOpenSSL;
oHTTP->TLSOptions->CertFile = "certificate_file.pem";
oHTTP->TLSOptions->KeyFile = "private_key.pem";
oHTTP->TLSOptions->Password = "certificate password";
oHTTP->TLSOptions->Version = tls1_2;
```

SChannel

If you use SChannel there is no need to deploy any libraries and the certificate downloaded from Apple can be directly imported without the need of a previous conversion to PEM format.

```
TsgcHTTP2Client oHTTP = new TsgcHTTP2Client.Create();
oHTTP->TLSOptions->IOHandler = iohSChannel;
oHTTP->TLSOptions->CertFile = "certificate_file.p12";
oHTTP->TLSOptions->Password = "certificate password";
oHTTP->TLSOptions->Version = tls1_2;
```

Errors

If you get the error **"missing topic"** most probably you are using an universal certificate (certificates that can be used for push notifications, voip...) which requires to set the topic name with the value of your app's bundle ID/app id (example: com.example.application). Just set the apns-topic header with the correct value in the Request property of the HTTP/2 client.

```
oHTTP->Request->CustomHeaders->Clear();
oHTTP->Request.CustomHeaders->Add("apns-topic: com.example.application");
```

HTTP/1

TsgcHTTP1Client is a non-visual component that inherits from TIdHTTP indy component and adds some new properties.
This component is located in sgcHTTP unit.

TLSOptions

Allows to configure how connect to secure SSL/TLS servers using HTTP/1 protocol

ALPNProtocols: list of the ALPN protocols which will be sent to server.
RootCertFile: path to root certificate file.
CertFile: path to certificate file.
KeyFile: path to certificate key file.
Password: if certificate is secured with a password, set here.
VerifyCertificate: if certificate must be verified, enable this property.
VerifyDepth: is an Integer property that represents the maximum number of links permitted when verification is performed for the X.509 certificate.
Version: by default uses TLS 1.0, if server requires a higher TLS version, here can be selected.
Proxy: here you can define if you want to connect through a Proxy Server, you can connect to the following proxy servers:
- **pxyHTTP:** HTTP Proxy Server.
- **pxySocks4:** SOCKS4 Proxy Server.
- **pxySocks4A:** SOCKS4A Proxy Server.
- **pxySocks5:** SOCKS5 Proxy Server.

IOHandler: select which library you will use to connection using TLS.
- **iohOpenSSL:** uses OpenSSL library and is the default for Indy components. Requires to deploy openssl libraries for win32/win64.
- **iohSChannel:** uses Secure Channel which is a security protocol implemented by Microsoft for Windows, doesn't require to deploy openssl libraries. Only works in Windows 32/64 bits.

OpenSSL_Options: configuration of the openSSL libraries.
- **APIVersion:** allows to define which OpenSSL API will be used.
  - **oslAPI_1_0:** uses API 1.0 OpenSSL, it's latest supported by Indy
  - **oslAPI_1_1:** uses API 1.1 OpenSSL, requires our custom Indy library and allows to use OpenSSL 1.1.1 libraries (with TLS 1.3 support).
  - **oslAPI_3_0:** uses API 3.0 OpenSSL, requires our custom Indy library and allows to use OpenSSL 3.0.0 libraries (with TLS 1.3 support).
- **LibPath:** here you can configure where are located the openSSL libraries
  - **oslpNone:** this is the default, the openSSL libraries should be in the same folder where is the binary or in a known path.
  - **oslpDefaultFolder:** sets automatically the openSSL path where the libraries should be located for all IDE personalities.
  - **oslpCustomFolder:** if this is the option selected, define the full path in the property LibPathCustom.
- **LibPathCustom:** when LibPath = oslpCustomFolder define here the full path where are located the openSSL libraries.
- **UnixSymLinks:** enable or disable the loading of SymLinks under Unix systems (by default is enabled, except under OSX64):
  - **oslsSymLinksDefault:** by default are enabled except under OSX64 (after MacOS Monterey fails trying to load the library without version.).
  - **oslsSymLinksLoadFirst:** Load SymLinks and do before trying to load the version libraries.
  - **oslsSymLinksLoad:** Load SymLinks after trying to load the version libraries.
  - **oslsSymLinksDontLoad:** don't load the SymLinks.

SChannel_Options: allows to use a certificate from Windows Certificate Store.
- **CertHash:** is the certificate Hash. You can find the certificate Hash running a dir command in powershell.
- **CipherList:** here you can set which Ciphers will be used (separated by ":"). Example: CALG_AES_256:CALG_AES_128
- **CertStoreName:** the store name where is stored the certificate. Select one of below:
  - **scsnMY** (the default)

scsnCA
scsnRoot
scsnTrust

CertStorePath: the store path where is stored the certificate. Select one of below:
scspStoreCurrentUser (the default)
scspStoreLocalMachine

Log

If Log property is enabled it saves socket messages to a specified log file, useful for debugging.

LogOptions.FileName: full path to the filename.

Authentication

Allows to Authenticate using **OAuth2** or **JWT**.

Examples

Request a **GET** method to HTTPs server and using **TLS 1.2**

```
TsgcHTTP1Client *oHTTP = new TsgcHTTP1Client()
try
{
  oHTTP->TLSOptions->Version = tls1_2;
  ShowMessage(oHTTP->Get("https://www.google.es"));
}
__finally
}
  oHTTP->Free();
}
```

Request a **GET** method to HTTPs server using **openSSL 1.1** and **TLS 1.3**

```
TsgcHTTP1Client *oHTTP = new TsgcHTTP1Client()
try
{
  oHTTP->TLSOptions->OpenSSL_Options->APIVersion = oslAPI_1_1;
  oHTTP->TLSOptions->Version = tls1_2;
  ShowMessage(oHTTP->Get("https://www.google.es"));
}
__finally
}
  oHTTP->Free();
}
```

Request a GET method to HTTPs server using **SChannel for Windows**.

```
TsgcHTTP1Client *oHTTP = new TsgcHTTP1Client()
try
{
  oHTTP->TLSOptions->IOHandler = iohSChannel;
  oHTTP->TLSOptions->Version = tls1_2;
  ShowMessage(oHTTP->Get("https://www.google.es"));
}
__finally
}
  oHTTP->Free();
}
```

Request **SSE** method to get data events

```
TsgcHTTP1Client *oHTTP = new TsgcHTTP1Client();
oHTTP->OnSSEMessage() = OnSSEMessageEvent();
```

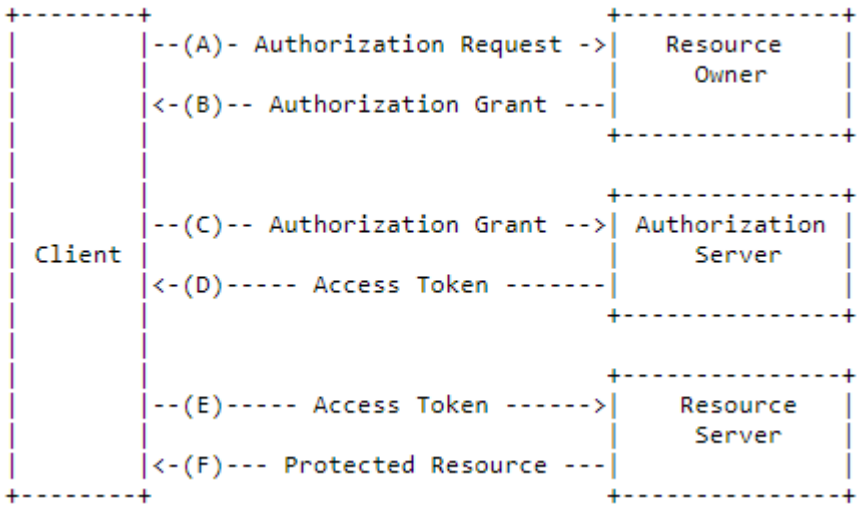
```
oHTTP->GetSSE("https://www.yoursite.com/sse");

void OnSSEMessageEvent(TObject *Sender, const string aMessage, ref bool Cancel)
{
  ShowMessage(aMessage);
}
```

HTTP | OAuth2

OAuth2 allows third-party applications to receive a limited access to an HTTP service which is either on behalf of a resource owner or by allowing a third-party application obtain access on its own behalf. Thanks to OAuth2, service providers and consumer applications can interact with each other in a secure way.

In OAuth2, there are 4 roles:

- **Resource Owner:** the user.
- **Resource Server:** the server that hosts the protected resources and provides access to it based on the access token.
- **Client:** the external application that seeks permission.
- **Authorization Server:** issues the access token after having authenticated the user.



Components

- **TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Client:** is a client with support for OAuth2, so it can connect to OAuth2 servers to request an authentication like Google, Facebook...
- **TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Server:** is the server implementation of OAuth2 protocol, allows to protect the resources of the Server.
- **TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Server_Provider:** allows to implement external OAuth2 Providers (like Azure AD, Google, Facebook...) in your Server, so the user can login using the Azure, Google, Facebook... user credentials.

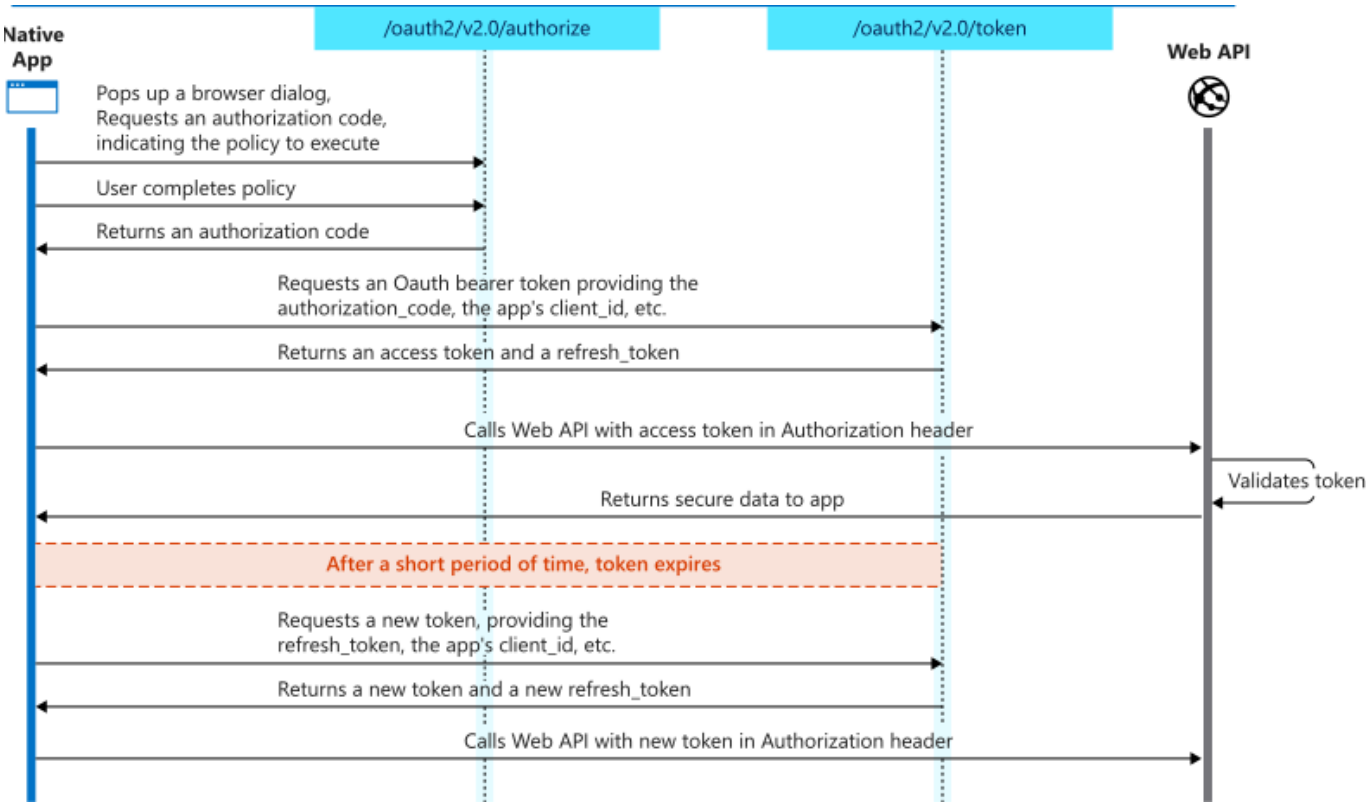
OAuth2 | TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Client

This component allows to handle flow between client and the other roles, basically, when you set Active := True, opens a new Web Browser and requests user grant authorization, if successful, authorization server sends a token to application which is processed and with this token, client can connect to resource server. This component, starts a simple HTTP server which handles authorization server responses and uses an HTTP client to request Access Tokens.

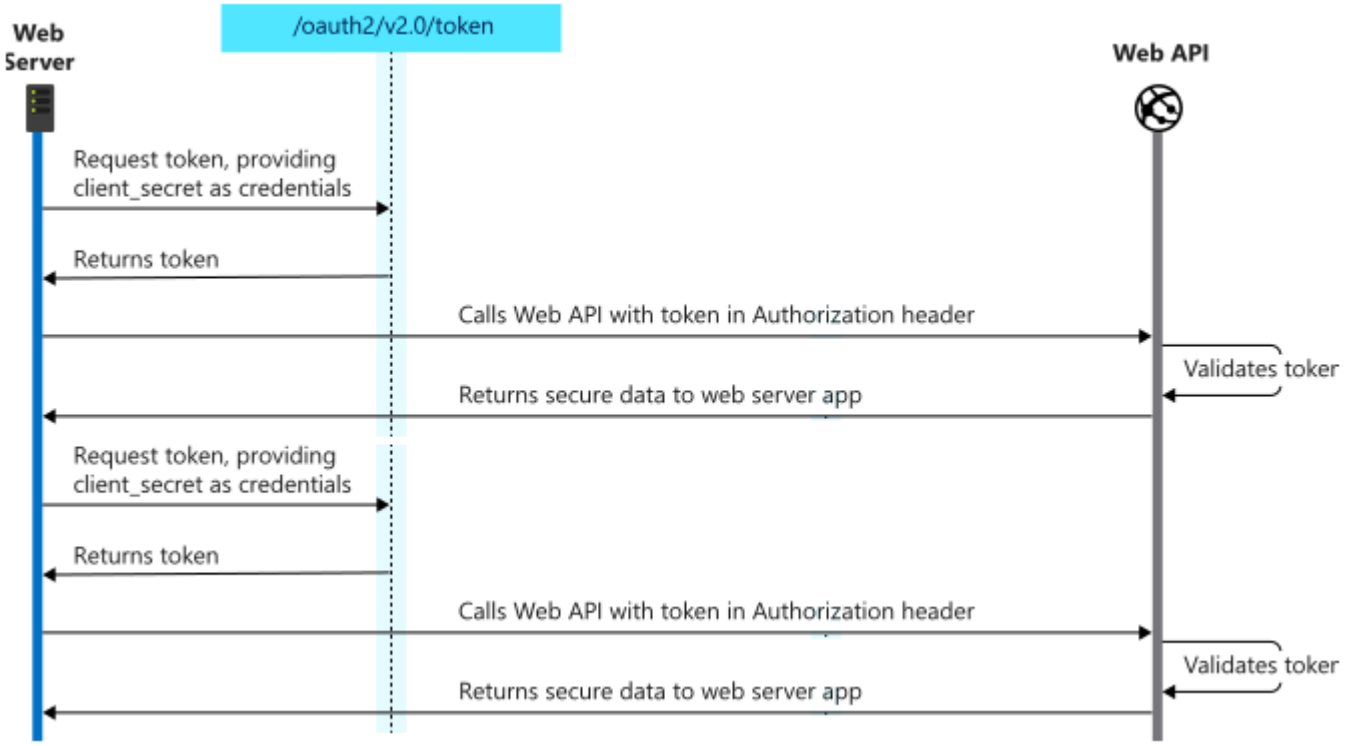
GrantType

Client supports 2 types of Authorization:

auth2Code: It's used to perform authentication and authorization in the majority of application types, including single page applications, web applications, and natively installed applications. The flow enables apps to securely acquire access_tokens that can be used to access resources secured, as well as refresh tokens to get additional access_tokens, and ID tokens for the signed in user.



auth2ClientCredentials: This type of grant is commonly used for server-to-server interactions that must run in the background, without immediate interaction with a user. These types of applications are often referred to as daemons or service accounts.



LocalServerOptions

When a client needs a new Access Token, automatically starts an HTTP server to process response from Authorization server. This server is transparent for user and usually works in localhost. By default uses port 8080 but you can change if needed.

- **IP:** IP server listening, example: 127.0.0.1
- **Port:** by default 8080
- **RedirectURL:** (optional) allows to customized redirect url, example: http://localhost:8080/oauth/.
- **SSL:** enable this property if local server runs on a secure port (*only supported by Professional and Enterprise Editions).
- **SSLOptions:** allows to customize the SSL properties of server (*only supported by Professional and Enterprise Editions).
- **LogOptions:** allows to save the log of the Requests/Responses received and sent by the HTTP Internal Server (*Only for Professional and Enterprise Editions).
    - **Enabled:** set to True to enable the log to file.
    - **FileName:** set the file name to store the log file.

AuthorizationServerOptions

Here you must set URL for Authorization and Acces Token, usually these are provided in API specification. Scope is a list of all scopes requested by client. Example:

- **AuthURL:** https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth
- **TokenURL:** https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/token
- **Scope:** https://mail.google.com/

OAuth2Options

ClientId is a mandatory field which informs server which is the identification of client. Check your API specification to know how get a ClientId. The same applies for client secret.
Sometimes, server requires a user and password to connect using Basic Authentication, if this is the case, you can setup this in Username/Password fields. Example:

- **ClientId:** 180803918307-eqjtm20gqfhcs6gjklbbrreng022mqqc.apps.googleusercontent.com
- **ClientSecret:** _by1iYYrvVHxC2Z8TbtNEYJN
- **Username:**
- **Password:**

HTTPClientOptions

Here you can customize the Client Options when connects to HTTP Server to request a new token.

TLSOptions: if TLS enabled, here you can customize some TLS properties.

ALPNProtocols: list of the ALPN protocols which will be sent to server.
RootCertFile: path to root certificate file.
CertFile: path to certificate file.
KeyFile: path to certificate key file.
Password: if certificate is secured with a password, set here.
VerifyCertificate: if certificate must be verified, enable this property.
VerifyDepth: is an Integer property that represents the maximum number of links permitted when verification is performed for the X.509 certificate.
Version: by default uses TLS 1.0, if server requires a higher TLS version, here can be selected.
IOHandler: select which library you will use to connection using TLS.
iohOpenSSL: uses OpenSSL library and is the default for Indy components. Requires to deploy openssl libraries for win32/win64.
iohSChannel: uses Secure Channel which is a security protocol implemented by Microsoft for Windows, doesn't require to deploy openssl libraries. Only works in Windows 32/64 bits.
OpenSSL_Options: allows to define which OpenSSL API will be used.
APIVersion: allows to define which OpenSSL API will be used.
oslAPI_1_0: uses API 1.0 OpenSSL, it's latest supported by Indy
oslAPI_1_1: uses API 1.1 OpenSSL, requires our custom Indy library and allows to use OpenSSL 1.1.1 libraries (with TLS 1.3 support).
oslAPI_3_0: uses API 3.0 OpenSSL, requires our custom Indy library and allows to use OpenSSL 3.0.0 libraries (with TLS 1.3 support).
LibPath: here you can configure where are located the openSSL libraries
oslpNone: this is the default, the openSSL libraries should be in the same folder where is the binary or in a known path.
oslpDefaultFolder: sets automatically the openSSL path where the libraries should be located for all IDE personalities.
oslpCustomFolder: if this is the option selected, define the full path in the property LibPathCustom.
LibPathCustom: when LibPath = oslpCustomFolder define here the full path where are located the openSSL libraries.
UnixSymLinks: enable or disable the loading of SymLinks under Unix systems (by default is enabled, except under OSX64):
oslsSymLinksDefault: by default are enabled except under OSX64 (after MacOS Monterey fails trying to load the library without version.).
oslsSymLinksLoadFirst: Load SymLinks and do before trying to load the version libraries.
oslsSymLinksLoad: Load SymLinks after trying to load the version libraries.
oslsSymLinksDontLoad: don't load the SymLinks.
SChannel_Options: allows to use a certificate from Windows Certificate Store.
CertHash: is the certificate Hash. You can find the certificate Hash running a dir command in powershell.
CertStoreName: the store name where is stored the certificate. Select one of below:
scsnMY (the default)
scsnCA
scsnRoot
scsnTrust
CertStorePath: the store path where is stored the certificate. Select one of below:
scspStoreCurrentUser (the default)
scspStoreLocalMachine

LogOptions: if a filename is set, it will save a log of HTTP requests/responses of the HTTP client

OnBeforeAuthorizeCode

This is the first event, it's called before client opens a new Web Browser session. URL parameter can be modified if needed (usually not necessary).

```
void OnOAuth2BeforeAuthorizeCode(TObject *Sender, ref string URL, ref bool Handled)
{
  DoLog("BeforeAuthorizeCode: " + URL);
}
```

OnAfterAuthorizeCode

After a successful Authorization, server redirects the response to internal HTTP server, this response informs to client about Authorization code (which will be use later to get Access Token), state, scope...

```
void OnOAuth2AfterAuthorizeCode(TObject *Sender, const string Code, const string State, const string Scope,
  const string RawParams, ref bool Handled)
{
  DoLog("AfterAuthorizeCode: " + Code);
}
```

OnErrorAuthorizeCode

If there is an error, this event will be raised with information about error.

```
void OnOAuth2ErrorAuthorizeCode(TObject *Sender, const string Error, const string Error_Description,
  const string Error_URI, const string State, const string RawParams)
{
  DoLog("ErrorAuthorizeCode: " + Error + " " + Error_Description);
}
```

OnBeforeAccessToken

After get an Authorization Code, client connects to Authorization Server to request a new Access Token. Before client connects, this event is called where you can modify URL and parameters (usually not needed).

```
void OnOAuth2BeforeAccessToken(TObject *Sender, ref string URL, ref string Parameters,
  ref bool Handled);
{
  DoLog("BeforeAccesToken: " + URL + " " + Parameters);
}
```

OnAfterAccessToken

If server accepts client requests, it releases a new Access Token which will be used by client to get access to resources server.

```
void OnOAuth2AfterAccessToken(TObject *Sender, const string Access_Token, const string Token_Type,
  const string Expires_In, const string Refresh_Token, const string Scope, const string RawParams, ref bool Handl
{
  DoLog("AfterAccessToken: " + Access_Token + " " + Refresh_Token + " " + Expires_In);
}
```

OnErrorAccessToken

If there is an error, this event will be raised with information about error.

```
void OnOAuth2ErrorAccessToken(TObject *Sender, const string Error, const string Error_Description,
  const string Error_URI, const string RawParams)
{
  DoLog("ErrorAccessToken: " + Error + " " + Error_Description);
}
```

OnBeforeRefreshToken

Access token expire after some certain time. If Authorization server releases a refresh token plus access token, client can connect after token has expires with a refresh token to request a new access token without the need of user Authenticates again with own credentials. This event is called before client requests a new access token.

```
void ONOAuth2BeforeRefreshToken(TObject *Sender, ref string URL, ref string Parameters, ref bool Handled)
{
  DoLog("BeforeRefreshToken: " + URL + " " + Parameters);
}
```

OnAfterRefreshToken

If server accepts client requests, it releases a new Access Token which will be used by client to get access to resources server.

```
void OnOAuth2AfterRefreshToken(TObject *Sender, const string Access_Token, const string Token_Type,
  const string Expires_In, const string Refresh_Token, const string Scope, const string RawParams, ref bool Handl
{
  DoLog("AfterRefreshToken: " + Access_Token + " " + Refresh_Token + " " + Expires_In)
}
```

OnErrorRefreshToken

If there is an error, this event will be raised with information about error.

```
void OnOAuth2ErrorRefreshToken(TObject *Sender, const string Error, const string Error_Description,
  const string Error_URI, const string RawParams)
{
  DoLog("ErrorRefreshToken: " + Error + " " + Error_Description);
}
```

OnHTTPResponse

This event is called before HTTP response is sent after a successful Access Token.

```
void OnOAuth2HTTPResponse(TObject *Sender, ref int Code, ref string Text, ref bool Handled)
{
  Code = 200;
  Text = "Successful Authorization";
}
```

OAuth2 Code Example

Example of use to connect to Google Gmail API using OAuth2.

```
oAuth2 = new TsgcHTTP2_OAuth2.Create();
oAuth2->LocalServerOptions->Host = "127.0.0.1";
oAuth2->LocalServerOptions->Port = 8080;
oAuth2->AuthorizationServerOptions->AuthURL = "https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth";
oAuth2->AuthorizationServerOptions->Scope->Add("https://mail.google.com/");
oAuth2->AuthorizationServerOptions->TokenURL = "https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/token";
oAuth2->OAuth2Options->ClientId = "180803918357-eqjtn20gqfhcs6gjkebbrrenh022mqqc.apps.googleusercontent.com";
oAuth2->OAuth2Options->ClientSecret = "_by0iYYrvVHxC2Z8TbtNEYQN";

void OnOAuth2AfterAccessToken(TObject *Sender, const string Access_Token, const string Token_Type,
  const string Expires_In, const string Refresh_Token, const string Scope, const string RawParams, ref bool Handl
{
// write your code here
}

oAuth2->OnAfterAccessToken = OnOAuth2AfterAccessToken;
oAuth2->Start();
```

Using TWebBrowser

You can use a TWebBrowser (if the webpage supports it) instead of regular WebBrowser like Chrome, Firefox or Edge.
Use the event **OnBeforeAuthorizeCode** to avoid opening a new WebBrowser session and use a TWebBrowser.

```
void OnBeforeAuthorizeCode(TObject *Sender, ref string URL, ref bool Handled)
{
  Handled = true;
  WebBrowser1->Navigate(URL);
}
```

OAuth2 | TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Client_Google

This component lets you login with your Google Account in an easy way.

Configuration

The module requires first **configure your OAuth2 Application** in your Google Account, once are configure just add a couple of lines in your application to allow users login with any Google Account.

The **Local Server** used to read the response from Google, by default listens on **IP Address 127.0.0.1** and **port 8080**. So you must configure the CallBack URL in the Google Application. Of course, you can modify the IP Address and port.

Once configured the OAuth2 Application in the Google Account, just create an instance of **TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Client_Google** and call the method **Authenticate** passing as parameters the **Client_Id** and **Client_Secret**. This **method waits** (by default up to 60 seconds) till the user has **login successfully**. Returns an object where you can check if the user has authenticated or not, the Name, Id... and more data from the user profile.

Example

```
void GoogleSignIn()
{
  TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Client_Google *oClient = new TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Client_Google.Create(this);
  Try
  {
    TsgcOAuth2_Google_Data *oData = oClient.Authenticate("client_id", "client_secret");
    if oData->Authenticated() then
      ShowMessage(oData->UserProfile->_Name);
  }
  __Finally
    oClient->Free();
  }
}
```

TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Client_Microsoft

This component lets you login with your Microsoft Account in an easy way.

Configuration

The module requires first **configure your OAuth2 Application** in your Microsoft Account, once are configure just add a couple of lines in your application to allow users login with any Microsoft Account.

The **Local Server** used to read the response from Google, by default listens on **IP Address 127.0.0.1** and **port 8080** and uses SSL. So you must configure the CallBack URL as **https://localhost:8080** (Microsoft only allows localhost as a local IP Address) in the Microsoft Application. Of course, you can modify the IP Address and port.

Once configured the OAuth2 Application in the Microsoft Account, just create an instance of **TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Client_Microsoft** and call the method **Authenticate** passing as parameters the **TenantId**, **Client_Id** This **method waits** (by default up to 60 seconds) till the user has **login successfully**. Returns an object where you can check if the user has authenticated or not, the Name, Id... and more data from the user profile.

Example

```
void GoogleSignIn()
{
  TsgcHTTPComponentClient_OAuth2_Microsoft *oClient = new TsgcHTTPComponentClient_OAuth2_Microsoft.Create(this);
  Try
  {
    TsgcOAuth2_Microsoft_Data *oData = oClient.Authenticate("tenant_id", "client_id", "client_secret");
    if oData->Authenticated() then
      ShowMessage(oData->UserProfile->DisplayName);
  }
  __Finally
    oClient->Free();
  }
}
```

OAuth2 | TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Server

This component provides the OAuth2 protocol implementation in Server Side Components.

The server components have a property called Authorization.OAuth.OAuth2 where you can assign an instance of TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Server, so if Authentication is enabled and OAuh2 property is attached to OAuth2 Server Component, the WebSocket and HTTP Requests require a Bearer Token to be processed, if not the connection will be closed automatically.

```
TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Server *OAuth2 = new TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Server(this);
Server->Authentication->Enabled = true;
Server->Authentication->OAuth->OAuth2 = OAuth2;
```

EndPoints

By default, the component is configured with the following endpoints to handle Authorization and Token request

Authorization: /sgc/oauth2/auth
Token: /sgc/oauth2/token

So if server is listening on port 443 and domain is www.esegece.com, the EndPoints will be:

Authorization: https://www.esegece.com/sgc/oauth2/auth
Token: https://www.esegece.com/sgc/oauth2/token

The endpoints can be configured in OAuth2Options property.

Configuration

Before you can begin the OAuth2 process, you must register which Apps will be available, this is done using Apps property of OAuth2 server component.

Register App

Use Apps.AddApp to add a new Application to OAuth2 server, you must set the following parameters:

- **App Name:** is the name of the Application. Example: MyApp
- **RedirectURI:** is where the responses will be redirected. Example: http://127.0.0.1:8080
- **ClientId:** is public information and is the ID of the client.
- **ClientSecret:** must be kept confidential.

Optionally you can set the following parameters:

- **ExpiresIn:** by default is 3600 seconds, so the token will expire in 1 hour, you can set a greater value if you need.
- **RefreshToken:** by default refresh tokens are supported, if not, set this parameter to false.

Delete App

Use Apps.RemoveApp to delete an existing App.

AddToken

If the server has been restarted while there were some token issued, you can recover these tokens using the method AddToken before starting the OAuth2 Server and after registering the Apps

- **AppName:** the name of the application.
- **Token:** access token.
- **Expires:** when the token expires.
- **RefreshToken:** refresh token.

RemoveToken

Removes an already issued Token.

Most common uses

- **QuickStart**
  - OAuth2 Server Example
  - OAuth2 Customize Sign-in HTML
  - OAuth2 Server Endpoints
  - OAuth2 Register Apps
  - OAuth2 Recover Access Tokens

- **Authenticate**
  - OAuth2 Server Autentication
  - OAuth2 None Authenticate some URLs

Connections

While OAuth2 is enabled on Server-side, if a websocket client tries to connect without providing a valid Token, the connection will be closed automatically. The same applies to HTTP requests.

TsgcWebSocketClient can be configured to request a OAuth2 token and sent when connects to server. You have 2 options in order to send a Bearer Token:

1. Use Authentication.Token property, this is usefull when you have a valid token obtained from an external third-party and you only want to pass as a connection header to get Access to server.

```
Authorization->Enabled = true;
Authorization->Token.Enabled = true;
Authorization->Token->AuthName = "Bearer";
Authorization->Token->AuthToken = "your token here";
```

2. Attach a TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Client and let the client request an Access Token and send it automatically when websocket client connects to server.

Events

Some events are provided to handle the OAuth2 Flow Control.

OnOAuth2BeforeRequest

This event is called when a new HTTP connection is established with server and before checks if the connection request is trying to do an Authorization or request a new token. If you don't need that this request is processed by OAuth2 server, set Cancel parameter to true.

The event is called too when checks if the Token is valid.

OnOAuth2BeforeDispatchPage

The event is called before the Authorization web-page is showed to user, allows to customize the HTML code shown to user.

OnOAuth2Authentication

When a client request Authorization, server shows a page were user can allow connection and requires to login to server. This is the event where you can read the User/Password set by user and accept or not the connection.

OnOAuth2AfterAccessToken

After the server process successfully the Access Token, this event is called. Useful for log purposes.

OnOAuth2AfterRefreshToken

After the server process successfully the Refresh Token, this event is called. Useful for log purposes.

OnOAuth2AfterValidateAccessToken

When a client do a request with a Token, this token is processed by server to check if it's valid or not, if the token is valid and not expired, this event is called. Useful for log purposes.

OnOAuth2Unauthorized

This event is called before the connection is closed because there is no authorization token or is invalid, by default, the Disconnect parameter is true, you can set to false if you still want to accept the connection. This event can configure which endpoints must implement OAuth2 Authorization or not.

OAuth2 | Server Example

Let's do a simple OAuth2 server example, using a TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer.

First, create a new TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer listening on port 443 and using a self-signed certificate in sgc.pem file.

```
oServer = new TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer(this);
oServer->Port := 80;
oServer->SSLOptions->Port = 443;
oServer->SSLOptions->CertFile = "sgc.pem";
oServer->SSLOptions->KeyFile = "sgc.pem";
oServer->SSLOptions->RootCertFile = "sgc.pem";
oServer->SSL = true;
```

Then create a new instance of TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Server and assign to previously created server.
Register a new Application with the following values:

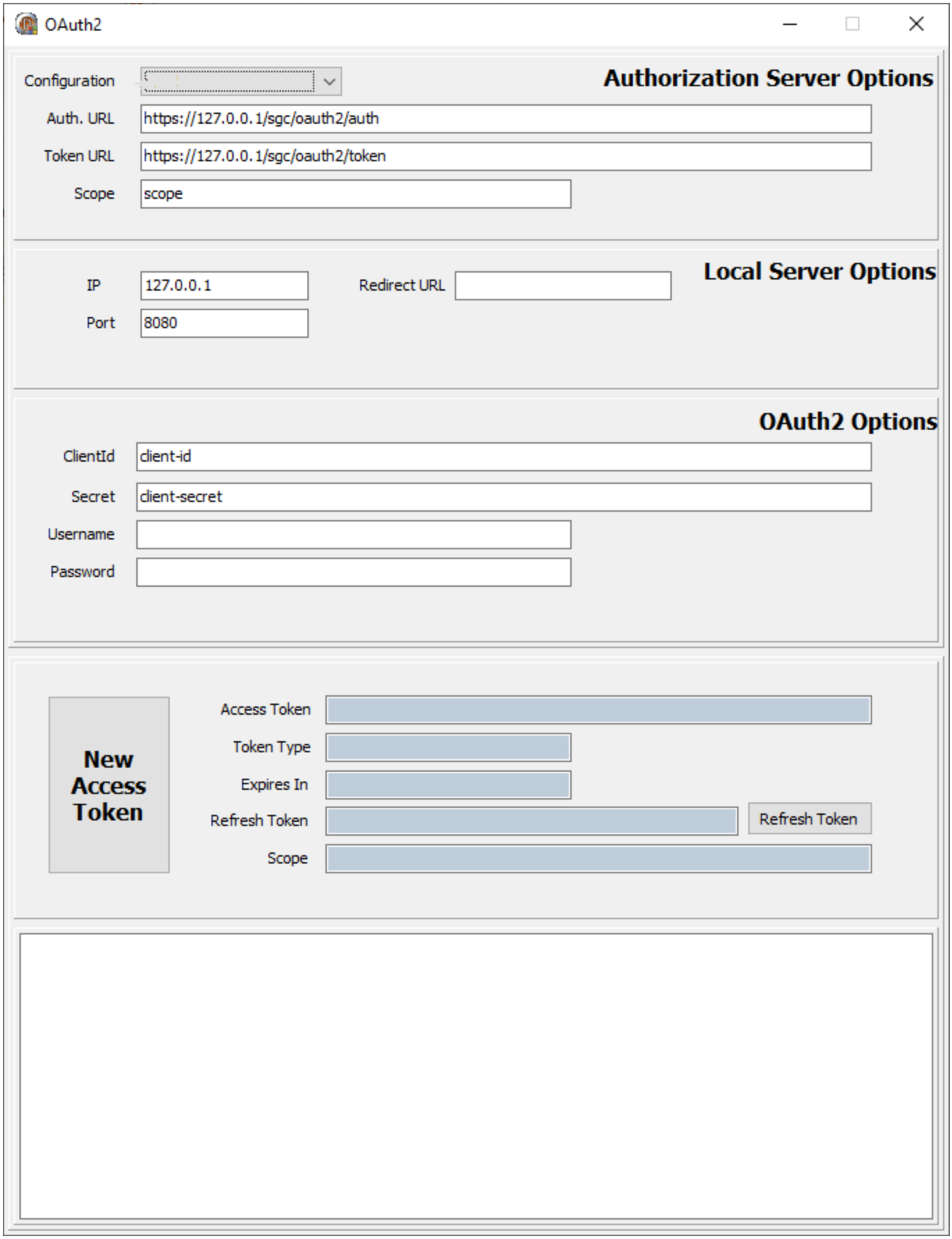
Name: MyApp
RedirectURI: http://127.0.0.1:8080
ClientId: client-id
ClientSecret: client-secret

```
OAuth2 = new TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Server.Create(this);
OAuth2->Apps->AddApp("MyApp", "http://127.0.0.1:8080", "client-id", "client-secret");
oServer->Authentication->Enabled = true;
oServer->Authentication->OAuth->OAuth2 = OAuth2;
```

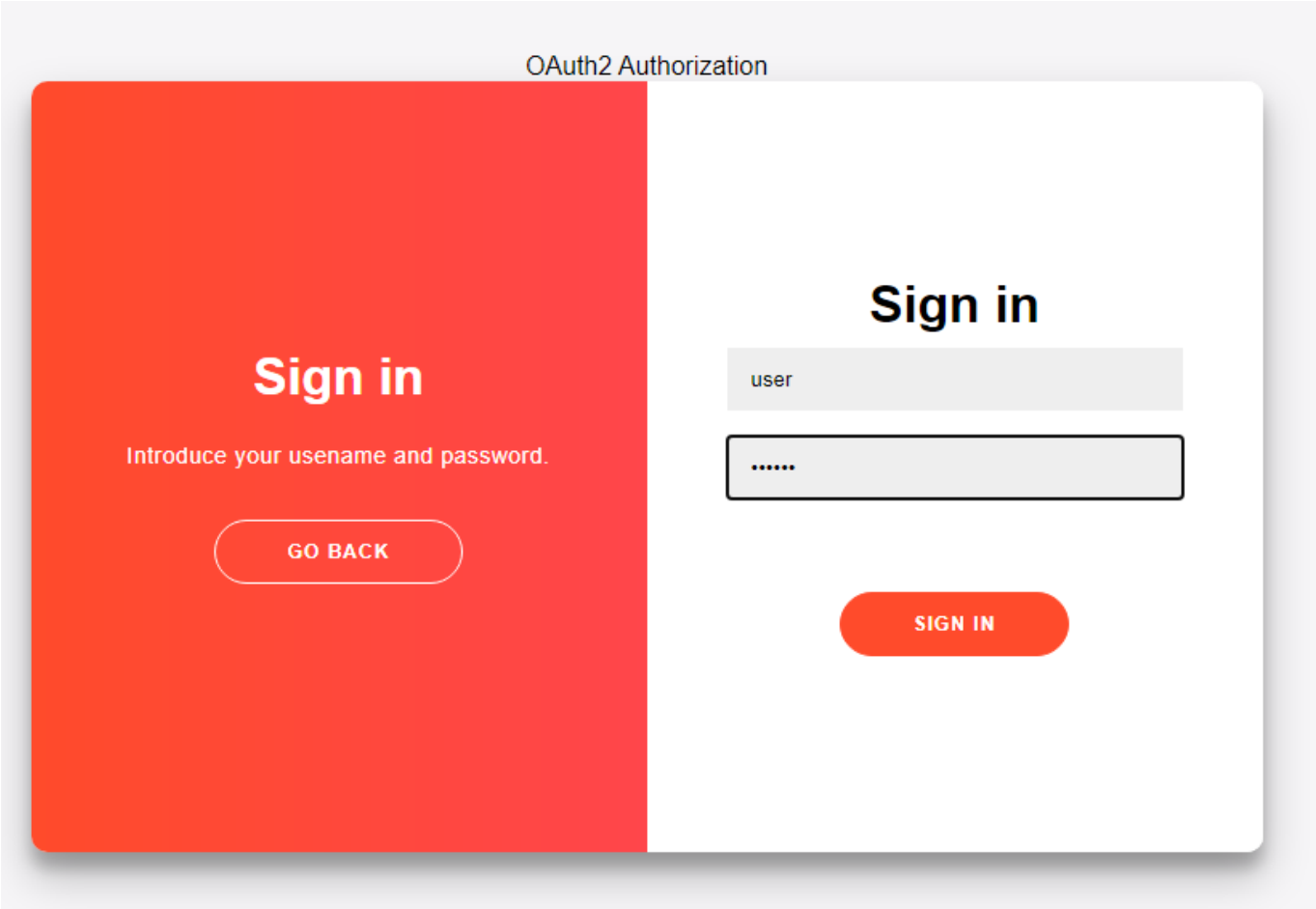
Then handle OnOAuth2Authentication event of OAuth2 server component and implement your own method to login users. I will use the pair "user/secret" to accept a login.

```
void OnOAuth2Authentication(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, TsgcHTTPOAuth2Request *OAuth2, string aUser,
  string aPassword, ref bool Authenticated)
{
  if ((aUser == "user") and (aPassword == "secret"))
  {
    Authenticated = true;
  }
}
```

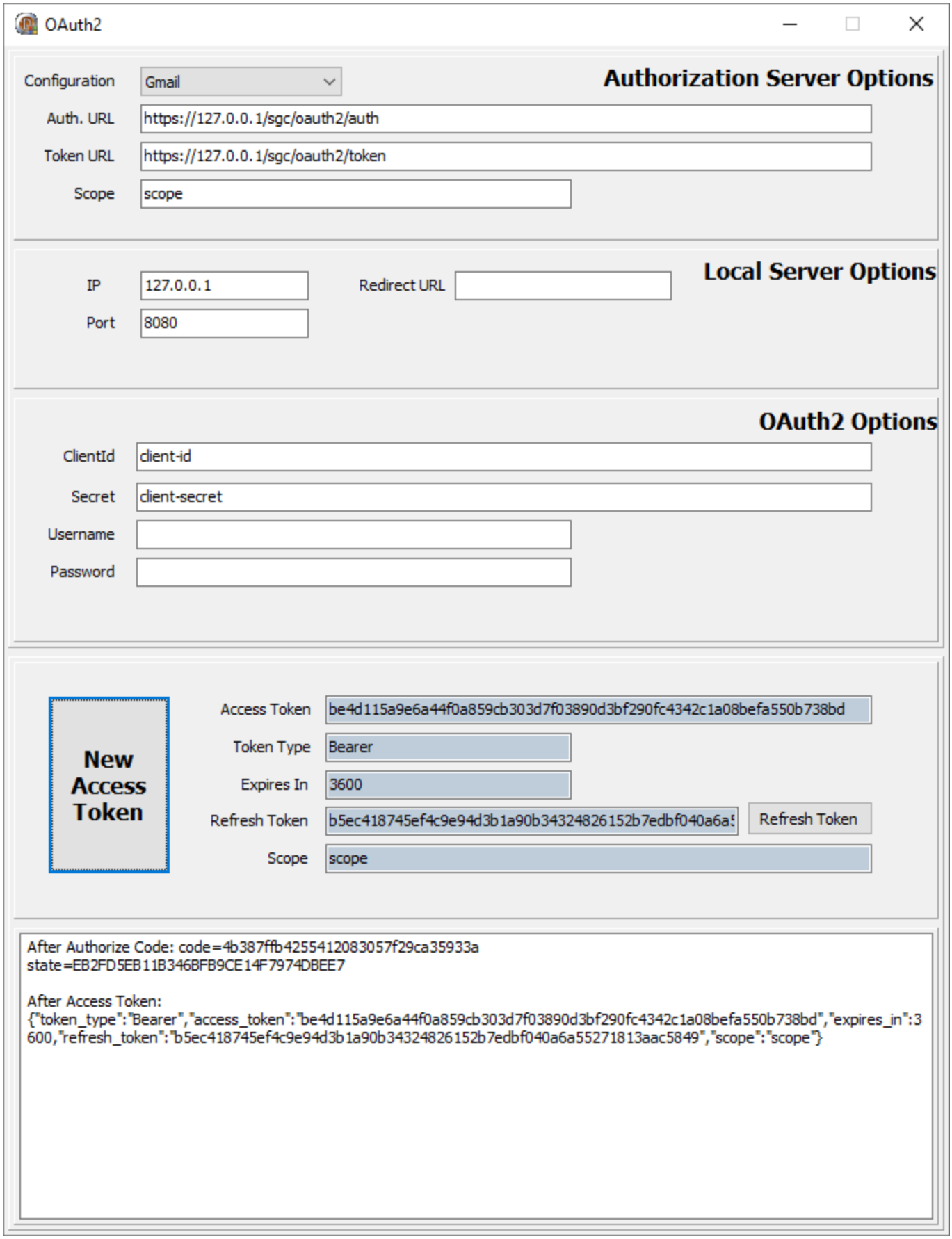
Finally start the server and use a OAuth2 client to login, example you can use the TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Client included with sgcWebSockets library.



Request a New Access Token, a new Web Browser session will be shown and user must Allow connection and then login.



If login is successful a new Token will be returned to the client. Then all the requests must include this bearer token in the HTTP Headers.


OAuth2
Configuration
Gmail
Authorization Server Options
Auth. URL
https://127.0.0.1/sgc/oauth2/auth
Token URL
https://127.0.0.1/sgc/oauth2/token
Scope
scope
Local Server Options
IP
127.0.0.1
Redirect URL
Port
8080
OAuth2 Options
ClientId
client-id
Secret
client-secret
Username
Password
New Access Token
Access Token
be4d115a9e6a44f0a859cb303d7f03890d3bf290fc4342c1a08befa550b738bd
Token Type
Bearer
Expires In
3600
Refresh Token
b5ec418745ef4c9e94d3b1a90b34324826152b7edbf040a6a5
Refresh Token
Scope
scope
After Authorize Code: code=4b387ffb4255412083057f29ca35933a
state=EB2FD5EB11B346BFB9CE14F7974DBEE7
After Access Token:
{"token_type":"Bearer","access_token":"be4d115a9e6a44f0a859cb303d7f03890d3bf290fc4342c1a08befa550b738bd","expires_in":3600,"refresh_token":"b5ec418745ef4c9e94d3b1a90b34324826152b7edbf040a6a55271813aac5849","scope":"scope"}

OAuth2 | Customize Sign-In HTML

When an OAuth2 client do a request to get a new Access Token, a Web-Page is shown in a web-browser to Allow this connection and login with an User and Password.
The HTML page is included by default in Server component, but this code can be customized using **OnAuth2BeforeDispatchPage** event.

```
void OnOAuth2BeforeDispatchPage(TObject *Sender; TsgcHTTPOAuth2Request *OAuth2; ref string HTML)
{
  HTML = "your custom html";
}
```

If you customize your HTML with a completely new HTML code, at least you must maintain the form where the Username and password are sent:

```
<form action="">
<input type="hidden" name="request_type" value="sign-in" />
<input type="username" name="username" placeholder="Username" />
<input type="password" name="password" placeholder="Password" />
<input type="hidden" name="id" value="" />
<p></p>
<button>Sign In</button>
</form>
```

The id parameter, which is hidden, must maintain the same value of the original form to allow server identify the request.

OAuth2 | Server Endpoints

By default, the OAuth2 Server uses the following Endpoints:

Authorization: /sgc/oauth2/auth
Token: /sgc/oauth2/token

Which means that if your server listens on IP 80.54.41.30 and port 8443, the full OAuth2 Endpoints will be:

Authorization: https://80.54.41.30:8443/sgc/oauth2/auth
Token: https://80.54.41.30:8443/sgc/oauth2/token

This Endpoints can be modified easily, just access to OAuth2Options property of component and modify Authorization and Token URLs.
Example: if your endpoints must be

Authorization: https://80.54.41.30:8443/authentication/auth
Token: https://80.54.41.30:8443/authentication/token

Set the OAuth2Options property with the following values:

OAuth2Options.Authorization.URL = /authentication/auth
OAuth2Options.Token.URL = /authentication/token

OAuth2 | Register Apps

Before a new OAuth2 is requested by a client, the App must be registered in the server.
Register a new App requires the following information:

- **App Name:** is the name of the Application. Example: MyApp
- **RedirectURI:** is where the responses will be redirected. Example: http://127.0.0.1:8080
- **ClientId:** is public information and is the ID of the client.
- **ClientSecret:** must be kept confidential.

Optionally you can set the following parameters:

- **ExpiresIn:** by default is 3600 seconds, so the token will expire in 1 hour, you can set a greater value if you need.
- **RefreshToken:** by default refresh tokens are supported, if not, set this parameter to false.

If a new client wants to authenticate using OAuth2, first the App requires to be registered in the server, you can use:

1. RegisterApp
This method requires the App Name and RedirectURI, and will return a ClientId and ClientSecret.

2. Apps.AddApp
This method requires AppName, RedirectURI, ClientId and ClientSecret. Usually you can use this method when a server has some already created Apps and you want to load them before is started.

Both methods do the same, register the Application in the server, but first is most useful when the App is registered the first time and second method when you want to load all registered apps before start the server (because are saved on database for example).

OAuth2 | Recover Access Tokens

If the OAuth2 Server is destroyed (because it's restarted) and there are valid Access Tokens issued, these are lost by default. You can recover these Access Tokens using the method **AddToken**. This method stores the tokens in the OAuth2 Server.

Add a Token requires the following information:

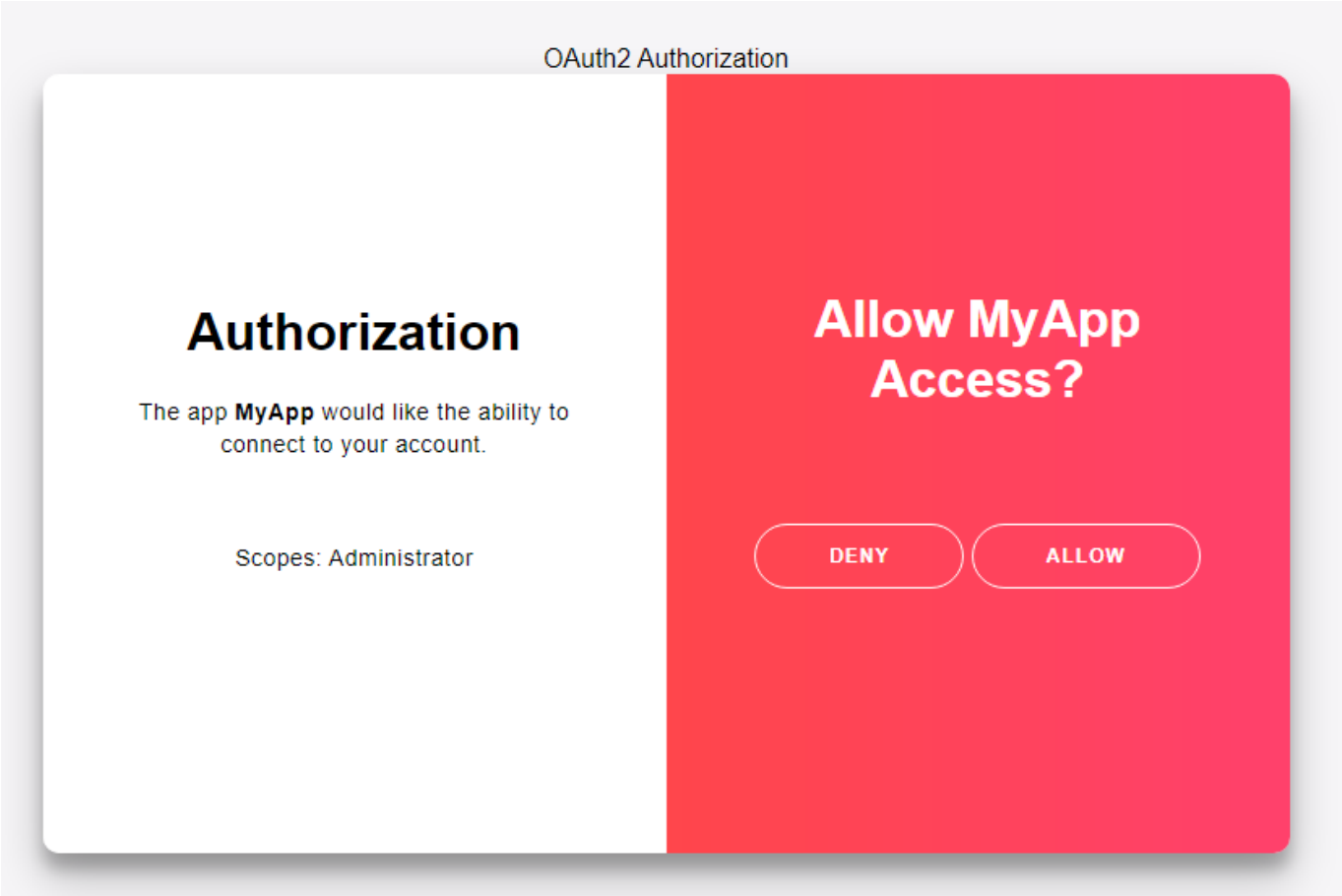
- **AppName:** the name of the app.
- **Token:** access token.
- **Expires:** when the token expires.
- **RefreshToken:** refresh token.

You can save the issued tokens handling the **OAuth2AfterAccessToken** event.

```
private void OnOAuth2AfterAccessToken(TObject *Sender, TsgcWSConnection *Connection, TsgcHTTPOAuth2Request *OAuth
  string aResponse)
{
  // ... store OAuth2 Token data
}

OAuth2 = new TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Server.Create(this);
OAuth2->Apps->AddApp("MyApp", "http://127.0.0.1:8080", "client-id", "client-secret");
OAuth2->AddToken("MyApp", "12146ce12b0e4813987f2794f768905cefc39da6fbd54f6d9b38387489280608", EncodeDate(2022,1,1
  "ef3e3dfa56ec44109c3d345b1541f08e539ce21432d9433099b48a3d08d34bc0");
oServer->Authentication->Enabled = true;
oServer->Authentication->OAuth->OAuth2 = OAuth2;
```

OAuth2 | Server Authentication

When an OAuth2 client requests a new Authorization, the server shows a web page where the user must allow the connection and then login. This page is provided by sgcWebSockets library and is dispatched automatically when a client requests an Authorization.



If the user Allows the access, a login form will be shown where the user must set the Username and Password. This data will be received OnOAuth2Authentication event, so you must validate than the user/password is correct and if it is, then set Authenticated parameter to true.

```
void OnOAuth2Authentication(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, TsgcHTTPOAuth2Request *OAuth2, string aUser,
  string aPassword, ref bool Authenticated)
{
  if ((aUser == "user") and (aPassword == "secret"))
  {
    Authenticated = true;
  }
}
```

OAuth2 | None Authenticate URLs

By default, when OAuth2 is enabled on Server Side, all the HTTP Requests require Authentication using Bearer Tokens.
If you want allow some URLs to be accessed without the need of use a Bearer Token, you can use the event **OnOAuth2BeforeRequest**

```
procedure OnOAuth2BeforeRequest(TObject *Sender; TsgcWSConnection *aConnection; TStringList *aHeaders;
  ref bool Cancel)
{
  if (DecodeGETFullPath(aHeaders) == "/Public.html")
  {
    Cancel = true;
  }
}
```

OAuth2 | TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Server_Provider

This component allows to integrate External OAuth2 Providers (like Azure AD, Google, Facebook...) in your server component (like an HTP server), so an user can login using the Azure AD credentials and if the authentication is successful, the HTTP server can provide access to protected resources.

The server components have a property called Authorization.OAuth.OAuth2Provider where you can assign an instance of TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Server_Provider, so if Authentication is enabled and OAuh2Provider property is attached to OAuth2 Provider Server Component, the WebSocket and HTTP Requests require a Cookie / Bearer Token to be processed, if not the connection will be closed automatically.

```
TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Server_Provider *OAuth2Provider = new TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Server_Provider(this);
Server->Authentication->Enabled = true;
Server->Authentication->OAuth->OAuth2Provider = OAuth2Provider;
```

Register OAuth2 Provider

Before the server is started, you must configure the OAuth2 Providers that the server will use to authenticate. Use the method **RegisterProvider** to configure the OAuth2 Providers, this method has the following parameters:

- **Name:** is the name of the provider, it can be any name, is just to identify the provider later.
- **ClientId:** is the public client Id, this value is provided by the OAuth2 Provider.
- **ClientSecret:** is the private client secret (must be keep confidential), this value is provided by the OAuth2 Provider.
- **AuthorizeURL:** is the URL where the OAuth2 client will redirect to login (the connection is using a web browser).
- **TokenURL:** is the URL the server will use to validate the token provided after a successful authorization (the connection is server to server).
- **Scope:** is the value of the scope/s.
- **URL:** is the URL of the HTTP Server that will be used to redirect to the Authorization URL.
- **CallbackURL:** is the URL configured in the OAuth2 Provider that will process the response sent from the OAuth2 server after a successful Authorization.

Example: to configure Azure AD, it requires a tenant-id which is added to the OAuth2 URLs, ClientId, ClientSecret, Scope and a CallbackURL.

```
RegisterProvider(
  'azure',
  '90945b8d-f6b7-4b97-b2bd-21c3c90b5f3x',
  'PN67Q~5m06c-~X_GMyMf9zMntmm5l2dt~3jVq',
  'https://login.microsoftonline.com/a0ca2055-5dd1-467f-bf13-291f6fd715c6/oauth2/v2.0/authorize',
  'https://login.microsoftonline.com/a0ca2055-5dd1-467f-bf13-291f6fd715c6/oauth2/v2.0/token',
  'user.read',
  '/login',
  'https://localhost/callback'
  );
```

To delete an existing Provider, use the method **UnRegisterProvider**.

Properties

The following properties can be configured in the OAuth2Options property.

- **HTTPClientOptions:** when the server receives the response from the OAuth2 provider after a successful authorization, uses a connection from the HTTP server to the OAuth2 provider to validate the code received is valid. This connection can be configured using this property.
- **Cookies:** when the server receives a successful Token Access, if this property is enabled, a server cookie is created to store a public ID that it's linked to the private Token Access. Here you can configure the cookies values.

Most common uses

- **QuickStart**
  - OAuth2 Provider Azure AD
- **Authenticate**
  - OAuth2 Provider Private Endpoints
  - OAuth2 Provider Authentication
  - OAuth2 Provider Requests

OAuth2 Provider | Azure AD

Azure AD uses the following OAuth2 Authorization URLs

Authorization: https://login.microsoftonline.com/<tenant-id>/oauth2/v2.0/authorize
Token: https://login.microsoftonline.com/<tenant-id>/oauth2/v2.0/token

The **<tenant-id>** must be replaced by your own values.

When you create the OAuth2 configuration, you must configure a server callback url, this url will be used by Azure to send a response to your server after a successful authorization.

Example: find below a simple example of how register Azure AD provider.

Values provided by Azure AD

ClientId: 90945b8d-f6b7-4b97-b2bd-21c3c90b5f3x
ClientSecret: PN67Q~5m06c-~X_GMyMf9zMntmm5l2dt~3jVq
tenant: a0ca2055-5dd1-467f-bf13-291f6fd715c6
scope: user.read
CallbackURL: https://localhost/callback

How Register Azure AD

```
RegisterProvider(
  'azure',
  '90945b8d-f6b7-4b97-b2bd-21c3c90b5f3x',
  'PN67Q~5m06c-~X_GMyMf9zMntmm5l2dt~3jVq',
  'https://login.microsoftonline.com/a0ca2055-5dd1-467f-bf13-291f6fd715c6/oauth2/v2.0/authorize',
  'https://login.microsoftonline.com/a0ca2055-5dd1-467f-bf13-291f6fd715c6/oauth2/v2.0/token',
  'user.read',
  '/login',
  'https://localhost/callback'
  );
```

OAuth2 Provider | Private Endpoints

Every time the Server receives a HTTP Request, the event **OnOAuth2IsPrivateEndpoint** is called to ask if the Endpoint is private or not. By default, is not private.

```
void OnOAuth2IsPrivateEndpoint(TObject *Sender, const string aEndpoint, ref bool IsPrivate)
{
  if (aEndpoint == "/private")
  {
    IsPrivate = True;
  }
}
```

OAuth2 Provider | Authentication

The OAuth2 Provider Server Component allows to Authenticate using an External OAuth2 Provider (like Azure AD, Google...) to access the protected resources of your server. **Example:** you can configure your HTTP Server and allow login using the Azure Credentials to your uses, so if the login is successful, you will allow to enter to the protected resources of your server to these users.

The Authentication process is done from the server side and the OAuth2 tokens are not shared with the clients, this means that when the user logins using Azure for example, if the authentication is successful, Azure returns an Access Token that allows to send requests to the Azure server to get some information (depending of the scope) about the user profile, emails... This Access Token **IS NOT SHARED** with the client (example a web-browser), instead of returning the Access token to the client, the server creates a random ID that it's linked internally with the Access Token, so every time the Client (Web Browser) wants to do a call to the OAuth2 Server, uses the public ID and the server uses this ID to get the OAuth2 Access Token to proxy the HTTP Requests.

Find below an example of how the OAuth2 Authentication works. The example will use the Azure AD configuration described in the following link OAuth2 Provider Azure AD.

Start the Server

The server starts listening on localhost and port 443. The sgcWebSockets HTTP Server is linked to the OAuth2 Server Provider Component and the Authentication property is enabled.
Before the server is started, the Azure OAuth2 Provider is registered using the following method call.

```
RegisterProvider(
  'azure',
  '90945b8d-f6b7-4b97-b2bd-21c3c90b5f3x',
  'PN67Q~5m06c-~X_GMyMf9zMntmm5l2dt~3jVq',
  'https://login.microsoftonline.com/a0ca2055-5dd1-467f-bf13-291f6fd715c6/oauth2/v2.0/authorize',
  'https://login.microsoftonline.com/a0ca2055-5dd1-467f-bf13-291f6fd715c6/oauth2/v2.0/token',
  'user.read',
  '/login',
  'https://localhost/callback'
  );
```

User Logins

The user opens a new web browser and go to '/login' endpoint.
The server detects that the '/login' endpoint is used to login using the Azure provider so redirects to

https://login.microsoftonline.com/a0ca2055-5dd1-467f-bf13-291f6fd715c6/oauth2/v2.0/authorize

And the OAuth2 authentication Flow Starts.

OAuth2 Authentication

The user is redirected to the OAuth2 Server Authentication Endpoint, now he must login using the credentials and accept the terms of the OAuth2 Application.

If the authorization is successful, Azure AD sends a Code to the url

https://localhost/callback

Validate the OAuth2 Code

Now, the server has received a code from Azure and it will do an internal connection to Azure (from server to server) to validate this token is correct (and avoid someone is trying to hack the server).

The server connects to

https://login.microsoftonline.com/a0ca2055-5dd1-467f-bf13-291f6fd715c6/oauth2/v2.0/token

Passing some paramenters like the code received and the clientsecret, if the validation is successful, Azure returns the Access Token that can be used to access the Azure Protected Resources like read the profile, email...

Successful Access Token

When the server receives a success full AccessToken, the event **OnOAuth2ProviderTokenValid** is called, so here you can configure how the AccessToken is stored (if it is) accessing to the parameter class TsgcHTTPOAuth2ProviderToken

AccesToken: is the OAuth2 Token returned by Azure
ID: is the public identifier stored as a cookie.

In this event you can configure what to do after a successful authentication, example: if you want to redirect the user to the private url, use the following

Response.Redirect.URL := 'https://localhost/private';

Send Requests to Azure

Now, you can send requests to the Azure server using the Public ID stored as a cookie.
Example: if you want to read the profile data, use the following method.

Get('ID', 'https://graph.microsoft.com/v1.0/me');

Where ID is the public ID identifier.

OAuth2 Provider | Requests

Once the Authentication has been successful, you can send requests to the OAuth2 Protected Server using the Public ID Token stored as a cookie.

The OAuth2 Provider Server Component, has several methods to send HTTP Requests: GET, POST, DELETE...

You can pass the Token as a parameter or pass the RequestInfo class if you are using the Indy Server components.

```
void OnCommandGet(TIdContext *AContext, TIdHTTPRequestInfo *ARequestInfo, TIdHTTPResponseInfo *AResponseInfo)
{
  if (ARequestInfo->Document == "/private"
  {
    // return OAuth2 profile data
    AResponseInfo->ContentText = OAuth2Provider->Get(ARequestInfo, "https://graph.microsoft.com/v1.0/me");
    AResponseInfo->ContentType = "application/json";
    AResponseInfo->ResponseNo = 200;
  }
  else
  {
    AResponseInfo->ResponseNo = 404;
  }
}
```

HTTP | JWT

JWT (JSON Web Token) typically consists of a header + payload + signature.

Header

Contains the metadata information about JWT

- **alg:** is the algorithm used to sign the token
- **typ:** is the type of the token, always JWT

```
{
  "alg": "HS256",
  "typ": "JWT"
}
```

You can find more headers but the previous will be always there.

Payload

The payload contains the claims of the JWT. The standard headers are the following:

- **iss:** is the issuer, the entity who generates and issue the JWT.
- **sub:** is the subject, the entity identified by this token.
- **aud:** is the audience, the target audience for this JWT.
- **exp:** is the expiry, is the timestamp in UNIX format after the token should not be accepted.
- **iat:** is issued at, specifies the date when the token has been issued.

```
{
  "sub": "1234567890",
  "name": "John Doe",
  "iat": 1516239022
}
```

Signature

The signature is created using the Encoded Header, Encoded Payload, a Secret and a Cryptographic Algorithm.

```
eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdWIiOiIxMjM0
NTY3ODkwIiwibmFtZSI6IkpvaG4gRG9lIiwiaWF0IjoxNTE2MjM5M
```

```
DIyfQ.SflKxwRJSMeKKF2QT4fwpMeJf36POk6yJV_adQssw5c
```

Algorithms supported

The following algorithms are supported by both Client and Server JWT components.

- HS256
- HS384
- HS512
- RS256
- RS384
- RS512
- ES256
- ES384
- ES512

OpenSSL libraries are required to sign and verify the JWT.

Components

- **TsgcHTTP_JWT_Client:** JWT client which allows to encode and sign JWT and send as an Authorization Header in **HTTP** and **WebSocket** protocols.
- **TsgcHTTP_JWT_Server:** JWT server which allows to decode and validate JWT received as an Authorization Header in **HTTP** and **WebSocket** protocols.

** JWT Components require at least Indy version 10.6.0.5169 or sgcWebSockets Enterprise Edition.*

JWT | TsgcHTTP_JWT_Client

The TsgcHTTP_JWT_Client component allows to encode and sign JWT Tokens, attached to a WebSocket Client or HTTP/2 client, the token will be sent automatically as an Authorization Bearer Token Header.

Configuration

You can configure the JWT values in the **JWTOptions** properties, there are 2 main properties: **Header** and **Payload**, just set the values for every required property.

If the Signature is encrypted using a Private Key (RS and ES algorithms), set the value in the **PrivateKey** property of the Algorithm.
If the Signature is encrypted using a Secret (HS algorithms), set the value in the **Secret** property of the Algorithm.

OpenSSL Options

Configure which openSSL libraries you will use when using JWT client.

OpenSSL_Options: configuration of the openSSL libraries.
- **APIVersion:** allows to define which OpenSSL API will be used.
  - **oslAPI_1_0:** uses API 1.0 OpenSSL, it's latest supported by Indy
  - **oslAPI_1_1:** uses API 1.1 OpenSSL, requires our custom Indy library and allows to use OpenSSL 1.1.1 libraries (with TLS 1.3 support).
  - **oslAPI_3_0:** uses API 3.0 OpenSSL, requires our custom Indy library and allows to use OpenSSL 3.0.0 libraries (with TLS 1.3 support).
- **LibPath:** here you can configure where are located the openSSL libraries
  - **oslpNone:** this is the default, the openSSL libraries should be in the same folder where is the binary or in a known path.
  - **oslpDefaultFolder:** sets automatically the openSSL path where the libraries should be located for all IDE personalities.
  - **oslpCustomFolder:** if this is the option selected, define the full path in the property LibPathCustom.
- **LibPathCustom:** when LibPath = oslpCustomFolder define here the full path where are located the openSSL libraries.
- **UnixSymLinks:** enable or disable the loading of SymLinks under Unix systems (by default is enabled, except under OSX64):
  - **oslsSymLinksDefault:** by default are enabled except under OSX64 (after MacOS Monterey fails trying to load the library without version.).
  - **oslsSymLinksLoadFirst:** Load SymLinks and do before trying to load the version libraries.
  - **oslsSymLinksLoad:** Load SymLinks after trying to load the version libraries.
  - **oslsSymLinksDontLoad:** don't load the SymLinks.

Custom Headers

The Header and Payload properties contains the most common headers used to generate a JWT, but you can add more headers calling the method **AddKeyValue** and passing the Key and Value as parameters.
Example: if you want add a new record in the JWT Header with your name, use the following method

```
Header->AddKeyValue("name", "John Smith");
```

After configuring the properties, to generate the JWT, just call the method **Sign** and will return the value of the JWT.

WebSocket Client and JWT

TsgcWebSocketClient allows the use of JWT when connecting to WebSocket servers, just create a new JWT client and assign to **Authentication.Token.JWT** property.

```
TsgcWebSocketClient oClient = new TsgcWebSocketClient();
oClient->URL = "ws://www.esegece.com:2052";


TsgcHTTP_JWT_Client oJWT = new TsgcHTTP_JWT_Client();
oJWT->JWTOptions->Header.alg = jwtRS256;
oJWT->JWTOptions->Payload.sub = "1234567890";
oJWT->JWTOptions->Payload.iat = 1516239022;


oClient->Authentication->Enabled = true;
oClient->Authentication->URL->Enabled = false;
oClient->Authentication->Token->Enabled = true;
oClient->Authentication->Token->JWT = oJWT;
oClient->Active = true;
```

HTTP Clients and JWT

TsgcHTTP2Client and TsgcHTTP1Client allows the use of JWT when connecting to HTTP/2 servers, just create a new JWT client and assign to **Authentication.Token.JWT** property.

```
TsgcHTTP2Client oHTTP = new TsgcHTTP2Client();


TsgcHTTP_JWT_Client oJWT = new TsgcHTTP_JWT_Client();
oJWT->JWTOptions->Header->alg = jwtRS256;
oJWT->JWTOptions->Payload->sub = "1234567890";
oJWT->JWTOptions->Payload->iat = 1516239022;


oHTTP->Authentication->Token->JWT = oHTTP;
oHTTP->Get("https://your.api.com");
```

Expiration

The Authorization Token can be **re-created every time** you send an HTTP request using an HTTP client or can be **reused several times till it expires**.
Example: calling Apple APNs using Tokens, requires that the token is reused at least during 20 minutes and at a maximum of 1 hour. Use the Property **RefreshTokenAfter** to set the seconds when the token will expire, for example after 30 minutes.

```
RefreshTokenAfter = 60 * 40.
```

Create JWT Signature

You can **create JWT Signatures manually** to use on applications that doesn't make use of WebSocket or HTTP Protocol, or if you are using components from third-parties applications and you only need the JWT Token.

In order to obtain the JWT Signature, just create a new instance of the JWT Client and fill the properties manually, when all properties are set, call the method **Sign** and it will return the JWT Token.

```
TsgcHTTP_JWT_Client oJWT = new TsgcHTTP_JWT_Client(this);
// ... header
oJWT->JWTOptions->Header->alg = jwtHS256;
oJWT->JWTOptions->Algorithms->HS->Secret = "79F66F1E-E998-436B-8A0A-3E5DEFA4FD9E";
// ... payload
oJWT->JWTOptions->Payload->jti = "9B66FB94-B761-42B1-A1AF-3C44233DBE87";
oJWT->JWTOptions->Payload->iat = 1630925658;
oJWT->JWTOptions->Payload->iss = "2886EC7547B7BA6A9009";
oJWT->JWTOptions->Payload->exp = 1630933158;
// ... custom payload values
oJWT->JWTOptions->Payload->ClearKeyValues;
oJWT->JWTOptions->Payload->AddKeyValue("origin", "www->yourwebsite->com");
oJWT->JWTOptions->Payload->AddKeyValue("ip", "69.39.46.178");
// ... get JWT Token
ShowMessage(oJWT->Sign());
```

JWT | TsgcHTTP_JWT_Server

The TsgcHTTP_JWT_Server component allows to **decode** and **validate** JWT tokens received in **WebSocket Handshake** when using WebSocket protocol or as **HTTP Header** when using HTTP protocol.

Configuration

You can configure the following properties in the **JWTOptions** property of the component:

If the Signature is validated using a Public Key (RS and ES algorithms), set the value in the **PublicKey** property of the Algorithm.
If the Signature is validated using a Secret (HS algorithms), set the value in the **Secret** property of the Algorithm.

To validate JWT tokens, just **attach a TsgcHTTP_JWT_Server** instance to **Authentication.JWT.JWT** property of the WebSocket/HTTP Server.

```
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer oServer = new TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer();
oServer->Port = 80;
TsgcHTTP_JWT_Server oJWT = new TsgcHTTP_JWT_Server();
oJWT->JWTOptions->Algorithms->RS->PublicKey->Text = "public key here";
oServer->Authorization->Enabled = true;
oServer->Authorization->JWT->JWT = oJWT;
oServer->Active = true;
```

Checks property allows to enable some checks in the Payload of JWT, by default checks if the issued dates are valid.

Events

Use the following events to control the flow of JWT Validating Token.

OnJWTBeforeRequest

The event is called when a **new HTTP / WebSocket connection** is detected and **before any validation is done**. This connection can contain or not a JWT Token.
If you don't want to process this Connection using JWT Validation, just set the Cancel parameter to True (means that this connection will bypass JWT validations).
By default, all connections continue the process of JWT validation.

OnJWTBeforeValidateToken

The event is called when the **connection contains an Authorization token** and **before is validated**.
If you don't want to validate this token, just set the Cancel parameter to True (means that this connection will bypass JWT validations).
By default, all connections continue the process of JWT validation.

OnJWTBeforeValidateSignature

This event is called after the **token has been decoded**, so using Header and Payload parameters you have access to the content of JWT and before the signature is validated.
The parameter **Secret** is the secret that will be used to validate the signature and uses the PublicKey or Secret of the JWTOptions property. If this Token must be validated with another secret, the new value can be set to Secret parameter.
By default, all signatures are validated

OnJWTAfterValidateToken

The event is called after the signature has been validated, the parameter Valid shows if the signature is correct or not. If it's not correct the connection will be closed, otherwise the connection will continue.
You can access to the content of Header and Payload of JWT using the arguments provided.
If there is any error validating the JWT, will be informed in the Error argument.

OnJWTException

If there is any exception while processing the JWT Decoding and Validation, this event will be called with the content of error.

OnJWTUnauthorized

This event is called before the connection is closed because there is no authorization token or is invalid, by default, the Disconnect parameter is true, you can set to false if you still want to accept the connection. This event can configure which endpoints must implement JWT Authorization or not.

Amazon AWS | SQS

What is Amazon SQS?

Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) is a fully managed message queuing service that enables you to decouple and scale microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications. SQS eliminates the complexity and overhead associated with managing and operating message oriented middleware, and empowers developers to focus on differentiating work. Using SQS, you can send, store, and receive messages between software components at any volume, without losing messages or requiring other services to be available.

Benefits

Eliminate administrative overhead

With SQS, there is no upfront cost, no need to acquire, install, and configure messaging software, and no time-consuming build-out and maintenance of supporting infrastructure.

Reliably deliver messages

SQS lets you decouple application components so that they run and fail independently, increasing the overall fault tolerance of the system.

Keep sensitive data secure

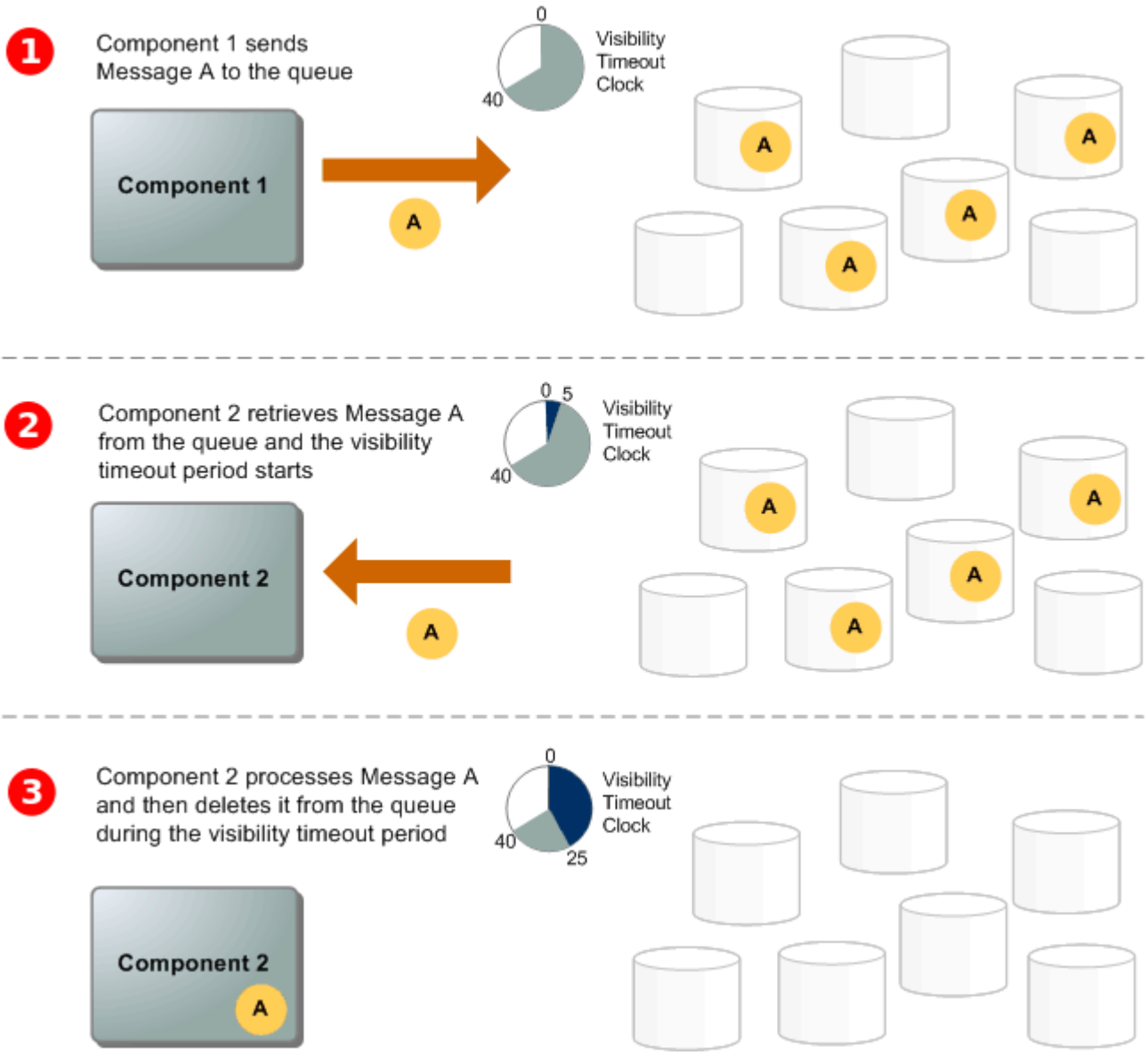
You can use Amazon SQS to exchange sensitive data between applications using server-side encryption (SSE) to encrypt each message body.

Scale elastically and cost-effectively

SQS scales elastically with your application so you don’t have to worry about capacity planning and pre-provisioning.

WorkFlow

The following scenario describes the lifecycle of an Amazon SQS message in a queue, from creation to deletion.



Getting Started with Amazon SQS

Before you begin, complete the steps in Setting Up Amazon SQS.

Step 1: Create a Queue

1. Sign in to the Amazon SQS console.
2. Choose Create New Queue.
3. On the Create New Queue page, ensure that you're in the correct region and then type the Queue Name.
4. Standard is selected by default. Choose FIFO.
5. To create your queue with the default parameters, choose Quick-Create Queue.

Your new queue is created and selected in the queue list.

Step 2: Send a Message

After you create your queue, you can send a message to it. The following example shows sending a message to an existing queue.

1. From the queue list, select the queue that you've created.
2. From Queue Actions, select Send a Message.
3. Your message is sent and the Send a Message to QueueName dialog box is displayed, showing the attributes of the sent message.

Step 3: Receive and Delete Your Message

After you send a message into a queue, you can consume it (retrieve it from the queue). When you request a message from a queue, you can't specify which message to get. Instead, you specify the maximum number of messages (up to 10) that you want to get.

Step 4: Delete Your Queue

If you don't use an Amazon SQS queue (and don't foresee using it in the near future), it is a best practice to delete it from Amazon SQS.

SQS Client

```
// TsgcHTTPAWS_SQS_Client is the component used for connect to Amazon SQS.
// Client connects using HTTPs protocol and authenticates using Access Key provided by Amazon.

// Before you try to connect to SQS service, you must set some data in AWSOptions property.

// Region: your endpoint region, example: us-east-1.
// AccessKey: access key provided by Amazon.
// SecretKey: secret key provided by Amazon.

// The following methods are supported by SQS client:

// AddPermission
// Adds a permission to a queue for a specific principal. This allows sharing access to the queue.

// ChangeMessageVisibility
// Changes the visibility timeout of a specified message in a queue to a new value. The default visibility
// The minimum is 0 seconds. The maximum is 12 hours.

// ChangeMessageVisibilityBatch

// Changes the visibility timeout of multiple messages. This is a batch version of ChangeMessageVisibility.
// The result of the action on each message is reported individually in the response. You can send up to 10

// CreateQueue
// Creates a new standard or FIFO queue. You can pass one or more attributes in the request.

  vURL = SQS->CreateQueue("sqs_queue");
  if (vURL != "")
  {
    DoLog("#CreateQueue: " + vURL);
  }

// DeleteMessage
// Deletes the specified message from the specified queue. To select the message to delete, use the Receipt

  if (SQS->DeleteMessage("sqs_queue", "...receipt handle goes here...") == true)
  {
    DoLog("#DeleteMessage: ok");
  }
  else
  {
    DoLog("#DeleteMessage: error");
  }

// DeleteMessageBatch
// Deletes up to ten messages from the specified queue. This is a batch version of DeleteMessage. The resul

// DeleteQueue
// Deletes the queue specified by the queue name, regardless of the queue's contents.

  if (SQS->DeleteQueue(txtQueueName->Text) == true)
  {
    DoLog("#Delete Queue: ok")
  }
  else
```

```
  {
    DoLog("#Delete Queue: error");
  }

// GetQueueAttributes
// Gets attributes for the specified queue.

  TsgcSQSAttributes *oAttributes = new TsgcSQSAttributes();
  try
  {
    if (SQS->GetQueueAttributes("sqs_queue", oAttributes) == true
    {
      for (int i = 0; i
        Count; i++)
      {
        DoLog("#Attribute: " + static_cast
          (oAttributes.Item[i])
          ->AttributeName + " " + static_cast
            (oAttributes.Item[i])
          ->AttributeValue);
      }
    }
    else
    {
      DoLog("#GetQueueAttributes: error");
    }
  }
  __finally
  {
      oAttributes->Free();
  }

// GetQueueUrl
// Returns the URL of an existing Amazon SQS queue.

// ListDeadLetterSourceQueues
// Returns a list of your queues that have the RedrivePolicy queue attribute configured with a dead-letter

// ListQueueTags
// List all cost allocation tags added to the specified Amazon SQS queue.

// PurgeQueue
// Deletes the messages in a queue specified by the QueueName parameter.

  if (SQS->PurgueQueue("sqs_queue") == true)
  {
    DoLog("#PurgueQueue: ok")
  }
  else
  {
    DoLog("#PurgueQueue: error");
  }

// ReceiveMessage
// Retrieves one or more messages (up to 10), from the specified queue.

  oResponses = new TsgcSQSReceiveMessageResponses();
  Try
  {
    if (SQS->ReceiveMessage("sqs_test", oResponses) == true)
    {
      for (int i = 0; i
              Count; i++)
      {
        DoLog("#ReceiveMessage: " + static_cast
                (oResponses->Item[i])->Body);
        FReceiptHandle := static_cast
                  (oResponses->Item[i])->ReceiptHandle;
      }
    }
  }
  __finally
  {
    oResponses.Free();
  }

// RemovePermission
// Revokes any permissions in the queue policy that matches the specified Label parameter.

// SendMessage
// Delivers a message to the specified queue.

  if (SQS->SendMessage("sqs_queue", "My First Message") == true)
  {
    DoLog("#SendMessage: ok")
  }
```

```
  else
  {
    DoLog("#SendMessage: error");
  }

// SendMessageBatch
// Delivers up to ten messages to the specified queue. This is a batch version of SendMessage.

// SetQueueAttributes
// Sets the value of one or more queue attributes. When you change a queue's attributes, the change can tak
// for most of the attributes to propagate throughout the Amazon SQS system.

  TsgcSQSAttributes *oAttributes = new TsgcSQSAttributes();
  Try
  {
    oAttributes->AddSQSAttribute(sqsatVisibilityTimeout, "45");
    if (SQS->SetQueueAttributes("sqs_queue", oAttributes) == true)
    {
      DoLog("#SetQueueAttributes: ok")
    }
    else
    {
      DoLog("#SetQueueAttributes: error");
    }
  }
  __finally
  {
    oAttributes->Free();
  }

// TagQueue
// Add cost allocation tags to the specified Amazon SQS queue.

// UntagQueue
// Remove cost allocation tags from the specified Amazon SQS queue.
```

Events

OnSQSBeforeRequest

This event is called before sqs component does an HTTP request. You can get access to URL parameter and if Handled parameter is set to True, means component won't do an HTTP request.

OnSQSError

If there is any error when component do a request, this event will be called with Error Code and Error Description.

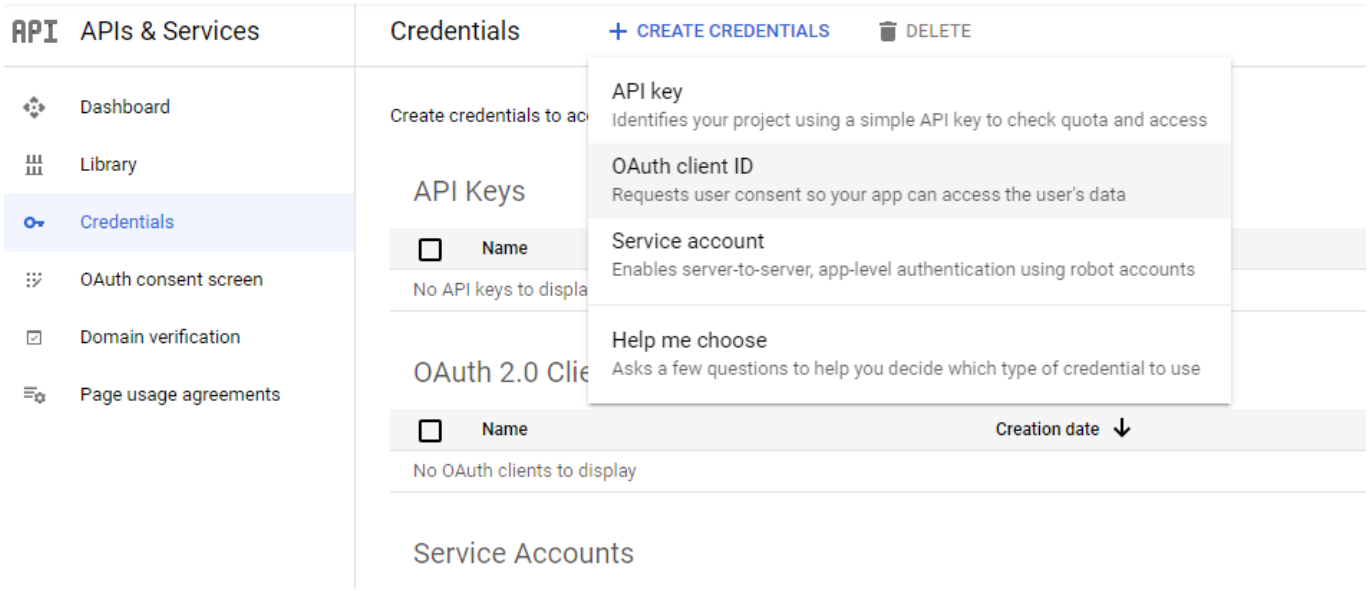
OnSQSResponse

This event is called after an HTTP request with raw response from server.

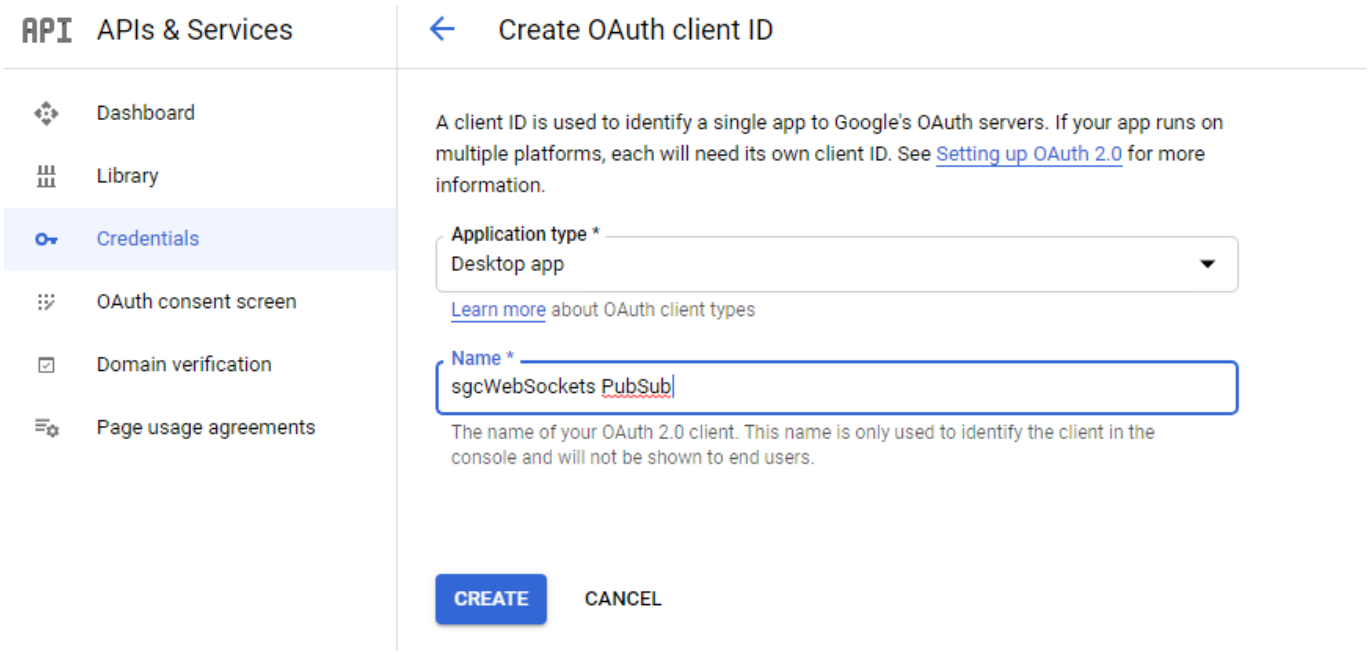
Google Cloud | Google OAuth2 Keys

In order to use the sgcWebSockets Google Cloud components and Authenticate using OAuth2, first you must obtain the OAuth2 Key from Google Cloud.
Find below the steps to get Google OAuth2 Keys and how configure in our PubSub sample application.

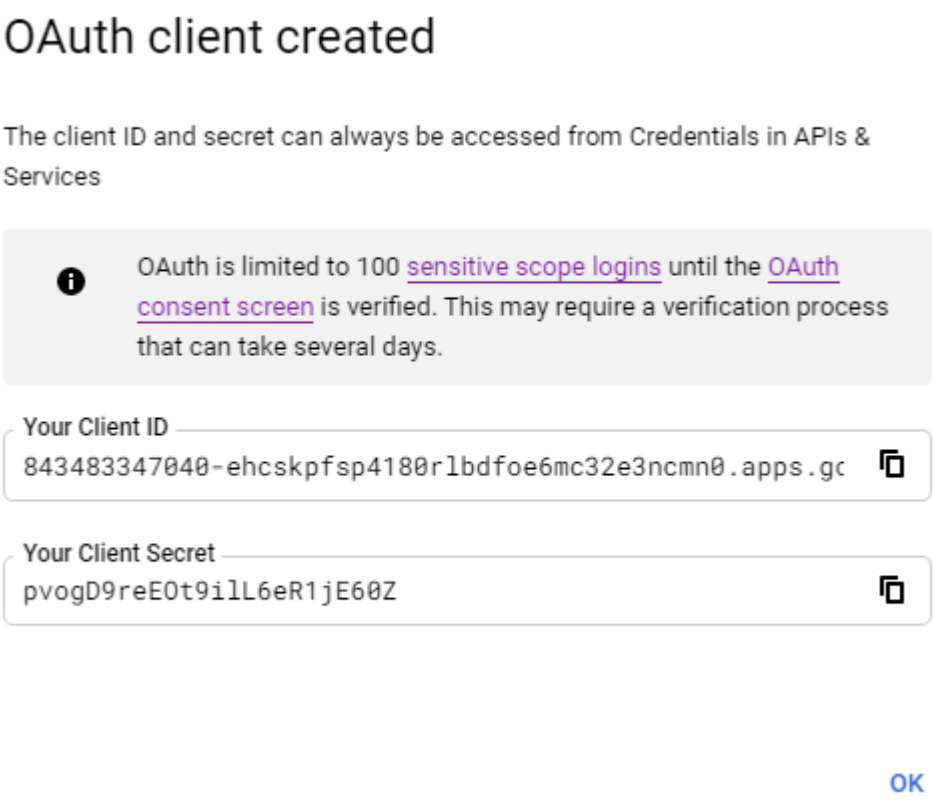
First **login** to your **Google Cloud Account** and use an existing project or create a new one.
After that, go to **Credentials** menu and press the button **CREATE CREDENTIALS**, select the option **OAuth Client ID**.



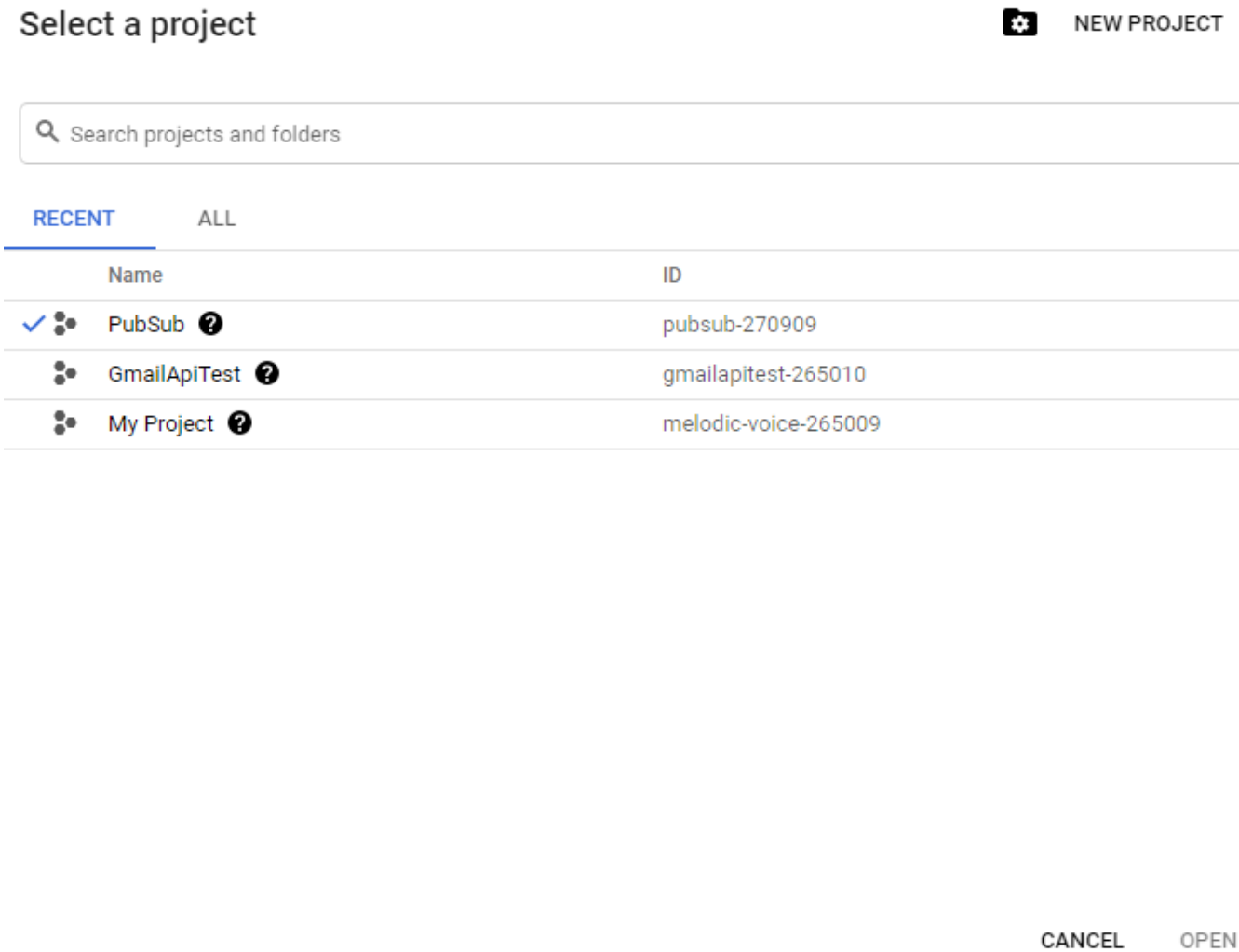
Select your application type and set a description name



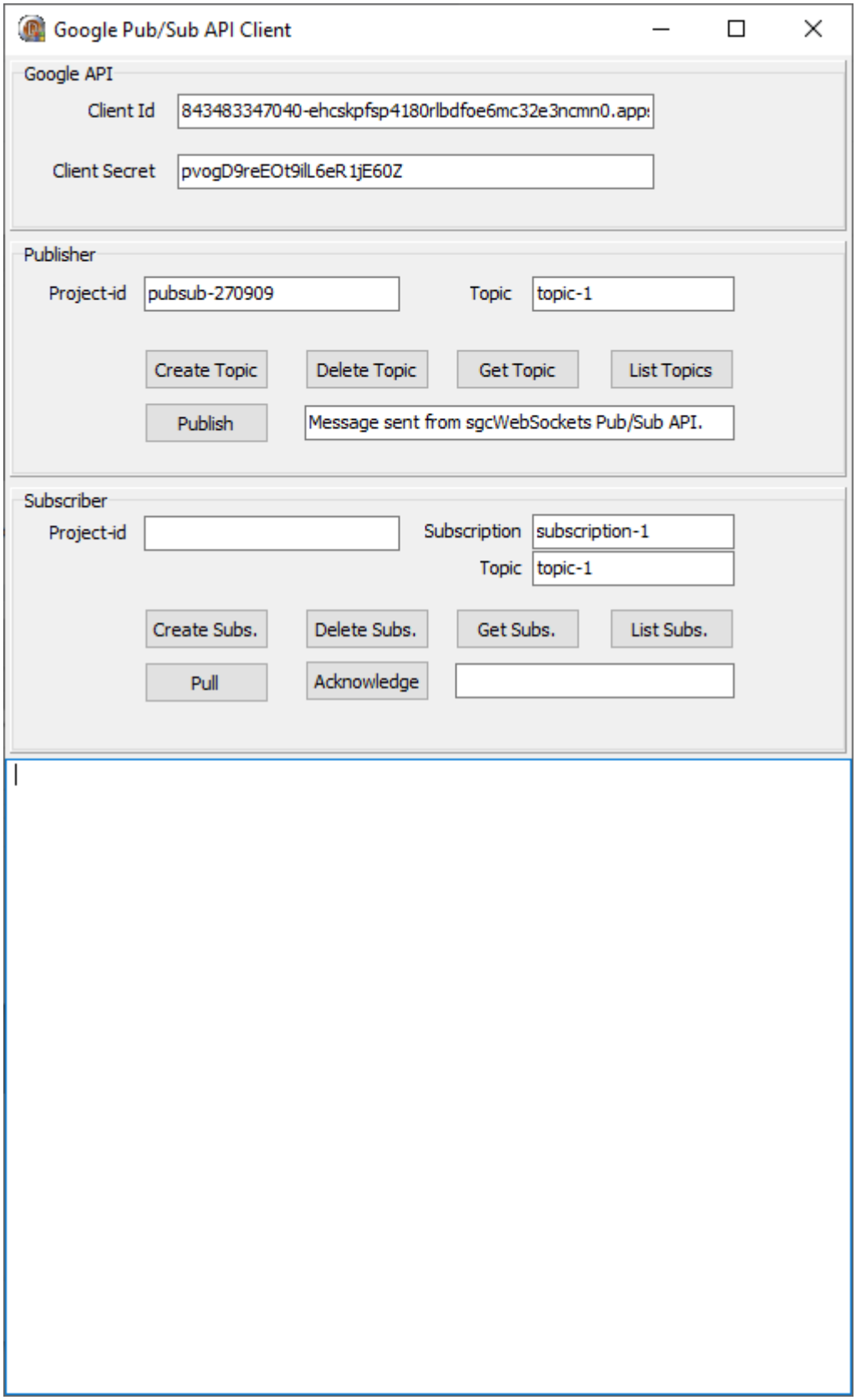
If successful, you will get your Client Id and Client Secret



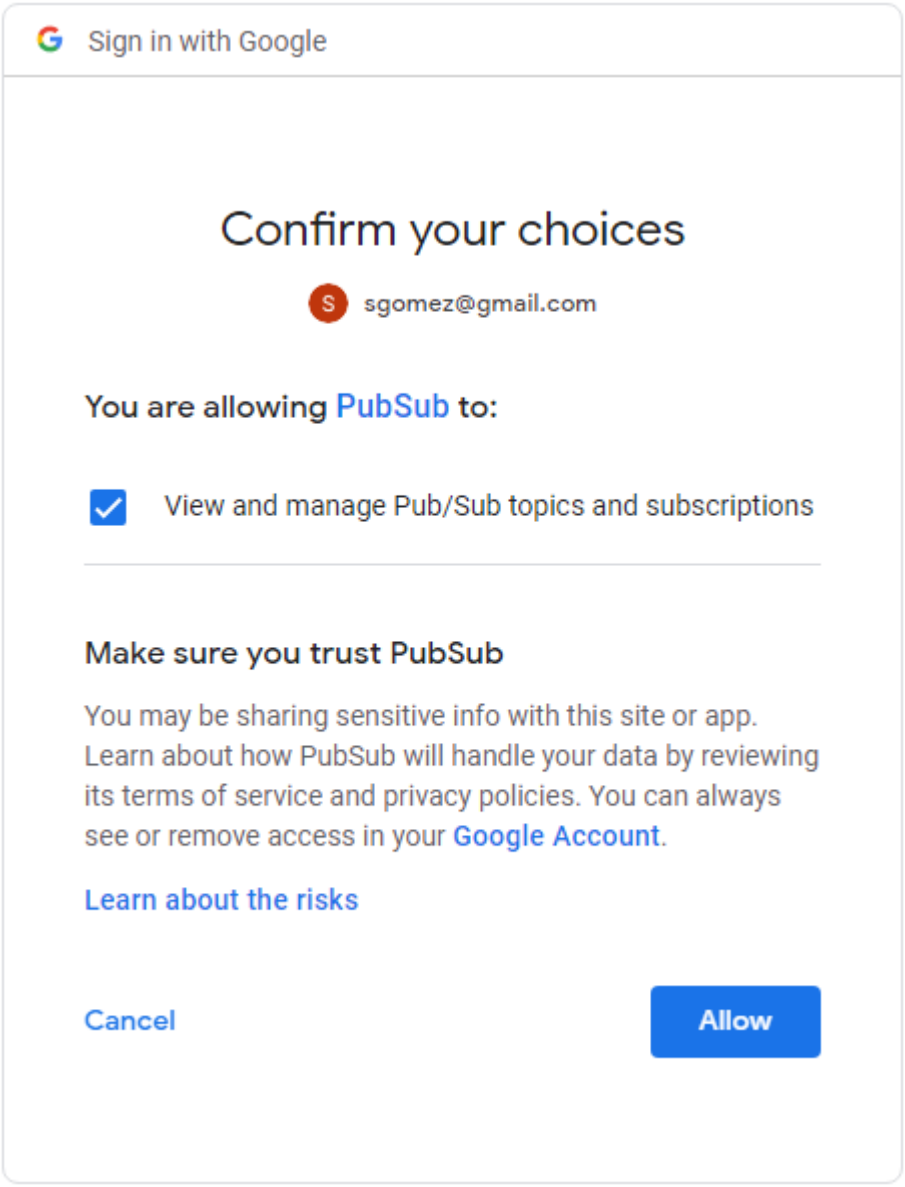
Don't share your OAuth2 data with anyone!
Now copy to the sgcWebSockets PubSub sample, and add the Project Id (NOT the project name)



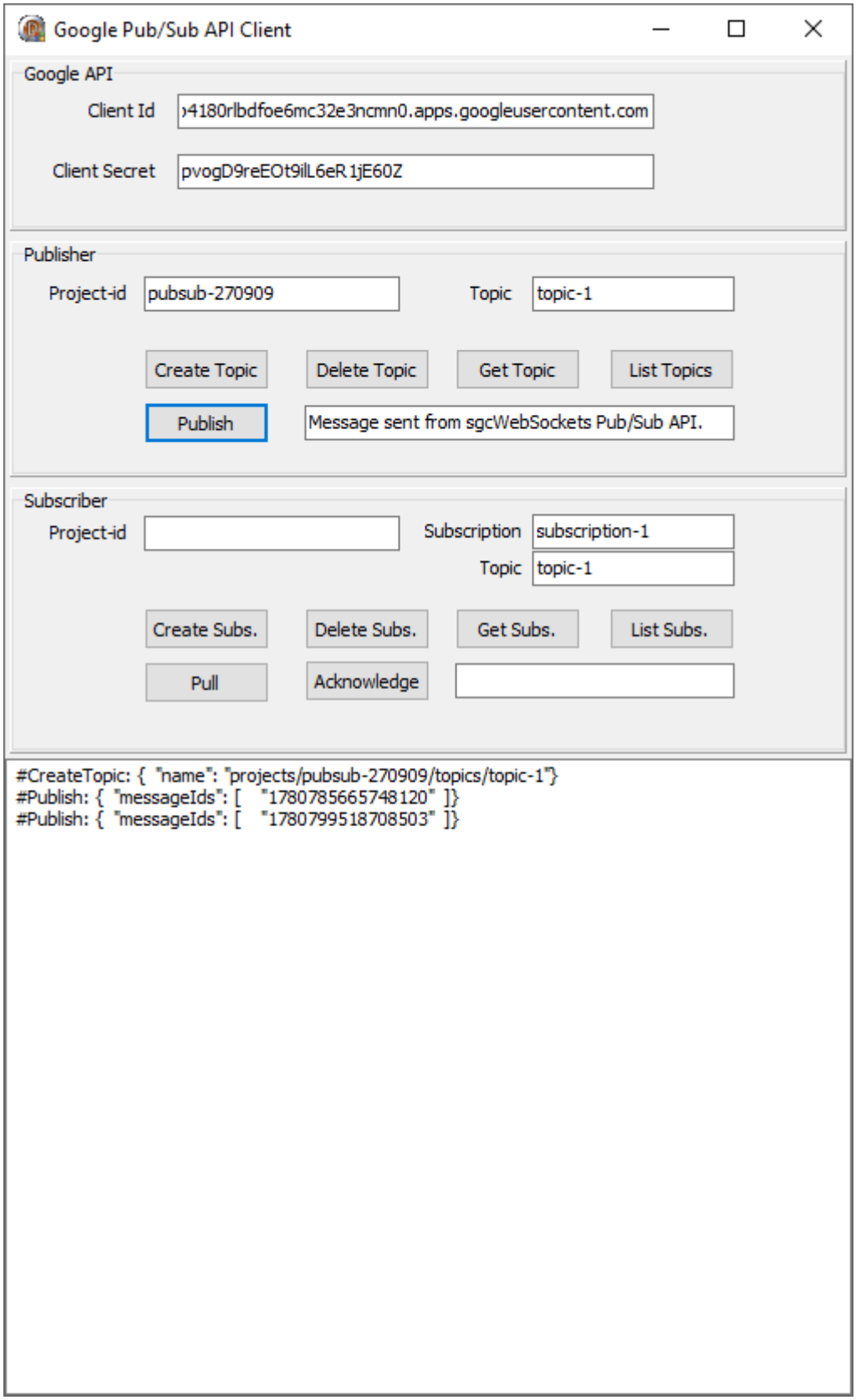
This is how will must be configured in sgcWebSocket PubSub sample



Then you can try to create a new topic for example, the first time, you must authorize the OAuth2 connection, so a new web-browser will be shown to request an authorization to access your account with the OAuth2 credentials provided by google



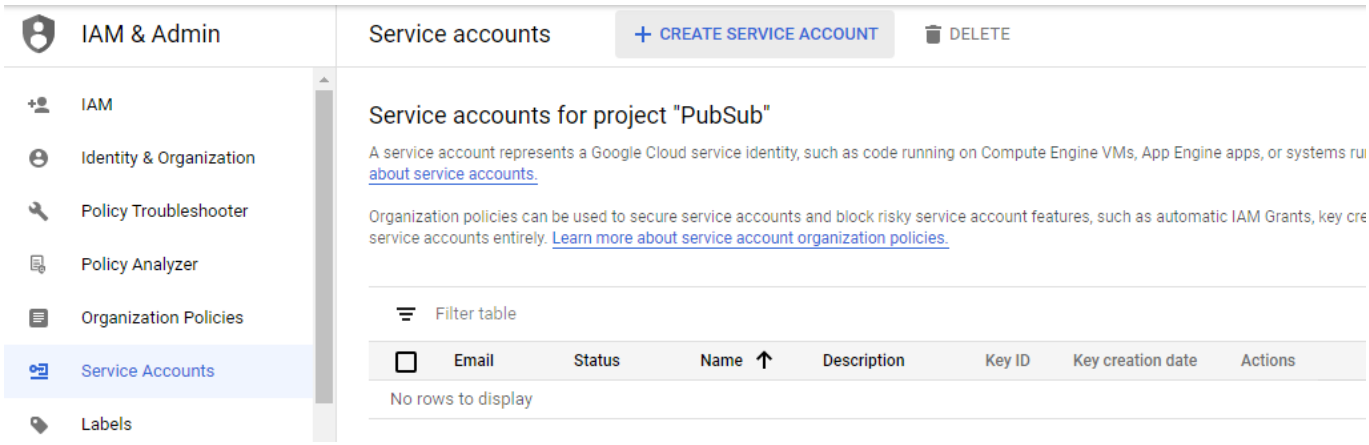
Allow the connection, and if successful you can start to work with this API


Google Pub/Sub API Client
Google API
Client Id
›4180rlbdfoe6mc32e3ncmn0.apps.googleusercontent.com
Client Secret
pvogD9reEOt9ilL6eR1jE60Z
Publisher
Project-id
pubsub-270909
Topic
topic-1
Create Topic
Delete Topic
Get Topic
List Topics
Publish
Message sent from sgcWebSockets Pub/Sub API.
Subscriber
Project-id
Subscription
subscription-1
Topic
topic-1
Create Subs.
Delete Subs.
Get Subs.
List Subs.
Pull
Acknowledge
#CreateTopic: { "name": "projects/pubsub-270909/topics/topic-1"}
#Publish: { "messageIds": ["1780785665748120"]}
#Publish: { "messageIds": ["1780799518708503"]}

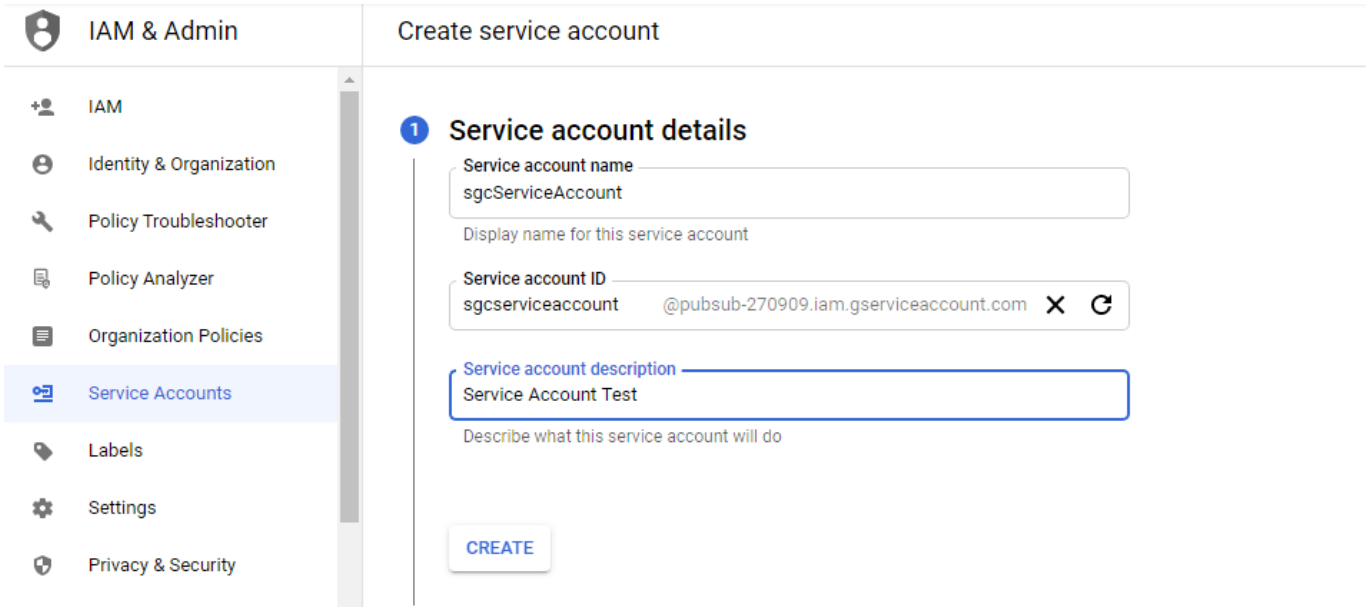
Google Cloud | Google Service Accounts

In order to use the sgcWebSockets Google Cloud components and Authenticate using Service Accounts, first you must obtain the Private Key Certificate
from Google Cloud.
Find below the steps to get Google Private Key Certificate and how configure in our PubSub sample application.

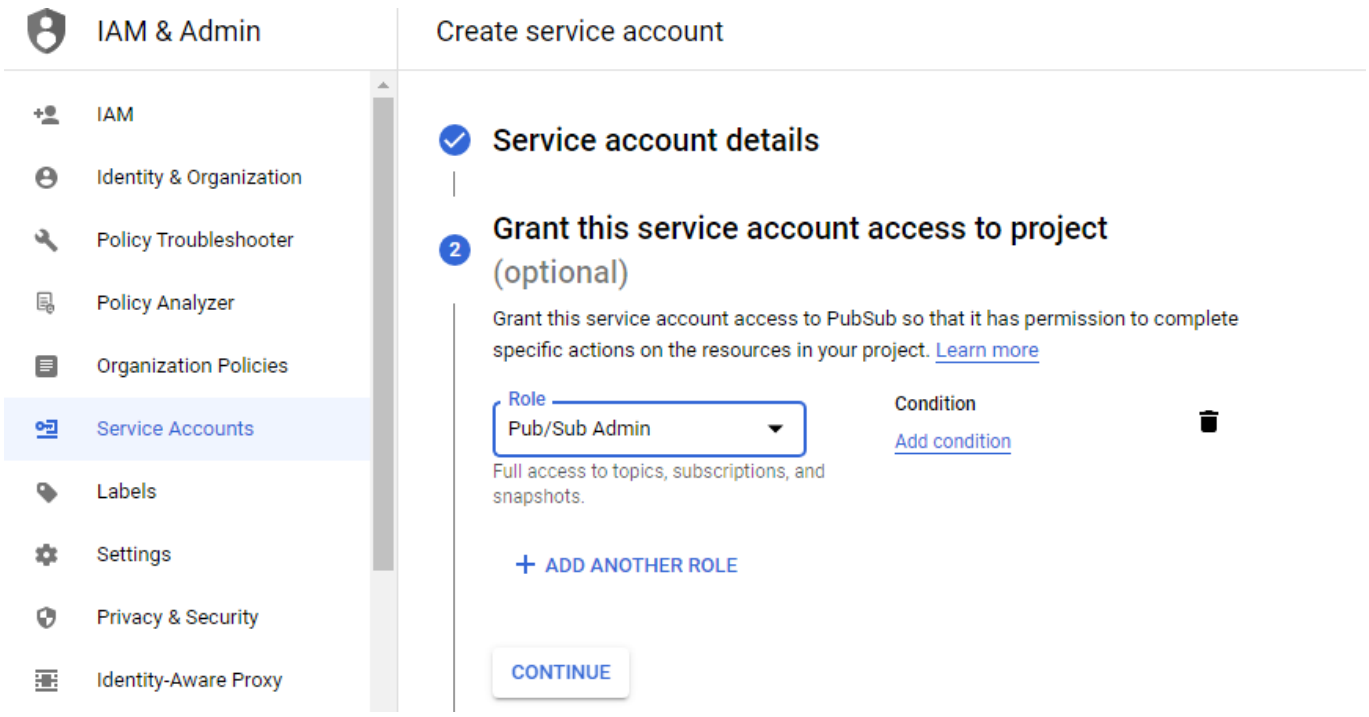
First **login** to your **Google Cloud Account** and use an existing project or create a new one.



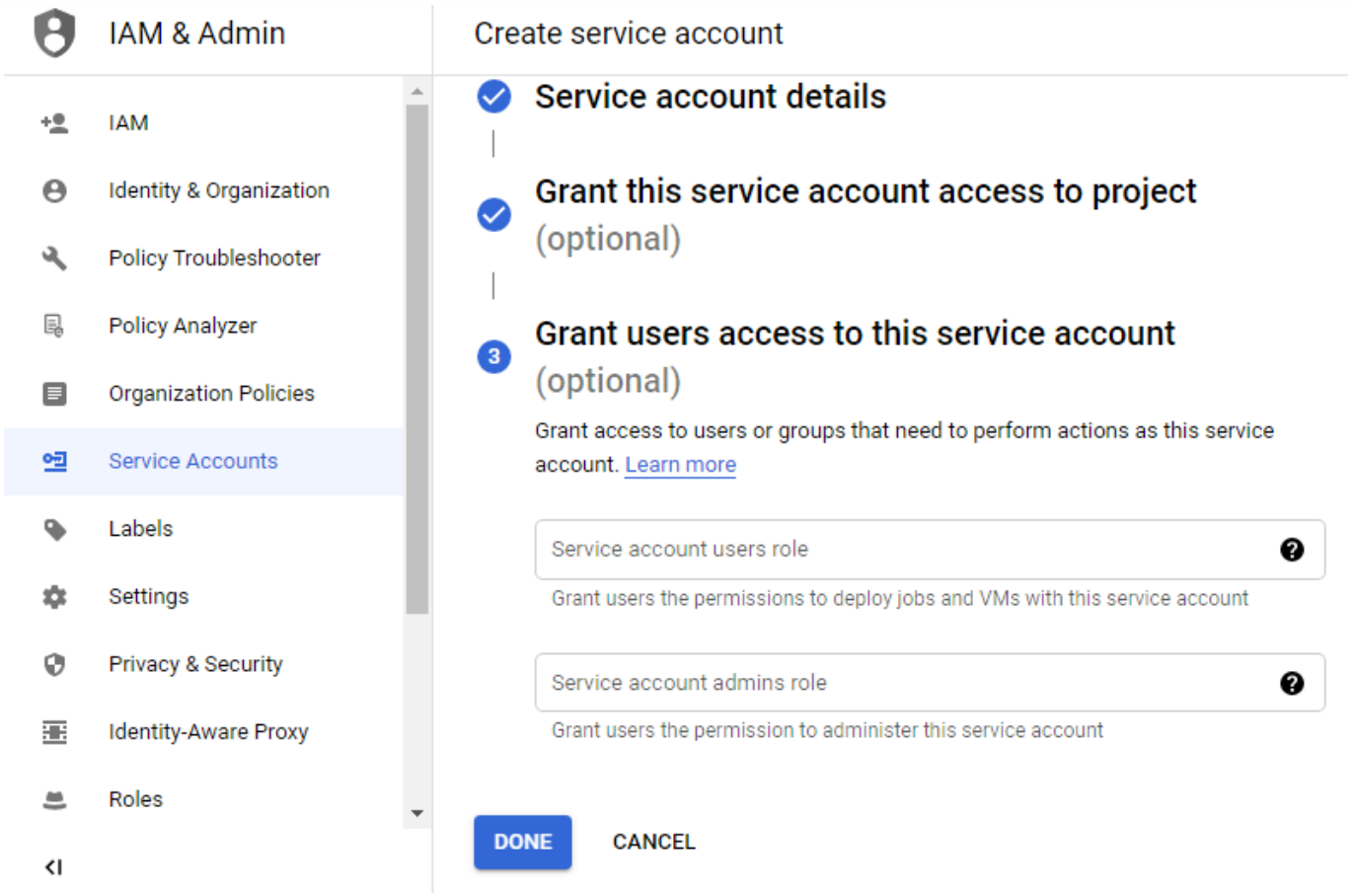
Select **CREATE SERVICE ACCOUNT** and a new page will be shown where you must set the service account name and description



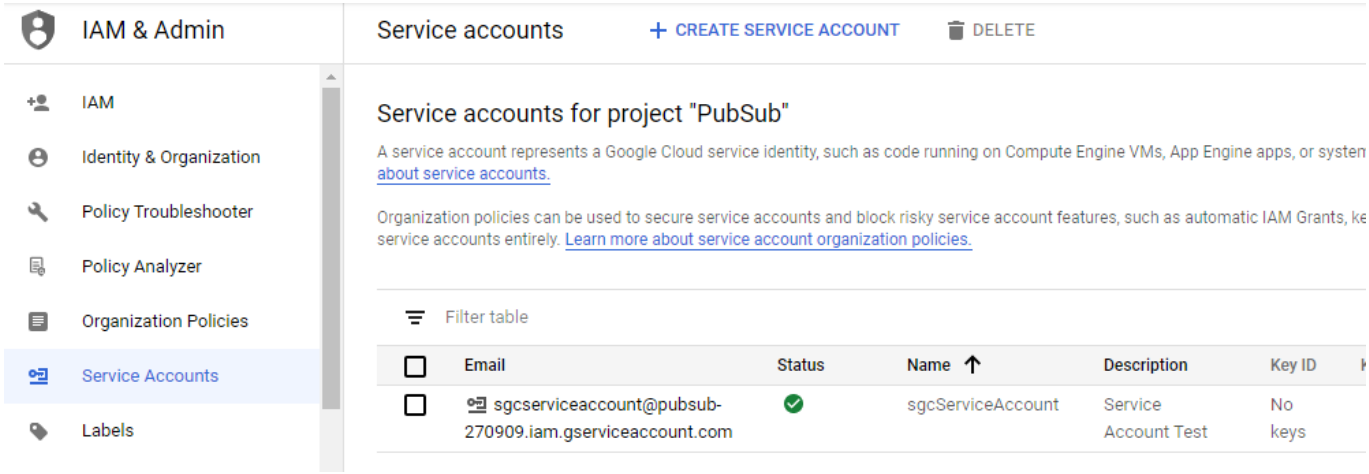
Then select at least one Role, I select PubSub Admin to allow the client publish and subscribe topics, but you can select other role with less privileges



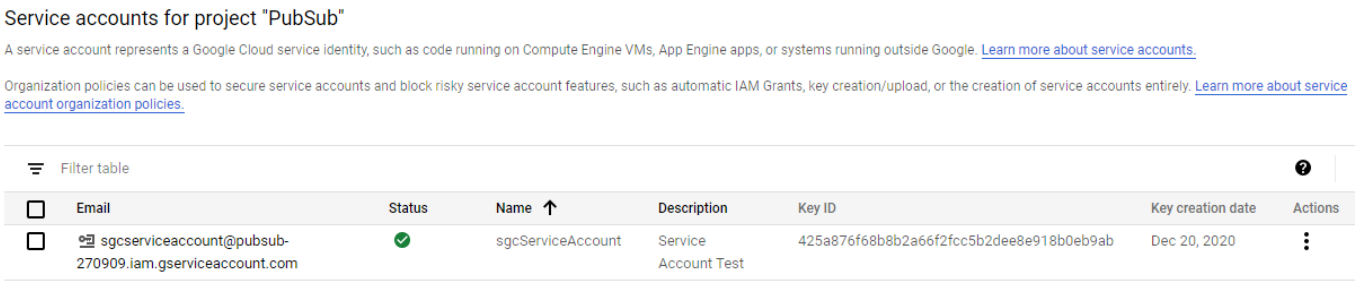
Press CONTINUE and finally you can grant access to other users



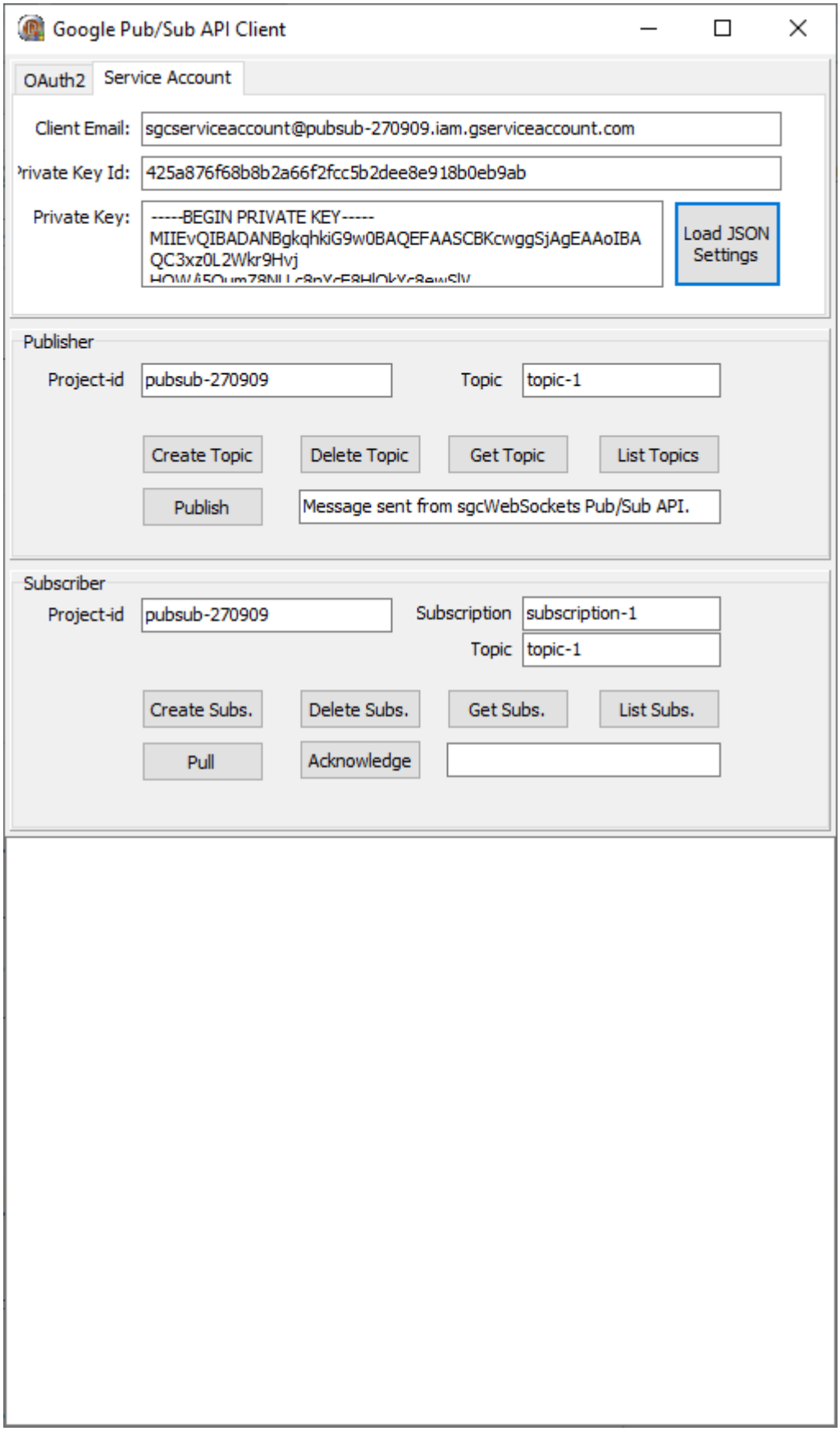
Press DONE when you finish and a new record will be shown



The next step is create a new Key, so select the option Create Key in actions column. Select JSON to download the configuration in JSON format and a new Key will be created



Finally you only need to fill the data provided by google in the sgcWebSockets PubSub client. You can use **LoadSettingsFromFile** to load the configuration JSON file.


Google Pub/Sub API Client
OAuth2
Service Account
Client Email:
sgcserviceaccount@pubsub-270909.iam.gserviceaccount.com
rivate Key Id:
425a876f68b8b2a66f2fcc5b2dee8e918b0eb9ab
Private Key:
-----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIEvQIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAASCBKcwggSjAgEAAoIBA
QC3xz0L2Wkr9Hvj
Load JSON Settings
Publisher
Project-id
pubsub-270909
Topic
topic-1
Create Topic
Delete Topic
Get Topic
List Topics
Publish
Message sent from sgcWebSockets Pub/Sub API.
Subscriber
Project-id
pubsub-270909
Subscription
subscription-1
Topic
topic-1
Create Subs.
Delete Subs.
Get Subs.
List Subs.
Pull
Acknowledge

Google Cloud | Pub/Sub

What is Google Cloud Pub/Sub?

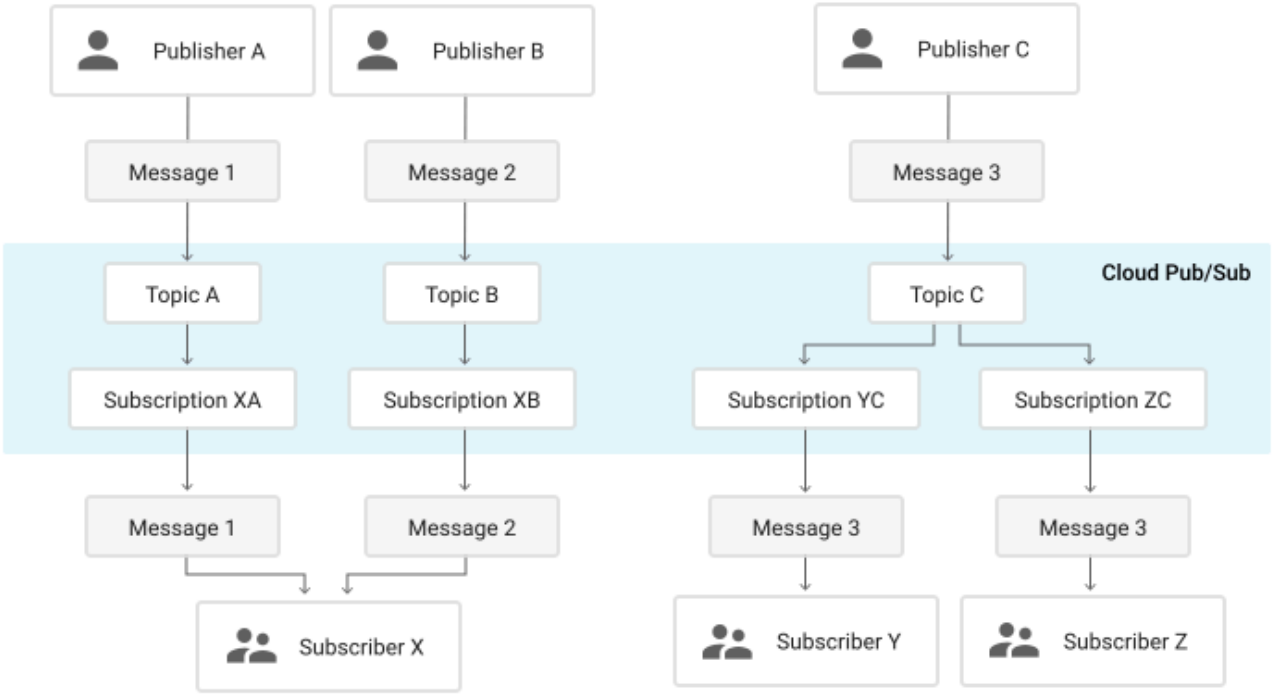
Pub/Sub brings the flexibility and reliability of enterprise message-oriented middleware to the cloud. At the same time, Pub/Sub is a scalable, durable event ingestion and delivery system that serves as a foundation for modern stream analytics pipelines. By providing many-to-many, asynchronous messaging that decouples senders and receivers, it allows for secure and highly available communication among independently written applications. Pub/Sub delivers low-latency, durable messaging that helps developers quickly integrate systems hosted on the Google Cloud Platform and externally.

Features

At-least-once delivery Synchronous, cross-zone message replication and per-message receipt tracking ensures at-least-once delivery at any scale.	**Open** Open APIs and client libraries in seven languages support cross-cloud and hybrid deployments.	**Exactly-once processing** Cloud Dataflow supports reliable, expressive, exactly-once processing of Cloud Pub/Sub streams.
Global by default Publish from anywhere in the world and consume from anywhere, with consistent latency. No replication necessary.	**No provisioning, auto-everything** Cloud Pub/Sub does not have shards or partitions. Just set your quota, publish, and consume.	**Compliance and security** Cloud Pub/Sub is a HIPAA-compliant service, offering fine-grained access controls and end-to-end encryption.
Integrated Take advantage of integrations with multiple services, such as Cloud Storage and Gmail update events and Cloud Functions for serverless event-driven computing.	**Seek and replay** Rewind your backlog to any point in time or a snapshot, giving the ability to reprocess the messages. Fast forward to discard outdated data.	

Publisher-subscriber relationships

A publisher application creates and sends messages to a topic. Subscriber applications create a subscription to a topic to receive messages from it. Communication can be one-to-many (fan-out), many-to-one (fan-in), and many-to-many.



Common use cases

- **Balancing workloads in network clusters.** For example, a large queue of tasks can be efficiently distributed among multiple workers, such as Google Compute Engine instances.
- **Implementing asynchronous workflows.** For example, an order processing application can place an order on a topic, from which it can be processed by one or more workers.
- **Distributing event notifications.** For example, a service that accepts user signups can send notifications whenever a new user registers, and downstream services can subscribe to receive notifications of the event.
- **Refreshing distributed caches.** For example, an application can publish invalidation events to update the IDs of objects that have changed.
- **Logging to multiple systems.** For example, a Google Compute Engine instance can write logs to the monitoring system, to a database for later querying, and so on.
- **Data streaming from various processes or devices.** For example, a residential sensor can stream data to backend servers hosted in the cloud.
- **Reliability improvement.** For example, a single-zone Compute Engine service can operate in additional zones by subscribing to a common topic, to recover from failures in a zone or region.

Authorization

Google Pub/Sub component client can login to Google Servers using the following methods:

- **gcaOAuth2:** OAuth2 protocol
- **gcaJWT:** JWT tokens.

OAuth2

The login is done using a webbrowser where the user logins with his own user and authorizes the PubSub requests.

- **GoogleCloudOptions.OAuth2.ClientId:** is the ClientID provided by Google to Authenticate through OAuth2 protocol.
- **GoogleCloudOptions.OAuth2.ClientSecret:** is the Client Secret string provided by Google to Authenticate through OAuth2 protocol.

- **GoogleCloudOptions.OAuth2.Scope:** is the scope of OAuth2, usually there is no need to modify the default value unless you need to get more access than default.
- **GoogleCloudOptions.OAuth2.LocalIP:** OAuth2 protocol requires a server listening answer from Authentication server, this is the IP or DNS. By default is 127.0.0.1.
- **GoogleCloudOptions.OAuth2.LocalPort:** Local server listening port.
- **GoogleCloudOptions.OAuth2.RedirectURL:** if you need to set a redirect url different from LocalPort + LocalIP, you can set in this property (example: http://127.0.0.1:8080/oauth2).

Service Accounts

The login is done signing the requests using a private key provided by google, these method is recommended for automated services or applications without user interaction.

- **GoogleCloudOptions.JWT.ClientEmail:** is the Client Email name provided creating the new service account. "client_email" node in the JSON configuration file.
- **GoogleCloudOptions.JWT.PrivateKeyId:** is the Private Key Id provided by google. "private_key_id" node in the JSON configuration file.
- **GoogleCloudOptions.JWT.PrivateKey:** is the Private Key certificate provided by google. "private_key" node in the JSON configuration file.

When a new service account is created, you can download a JSON file with all configurations. This file can be processed by the PubSub component, just call the method **LoadSettingsFromFile** and pass the JSON filename as argument.

Most common uses

- **Configuration**
  - **Google OAuth2 Keys**
  - **Service Accounts**

Google Pub/Sub Client

OAuth2

In order to work with Google Pub/Sub API, sgcWebSockets Pub/Sub component uses OAuth2 as default authentication, so first you must set your **ClientId** and **ClientSecret** from your google account.

```
oPubSub = new TsgcHTTPGoogleCloud_PubSub_Client();
oPubSub->GoogleCloudOptions->Authorization = gcaOAuth2;
oPubSub->GoogleCloudOptions->OAuth2->ClientId = "... your google client id...";
oPubSub->GoogleCloudOptions->OAuth2->ClientSecret = "... your google client secret...";
```

Service Accounts

Service Accounts requires to build a JWT and pass as an Authorization Token

```
TsgcHTTPGoogleCloud_PubSub_Client oPubSub = new TsgcHTTPGoogleCloud_PubSub_Client(this);
oPubSub->GoogleCloudOptions->Authorization = gcaJWT;
oPubSub->GoogleCloudOptions->JWT->ClientEmail = "...google email...";
oPubSub->GoogleCloudOptions->JWT->PrivateKeyId = "...private key id...";
oPubSub->GoogleCloudOptions->JWT->PrivateKey->Lines->Text = "...private key certificate...";
```

This is required in order to get an Authorization Token Key from Google which will be used for all Rest API calls.

All methods return a response, which may be successful or return an error.

Projects.Snapshots

Method	Parameters	Description	Example
CreateSnapshot	project, snapshot, subscription	Creates a snapshot from the requested subscription. Snapshots are used in subscriptions.seek operations, which allow you to manage message acknowledgments in bulk. That is, you can set the acknowledgment state of messages in an existing subscription to the state captured by a snapshot.	`CreateSnapshot('pubsub-270909', 'snapshot-1', 'subscription-1')`
DeleteSnapshot	project, snapshot	Removes an existing snapshot	`DeleteSnapshot('pubsub-270909', 'snapshot-1')`
ListSnapshots	project	Lists the existing snapshots	`ListSnapshots('pubsub-270909')`

Projects.Subscriptions

Method	Parameters	Description	Example
AcknowledgeSubscription			
CreateSubscription	project, subscription, topic	Creates a subscription to a given topic. If the subscription already exists, returns ALREADY_EXISTS. If the corresponding topic doesn't exist, returns NOT_FOUND.	`CreateSubscription('pubsub-270909', 'subscription-1', 'topic-1')`
DeleteSubscripton	project, subscription	Deletes an existing subscription. All messages retained in the subscription	`DeleteSubscription('pubsub-270909', 'subscription-1')`

		are immediately dropped.	
GetSubscription	project, subscription	Gets the configuration details of a subscription.	`GetSubscription('pubsub-270909', 'subscription-1')`
ListSubscriptions	project	Lists matching subscriptions.	`ListSubscriptions('pubsub-270909', 'subscription-1')`
ModifyAckDeadlineSubscription	project, subscription, AckIds	Modifies the ack deadline for a specific message. This method is useful to indicate that more time is needed to process a message by the subscriber, or to make the message available for redelivery if the processing was interrupted. Note that this does not modify the subscription-level ackDeadlineSeconds used for subsequent messages.	
ModifyPushConfigSubscription	project, subscription	Modifies the PushConfig for a specified subscription.This may be used to change a push subscription to a pull one (signified by an empty PushConfig) or vice versa, or change the endpoint URL and other attributes of a push subscription. Messages will accumulate for delivery continuously through the call regardless of changes to the PushConfig.	
Pull	project, subscription	Pulls messages from the server. The server may return UNAVAILABLE if there are too many concurrent pull requests pending for	`pull('pubsub-270909', 'subscription-1')`

		the given subscription.	
Seek	project, subscription, timeUTC, snapshot	Seeks an existing subscription to a point in time or to a given snapshot, whichever is provided in the request. Snapshots are used in subscriptions.seek operations, which allow you to manage message acknowledgments in bulk. That is, you can set the acknowledgment state of messages in an existing subscription to the state captured by a snapshot. Note that both the subscription and the snapshot must be on the same topic.	

Projects.Topics

Method	Parameters	Description	Example
CreateTopic	project, topic	Creates the given topic with the given name	`CreateTopic('pubsub-270909', 'topic-1')`
DeleteTopic	project, topic	Deletes the topic with the given name. Returns NOT_FOUND if the topic does not exist. After a topic is deleted, a new topic may be created with the same name; this is an entirely new topic with none of the old configuration or subscriptions.	`DeleteTopic('pubsub-270909', 'topic-1')`
GetTopic	project, topic	Gets the configuration of a topic.	`GetTopic('pubsub-270909', 'topic-1')`
ListTopics	project	Lists matching topics.	`ListTopics('pubsub-270909')`

Publish	project, topic, message	Adds one or more messages to the topic. Returns NOT_FOUND if the topic does not exist.	`Publish('pubsub-270909', 'topic-1', 'My First PubSub Message.')`

Projects.Topics.Subscriptions

Method	Parameters	Description	Example
ListTopicSubscriptions	project, topic	Lists the names of the subscriptions on this topic.	`ListTopicSubscriptions('pubsub-270909', 'topic-1')`

Most common methods

Find below the most common methods used with Google Cloud Pub/Sub API

How create a new Topic

Create a new topic for project with id: pubsub-270909 and topic name topic-1.

```
oPubSub = new TsgcHTTPGoogleCloud_PubSub_Client();
oPubSub->GoogleCloudOptions->OAuth2->ClientId := "... your google client id...";
oPubSub->GoogleCloudOptions->OAuth2->ClientSecret = "... your google client secret...";
oPubSub->CreateTopic("pubsub-270909", "topic-1");
```

Response from Server

```
{
  "name": "projects/pubsub-270909/topics/topic-1"
}
```

Publish a message

Publish a new message in new topic created

```
oPubSub = new TsgcHTTPGoogleCloud_PubSub_Client();
oPubSub->GoogleCloudOptions->OAuth2->ClientId := "... your google client id...";
oPubSub->GoogleCloudOptions->OAuth2->ClientSecret = "... your google client secret...";
oPubSub->Publish("pubsub-270909", "topic-1", "My First Message from sgcWebSockets.");
```

Response from Server

```
{
  "messageIds": [
    "1050732082561505"
```

```
  ]
}
```

Publish a Message with Attributes

```
TsgcHTTPGoogleCloud_PubSub_Client *oPubSub = new TsgcHTTPGoogleCloud_PubSub_Client();
oPubSub->GoogleCloudOptions->OAuth2->ClientId := "... your google client id...";
oPubSub->GoogleCloudOptions->OAuth2->ClientSecret = "... your google client secret...";
oAttributes = new TStringList.Create();
try
{
  oAttributes->CommaText = "origin=gcloud-sample,username=gcp";
  oPubSub->Publish("pubsub-270909", "topic-1", "My First Message from sgcWebSockets.", oAttributes, "username"));
}
__finally
{
  oAttributes->Free();
}
```

How Create a new Subscription

Create a new subscription for project with id: pubsub-270909, with subscription name subscription-1 and topic-1

```
oPubSub = new TsgcHTTPGoogleCloud_PubSub_Client();
oPubSub->GoogleCloudOptions->OAuth2->ClientId := "... your google client id...";
oPubSub->GoogleCloudOptions->OAuth2->ClientSecret = "... your google client secret...";
oPubSub->CreateSubscription("pubsub-270909", "subscription-1", "topic-1");
```

Response from Server

```
{
  "name": "projects/pubsub-270909/subscriptions/subscription-1",
  "topic": "projects/pubsub-270909/topics/topic-1",
  "pushConfig": {},
  "ackDeadlineSeconds": 10,
  "messageRetentionDuration": "604800s",
  "expirationPolicy": {
    "ttl": "2678400s"
  }
}
```

How Read messages from Subscription

Read messages from previous subscription created.

```
oPubSub = new TsgcHTTPGoogleCloud_PubSub_Client();
oPubSub->GoogleCloudOptions->OAuth2->ClientId := "... your google client id...";
oPubSub->GoogleCloudOptions->OAuth2->ClientSecret = "... your google client secret...";
oPubSub->pubsub->Pull("pubsub-270909", "subscription-1");
```

Response from Server

```
{
  "receivedMessages": [
    {
      "ackId": "PjA-RVNEUAYWLF1GSFE3GQhoUQ5PXiM_NSAoRREFC08CKF15MEorQVh0Dj4N",
      "message": {
        "data": "TXkgRmlyc3QgTWVzc2FnZSBmcm9tIHNnY1dlYlNvY2tldHMu",
        "messageId": "1050732082561505",
        "publishTime": "2020-03-14T15:25:31.505Z"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Message is received Encode in Base64, so you must decode first to read contents.

```
sgcBase_Helpers->DecodeBase64("TXkgRmlyc3QgTWVzc2FnZSBmcm9tIHNnY1dlYlNvY2tldHMu=");
```

Google Cloud | Calendar

The Google Calendar API lets you integrate your app with Google Calendar, creating new ways for you to engage your users. The Calendar API lets you display, create and modify calendar events as well as work with many other calendar-related objects, such as calendars or access controls.

API Resources

Google Calendar uses the following resources:

- **Event:** An event on a calendar containing information such as the title, start and end times, and attendees. Events can be either single events or recurring events. An event is represented by an Event resource. The Events collection for a given calendar contains all event resources for that calendar.
- **Calendar:** A calendar is a collection of events. Each calendar has associated metadata, such as calendar description or default calendar time zone. The metadata for a single calendar is represented by a Calendar resource. The Calendars collection contains Calendar resources for all existing calendars.
- **CalendarList:** A list of all calendars on a user's calendar list in the Calendar UI. The metadata for a single calendar that appears on the calendar list is represented by a CalendarListEntry resource. This metadata includes user-specific properties of the calendar, such as its color or notifications for new events. The CalendarList collection contains all CalendarListEntry resources for a given user. For a further explanation of the difference betweeen the Calendars and CalendarList collections, see Calendar and Calendar List
- **Setting:** A user preference from the Calendar UI, such as the user's time zone. A single user preference is represented by a Setting Resource. The Settings collection contains all Setting resources for a given user.
- **ACL:** An access control rule granting a user (or a group of users) a specified level of access to a calendar. A single access control rule is represented by an ACL resource. The ACL collection for a given calendar contains all ACL resources that grant access to that calendar.
- **Color:** A color presented in the Calendar UI. The Colors resource represents the set of all colors available in the Calendar UI, in two groups: colors available for events and colors available for calendars.
- **Free/busy:** A time when a calendar has events scheduled is considered "busy", a time when a calendar has no events is considered "free". The Freebusy resource allows querying for the set of busy times for a given calendar or set of calendars.

Main Features

- Fully Featured Google Calendar Client API V3.
- All Methods supported by API can be called using client API.
- Client requests using HTTP/2 protocol (*only Enterprise Edition).
- Automatic Handling of partial responses using PageNextToken.
- Easy access to Calendar and Event data properties.
- Authentication methods:
    - OAuth2: requires user interaction.
    - Service Accounts (requires Domain-Wide Delegation): for windows services, daemons...

Configuration

Google Calendar component client has the following properties:

OAuth2

- **GoogleCloudOptions.OAuth2.ClientId:** is the ClientID provided by Google to Authenticate through OAuth2 protocol.
- **GoogleCloudOptions.OAuth2.ClientSecret:** is the Client Secret string provided by Google to Authenticate through OAuth2 protocol.
- **GoogleCloudOptions.OAuth2.Scope:** is the scope of OAuth2, usually there is no need to modify the default value unless you need to get more access than default.
- **GoogleCloudOptions.OAuth2.LocalIP:** OAuth2 protocol requires a server listening answer from Authentication server, this is the IP or DNS. By default is 127.0.0.1.

- **GoogleCloudOptions.OAuth2.LocalPort:** Local server listening port.
- **GoogleCloudOptions.OAuth2.RedirectURL:** if you need to set a redirect url different from LocalPort + LocalIP, you can set in this property (example: http://127.0.0.1:8080/oauth2).

You can modify the Scopes of your client API using Scopes property, just select which scopes are supported by your client.

JWT

The login is done signing the requests using a private key provided by google, these method is recommended for automated services or applications without user interaction. Requires configure the Service Account with Domain-Wide Delegation.

- **GoogleCloudOptions.JWT.ClientEmail:** is the Client Email name provided creating the new service account. "client_email" node in the JSON configuration file.
- **GoogleCloudOptions.JWT.PrivateKeyId:** is the Private Key Id provided by google. "private_key_id" node in the JSON configuration file.
- **GoogleCloudOptions.JWT.PrivateKey:** is the Private Key certificate provided by google. "private_key" node in the JSON configuration file.
- **GoogleCloudOptions.JWT.Subject:** is the workspace email account linked to the service account using Domain-Wide Delegation.

Most common uses

- **Configuration**
  - Google Calendar Refresh Token
  - Google Calendar Service Account
- **Synchronization**
  - Google Calendar Sync Calendars
  - Google Calendar Sync Events

Synchronize Calendars

TsgcHTTPGoogleCloud_Calendar_Client component allows to synchronize the calendars using direct Google API calls or using our easy Calendars methods to synchronize the calendars.

Method	Parameters	Description
NewCalendar	**aSummary:** the title of the calendar.	Creates a new Calendar
DeleteCalendar	**aId:** identifier of the calendar.	Deletes an existing Calendar.
UpdateCalendar	**aResource:** object with the calendar data.	Updates an existing Calendar.
LoadCalendars		Loads all calendars and Calendars property is filled with this data.
LoadCalendarsChanged	**aSyncToken:** last token used to update your calendar.	Loads all changes in your calendars from Token set.

Calendar Client has a property called **Calendars**, where you can access to Calendar Data after calling any of previous methods, this property is synchronized automatically.

Synchronize Events

TsgcHTTPGoogleCloud_Calendar_Client component allows to synchronize the events using direct Google API calls or using our easy Event methods to synchronize the Events.

Method	Parameters	Description
NewEvent	**aCalendarId:** id of the calendar. **aResource:** object with the event data.	Creates a new Event.
DeleteEvent	**aCalendarId:** id of the calendar. **aId:** identifier of the event.	Deletes an existing Event.
UpdateEvent	**aCalendarId:** id of the calendar. **aResource:** object with the event data.	Updates an existing Event.
LoadEvents	**aCalendarId:** id of the calendar.	Loads all events of the calendar.
LoadE-ventsChanged	**aCalendarId:** id of the calendar. **aSyncToken:** last token used to update your calendar.	Loads all events of the calendar from To-ken set.

You can access to events data, using the property **Calendars**, select any of the existing calendars of the list and accessing to **Events** property.

Google Calendar API Calls

Method	Description
ACL_Delete	Deletes an access con-trol rule.
ACL_Get	Returns an access con-trol rule.
ACL_Insert	Creates an access con-trol rule.
ACL_List	Returns the rules in the access control list for the calendar.
ACL_Patch	Updates an access con-trol rule. This method supports patch seman-tics.
ACL_Update	Updates an access con-trol rule.

ACL_Watch	Watch for changes to ACL resources.

Method	Description
CalendarList_Delete	Removes a calendar from the user's calendar list.
CalendarList_Get	Returns a calendar from the user's calendar list.
CalendarList_Insert	Inserts an existing calendar into the user's calendar list.
CalendarList_List	Returns the calendars on the user's calendar list.
CalendarList_Patch	Updates an existing calendar on the user's calendar list. This method supports patch semantics.
CalendarList_Update	Updates an existing calendar on the user's calendar list.
CalendarList_Watch	Watch for changes to CalendarList resources.

Method	Description
Calendar_Clear	Clears a primary calendar. This operation deletes all events associated with the primary calendar of an account.
Calendar_Delete	Deletes a secondary calendar. Use calendars.clear for clearing all events on primary calendars.
Calendar_Get	Returns metadata for a calendar.

Calendar_Insert	Creates a secondary calendar.
Calendar_Patch	Updates metadata for a calendar. This method supports patch semantics.
Calendar_Update	Updates metadata for a calendar.

Method	Description
Channel_Stop	Stop watching resources through this channel.

Method	Description
Color_Get	Returns the color definitions for calendars and events.

Method	Description
Event_Delete	Deletes an event.
Event_Get	Returns an event.
Event_Import	Imports an event. This operation is used to add a private copy of an existing event to a calendar.
Event_Insert	Creates an event.
Event_Instances	Returns instances of the specified recurring event.
Event_List	Returns events on the specified calendar.
Event_Move	Moves an event to another calendar, i.e. changes an event's organizer.
Event_Patch	Updates an event. This method supports patch semantics. The field values you specify replace the existing values. Fields that you don't specify in the request remain unchanged. Array fields, if specified, overwrite the exist-

	ing arrays; this discards any previous array elements.
Event_QuickAdd	Creates an event based on a simple text string.
Event_Update	Updates an event.
Event_Watch	Watch for changes to Events resources.

Method	Description
Freebusy_Query	Returns free/busy information for a set of calendars.

Method	Description
Settings_Get	Returns a single user setting.
Settings_List	Returns all user settings for the authenticated user.
Settings_Watch	Watch for changes to Settings resources.

Google Calendar | Load Calendars

The process to get all calendars of your account is very easy, just follow the next steps:

1. Call the method **LoadCalendars**.
2. If method returns True, then you can Access to **Calendars** property and iterate over the list to get access to all Calendars.

```
TsgcHTTPGoogleCloud_Calendar_Client oGoogleCalendar = new TsgcHTTPGoogleCloud_Calendar_Client;
// ... configure OAuth2 options
oGoogleCalendar->GoogleCloudOptions->OAuth2->ClientId = "google ClientId";
oGoogleCalendar->GoogleCloudOptions->OAuth2->ClientSecret = "google ClientSecret";
// ... request calendars
if (oGoogleCalendar->LoadCalendars)
{
  // ... get calendars data
  for (int i = 0; i < oGoogleCalendar.Calendars->Count; i++)
  {
    vCalendarTitle = oGoogleCalendar->Calendars->Calendar[i]->Summary;
  }
}
else
{
  raise Exception->Create("Error Calendar Sync");
}
```

Google Calendar | Sync Events

The process to get all calendars of your account is very easy, just follow the next steps:

1. Call the method **LoadEvents** and pass the **CalendarId** as parameter**.**
2. If method returns True, then you can Access to **Calendars.Events** property and iterate over the list to get access to all Events of the calendar.

```
TsgcHTTPGoogleCloud_Calendar_Client oGoogleCalendar = new TsgcHTTPGoogleCloud_Calendar_Client;
// ... configure OAuth2 options
oGoogleCalendar->GoogleCloudOptions->OAuth2->ClientId = "google ClientId";
oGoogleCalendar->GoogleCloudOptions->OAuth2->ClientSecret = "google ClientSecret";
// ... request calendars first;
oGoogleCalendar->LoadCalendars;
// ... request events from first calendar
oCalendar = TsgcGoogleCalendarItem(oGoogleCalendar->Calendars->Calendar[0]);
if (oGoogleCalendar->LoadEvents(oCalendar->ID))
{
  // ... get events data
  for (int i = 0; i oCalendar->Events->Count; i++)
  {
    vEventTitle = oCalendar->Events[i]->Summary;
  }
}
else
{
  raise Exception->Create("Error Event Sync");
}
```

Google Calendar | RefreshToken

Google Calendar API uses OAuth2 to authenticate against google servers, sgcWebSockets has a component which handles all the authentication process, but if your application closes and you try to connect again, you have 2 options:

1. Authenticate again using your Google APIs
2. Use the Refresh Token (if still valid), so you avoid the authentication process.

Using RefreshToken

The first time you Authenticate, use OnAuthToken event to save the **RefreshToken** if exists, you can save in an INIFile for example:

```
void OnGoogleCalendarAuthToken(TObject *Sender, string TokenType, string Token, string Data)
{
  TsgcJSON *oJSON = new TsgcJSON();
  try
  {
    oJSON->Read(Data);
    if Assigned(oJSON->Node['refresh_token'])
    {
      oINI = new TINIFile(ChangeFileExt(Application->ExeName, ".ini"));
      Try
        oINI->WriteString("OAUTH2", "Token", oJSON->Node["refresh_token"]->Value);
      __finally
      {
        oINI->Free;
      }
    }
  }
  __finally
  {
    oJSON->Free;
  }
}
```

Then when you start your application again, if there is a RefreshToken, call the method RefreshToken and pass the token as argument (previously you must set the Google Calendar API keys). If successful, you will login to google servers without re-authenticate again.

```
GoogleCalendar->RefreshToken("your refresh token here");
```

Google Calendar | Service Account

The Google Calendar client can work as a service without user interaction, so this is useful when you want to run a windows service, a daemon...

Google Cloud requires to create a **Service Account** (instead of OAuth2 credentials) to run this type of projects and the Google Calendar API requires the service account is using **Domain-Wide Delegation** to get the required credentials to access the calendars.

You can read more about how create Google Service Accounts.

Once the Google Cloud Account has configured with a service account and linked to a workspace email account using Domain-Wide delegation, you can configure the Google Calendar client to work with it, following the next steps:

- Set the property **GoogleCloudOptions.Authentication** the value **gcaJWT**.
- Import the JSON file generated in your Google Cloud Account using the method **LoadSettingsFromFile**. This file contains the private key to encrypt the JWT and some other properties required by the client.
- After importing the JSON file, the following properties are automatically filled:
  - **ClientEmail**: is the service account name
  - **PrivateKeyId**: is the id of the private key file
  - **PrivateKey**: is the private key file
- Finally, set in the property **GoogleCloudOptions.JWT.Subject** the Workspace email account linked to the service account.

After configuring the client, you can start to send requests to Google Calendar API without user interaction.

TsgcUDPClient

TsgcUDPClient implements the UDP Client based on Indy library.

UDP it's a connection less protocol where there is no assurance that message sent arrive to the destination but opposite to TCP protocol, it's much faster.

1. Drop a **TsgcUDPClient** component onto the form

2. Set **Host** and **Port** (default is 80) to connect to an available UDP Server.

```
oClient = new TsgcUDPClient();
oClient->Host = "127.0.0.1";
oClient->Port = 80;
```

3. You can connect through an HTTP Proxy Server, you need to define proxy properties:

Host: hostname of the proxy server.
Port: port number of the proxy server.
Username: user to authenticate, blank if anonymous.
Password: password to authenticate, blank if anonymous.

4. If you want, you can handle the events

OnUDPRead: called when a new message is received from the server. The message is in Bytes format.

OnUDPException: called when there is any exception in the UDP protocol.

OnDTLSVerifyPeer: allows to verify if the peer's certificate is correct.

5. Call **WriteData** method to send any message to the UDP server.

Properties

Host: IP or DNS name of the server.

Port: Port used to connect to the host.

LogFile: if enabled save socket messages to a specified log file, useful for debugging. The access to log file is not thread safe if it's accessed from several threads.

Enabled: if enabled every time a message is received and sent by socket it will be saved on a file.

FileName: full path to the filename.

UnMaskFrames: by default True, means that saves the websocket messages sent unmasked.

NotifyEvents: defines which mode to notify WebSocket events.

neAsynchronous: this is the default mode, notify threaded events on asynchronous mode, adds events to a queue that are synchronized with the main thread asynchronously.

neSynchronous: if this mode is selected, notify threaded events on synchronous mode, needs to synchronize with the main thread to notify these events.

neNoSync: there is no synchronization with the main thread, if you need to access to controls that are not thread-safe, you need to implement your own synchronization methods.

Proxy: here you can define if you want to connect through a Proxy Server, you can connect to the following proxy servers:

pxyHTTP: HTTP Proxy Server.
pxySocks4: SOCKS4 Proxy Server.
pxySocks4A: SOCKS4A Proxy Server.
pxySocks5: SOCKS5 Proxy Server.

DTLSOptions: if DTLS property is enabled, here you can customize some DTLS options (*DTLS is only supported on Enterprise Edition).

RootCertFile: path to root certificate file.
CertFile: path to certificate file.
KeyFile: path to certificate key file.
VerifyCertificate: if certificate must be verified, enable this property.
VerifyDepth: is an Integer property that represents the maximum number of links permitted when verification is
OpenSSL_Options: configuration of the openSSL libraries.
APIVersion: allows to define which OpenSSL API will be used. only openSSL API 1.1+ supports DTLS.
osIAPI_1_1: uses API 1.1 OpenSSL, requires our custom Indy library and allows to use OpenSSL 1.1.1 libraries (with TLS 1.3 support).
osIAPI_3_0: uses API 3.0 OpenSSL, requires our custom Indy library and allows to use OpenSSL 3.0.0 libraries (with TLS 1.3 support).
LibPath: here you can configure where are located the openSSL libraries
osIpNone: this is the default, the openSSL libraries should be in the same folder where is the binary or in a known path.
osIpDefaultFolder: sets automatically the openSSL path where the libraries should be located for all IDE personalities.
osIpCustomFolder: if this is the option selected, define the full path in the property LibPathCustom.
LibPathCustom: when LibPath = osIpCustomFolder define here the full path where are located the openSSL libraries.
UnixSymLinks: enable or disable the loading of SymLinks under Unix systems (by default is enabled, except under OSX64):
osIsSymLinksDefault: by default are enabled except under OSX64 (after MacOS Monterey fails trying to load the library without version.).
osIsSymLinksLoadFirst: Load SymLinks and do before trying to load the version libraries.
osIsSymLinksLoad: Load SymLinks after trying to load the version libraries.
osIsSymLinksDontLoad: don't load the SymLinks.

TsgcUDPServer

TsgcUDPServer implements the UDP Serverbased on Indy library.

UDP it's a connection less protocol where there is no assurance that message sent arrive to the destination but opposite to TCP protocol, it's much faster.

1. Drop a **TsgcUDPServer** component onto the form

2. Set the listening **Port**.

```
oClient = new TsgcUDPServer();
oClient->Port = 80;
```

3. To **start** the server, set the property **Active = true**.

4. The following events are available:

OnStartup: when the UDP server start listening.

OnShutdown: when the UDP server stops listening.

OnUDPRead: called when a new message is received from the server. The message is in Bytes format.

OnUDPException: called when there is any exception in the UDP protocol.

OnDTLSVerifyPeer: allows to verify if the peer's certificate is correct.

Properties

Bindings: used to manage IP and Ports.

LogFile: if enabled save socket messages to a specified log file, useful for debugging.

Enabled: if enabled every time a message is received and sent by socket it will be saved on a file.

FileName: full path to the filename.

NotifyEvents: defines which mode to notify WebSocket events.

neAsynchronous: this is the default mode, notify threaded events on asynchronous mode, adds events to a queue that are synchronized with the main thread asynchronously.

neSynchronous: if this mode is selected, notify threaded events on synchronous mode, needs to synchronize with the main thread to notify these events.

neNoSync: there is no synchronization with the main thread, if you need to access to controls that are not thread-safe, you need to implement your own synchronization methods.

WatchDog: if enabled, restart the server after unexpected disconnection.

Interval: seconds before reconnects.

Attempts: max number of reconnects, if zero, then unlimited.

DTLSOptions: if DTLS property is enabled, here you can customize some DTLS options (*DTLS is only supported on Enterprise Edition).
RootCertFile: path to root certificate file.
CertFile: path to certificate file.

KeyFile: path to certificate key file.
VerifyCertificate: if certificate must be verified, enable this property.
VerifyCertificate_Options:
- **FailIfIfNoCertificate:** if the client did not return a certificate, the TLS/SSL handshake is immediately terminated with a "handshake failure" alert.
- **VerifyClientOnce:** only request a client certificate on the initial TLS/SSL handshake. Do not ask for a client certificate again in case of a renegotiation.

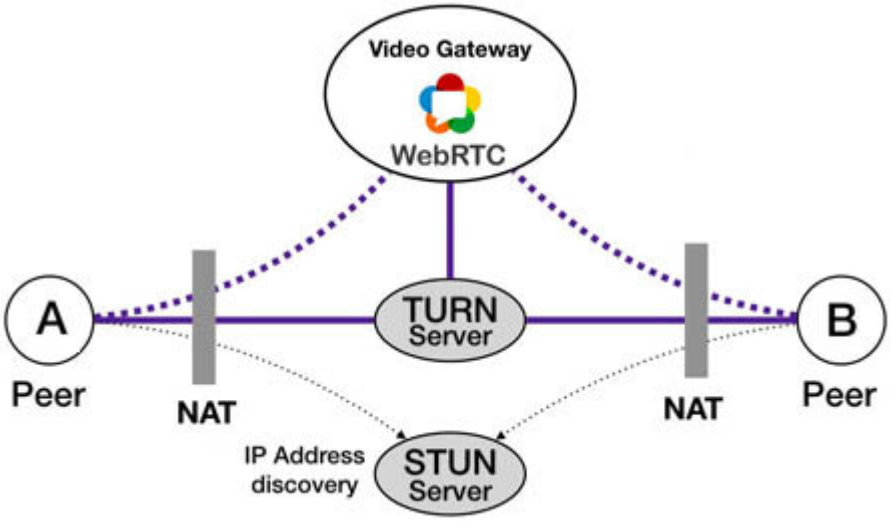
VerifyDepth: is an Integer property that represents the maximum number of links permitted when verification is
OpenSSL_Options: configuration of the openSSL libraries.
- **APIVersion:** allows to define which OpenSSL API will be used. only openSSL API 1.1+ supports DTLS.
  - **oslAPI_1_1:** uses API 1.1 OpenSSL, requires our custom Indy library and allows to use OpenSSL 1.1.1 libraries (with TLS 1.3 support).
  - **oslAPI_3_0:** uses API 3.0 OpenSSL, requires our custom Indy library and allows to use OpenSSL 3.0.0 libraries (with TLS 1.3 support).
- **LibPath:** here you can configure where are located the openSSL libraries
  - **oslpNone:** this is the default, the openSSL libraries should be in the same folder where is the binary or in a known path.
  - **oslpDefaultFolder:** sets automatically the openSSL path where the libraries should be located for all IDE personalities.
  - **oslpCustomFolder:** if this is the option selected, define the full path in the property LibPathCustom.
- **LibPathCustom:** when LibPath = oslpCustomFolder define here the full path where are located the openSSL libraries.
- **UnixSymLinks:** enable or disable the loading of SymLinks under Unix systems (by default is enabled, except under OSX64):
  - **oslsSymLinksDefault:** by default are enabled except under OSX64 (after MacOS Monterey fails trying to load the library without version.).
  - **oslsSymLinksLoadFirst:** Load SymLinks and do before trying to load the version libraries.
  - **oslsSymLinksLoad:** Load SymLinks after trying to load the version libraries.
  - **oslsSymLinksDontLoad:** don't load the SymLinks.

STUN

STUN (Session Traversal Utilitiies for NAT) it's an IETF protocol used for real-time audio video in IP networks. STUN is a server-client protocol, a STUN server usually operates on both UPD and TCP and listens on port 3478.

The main purpose of the STUN protocol is to enable a device running behind a NAT discover its public IP and what type of NAT is.

STUN provides a mechanism to communicate between peers behind a NAT. The peers send a request to a STUN server to know which is the public IP address and Port. The binding requests sent from client to server are used to determine the IP and ports bindings allocated by NAT's. The STUN client sends a Binding request to the STUN server, the server examines the source IP and Port used by client, and returns this information to the client.



The STUN server basically sends 2 types of responses: successful or error, every response has a list of attributes which contains information about binding IP address, error code, reason of error...

Components

- **TsgcSTUNClient:** it's the client component that implements the STUN protocol and allows to send binding requests to STUN servers.
- **TsgcSTUNServer:** it's the server component that implements the STUN protocol.

STUN | TsgcSTUNClient

TsgcSTUNClient is the client that implements the STUN protocol and allows to send binding requests to STUN servers.

The components allows to use **UDP** and **TCP** as transport, and when used UDP as transport implements a **Re-transmission mechanism** to re-send requests if the response not arrived after a small time.

Basic usage

Usually stun servers runs on UDP port 3478 and don't require authentication, so in order to send a STUN request binding, fill the server properties to allow the client know where connect and Handle the events where the component will receive the response from server.

Configure the server

- Host: the IP or DNS name of the server, example: stun.sgcwebsockets.com
- Port: the listening Server port, example: 3478

Call the method **SendRequest**, to send a request binding to STUN server.

Handle the events

- If the server returns a successful response, the event **OnSTUNResponseSuccess** will be called and you can access to the Binding information reading the **aBinding** object.
- If the server returns an error, the event **OnSTUNResponseError** will be called and you can access the Error Code and Reason reading the **aError** object.

```
TsgcSTUNClient oSTUN = new TsgcSTUNClient(this);
oSTUN->Host = "stun.sgcwebsockets.com";
oSTUN->Port = 3478;
oSTUN->SendRequest();

private void OnSTUNResponseSuccess(TObject *Sender, const TsgcSocketConnection *aSocket,
  const TsgcSTUN_Message *aMessage, const TsgcSTUN_ResponseBinding *aBinding)
{
  DoLog("Remote IP: " + aBinding->RemoteIP + ". Remote Port: " + IntToStr(aBinding->RemotePort));
}

private void OnSTUNResponseError(TObject *Sender, const TsgcSocketConnection *aSocket,
  const TsgcSTUN_Message *aMessage, const TsgcSTUN_ResponseError *aError)
{
  DoLog("Error: " + IntToStr(aError->Code) + " " + aError->Reason);
}
```

Most common uses

- **Bindings**
  - UDP Retransmissions
  - Long Term Credentials
  - Attributes

Methods

There is a single method called **SendRequest**, which sends a request to STUN Server, requesting binding information.

Properties

Host: it's the IP Address or DNS name of STUN server where the client will send a binding request.

Port: it's the listening port of STUN server, by default 3478.

IPVersion: it's the Family Address, by default IPv4.

Transport: it's the transport used to connect to STUN server, by default UDP.

STUNOptions: here are defined the specific STUN options of client component

Fingerprint: if enabled, the message includes a fingerprint that aids to identify STUN messages from packets of other protocols when the two are multiplexed on the same transport address.

Software: if enabled, sends an attribute with the name of the software being used by the client.

Authentication: some STUN servers requires that requests are authenticated.

- **Credentials:** there are 2 types of Authentication: **LongTermCredentials** and **ShortTermCredentials**. By default the requests are not authenticated
- **Username:** the string that identifies the user.
- **Password:** the secret string.

RetransmissionOptions: when messages are sent using UDP as transport, UDP doesn't includes a mechanism to know if a message has arrived or not to other peer. This property allows to configure a mechanism to re-send UDP messages if not arrived after a small time.

Enabled: if enabled, the message will be re-send until receives a confirmation or the maximum number of retries has been reached.

RTO: retransmission time in milliseconds, by default 500ms. For example, assuming an RTO of 500 ms, requests would be sent at times 0 ms, 500 ms, 1500 ms, 3500 ms, 7500 ms, 15500 ms, and 31500 ms.

MaxRetries: Max number of retries, by default 7.

LogFile: if enabled save stun messages to a specified log file, useful for debugging. The access to log file is not thread safe if it's accessed from several threads.

Enabled: if enabled every time a message is received and sent by client it will be saved on a file.

FileName: full path to the filename.

NotifyEvents: defines which mode to notify WebSocket events.

neAsynchronous: this is the default mode, notify threaded events on asynchronous mode, adds events to a queue that are synchronized with the main thread asynchronously.

neSynchronous: if this mode is selected, notify threaded events on synchronous mode, needs to synchronize with the main thread to notify these events.

neNoSync: there is no synchronization with the main thread, if you need to access to controls that are not thread-safe, you need to implement your own synchronization methods.

Events

OnSTUNBeforeSend

This event is called before the stun client sends a message to the server. You can access to the message properties through the aMessage parameter and modify if required.

OnSTUNResponseSuccess

When the server processes successfully a request binding, it sends a message with the binding properties (IP Address, Port and family) and other attributes, this event is called when the client receives this successful response.

OnSTUNResponseError

When there is any error in the response sent by server, this event is called with the error details.

OnSTUNException

This event is called when there is any exception processing the STUN protocol messages.

STUN Client | UDP Retransmissions

When running **STUN** over **UDP**, it's possible that the **STUN message** might be **dropped** by the network. Reliability of STUN request/response transactions is accomplished through retransmissions of the request message by the client application itself.

A client should retransmit a STUN request message starting with an interval of RTO ("Retransmission TimeOut"), doubling after each retransmission. The RTO is an estimate of the round-trip time.

By default, the sgcWebSockets STUN Client is already configured with a RTO of 500 ms and a Max Retries value of 7.

For example, assuming an RTO of 500 ms, requests would be sent at times 0 ms, 500 ms, 1500 ms, 3500 ms, 7500 ms, 15500 ms, and 31500 ms. If the client has not received a response after 39500 ms, the client will consider the transaction to have timed out.

```
TsgcSTUNClient oSTUN = new TsgcSTUNClient(this);
oSTUN->Host = "stun.sgcwebsockets.com";
oSTUN->Port = 3478;
oSTUN->RetransmissionOptions->Enabled = true;
oSTUN->RetransmissionOptions->RTO = 500;
oSTUN->RetransmissionOptions->MaxRetries = 7;
oSTUN->SendRequest();
```

STUN Client | Long Term Credentials

The long-term credential mechanism relies on a long-term credential, in the form of a username and password that are shared between client and server. The credential is considered long-term since it is assumed that it is provisioned for a user and remains in effect until the user is no longer a subscriber of the system or until it is changed.

You can configure the Long-term credentials in the sgcWebSockets STUN client using the following code.

```
TsgcSTUNClient oSTUN = new TsgcSTUNClient(this);
oSTUN->Host = "stun.sgcwebsockets.com";
oSTUN->Port = 3478;
oSTUN->STUNOptions->Authentication->Credentials = stauLongTermCredential;
oSTUN->STUNOptions->Authentication->Username = "user_name";
oSTUN->STUNOptions->Authentication->Password = "secret";
oSTUN->SendRequest();
```

If server requires long-term credentials and the credentials sent by the client are wrong, the will receive a 401 Unauthorized error as a response in the **OnSTUNResponseError** event.

STUN Client | Attributes

Every time a server sends a message to client, as a response message to a request binding, the STUN message contains a list of attributes with information about the response.

You can access to these attributes, using the TsgcSTUN_Message class and accessing to Attributes properties, which contains a list of TsgcSTUN_Attribute with useful information.

```
private void OnSTUNResponseSuccess(TObject * Sender, const TsgcSocketConnection *aSocket,
  const TsgcSTUN_Message *aMessage, const sgcSTUN_ResponseBinding *aBinding)
{
  DoLog("#binding: " + aBinding->RemoteIP + ":" + IntToStr(aBinding->RemotePort));

  for (int i = 0; i < aMessage->Attributes->Count; i++)
  {
    switch (TsgcSTUN_Attribute(aMessage.Attributes.Items[i])->AttributeType)
      stmaFingerprint:
        DoLog("#fingerprint: " + IntToStr(dynamic_cast<TsgcSTUN_Attribute_FINGERPRINT*>
          (aMessage->Attributes.Items[i])->Fingerprint));
      stmaSoftware:
        DoLog("#software: " + dynamic_cast<TsgcSTUN_Attribute_SOFTWARE>
          (aMessage->Attributes->Items[i])->Software);
      stmaResponse_Origin:
        DoLog("#response_origin: " + dynamic_cast<TsgcSTUN_Attribute_RESPONSE_ORIGIN*>
          (aMessage->Attributes->Items[i])->Address + ":" +
          IntToStr(dynamic_cast<TsgcSTUN_Attribute_RESPONSE_ORIGIN*>(aMessage->Attributes->Items
          [i])->Port));
    end;
  }
}
```

STUN | TsgcSTUNServer

TsgcSTUNServer is the server that implements the STUN protocol and allows to process binding requests from STUN clients.

The STUN server can be configured with or without Authentication, can verify Fingerprint Attribute, send an alternate server and more.

Basic usage

Usually stun servers runs on UDP port 3478 and don't require authentication, so in order to configure a STUN server, set the listening port (by default 3478) and start the server.

Configure the server

- Port: the listening Server port, example: 3478

Set the property **Active = True** to start the STUN server.

```
TsgcSTUNServer oSTUN = new TsgcSTUNServer();
oSTUN->Port = 3478;
oSTUN->Active = true;
```

Most common uses

- **Configurations**
  - Long-Term Credentials
  - Alternate Server

Properties

Active: set the property to True to **Start** the STUN server and set to False to **Stop** the Server.

Host: it's the IP Address or DNS name of STUN server.

Port: it's the listening port of STUN server, by default 3478.

IPVersion: it's the Family Address, by default IPv4.

STUNOptions: here are defined the specific STUN options of server component

Fingerprint: if enabled, the message includes a fingerprint that aids to identify STUN messages from packets of other protocols when the two are multiplexed on the same transport address.

Software: if enabled, sends an attribute with the name of the software being used by the server.

Authentication: here you can configure if the server requires Authentication requests to send binding responses.

- **Enabled:** set to True if the server requires Authentication requests, by default false.
- **LongTermCredentials:** Enable if the server supports Long-Term credentials. The long-term credential mechanism relies on a long-term credential, in the form of a username and password that are shared between client and server.

- **Enabled:** set to True if the server requires Long-Term credentials.
- **Realm:** the string of the realm sent to client.
- **StaleNonce:** time in seconds after the nonce is no longer valid.

BindingAttributes: when the server sends a successful response after a binding request, here you can customize which attributes will be sent to the client.

- **OtherAddress:** if enabled and the server binds to more than one address, this attribute will be sent with all other addresses except the default one.
- **ResponseOrigin:** is the Local IP of the server to send the response.
- **SourceAddress:** is the Local IP of the server to send the response.

LogFile: if enabled save stun messages to a specified log file, useful for debugging.

Enabled: if enabled every time a message is received and sent by server it will be saved on a file.

FileName: full path to the filename.

NotifyEvents: defines which mode to notify the events.

neAsynchronous: this is the default mode, notify threaded events on asynchronous mode, adds events to a queue that are synchronized with the main thread asynchronously.

neSynchronous: if this mode is selected, notify threaded events on synchronous mode, needs to synchronize with the main thread to notify these events.

neNoSync: there is no synchronization with the main thread, if you need to access to controls that are not thread-safe, you need to implement your own synchronization methods.

Events

OnSTUNRequestAuthorization

This event is called when a binding request is received and requires authentication.

OnSTUNRequestSuccess

When the server processes successfully a request binding, it sends a message with the binding properties (IP Address, Port and family) and other attributes, this event is called before the message is sent to client.

OnSTUNRequestError

When there is any error in the response sent by server, , this event is called before the message is sent to client.

OnSTUNException

This event is called when there is any exception processing the STUN protocol messages.

STUN Server | Long-Term Credentials

Usually STUN Servers are configured without Authentication, so any STUN client can send a binding request and expect a response from server without Authentication.

sgcWebSockets STUN Server supports Long-Term Credentials, so you can configure TsgcSTUNServer to only allow binding requests with Long-Term credentials info.

To configure it, access to STUNOptions.Authorization property and enable it.
Then access to LongTermCredentials property and enabled it. By default, this type of authorization is already configured with a Realm string and with a default StaleNonce value of 10 minutes (= 600 seconds).

```
TsgcSTUNServer oSTUN = new TsgcSTUNServer();
oSTUN->STUNOptions->Authentication->Enabled = true;
oSTUN->STUNOptions->Authentication->LongTermCredentials->Enabled = true;
oSTUN->STUNOptions->Authentication->ongTermCredentials->Realm = "sgcWebSockets";
oSTUN->STUNOptions->Authentication->LongTermCredentials->StaleNonce = 600;
oSTUN->Port = 3478;
oSTUN->Active = true;

private void OnSTUNRequestAuthorization(TObject *Sender, const TsgcSTUN_Message *aRequest,
  const string aUsername, const string aRealm, ref string Password)
{
  if (aUsername == "my-user")
  {
    Password = "my-password";
  }
}
```

STUN Server | Alternate Server

The alternate server represents an alternate transport address identifying a different STUN server that the STUN client should try.

The STUN Server can be configured to send an alternate server as a response to a binding request, to configure this behaviour, just access to STUNOptions.BindingAttributes.AlternateServer property and configure here the values required.

```
TsgcSTUNServer oSTUN = new TsgcSTUNServer();
oSTUN->Port = 3478;
oSTUN->STUNOptions->BindingAttributes->AlternateServer->Enabled = true;
oSTUN->STUNOptions->BindingAttributes->AlternateServer->IPAddress = "80.54.54.1";
oSTUN->TUNOptions->BindingAttributes->AlternateServer->Port = 3478;
oSTUN->Active = true;
```

When the client receives the Alternate Server response attribute, it will try to send a request binding to the new server.

TURN

Traversal Using Relays around NAT (TURN) protocol enables a server to relay data packets between devices.

If the public IP address of both the caller and callee is not discovered, TURN provides a fallback technique to relay the call between endpoints.

Connecting a WebRTC session is an orchestrated effort done with the assistance of multiple WebRTC servers. The NAT traversal servers in WebRTC are in charge of making sure the media gets properly connected. These servers are STUN and TURN.

How WebRTC sessions connect

Directly

If both devices are on the local network, then there's no special effort needed to be done to get them connected to each other. If one device has the local IP address of the other device, then they can communicate with each other directly.

Directly with public IP Address

Connecting WebRTC directly using public IP address obtained via STUN protocol.

Route through a TURN Server

When peers are behind a NAT and there are Firewalls, direct connection is not possible, so a TURN server is required to route the data between the peers.

Components

- **TsgcTURNClient:** it's the client component that implements the TURN protocol and allows to Allocate, create permissions, Send Indications... to TURN Server.
- **TsgcTURNServer:** it's the server component that implements the TURN protocol.

TURN | TsgcTURNClient

TsgcTURNClient is the client that implements the TURN protocol and allows to send allocation requests to TURN servers. The client inherits from STUN Client, so all methods supported by STUN client are already supported by TURN Client.

Basic usage

Usually TURN servers runs on UDP port 3478 and don't require authentication, so in order to send a TURN request, fill the server properties to allow the client know where connect and Handle the events where the component will receive the response from server.

Configure the server

- Host: the IP or DNS name of the server, example: turn.sgcwebsockets.com
- Port: the listening Server port, example: 3478

Call the method **Allocate**, to send a request to allocate an IP Address and a Port to the TURN server.

Handle the events

- If the server returns a successful response, the event **OnTURNAllocateSuccess** will be called and you can access to the Allocation information reading the **aAllocation** object.
- If the server returns an error, the event **OnSTUNResponseError** will be called and you can access the Error Code and Reason reading the **aError** object.

```
TsgcTURNClient oTURN = new TsgcTURNClient(this);
oTURN->Host = "turn.sgcwebsockets.com";
oTURN->Port = 3478;
oTURN->Allocate();

private void OnTURNAllocate(TObject *Sender, const TsgcSocketConnection *aSocket,
  const TsgcSTUN_Message *aMessage, const TsgcTURN_ResponseAllocation *aAllocation)
{
  DoLog("Relayed IP: " + aAllocation->RelayedIP + ". Relayed Port: " + IntToStr(aAllocation->RelayedPort));
}

private void OnSTUNResponseError(TObject *Sender, const TsgcSTUN_Message *aMessage,
const TsgcSTUN_ResponseError *aError)
{
  DoLog("Error: " + IntToStr(aError->Code) + " " + aError->Reason);
}
```

Most common uses

- **Allocation**
  - Allocate IP Address
  - Create Permissions
- **Indications**
  - Send Indication
- **Channels**
  - TURN Client Channels

TURN Relay Data

There are basically 2 ways to send data between peers:

1. **Send Indications**, which encapsulates the data in a STUN packet. Use the method SendIndication to send an indication to other peer.

2. **Use Channel Data**, it's a more efficient way to send data between peers because the packet size is smaller than indications. Use **SendChannelData** method to send a channel data to other peer.

When a TURN server receives a packet in a Relayed IP Address from an IP Address with an active permission, if there is channel data bound to the peer IP Address, the TURN client will receive the data in the event **OnTURN-ChannelData**. But if there is no channel, the TURN client will receive the data in the event **OnTURNData**.

Methods

Allocate

This method sends a request to the server to allocate an IP Address and a Port which will be used to relay date between the peers.

If the server can allocate successfully an IP Address and a Port, the event **OnTURNAllocate** event will be called. If not, the **OnSTUNRequestError** event will be called.

The client saves in the **Allocation** property of the client, the data returned by server about the allocated IP Address.

Refresh

If there is an active allocation, the client can refresh it sending a Refresh request.

This method has a parameter called Lifetime, if the value is zero, the allocation will expire immediately. If the value is greater of zero, it means the number of seconds to expiry.

If the result is successful, the event **OnTURNRefresh** will be called.

CreatePermission

This method creates a new permission fo the IP Address set as an argument of the CreatePermission method. If the permission already exists for this IP, it will be refreshed by the server.

If the result is successful, the event **OnCreatePermission** will be called.

SendIndication

This method sends a data to the peer identified as PeerIP and PeerPort. This method requires there is an active permission for this IP in the TURN server.

ChannelBind

This method sends a request to the server to create a new channel to communicate with the peer identified as PeerIP and PeerPort.

if the result is successful, the event **OnChannelBind** will be called. You can access to the channel-id assigned, reading the parameter **aChannelBind** of the event.

SendChannelData

This method sends data to a peer using a ChannelId. This method requires the channel exists and is active.

Properties

Host: it's the IP Address or DNS name of TURN server where the client will send a binding request.

Port: it's the listening port of TURN server, by default 3478.

IPVersion: it's the Family Address, by default IPv4.

Transport: it's the transport used to connect to TURN server, by default UDP.

STUNOptions: here are defined the specific STUN options of client component

Fingerprint: if enabled, the message includes a fingerprint that aids to identify STUN messages from packets of other protocols when the two are multiplexed on the same transport address.

Software: if enabled, sends an attribute with the name of the software being used by the client.

Authentication: some STUN servers requires that requests are authenticated.

- **Credentials:** there are 2 types of Authentication: **LongTermCredentials** and **ShortTermCredentials**. By default the requests are not authenticated
- **Username:** the string that identifies the user.
- **Password:** the secret string.

TURNOptions: here are defined the specific TURN options of client component

Allocation: here are defined the Allocation properties

- **Lifetime:** default lifetime in seconds, by default 600 seconds.

Authentication: usually TURN servers are user protected.

- **Credentials:** by default Long-Term credentials is enabled
- **Username:** the string that identifies the user.
- **Password:** the secret string.

AutoRefresh: when a new allocation is created, requires to be refreshed in order to be used by the peers. Here you can define which methods are automatically refreshed by the TURN Client Component.

- Allocations
- Channels
- Permissions

Fingerprint: if enabled, the message includes a fingerprint that aids to identify STUN messages from packets of other protocols when the two are multiplexed on the same transport address.

Software: if enabled, sends an attribute with the name of the software being used by the client.

RetransmissionOptions: when messages are sent using UDP as transport, UDP doesn't includes a mechanism to know if a message has arrived or not to other peer. This property allows to configure a mechanism to re-send UDP messages if not arrived after a small time.

Enabled: if enabled, the message will be re-send until receives a confirmation or the maximum number of retries has been reached.

RTO: retransmission time in milliseconds, by default 500ms. For example, assuming an RTO of 500 ms, requests would be sent at times 0 ms, 500 ms, 1500 ms, 3500 ms, 7500 ms, 15500 ms, and 31500 ms.

MaxRetries: Max number of retries, by default 7.

LogFile: if enabled save stun messages to a specified log file, useful for debugging. The access to log file is not thread safe if it's accessed from several threads.

Enabled: if enabled every time a message is received and sent by client it will be saved on a file.

FileName: full path to the filename.

NotifyEvents: defines which mode to notify WebSocket events.

neAsynchronous: this is the default mode, notify threaded events on asynchronous mode, adds events to a queue that are synchronized with the main thread asynchronously.

neSynchronous: if this mode is selected, notify threaded events on synchronous mode, needs to synchronize with the main thread to notify these events.

neNoSync: there is no synchronization with the main thread, if you need to access to controls that are not thread-safe, you need to implement your own synchronization methods.

Events

The TURN client inherits from STUN Client the events: OnSTUNResponseSuccess, OnSTUNResponseError, OnSTUNException and OnSTUNBeforeSend.

Additionally, includes the following events to handle all TURN messages.

OnTURNAllocate

This event is called after a successful IP Address allocation in the TURN server.

OnTURNCreatePermission

This event is called after creating a new permission in the TURN server.

OnTURNRefresh

This event is called after receiving a successful refresh response from the TURN Server.

OnTURNDataIndication

The event is called when the client receives a DATA Indication from other peer.

OnTURNChannelBind

This event is called when the server creates a new channel. Returns the new channel-id created.

OnTURNChannelData

The event is called when the client receives new Data from a Channel previously created.

TURN Client | Allocate IP Address

TURN Protocol allows to use a Relayed IP Address to exchange data between peers that are behind NATs.

To create a new Relayed IP Address on a TURN server, the client must first call the method **Allocate**, this method sends a Request to the TURN server to create a new Relayed IP Address, if the TURN server can create a new Relayed IP Address, the client will receive a successful response. The client will be able to communicate with other peers during the time defined in the Allocation's lifetime.

```
TsgcTURNClient oTURN = new TsgcTURNClient(this);
oTURN->Host = "turn.sgcwebsockets.com";
oTURN->Port = 3478;
oTURN->Allocate();


private void OnTURNAllocate(TObject *Sender, const TsgcSocketConnection *aSocket,
const TsgcSTUN_Message *aMessage, const TsgcTURN_ResponseAllocation *aAllocation)
{
  DoLog("Relayed IP: " + aAllocation->RelayedIP + ". Relayed Port: " +
    IntToStr(aAllocation->RelayedPort));
}


private void OnSTUNResponseError(TObject *Sender, const TsgcSTUN_Message *aMessage,
const TsgcSTUN_ResponseError *aError)
{
  DoLog("Error: " + IntToStr(aError->Code) + " " + aError->Reason);
}
```

The lifetime can be updated to avoid expiration using the method **Refresh**. The Lifetime is the number of seconds to expire. If the value is zero the Allocation will be deleted.

```
oTURN->Refresh(600);
```

TURN Client | Create Permissions

When a new Allocation is created in a TURN server, this allocation cannot process any incoming packet from other peers if has no permissions. So, in order to allow other peers to communicate using a Relayed IP Address, first the TURN Client must create permissions for the IP Addresses that are allowed to exchange Data.

To Create a new Permission, just call the method **CreatePermission** and pass as a parameter the IP Address of the peer. If the Peer IP already exists on the TURN server, it will be refreshed, if not, it will be created. Permissions expire after 5 minutes unless are refreshed.

The TURN client, only allows to call the method CreatePermission if exists an active allocation.

If the permission is created successfully, the event **OnTURNCreatePermission** is called.

```
oTURN->CreatePermission("80.147.23.157");


void OnTURNCreatePermission(TObject *Sender; const TsgcSocketConnection *aSocket;
  const TsgcSTUN_Message *aMessage; const TsgcTURN_ResponseCreatePermission *aCreatePermission)
{
  DoLog("#Create Permission: " + aCreatePermission->IPAddresses->Text);
}
```

TURN Client | Send Indication

TURN Protocol supports 2 mechanisms for sending and receiving data from peers, one of them is Send and Data mechanisms.

The TURN client can use the **SendIndication** method to send data to the server for relaying to a peer. The TURN client must ensure that there is a permission for the Peer IP Address where the Send Indication will be sent.

The responses to a SendIndication method, are received **OnTURNDataIndication** event.

```
oTURN->SendIndication("80.147.23.157", 5000, "random data");

void OnTURNDataIndication(TObject *Sender, const TsgcSocketConnection *aSocket,
  const TsgcSTUN_Message *aMessage, const TsgcTURN_ResponseDataIndication *aDataIndication)
{
  DoLog("#Data Indication: [" + aDataIndication->PeerIP + ":" + IntToStr(aDataIndication->PeerPort) + "] " +
    sgcGetStringFromBytes(aDataIndication.Data));
}
```

TURN Client | Channels

Channels provide a way for the TURN Client and Server to send application data using ChannelData messages, which have less overhead than Send and Data Indications.

Before use ChannelData messages to exchange data between peers, the TURN client must create a new channel, to do this, just call the method **ChannelBind** passing the Peer IP Address and Port as parameters.

If the TURN server can bind a new channel, the TURN client will receive a successful response **OnTURNChannel-Bind** event.

```
oTURN->SendIndication("80.147.23.157", 5000);

void OnTURNChannelBind(TObject *Sender, const TsgcSocketConnection *aSocket,
  const TsgcSTUN_Message *aMessage, const TsgcTURN_ResponseChannelBind *aChannelBind)
{
  DoLog("#Channel Bind: " + IntToStr(aChannelBind->Channel));
}
```

A channel binding lasts for 10 minutes unless refreshed. To refresh a channel just call **ChannelBind** method again.

When the TURN client receives a new ChannelMessage, the event **OnTURNChannelData** is called.

```
void OnTURNChannelData(TObject *Sender, const TsgcSocketConnection *aSocket,
  const TsgcTURNChannelData *aChannelData)
{
  DoLog("#Channel Data: [" + IntToStr(aChannelData->ChannelID) + "] " +
    sgcGetStringFromBytes(aChannelData->Data));
}
```

TURN | TsgcTURNServer

TsgcTURNServer is the server that implements the TURN protocol and allows to process requests from TURN clients. The component inherits from TsgcSTUNServer, so all methods and properties are available on TsgcTURNServer.

TURN Server supports Long-Term Authentication, Allocation, Permissions, Channel Data and more.

Basic usage

Usually TURN servers runs on UDP port 3478 and require Long-Term credentials, so in order to configure a TURN server, set the listening port (by default 3478) and start the server.

Configure the server

- Port: the listening Server port, example: 3478
- Define the Long-Term Credentials properties in TURNOptions.Authentication.LongTermCredentials
- Handle the OnSTUNRequestAuthorization to set the password when a TURN client sends a request to TURN Server.

Set the property **Active = True** to start the STUN server.

```
TsgcTURNServer oTURN = new TsgcTURNServer();
oTURN->Port := 3478;
oTURN->TURNOptions->Authentication->Enabled = true;
oTURN->TURNOptions->Authentication->LongTermCredentials->Enabled = true;
oTURN->TURNOptions->Authentication->LongTermCredentials->Realm = "esegece.com";
oTURN->Active = true;
void OnSTUNRequestAuthorization(TObject *Sender, const TsgcSTUN_Message *aRequest,
  const string aUsername, const string aRealm, ref string Password)
{
  if ((aUsername == "user") & (aRealm == "esegece.com"))
  {
    Password = "password";
  }
}
```

Most common uses

- **Configurations**
  - Long-Term Credentials
- **Allocations**
  - Allocations

Properties

Active: set the property to True to **Start** the TURN server and set to False to **Stop** the Server.

Host: it's the IP Address or DNS name of TURN server.

Port: it's the listening port of TURN server, by default 3478.

IPVersion: it's the Family Address, by default IPv4.

STUNOptions: here are defined the specific options for STUN Requests

Fingerprint: if enabled, the message includes a fingerprint that aids to identify STUN messages from packets of other protocols when the two are multiplexed on the same transport address.

Software: if enabled, sends an attribute with the name of the software being used by the server.

Authentication: here you can configure if the server requires Authentication requests to send binding responses.

- **Enabled:** set to True if the server requires Authentication requests, by default false.
- **LongTermCredentials:** Enable if the server supports Long-Term credentials. The long-term credential mechanism relies on a long-term credential, in the form of a username and password that are shared between client and server.
  - **Enabled:** set to True if the server requires Long-Term credentials.
  - **Realm:** the string of the realm sent to client.
  - **StaleNonce:** time in seconds after the nonce is no longer valid.

BindingAttributes: when the server sends a successful response after a binding request, here you can customize which attributes will be sent to the client.

- **OtherAddress:** if enabled and the server binds to more than one address, this attribute will be sent with all other addresses except the default one.
- **ResponseOrigin:** is the Local IP of the server to send the response.
- **SourceAddress:** is the Local IP of the server to send the response.

TURNOptions: here are defined the specific options for TURN Requests

Fingerprint: if enabled, the message includes a fingerprint that aids to identify TURN messages from packets of other protocols when the two are multiplexed on the same transport address.

Software: if enabled, sends an attribute with the name of the software being used by the server.

Allocation: when a new allocation is created, the server takes from this property the default values.

- **DefaultLifeTime:** value in seconds of default LifeTime.
- **MaxLifeTime:** max value of LifeTime, if a TURN client requests a value greater of this value, the value returned will be the MaxLifeTime.
- **MaxUserAllocations:** max number of allocations.
- **MinPort:** Minimum range port of allocations.
- **MaxPort:** Maximum range port of allocations.
- **RelayIP:** if defined, this will be the Relayed IP Address.

Authentication: usually TURN servers require Long-Term Credentials authentication.

- **Enabled:** set to True if the server requires Authentication requests, by default false.
- **LongTermCredentials:** Enable if the server supports Long-Term credentials. The long-term credential mechanism relies on a long-term credential, in the form of a username and password that are shared between client and server.
  - **Enabled:** set to True if the server requires Long-Term credentials.
  - **Realm:** the string of the realm sent to client.
  - **StaleNonce:** time in seconds after the nonce is no longer valid.

LogFile: if enabled save stun messages to a specified log file, useful for debugging.

Enabled: if enabled every time a message is received and sent by server it will be saved on a file.

FileName: full path to the filename.

NotifyEvents: defines which mode to notify the events.

neAsynchronous: this is the default mode, notify threaded events on asynchronous mode, adds events to a queue that are synchronized with the main thread asynchronously.

neSynchronous: if this mode is selected, notify threaded events on synchronous mode, needs to synchronize with the main thread to notify these events.

neNoSync: there is no synchronization with the main thread, if you need to access to controls that are not thread-safe, you need to implement your own synchronization methods.

Events

The TURN server inherits from STUN Server the events: OnSTUNRequestAuthorization, OnSTUNRequestSuccess, OnSTUNRequestError and OnSTUNException.

Additionally, includes the following events to handle all TURN messages.

OnTURNBeforeAllocate

The event is called before create a new Allocation. It provides the IP Address and Port used to Relay Data, you can reject if don't want to accept the Allocation.

OnTURNCreateAllocation

The event is called after creating successfully an Allocation.

OnTURNDeleteAllocation

The event is called after remove an already created Allocation.

OnTURNMessageDiscarded

The event is called when a message received by server is discarded.

OnTURNChannelDataDiscarded

The event is called when a Channel Data message is discarded.

OnTURNBeforeRelayIndication

Event fired when the server receives an indication that must be relayed to other peer, you can use this method to intercept the bytes sent to the peer (to capture audio/video for example).

OnTURNBeforeRelayChannelData

Event fired when the server receives a channel data message that must be relayed to other peer, you can use this method to intercept the bytes sent to the peer (to capture audio/video for example).

TURN Server | Long Term Credentials

Usually TURN Servers are configured WITH Authentication for TURN requests and without Authentication for STUN requests.

sgcWebSockets TURN Server supports Long-Term Credentials, so you can configure TsgcTURNServer to only allow requests with Long-Term credentials info.

To configure it, access to TURNOptions.Authorization property and enable it.
Then access to LongTermCredentials property and enabled it. By default, this type of authorization is already configured with a Realm string and with a default StaleNonce value of 10 minutes (= 600 seconds).

```
TsgcTURNServer oTURN = new TsgcTURNServer();
oTURN->STUNOptions->Authentication->Enabled = false;
oTURN->TURNOptions->Authentication->Enabled = true;
oTURN->TURNOptions->Authentication->LongTermCredentials->Enabled = true;
oTURN->TURNOptions->Authentication->LongTermCredentials->Realm = "sgcWebSockets";
oTURN->TURNOptions->Authentication->LongTermCredentials->StaleNonce = 600;
oTURN->Port = 3478;
oTURN->Active = true;


private void OnSTUNRequestAuthorization(TObject *Sender, const TsgcSTUN_Message *aRequest,
  const string aUsername, const string aRealm, ref string Password)
{
  if ((aUsername == "my-user") & (aRealm == "sgcWebSockets"))
  {
    Password = "my-password";
  }
}
```

TURN Server | Allocations

All TURN operations revolve around allocations and all TURN messages are associated with an Allocation. An allocation consists of:

- The relayed transport address
- The 5-Tuple: client's IP Address, client's IP port, server IP address, server port and transport protocol.
- The authentication information.
- The time-to-expiry for each relayed transport address.
- A list of permissions for each relayed transport address.
- A list of channels bindings for each relayed transport address.

When a TURN client sends an Allocate request, this TURN message is processed by server and tries to create a new Relayed Transport Address. By default, if there is any available UDP port, it will create a new Relayed Address, but you can use **OnTURNBeforeAllocate** event to reject a new Allocation request.

```
void OnTURNBeforeAllocate(TObject *Sender, const TsgcSocketConnection *aSocket,
  const string aIP, Word aPort, ref bool Reject)
{
  if (your own rules) == false
  {
        Reject = false;
  }
}
```

If the process continues, the server creates a new allocation and the event **OnTURNCreateAllocation** is called. This event provides information about the Allocation through the class TsgcTURNAllocationItem.

```
void OnTURNCreateAllocation(TObject *Sender, const TsgcSocketConnection *aSocket,
  const TsgcTURNAllocationItem *Allocation)
{
  DoLog("New Allocation: " + Allocation->RelayIP + ":" + IntToStr(Allocation->RelayPort));
}
```

When the Allocation expires or is deleted receiving a Refresh Request from client with a lifetime of zero, the event **OnTURNDeleteAllocation** event is fired.

```
void OnTURNDeleteAllocation(TObject *Sender, const TsgcSocketConnection *aSocket,
  const TsgcTURNAllocationItem *Allocation)
{
  DoLog("Allocation Deleted: " + Allocation->RelayIP + ":" + IntToStr(Allocation->RelayPort));
}
```

ICE

Interactive Connectivity Establishment (ICE) Protocol is used for NAT transversal. ICE uses a combination of methods including Session Traversal Utility for NAT (STUN) and Traversal Using Relay NAT (TURN). The presence of a Network Address Translator (NAT) presents problems for Voice over IP (VoIP) and WebRTC implementations.

Components

- **TsgcICEClient:** it's the client component that implements the ICE protocol and allows to obtain, exchange and verify candidates.

TsgcICEClient

TsgcICEClient is the client that implements the ICE protocol and allows to send allocation requests to TURN servers. The client requires the TsgcTURNClient and a TsgcWebSocketClient.

Configuration

The ICE client has the following properties

- **ICEOptions.CheckList.MaxCandidates:** is the max number of candidates that can handle the client, by default 100.
- **ICEOptions.GatherCandidates.STUN:** by default true, will obtain the candidates using the STUN protocol (reflexive address).
- **ICEOptions.GatherCandidates.TURN:** by default true, will obtain the candidates using the TURN protocol (relayed address).

The ICE client requires a **TURN client** to gather the candidates, so link a TsgcTURNClient to the TURN property of TsgcICEClient before call the method **GatherCandidates**. You can obtain more information about how configure the TURN client.

```
TsgcICEClient *oICE = new TsgcICEClient()
TsgcTURNClient *oTURN = new TsgcTURNClient();
oTURN->Host = "www.esegece.com";
oTURN->Port = 3478;
oTURN->TURNOptions->Authentication->Credentials = stauLongTermCredential;
oTURN->TURNOptions->Authentication->Username = "sgc";
oTURN->TURNOptions->Authentication->Password = "secret";
oICE->GatherCandidates();
```

Most common uses

- **Candidates**
  - Gather Candidates
  - Pair Candidates

Methods

GatherCandidates

Call this method to gather the candidates from local, STUN and TURN protocols. The candidates will be received in the event **OnICECandidate**.

SetLocalDescription

Use this method to set the SDP local description.

SetRemoteDescription

Use this method to set the SDP remote description received from the other peer.

ProcessCandidates

Once you've set received the local and remote candidates, call this method to start the process to find a valid pair candidate. The result of every candidate pair will be received in the events **OnICECandidatePairNominated** and **OnICECandidatePairFailes**

Events

OnICECandidate

This event is called when the client obtains a new candidate, can be local, obtained using the STUN protocol or obtained using the TURN protocol

OnICECandidateError

This event is called if there is any error obtaining the candidate.

OnICECandidatePairNominated

This event is called when a candidate pair has successfully connect between both peers.

OnICECandidatePairFailed

This event is called when both candidate pairs can not connect

OnICEException

This event is called when there is any unhandled exception.

OnICEReceiveBindingRequest

This event is called when the ICE client receives a STUN Binding request during the process of validating the candidate pairs.

ICE | Gather Candidates

ICE starts gathering candidates, usually will obtain local IP Addresses, reflexive address using STUN protocol and relayed address using TURN protocol.

To start the gathering call the method **GatherCandidates**, this will start an internal timer where first will obtain the local IP addresses, then will connect to the STUN server to obtain the reflexive IP Address and finally will connect to TURN server to obtain the relayed IP Address.

Every time a new candidate is obtained, the event **OnICECandidate** will be called asynchronously, if there is any error while gathering the candidates, the event **OnICECandidateError** will be triggered.

```
TsgcICEClient *oICE = new TsgcICEClient()
TsgcTURNClient *oTURN = new TsgcTURNClient();
oTURN->Host = "www.esegece.com";
oTURN->Port = 3478;
oTURN->TURNOptions->Authentication->Credentials = stauLongTermCredential;
oTURN->TURNOptions->Authentication->Username = "sgc";
oTURN->TURNOptions->Authentication->Password = "secret";
oICE->GatherCandidates();

void OnICECandidate(TObject *Sender, const TsgcICE_Candidate *aCandidate)
{
  DoLog("[#Candidate] " + aCandidate->AsString);
}
```

ICE | Pair Candidates

Once the Candidates have been obtained (local and remote) and the SDP descriptions have been set, the ICE caller client can start to process all the pair candidates to find those that can exchange data. To start this process, call the method **ProcessCandidates**.

The method ProcessCandidates evaluate all pair candidates sending a STUN binding packet, if the STUN binding packet is received as an answer from the other peer, means the connection is possible between those 2 peers, so the pair is nominated.

When the pairing is **successful**, the event **OnICECandidatePairNominated** is triggered asynchronously. If the pairing has an **error** or **cannot connect after a timeout**, the event **OnICECandidatePairFailed** is triggered.

TsgcRTCPeerConnection

[*Currently this component is in development]

The TsgcRTCPeerConnection is a client component that allows to connect peers using P2P through UDP. The flow can be break into 4 steps:

- Signaling
- Connecting
- Securing
- Communicating

To implement those steps, the client make use of the following protocols:

- **WebSocket:** this protocol is used for signaling, the clients exchange the Session Description Protocol and the local, public and Relayed IP addresses.
- **UDP:** this is the transport protocol, the client use UDP to send/receive messages between peers.
- **DTLS:** similar to TLS, is an encryption specification that secures the message between peers, avoiding third-parties to read/write messages.
- **STUN:** protocol to obtain public ip address.
- **TURN:** protocol to relay ip address when peers are behind NATs.
- **ICE:** protocol to find which IP Address and Ports are accessible between peers.

Signaling

When the client starts it has no idea who is going to communicate with and what they are going to communicate about. Signaling uses the SDP (Session Description Protocol) which contains details like:

- IPs and Ports the peer is reachable
- Fingerprint's Certificate used to secure the communication.
- User and Password.
- ...

The Signaling makes use of the WebSocket protocol to exchange the data, it works through a subprotocol and it's implemented in the TsgcWSPServer_RTCPeerConnection component on server side.
The TsgcRTCPeerConnection already creates internally a websocket client with TsgcWSPClient_RTCPeerConnection attached.

To obtain the IPs and Ports, the client makes use of the STUN/TURN protocols to obtain this information. So a STUN/TURN server is required too.

Links:
- RTCPeerConnection WebSocket Server
- RTCPeerConnection WebSocket Client
- RTCPeerConnection STUN TURN
- RTCPeerConnection Signaling

Connecting

Once the 2 peers now the candidates and SDPs, the client uses another standard protocol called ICE.

ICE (Interactive Connection Establishment) allows the establishment of a connection between 2 peers. The peers can be in the same network or behind a NAT... ICE is a solution to establishing a direct connection without a central server. If the connection can not be P2P, ICE will use TURN to relay the data using a TURN server.

Once ICE finds a valid candidate that can connect between 2 peers, then the next step is encrypt the communication

Links:
- RTCPeerConnection ICE

Securing

After the peers have connected, the communication must be secure. This is done using DTLS, which is a cryptographic protocol used to secure communication over UDP.

Once the DTLS handshake has been successfully processed, another protocol is used, SRTP (Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol), currently SRTP is not implemented.

Links:
- RTCPeerConnection DTLS

Communicating

Once the 2 peers are using a secure protocol, the communication is done using 2 protocols:

- **RTP:** Real Time Transport Protocol: used to exchange media encrypted with SRTP.
- **SCTP:** Stream Control Transmission Protocol, used to send and receive DataChannel messages encrypted with dTLS.

Currently these protocols are not implemented, but you can send/receive data using DTLS over UDP.

Links:
- RTCPeerConnection Data

RTCPeerConnection | WebSocket Server

The TsgcRTCPeerConnection client requires a WebSocket Server for signaling. The client makes use of the WebSocket protocol to exchange the SDP of the peers and the candidates (IPs and Ports), which will allow to communicate between peers.

To configure a **WebSocket server** you can use any of the WebSocket servers availables in the sgcWebSockets library and attach a **TsgcWSPServer_RTCPeerConnection** which is the sub-protocol used by the RTCPeerConnection.

```
TsgcWebSocketServer *oServer = new TsgcWebSocketServer();
TsgcWSPServer_RTCPeerConnection *oProtocol = new TsgcWSPServer_RTCPeerConnection();
oProtocol->Server = oServer;
oServer->Port = 8080;
oServer->Active = true;
```

Every time a new websocket client connects to the websocket server, the server will check if there is any other peer listening on the same channel and will forward the data accordingly.

RTCConnection | WebSocket Client

The RTCPeerConnection creates internally a websocket client with a custom sub-protocol to communicate to a websocket server. In the RTCOptions.WebSocket property you can find the values that define the websocket connection

- **Host:** dns or ip address of the server, example: 127.0.0.1 or www.esegece.com.
- **Port:** listening port of websocket server.
- **TLS:** enable it the server is using a secure connection.
- **Channel:** the channel name used to exchange data between peers (both peers must have the same channel name and the max number of peers is 2).

RTCPeerConnection | STUN TURN

The TsgcRTCPeerConnection uses STUN/TURN protocol to obtain the public IP Address and the Relayed IP Address (if required). So you need a STUN/TURN Server to obtain these information. You can read more about STUN/TURN server from the following link: TURN Server.

Once you have your STUN/TURN server running, you can configure the TURN Server properties in the RTCOptions.ICE property of the TsgcRTCPeerConnection.

- **Host:** ip address or dns of the TURN server. Example: 127.0.0.1 or www.esegece.com.
- **Port:** usually is the default port 3478.
- **Username:** username if the TURN server is using Long-term credentials (the default).
- **Password:** password if the TURN server is using Long-term credentials (the default).

RTCPeerConnection | Signaling

Once the TsgcRTCPeerConnection has configure the RTCOptions property and the Servers (WebSocket and STUN/TURN) are running, the client can start the process of gathering candidates.

The client first connects to the websocket server, if the connection is successful, it sends the local SDP. Then tries to get the local and public IP Addresses, to get the public IP Addresses will send a binding request to the STUN server to obtain the public IP Address and the relayed IP Address of the TURN server. Every time it gets a new candidate, this info is passed to the websocket server which will be forwarded to the other peer.

When the RTCPeerConnection has the Local SDP, Remote SDP and the candidates it will start a process of checking every candidate pair to see if can connect between them. When a candidate pair successfully connects, it's a valid candidate pair and the Securing process continues the flow.

RTCPeerConnection | ICE

ICE (Interactive Connectivity Establishment) is the protocol used to connect 2 peers, it determines all the possible routes between the 2 peers and then ensures are connected. These routes are also known as Candidate Pairs, which is a pairing of local and remote transport address. These addresses can be the local IP Address, public IP Address or Relayed Transport Address. Each peer gathers all the addresses they want to use, exchanges them, and then attempt to connect.

Gathering Addesses

The following events can be called when gathering Addresses

OnRTCLocalCandidate

The event is called when a new local candidate has been found.

OnRTCRemoteCandidate

The event is called when the websocket server sends a remote candidate to this peer.

OnRTCLocalDescription

The event is called when the TsgcRTCPeerConnection requires the local SDP

OnRTCRemoteDescription

The event is called when the websocket server sends the remote SDP to this peer.

Connectivity Testing

When the peer sends binding requests to the other peer to test if can connect, the following events may be called

OnRTCCandidatePairNominated

When both peers can connect using this candidate pair, the event is called.

OnRTCCandidatePairFailed

When the peers cannot connect using this candidate pair, this event is called.

OnRTCConnect

This event is called when there is valid candidate pair and DTLS is not enabled.
If DTLS is enabled, this event is called after a successful DTLS Handshake.

RTCPeerConnection | DTLS

Once there is a valid candidate pair (both peers can connect and exchange data between them), it's time to make the connection secure. DTLS is a cryptographic protocol that encrypt the data so avoid inspect or modify the content of the data exchanged.

DTLS requires the openSSL libraries (from openSSL 1.1+)

The configuration of the DTLS can be found in the RTCOptions.DTLSOptions property of the TsgcRTCPeerConnection. To enable DTLS, set the property RTCOptions.DTLS to True. Find below the main properties:

RootCertFile: path to root certificate file.
CertFile: path to certificate file.
KeyFile: path to certificate key file.
VerifyCertificate: if certificate must be verified, enable this property.
VerifyDepth: is an Integer property that represents the maximum number of links permitted when verification is
OpenSSL_Options: configuration of the openSSL libraries.
- **APIVersion:** allows to define which OpenSSL API will be used. only openSSL API 1.1+ supports DTLS.
  - **osIAPI_1_1:** uses API 1.1 OpenSSL, requires our custom Indy library and allows to use OpenSSL 1.1.1 libraries (with TLS 1.3 support).
  - **osIAPI_3_0:** uses API 3.0 OpenSSL, requires our custom Indy library and allows to use OpenSSL 3.0.0 libraries (with TLS 1.3 support).
- **LibPath:** here you can configure where are located the openSSL libraries
  - **osIpNone:** this is the default, the openSSL libraries should be in the same folder where is the binary or in a known path.
  - **osIpDefaultFolder:** sets automatically the openSSL path where the libraries should be located for all IDE personalities.
  - **osIpCustomFolder:** if this is the option selected, define the full path in the property LibPathCustom.
- **LibPathCustom:** when LibPath = osIpCustomFolder define here the full path where are located the openSSL libraries.
- **UnixSymLinks:** enable or disable the loading of SymLinks under Unix systems (by default is enabled, except under OSX64):
  - **osIsSymLinksDefault:** by default are enabled except under OSX64 (after MacOS Monterey fails trying to load the library without version.).
  - **osIsSymLinksLoadFirst:** Load SymLinks and do before trying to load the version libraries.
  - **osIsSymLinksLoad:** Load SymLinks after trying to load the version libraries.
  - **osIsSymLinksDontLoad:** don't load the SymLinks.

RTCPeerConnection | Data

Once the connection is successful, you can use the method **WriteData** to send some message to the other peer. The connection will make use of DTLS over UDP, and if possible the connection will be P2P (or using a relayed address when P2P is not possible).

Send Data

Use the method WriteData to send any data to the other peer. You can send a string or an array of bytes.

```
TsgcRTCPeerConnection *oRTCPeerConnection = new TsgcRTCPeerConnection();
...
oRTCPeerConnection->WriteData("Hello from sgcWebSockets!!!");
```

Receive Data

Every time the TsgcRTCPeerConnection receives any data from the other peer, the event OnRTCMessage will be called.

```
procedure OnRTCMessage(TObject *Sender, const TBytes aBytes)
{
  ShowMessage(TEncoding->UTF8->GetString(aBytes));
}
```

Datasnap

By default, DataSnap uses **TIdHttpWebBrokerBridge** as server to handle HTTP requests. But you can expand the possibilities of your DataSnap application replacing this server for other with support for more protocols and with much better performance, taking advantage of latest protocols like HTTP/2 which improves the server performance, IOCP which allows to handle much more connections and more....

Servers

Server	Main Features	Description
TsgcWSHTTPWebBrokerBridgeServer	WebSocket Protocol HTTP 1.* Protocol XHR Protocol IOCP	Based on Indy library, supports WebSocket and HTTP protocols on the same port. IOCP can be enabled too.
TsgcWSHTTP2WebBrokerBridgeServer	WebSocket Protocol HTTP 1.* Protocol HTTP/2 Protocol XHR Protocol IOCP	Based on Indy library, supports WebSocket and HTTP/2 protocols on the same port. IOCP can be enabled too.
TsgcWSServer_HTTPAPI_WebBrokerBridge	WebSocket Protocol HTTP 1.* Protocol HTTP/2 Protocol XHR Protocol IOCP	Based on HTTP.SYS Microsoft HTTP API, supports WebSocket and HTTP/2 protocols on the same port. IOCP is used by default. Recommended for best performance.

TsgcWSHTTPWebBrokerBridgeServer

TsgcWSHTTPWebBrokerBridgeServer make use of **TIdHttpWebBrokerBridge** as server base and is useful if you want to use a single server for DataSnap, HTTP and WebSocket connections.

TsgcWSHTTPWebBrokerBridgeServer inherits from **TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer**, so you can refer to this server.

Follow next steps to replace TIdHttpWebBrokerBridge for TsgcWSHTTPWebBrokerBridgeServer :

1. Create a new instance of TsgcWSHTTPWebBrokerBridgeServer.

2. Replace all calls to TIdHttpWebBrokerBridge for TsgcWSHTTPWebBrokerBridgeServer.

3. To Handle WebSocket connections just refer to TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer.

Configuration

The **Datasnap** components are **only located in Source folder**, you won't find in the compiled folders because these objects are not included in sgcWebSockets package, so you must create in runtime.
Just add the required files to your project or set your path to the Source folder of sgcWebSockets package. Files required:

- sgcWebSocket_Server_WebBrokerBridge

If the project makes uses of IdHTTPWebBrokerBridge change to sgcIdHTTPWebBrokerBridge (this only applies for Enterprise Edition).

Events

```
FServer = new TsgcWSHTTPWebBrokerBridgeServer();
FServer->OnCommandRequest = OnCommandRequestEvent;
FServer->OnCommandGet = OnCommandGetevent;

void OnCommandRequestEvent(TIdContext *AThread, TIdHTTPRequestInfo *ARequestInfo,
TIdHTTPResponseInfo *AResponseInfo, ref bool aHandled)
{
  if (ARequestInfo->Document == "/test.html")
  {
    aHandled = true;
  }
}

void OnCommandGetevent(TIdContext *AThread, TIdHTTPRequestInfo *ARequestInfo, TIdHTTPResponseInfo
*AResponseInfo)
{
  if (ARequestInfo->Document == "/test.html"
  {
    AResponseInfo->ResponseNo = 200;
    AResponseInfo->ContentText = "hello all";
  }
}
```

TsgcWSHTTP2WebBrokerBridgeServer

TsgcWSHTTP2WebBrokerBridgeServer use **TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer** with **HTTP/2** protocol enabled as server base and is useful if you want to use a single server for DataSnap, HTTP/2 and WebSocket connections.

TsgcWSHTTP2WebBrokerBridgeServer inherits from **TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer**, so you can refer to this server.

Follow next steps to replace TIdHttpWebBrokerBridge for TsgcWSHTTP2WebBrokerBridgeServer :

1. Create a new instance of TsgcWSHTTP2WebBrokerBridgeServer.

2. Replace all calls to TIdHttpWebBrokerBridge for TsgcWSHTTP2WebBrokerBridgeServer.

3. To Handle WebSocket connections just refer to TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer.

Configuration

The **Datasnap** components are **only located in Source folder**, you won't find in the compiled folders because these objects are not included in sgcWebSockets package, so you must create in runtime.
Just add the required files to your project or set your path to the Source folder of sgcWebSockets package. Files required:

- sgcWebSocket_Server_Base_WebBrokerBridge
- sgcWebSocket_Server_WebBrokerBridge_HTTP2

If the project makes uses of IdHTTPWebBrokerBridge change to sgcIdHTTPWebBrokerBridge (this only applies for Enterprise Edition).

Events

```
FServer = new TsgcWSHTTP2WebBrokerBridgeServer();
FServer->OnCommandRequest = OnCommandRequestEvent;
FServer->OnCommandGet = OnCommandGetevent;

void OnCommandRequestEvent(TIdContext *AThread, TIdHTTPRequestInfo *ARequestInfo,
TIdHTTPResponseInfo *AResponseInfo, ref bool aHandled)
{
  if (ARequestInfo->Document == "/test.html")
  {
    aHandled = true;
  }
}

void OnCommandGetevent(TIdContext *AThread, TIdHTTPRequestInfo *ARequestInfo, TIdHTTPResponseInfo
*AResponseInfo)
{
  if (ARequestInfo->Document == "/test.html"
  {
    AResponseInfo->ResponseNo = 200;
    AResponseInfo->ContentText = "hello all";
  }
}
```

TsgcWSServer_HTTPAPI_WebBrokerBridge

TsgcWSServer_HTTPAPI_WebBrokerBridge use **TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI** with **HTTP/2** protocol enabled as server base and is useful if you want to use a single server for DataSnap, HTTP/2 and WebSocket connections.

TsgcWSServer_HTTPAPI_WebBrokerBridge inherits from **TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI**, so you can refer to this server.

Follow next steps to replace TIdHttpWebBrokerBridge for TsgcWSServer_HTTPAPI_WebBrokerBridge:

1. Create a new instance of TsgcWSServer_HTTPAPI_WebBrokerBridge.

2. Replace all calls to TIdHttpWebBrokerBridge for TsgcWSServer_HTTPAPI_WebBrokerBridge.

3. To Handle WebSocket connections just refer to TsgcWSServer_HTTPAPI_WebBrokerBridge.

Configuration

The **Datasnap** components are **only located in Source folder**, you won't find in the compiled folders because these objects are not included in sgcWebSockets package, so you must create in runtime.
Just add the required files to your project or set your path to the Source folder of sgcWebSockets package. Files required:

- sgcWebSocket_Server_Base_WebBrokerBridge
- sgcWebSocket_Server_HTTPAPI_WebBrokerBridge

If the project makes uses of IdHTTPWebBrokerBridge change to sgcIdHTTPWebBrokerBridge (this only applies for Enterprise Edition).

Events

```
TsgcWSServer_HTTPAPI_WebBrokerBridge FServer = new TsgcWSServer_HTTPAPI_WebBrokerBridge();
FServer->OnCommandRequest += OnCommandRequestEvent;
FServer->OnMessage += OnWebSocketMessage;

void OnCommandRequestEvent(TsgcWSConnection_HTTPAPI *aConnection,
  const THttpServerRequest *aRequestInfo, ref THttpServerResponse *aResponseInfo, ref bool aHandled)
{
  if (ARequestInfo->Document == "/test.html")
  {
    AResponseInfo->ResponseNo = 200;
    AResponseInfo->ContentText = "... body ...";
    aHandled = true;
  }
}
void OnWebSocketMessage(TsgcWSConnection *aConnection, const string aText)
{
  aConnection->WriteData(aText);
}
```

OpenAPI

OpenAPI 3.0

The **OpenAPI Specification**, previously known as the **Swagger Specification**, is a specification for machine-readable interface files for describing, producing, consuming, and visualizing RESTful web services. Previously part of the Swagger framework, it became a separate project in 2016, overseen by the OpenAPI Initiative, an open-source collaboration project of the Linux Foundation. Swagger and some other tools can generate code, documentation, and test cases given an interface file.

Applications implemented based on OpenAPI interface files can automatically generate documentation of methods, parameters and models. This helps keep the documentation, client libraries, and source code in sync.

Pascal Parser

sgcOpenAPI Generator allows generation of API client libraries (SDK generation) automatically given an OpenAPI Spec, the following OpenAPI specifications are supported:

- **OpenAPI 3.***
- **Swagger 2.*** (automatically converted from 2.0 to 3.0)
- **Swagger 1.*** (automatically converted from 1.0 to 3.0)

sgcOpenAPI allows to generate **automatically** the client API interface in **Native Pascal Language** given a JSON/YAML OpenAPI or Swagger. Currently supports from Delphi 7 to latest Delphi version.

sgcOpenAPI Generator allows to create a documentation file from an OpenAPI / Swagger specification.

Read more about OpenAPI Parser Pascal.

OpenAPI Client

The Client Interface generated contains all the functions/methods defined in the OpenAPI specification. The constants and enumerations are created too.

The following **Authentication** methods are supported:

- Basic Authentication
- OAuth2 Code (interactive)
- OAuth2 Credentials (non-interactive)
- JWT

Read more about OpenAPI Client.

APIs

The following APIs have been compiled are supported:

- Amazon AWS
- Google Cloud APIs
- Microsoft Azure
- Other APIs

OpenAPI | Parser Pascal

The **sgcOpenAPI Parser** reads the **OpenAPI 3.0 Specification in JSON** Format and creates automatically a **Delphi Client in Native Pascal Code**.

The **sgcOpenAPI Parser** is compatible with the following specifications:

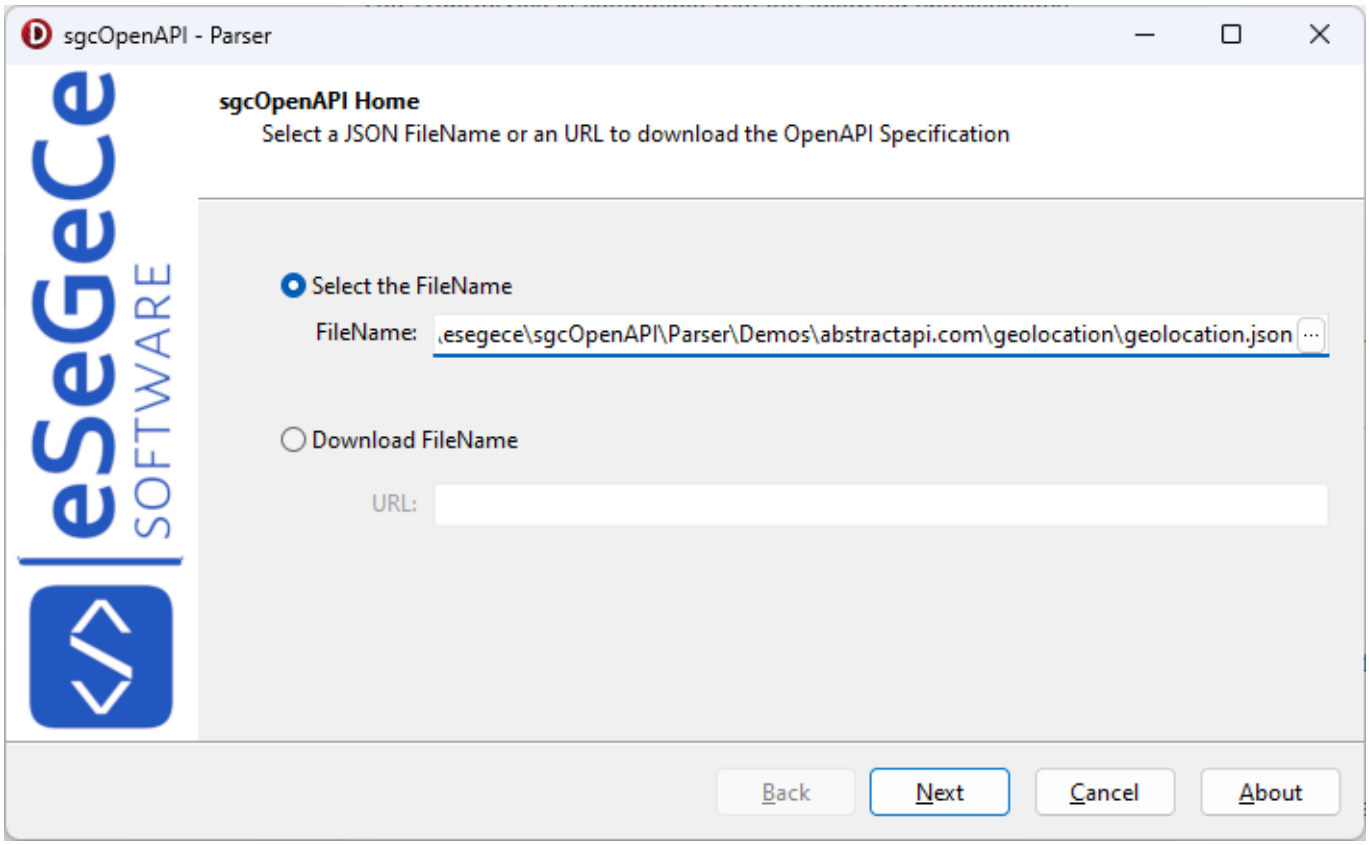
- **OpenAPI 3.***
- **Swagger 2.*** (automatically converted from 2.0 to 3.0)
- **Swagger 1.*** (automatically converted from 1.0 to 3.0)

The specification file must be in **JSON** or **YAML** format.

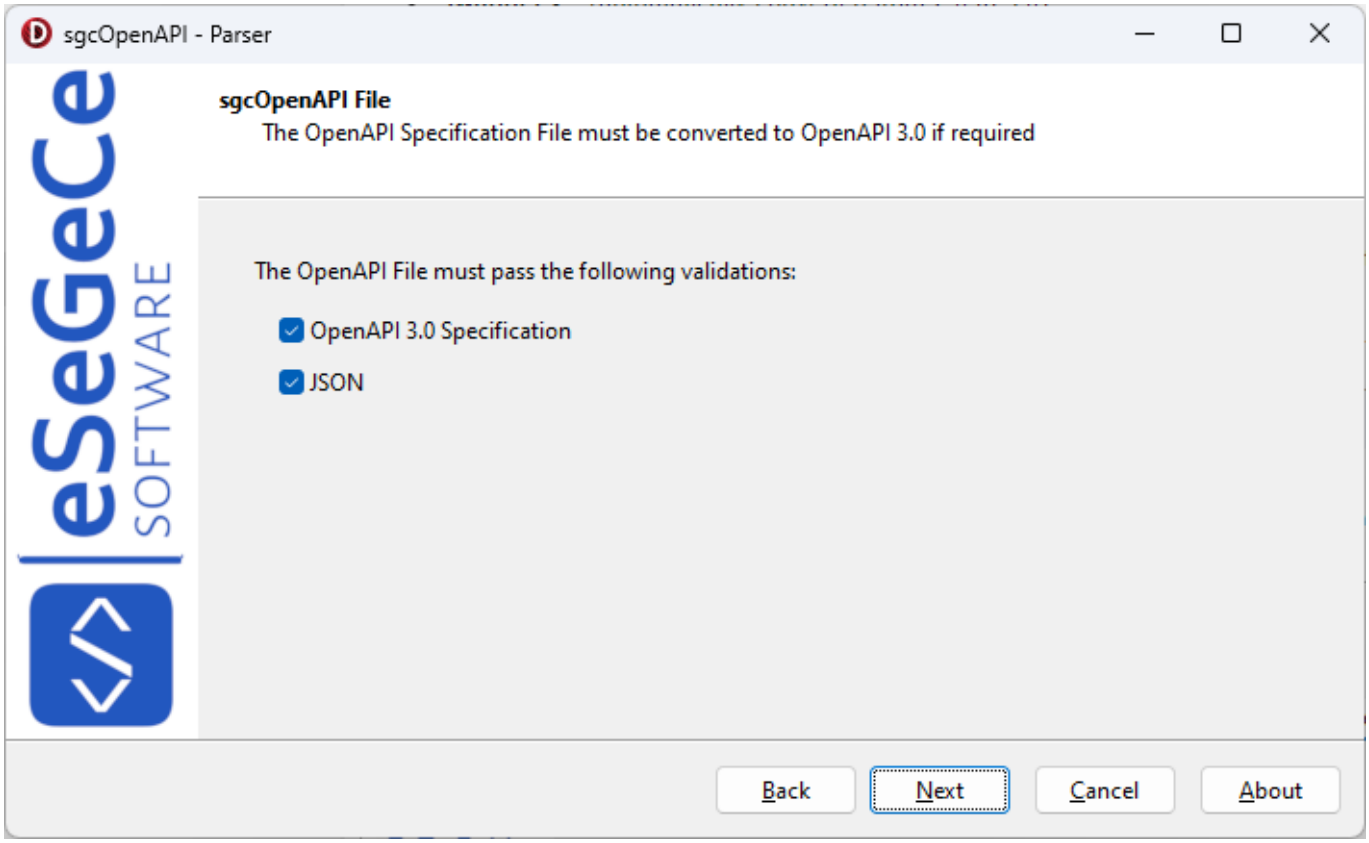
Importing OpenAPI Specification

The first step is import the openAPI specification. Once you've the openAPI 3.0 specification in JSON format, you can generate the required Delphi files using our **OpenAPI WebService**. Follow the next steps:

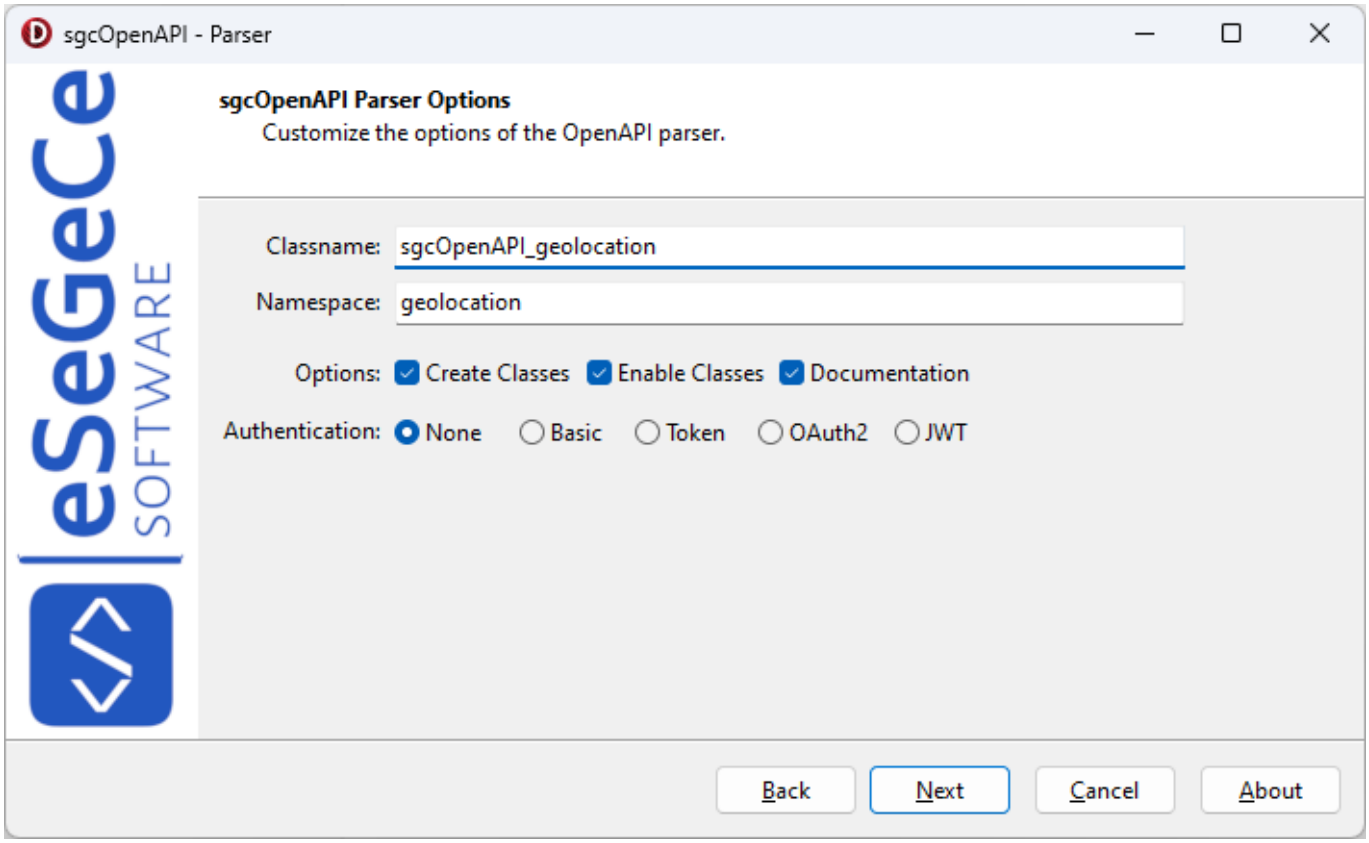
- **Execute the sgcOpenAPI Parser** and select the specification to import or the URL to download.



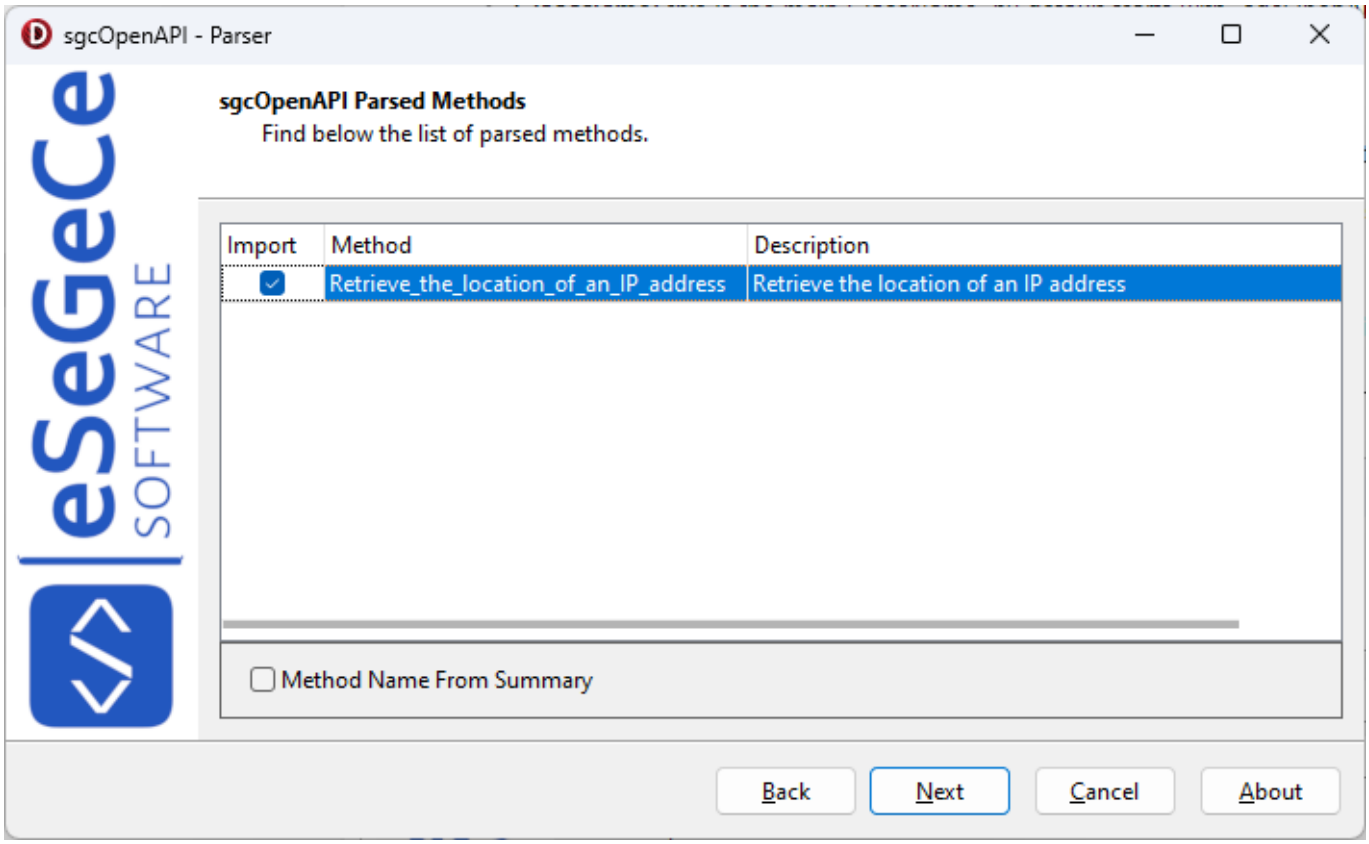
- The **specification is verified** and if it's compatible with the Parser you can continue to the next steps. If the specification makes use of an old version like swagger 2.0 it will be converted automatically. If there is any problem while converting the file, an error message will appear.



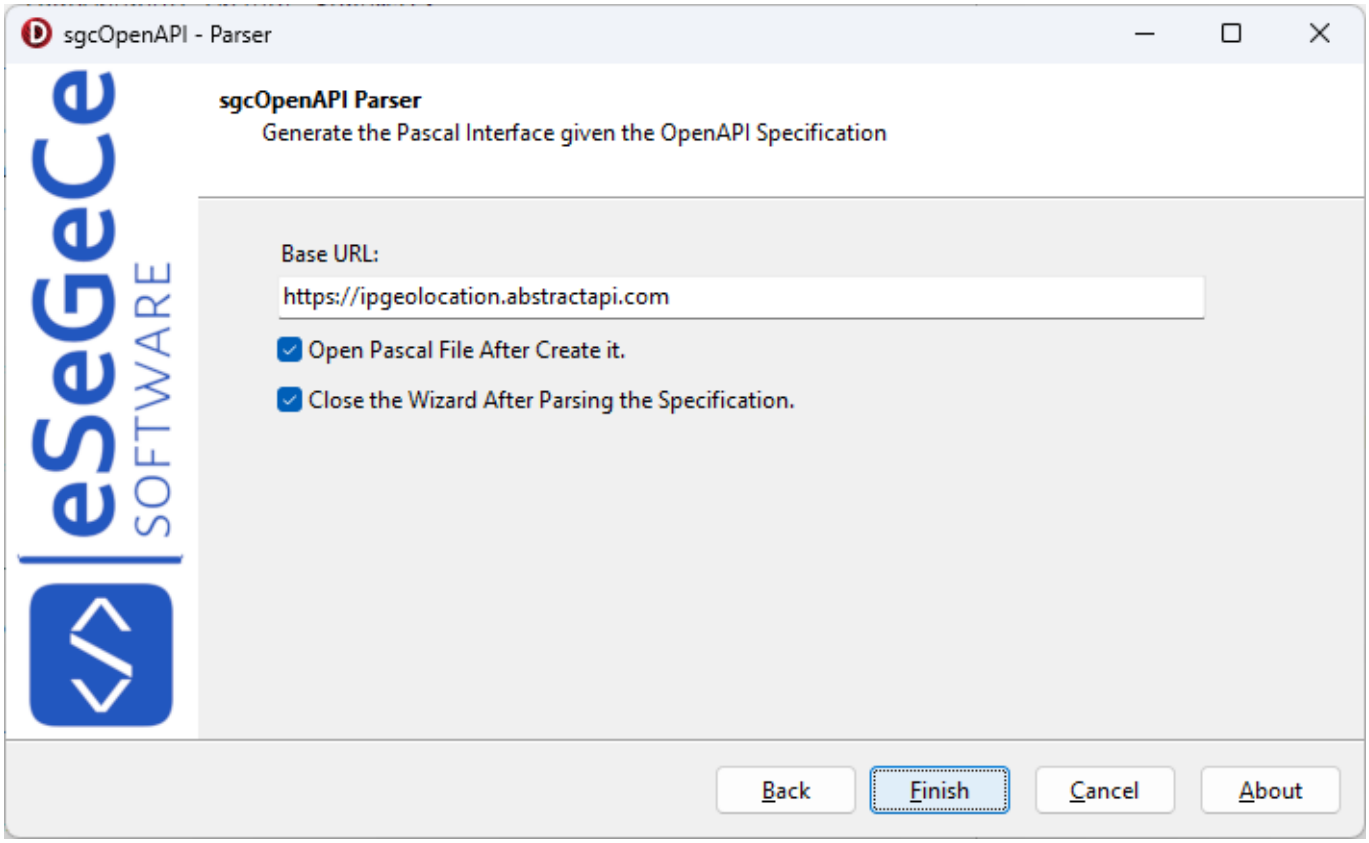
- Now you can **customize the following options** before parsing the document
  - **ClassName:** this is the main ClassName, by default starts with "sgcOpenAPI_" and adds the name of the specification filename.
  - **Namespace:** this is the name of the pascal file generated, by default is the same name of the specification file with the extension ".pas".
  - **Create Classes:** if checked, it will create the classes from the specification file. Example: if a request requires to send a JSON object, and this JSON object is specified, the parser will create a class with the fields of the JSON object.
  - **Enable Classes:** if checked, enables the Classes Generated from the specification file to use with JSON objects (Requires Rad Studio XE7+).
  - **Documentation:** if checked, the parser will add comments to the fields, classes and methods.
  - **Authentication:** select any authentication if exists.
    - **None:** the API doesn't make use of any authentication method.
    - **Basic:** the API makes use of BASIC authentication.
    - **Token:** is required to send a Token as an HTTP Header. This token is obtained from any other external method.
    - **OAuth2:** the request will use OAuth2 to authenticate the HTTP Requests.
    - **JWT:** the request will use JWT to authenticate the HTTP Requests.



- Now a **grid with a list of methods parsed** will be shown as information. By default, the parser takes the OperationId as a name for the methods created, but here you can use the summary as method name if the OperationId is not defined or the value is not valid.



- Finally, verify the **Base URL** has the correct value and here you can customize if the generated file will be opened automatically after created and if the wizard will be closed after generate the file.



- Press **Finish to parse the specification** and generate the pascal file.

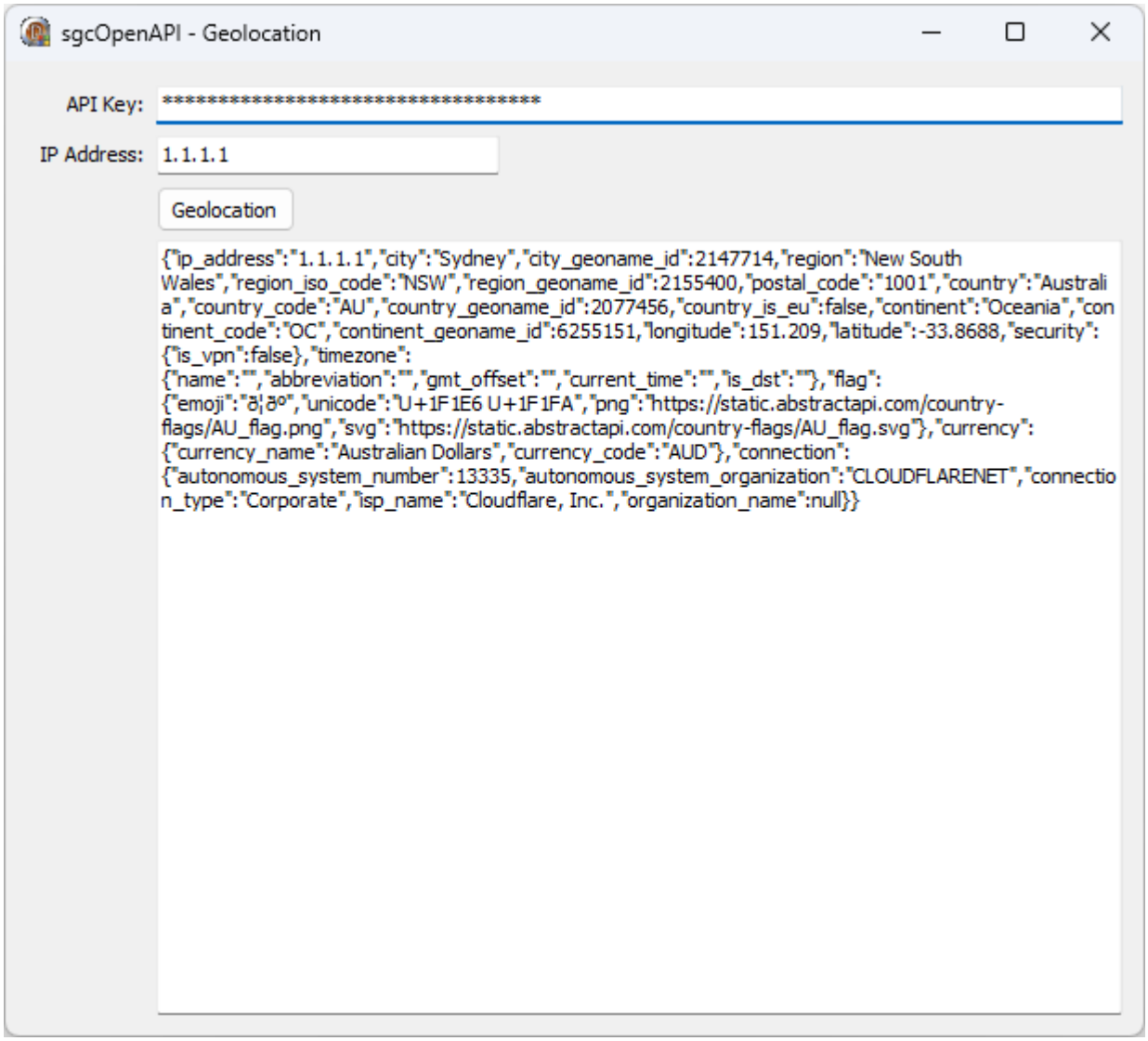
Example

I will use a simple openAPI specification used by abstractapi.com to retrieve the location of an IP Address.

Before test the demo, you must create a free account in abstractapi.com to get an API Key.

https://app.abstractapi.com/users/signup

Install the sgcOpenAPI Parser Setup, open the sgcOpenAPI.exe and import the OpenAPI specification that is located in the folder "Demos\abstractapi.com\geolocation". Once imported and stored in the same folder of the demo with the name "geolocation.pas", open the demo project, compile and execute it. Fill the API key obtained from the Abstractapi website and press Geolocation.


sgcOpenAPI - Geolocation
API Key:
****
IP Address:
1.1.1.1
Geolocation
{"ip_address":"1.1.1.1","city":"Sydney","city_geoname_id":2147714,"region":"New South Wales","region_iso_code":"NSW","region_geoname_id":2155400,"postal_code":"1001","country":"Australia","country_code":"AU","country_geoname_id":2077456,"country_is_eu":false,"continent":"Oceania","continent_code":"OC","continent_geoname_id":6255151,"longitude":151.209,"latitude":-33.8688,"security":{"is_vpn":false},"timezone":{"name":"","abbreviation":"","gmt_offset":"","current_time":"","is_dst":""},"flag":{"emoji":"ð¦ðº","unicode":"U+1F1E6 U+1F1FA","png":"https://static.abstractapi.com/country-flags/AU_flag.png","svg":"https://static.abstractapi.com/country-flags/AU_flag.svg"},"currency":{"currency_name":"Australian Dollars","currency_code":"AUD"},"connection":{"autonomous_system_number":13335,"autonomous_system_organization":"CLOUDFLARENET","connection_type":"Corporate","isp_name":"Cloudflare, Inc.","organization_name":null}}

OpenAPI | Additional Properties

A dictionary (also known as a map, hashmap or associative array) is a set of key/value pairs. OpenAPI lets you define dictionaries where the keys are strings. To define a dictionary, use type: object and use the additionalProperties keyword to specify the type of values in key/value pairs. For example, a string-to-string dictionary like this:

```
{
  "en": "English",
  "fr": "French"
}
```

The OpenAPI Parser makes use of the JSON classes from Embarcadero, and converting a TDictionary to JSON, instead of creating a key/value pairs, it creates all the internal objects of the TDictionary, so the output is incorrect. The same applies when trying to convert a json string to a TDictionary object.

Convert AdditionalProperties to JSON

The OpenAPI Parser creates the AdditionalProperties classes as type of TsgcAdditionalProperties, so if you must convert a class to json string, you must create a new class that inherits from TsgcAdditionalProperties, create all the fields you need and then assign to the property class.

Example: given a class with 2 properties, one is an Additional properties and the json output must be

```
{"Property1":"value1","AdditionalProperties":{"key1":"value1", "key2":"value"}
TMyClass = class(TsgcOpenAPIClass)
private
  FProperty1: string;
  FAdditionalProperties: TsgcAdditionalProperties;
public
  property Property1: string read FProperty1 write FProperty1;
  property AdditionalProperties: TsgcAdditionalProperties read FAdditionalProperties write FAdditionalProperties;
end;
```

Create a new class that inherits from TsgcAdditionalProperties and create 2 properties

```
TCustomAdditionalProperties = class(TsgcAdditionalProperties)
private
  FKey1: string;
  FKey2: string;
public
  property Key1: string read FKey1 write FKey1;
  property Key2: string read FKey2 write FKey2;
end;
```

Finally Assign this class to the AdditionalProperties property:

```
TMyClass *oClass = new TMyClass();
oClass->Property1 = "value1";
TCustomAdditionalProperties *oAdditionalProperties = new TCustomAdditionalProperties();
oAdditionalProperties->Key1 = "value1";
oAdditionalProperties->Key2 = "value2";
oClass->AdditionalProperties = oAdditionalProperties;
```

Convert JSON to AdditionalProperties

Due to the limitations of the JSON classes, the OpenAPI Generator creates an additional method to load the AdditionalProperties in the TsgcAdditionalProperties.Dictionary property after the JSON string is parsed. So to access the content of the AdditionalProperties, just access to the TsgcAdditionalProperties.Dictionary property.

OpenAPI | Client

TsgcOpenAPI_Client is a non-visual component that encapsulates the main methods and properties to make HTTP requests from a OpenAPI specification.

Every OpenAPI interface created with sgcOpenAPI Parser has **2 methods**

1. **GetOpenAPIClient:** it's a singleton function that returns an instance of the main class, if not exists, it creates automatically.
2. **FreeOpenAPIClient:** frees the main class if it's created.

Example
Use the Abstractapi to retrieve the localization of an IP Address.

```
GetOpenAPIClient->Retrieve_the_location_of_an_IP_address("your api", "80.258.15.2");
```

Authentication

- **Basic:** uses a username/password as an HTTP header to authenticate.
  - **UserName:** name of the user.
  - **Password:** secret.
- **OAuth2:** authenticates using OAuth2, supports 2 types of Authorization:
  - **auth2Code:** It's used to perform authentication and authorization in the majority of application types, including single page applications, web applications, and natively installed applications. The flow enables apps to securely acquire access_tokens that can be used to access resources secured, as well as refresh tokens to get additional access_tokens, and ID tokens for the signed in user.
  - **auth2ClientCredentials:** This type of grant is commonly used for server-to-server interactions that must run in the background, without immediate interaction with a user. These types of applications are often referred to as daemons or service accounts.
  - Read more about OAuth2.
- **JWT:** authenticates using JWT. Read more about JWT.

TLSOptions

Allows to configure how connect to secure SSL/TLS servers using HTTP/1 protocol

ALPNProtocols: list of the ALPN protocols which will be sent to server.
RootCertFile: path to root certificate file.
CertFile: path to certificate file.
KeyFile: path to certificate key file.
Password: if certificate is secured with a password, set here.
VerifyCertificate: if certificate must be verified, enable this property.
VerifyDepth: is an Integer property that represents the maximum number of links permitted when verification is performed for the X.509 certificate.
Version: by default uses TLS 1.0, if server requires a higher TLS version, here can be selected.
IOHandler: select which library you will use to connection using TLS.
iohOpenSSL: uses OpenSSL library and is the default for Indy components. Requires to deploy openssl libraries for win32/win64.
iohSChannel: uses Secure Channel which is a security protocol implemented by Microsoft for Windows, doesn't require to deploy openssl libraries. Only works in Windows 32/64 bits.
OpenSSL_Options: configuration of the openSSL libraries.
APIVersion: allows to define which OpenSSL API will be used.
oslAPI_1_0: uses API 1.0 OpenSSL, it's latest supported by Indy
oslAPI_1_1: uses API 1.1 OpenSSL, requires our custom Indy library and allows to use OpenSSL 1.1.1 libraries (with TLS 1.3 support).

osIAPI_3_0: uses API 3.0 OpenSSL, requires our custom Indy library and allows to use OpenSSL 3.0.0 libraries (with TLS 1.3 support).

LibPath: here you can configure where are located the openSSL libraries

osIpNone: this is the default, the openSSL libraries should be in the same folder where is the binary or in a known path.

osIpDefaultFolder: sets automatically the openSSL path where the libraries should be located for all IDE personalities.

osIpCustomFolder: if this is the option selected, define the full path in the property LibPath-Custom.

LibPathCustom: when LibPath = osIpCustomFolder define here the full path where are located the openSSL libraries.

UnixSymLinks: enable or disable the loading of SymLinks under Unix systems (by default is enabled, except under OSX64):

osIsSymLinksDefault: by default are enabled except under OSX64 (after MacOS Monterey fails trying to load the library without version.).

osIsSymLinksLoadFirst: Load SymLinks and do before trying to load the version libraries.

osIsSymLinksLoad: Load SymLinks after trying to load the version libraries.

osIsSymLinksDontLoad: don't load the SymLinks.

SChannel_Options: allows to use a certificate from Windows Certificate Store.

CertHash: is the certificate Hash. You can find the certificate Hash running a dir command in powershell.

CipherList: here you can set which Ciphers will be used (separated by ":"). Example: CALG_AES_256:CALG_AES_128

CertStoreName: the store name where is stored the certificate. Select one of below:

scsnMY (the default)

scsnCA

scsnRoot

scsnTrust

CertStorePath: the store path where is stored the certificate. Select one of below:

scspStoreCurrentUser (the default)

scspStoreLocalMachine

Log

If Log property is enabled it saves socket messages to a specified log file, useful for debugging.

Log: enable if you want to save the HTTP requests to a text file.

LogFileName: full path to the filename.

OpenAPI | Amazon AWS

The **sgcOpenAPI Amazon AWS Client** (TsgcOpenAPI_Amazon_Client) has it's own OpenAPI Client which inherits from TsgcOpenAPI_Client.

This component has a property called **AmazonOptions** that includes all required configurations to connect to Amazon AWS Servers.

AmazonOptions

In AmazonOptions you can define the required **AccessKey** and **SecretKey** (which must be generated previously from your Amazon Account), to authenticate against the Amazon AWS Servers.

An access key grants programmatic access to your resources. This means that you must guard the access key as carefully as the AWS account root user sign-in credentials.

It's a best practice to do the following:

1. **Create an IAM user**, and then **define that user's permissions** as narrowly as possible.
2. **Create the access key** under that IAM user.

Once you've the credentials, set in the following properties:

- AmazonOptions.AccessKey
- AmazonOptions.SecretKey

The AmazonOptions.JSON property allows to define if the responses are in JSON or XML.

Most common uses

- **Configuration**
  - Amazon AWS Credentials
- **APIs**
  - Amazon AWS S3

sgcOpenAPI AWS SDK

Find below a list of the currently available APIs.

- Access Analyzer
- Alexa For Business
- Amazon API Gateway
- Amazon AppConfig
- Amazon Appflow
- Amazon AppIntegrations Service
- Amazon AppStream
- Amazon Athena
- Amazon Augmented AI Runtime
- Amazon Chime
- Amazon Chime SDK Identity
- Amazon Chime SDK Messaging
- Amazon CloudDirectory
- Amazon CloudFront

- Amazon CloudHSM
- Amazon CloudSearch
- Amazon CloudSearch Domain
- Amazon CloudWatch
- Amazon CloudWatch Application Insights
- Amazon CloudWatch Events
- Amazon CloudWatch Logs
- Amazon CodeGuru Profiler
- Amazon CodeGuru Reviewer
- Amazon Cognito Identity
- Amazon Cognito Identity Provider
- Amazon Cognito Sync
- Amazon Comprehend
- Amazon Connect Contact Lens
- Amazon Connect Customer Profiles
- Amazon Connect Participant Service
- Amazon Connect Service
- Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager
- Amazon Detective
- Amazon DevOps Guru
- Amazon DocumentDB with MongoDB compatibility
- Amazon DynamoDB
- Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX)
- Amazon DynamoDB Streams
- Amazon EC2 Container Registry
- Amazon EC2 Container Service
- Amazon Elastic Inference
- Amazon Elastic Block Store
- Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud
- Amazon Elastic Container Registry Public
- Amazon Elastic File System
- Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service
- Amazon Elastic Transcoder
- Amazon ElastiCache
- Amazon Elasticsearch Service
- Amazon EMR
- Amazon EMR Containers
- Amazon EventBridge
- Amazon Forecast Query Service
- Amazon Forecast Service
- Amazon Fraud Detector
- Amazon FSx
- Amazon GameLift
- Amazon Glacier
- Amazon GuardDuty
- Amazon HealthLake
- Amazon Honeycode
- Amazon Import/Export Snowball
- Amazon Inspector
- Amazon Interactive Video Service
- Amazon Kinesis
- Amazon Kinesis Analytics
- Amazon Kinesis Firehose
- Amazon Kinesis Video Signaling Channels
- Amazon Kinesis Video Streams
- Amazon Kinesis Video Streams Archived Media
- Amazon Kinesis Video Streams Media
- Amazon Lex Model Building Service
- Amazon Lex Model Building V2
- Amazon Lex Runtime Service
- Amazon Lex Runtime V2
- Amazon Lightsail
- Amazon Location Service
- Amazon Lookout for Equipment
- Amazon Lookout for Metrics

- Amazon Lookout for Vision
- Amazon Machine Learning
- Amazon Macie
- Amazon Macie 2
- Amazon Managed Blockchain
- Amazon Mechanical Turk
- Amazon MemoryDB
- Amazon Mobile Analytics
- Amazon Neptune
- Amazon OpenSearch Service
- Amazon Personalize
- Amazon Personalize Events
- Amazon Personalize Runtime
- Amazon Pinpoint
- Amazon Pinpoint Email Service
- Amazon Pinpoint SMS and Voice Service
- Amazon Polly
- Amazon Prometheus Service
- Amazon QLDB
- Amazon QLDB Session
- Amazon QuickSight
- Amazon Redshift
- Amazon Rekognition
- Amazon Relational Database Service
- Amazon Route 53
- Amazon Route 53 Domains
- Amazon Route 53 Resolver
- Amazon S3 on Outposts
- Amazon Sagemaker Edge Manager
- Amazon SageMaker Feature Store Runtime
- Amazon SageMaker Runtime
- Amazon SageMaker Service
- Amazon Simple Email Service
- Amazon Simple Notification Service
- Amazon Simple Queue Service
- Amazon Simple Storage Service
- Amazon Simple Systems Manager (SSM)
- Amazon Simple Workflow Service
- Amazon SimpleDB
- Amazon Textract
- Amazon Timestream Query
- Amazon Timestream Write
- Amazon Transcribe Service
- Amazon Translate
- Amazon WorkDocs
- Amazon WorkLink
- Amazon WorkMail
- Amazon WorkMail Message Flow
- Amazon WorkSpaces
- AmazonApiGatewayManagementApi
- AmazonApiGatewayV2
- AmazonMQ
- AmazonMWAA
- AmazonNimbleStudio
- AmplifyBackend
- Application Auto Scaling
- Application Migration Service
- Auto Scaling
- AWS Amplify
- AWS App Mesh
- AWS App Runner
- AWS Application Cost Profiler
- AWS Application Discovery Service
- AWS AppSync
- AWS Audit Manager

- AWS Auto Scaling Plans
- AWS Backup
- AWS Batch
- AWS Budgets
- AWS Certificate Manager
- AWS Certificate Manager Private Certificate Authority
- AWS Cloud Map
- AWS Cloud9
- AWS CloudFormation
- AWS CloudHSM V2
- AWS CloudTrail
- AWS CodeBuild
- AWS CodeCommit
- AWS CodeDeploy
- AWS CodePipeline
- AWS CodeStar
- AWS CodeStar connections
- AWS CodeStar Notifications
- AWS Comprehend Medical
- AWS Compute Optimizer
- AWS Config
- AWS Cost and Usage Report Service
- AWS Cost Explorer Service
- AWS Data Exchange
- AWS Data Pipeline
- AWS Database Migration Service
- AWS DataSync
- AWS Device Farm
- AWS Direct Connect
- AWS Directory Service
- AWS EC2 Instance Connect
- AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- AWS Elemental MediaConvert
- AWS Elemental MediaLive
- AWS Elemental MediaPackage
- AWS Elemental MediaPackage VOD
- AWS Elemental MediaStore
- AWS Elemental MediaStore Data Plane
- AWS Fault Injection Simulator
- AWS Global Accelerator
- AWS Glue
- AWS Glue DataBrew
- AWS Greengrass
- AWS Ground Station
- AWS Health APIs and Notifications
- AWS Identity and Access Management
- AWS Import/Export
- AWS IoT
- AWS IoT 1-Click Devices Service
- AWS IoT 1-Click Projects Service
- AWS IoT Analytics
- AWS IoT Core Device Advisor
- AWS IoT Data Plane
- AWS IoT Events
- AWS IoT Events Data
- AWS IoT Fleet Hub
- AWS IoT Greengrass V2
- AWS IoT Jobs Data Plane
- AWS IoT Secure Tunneling
- AWS IoT SiteWise
- AWS IoT Things Graph
- AWS IoT Wireless
- AWS Key Management Service
- AWS Lake Formation
- AWS Lambda

- AWS License Manager
- AWS Marketplace Catalog Service
- AWS Marketplace Commerce Analytics
- AWS Marketplace Entitlement Service
- AWS MediaConnect
- AWS MediaTailor
- AWS Migration Hub
- AWS Migration Hub Config
- AWS Mobile
- AWS Network Firewall
- AWS Network Manager
- AWS OpsWorks
- AWS OpsWorks CM
- AWS Organizations
- AWS Outposts
- AWS Performance Insights
- AWS Price List Service
- AWS Proton
- AWS RDS DataService
- AWS Resource Access Manager
- AWS Resource Groups
- AWS Resource Groups Tagging API
- AWS RoboMaker
- AWS Route53 Recovery Control Config
- AWS Route53 Recovery Readiness
- AWS S3 Control
- AWS Savings Plans
- AWS Secrets Manager
- AWS Security Token Service
- AWS SecurityHub
- AWS Server Migration Service
- AWS Service Catalog
- AWS Service Catalog App Registry
- AWS Shield
- AWS Signer
- AWS Single Sign-On
- AWS Single Sign-On Admin
- AWS Snow Device Management
- AWS SSO Identity Store
- AWS SSO OIDC
- AWS Step Functions
- AWS Storage Gateway
- AWS Support
- AWS Systems Manager Incident Manager
- AWS Systems Manager Incident Manager Contacts
- AWS Transfer Family
- AWS WAF
- AWS WAF Regional
- AWS WAFV2
- AWS Well-Architected Tool
- AWS X-Ray
- AWSKendraFrontendService
- AWSMarketplace Metering
- AWSServerlessApplicationRepository
- Braket
- CodeArtifact
- EC2 Image Builder
- Elastic Load Balancing
- FinSpace Public API
- FinSpace User Environment Management service
- Firewall Management Service
- Managed Streaming for Kafka
- Managed Streaming for Kafka Connect
- Redshift Data API Service
- Route53 Recovery Cluster

- Schemas
- Service Quotas
- Synthetics

OpenAPI Amazon AWS | Credentials

AWS requires different types of security credentials depending on how you access AWS. For example, you need a user name and password to sign in to the AWS Management Console and you need **access keys** to make **programmatic calls to AWS**.

Considerations

- Be sure to save the following in a secure location: the email address associated with your AWS account, the AWS account ID, the root user password, and your account access keys. If you forget or lose your root user password, you must have access to the email address associated with your account in order to reset it. If you forget or lose your access keys, you must sign into your account to create new ones.
- We strongly recommend that you create an IAM user with administrator permissions to use for everyday AWS tasks and lock away the password and access keys for the root user. Use the root user only for the tasks that are restricted to the root user.
- Security credentials are account-specific. If you have access to multiple AWS accounts, you have separate credentials for each account.
- Do not provide your AWS credentials to a third party.

Programmatic access

You must provide your AWS access keys to make programmatic calls to AWS.

When you create your access keys, you create the access key ID (for example, AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE) and secret access key (for example, wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY) as a set. The secret access key is available for download only when you create it. If you don't download your secret access key or if you lose it, you must create a new one.

You can assign up to two access keys per user (root user or IAM user). Having two access keys is useful when you want to rotate them. When you disable an access key, you can't use it, but it counts toward your limit of two access keys. After you delete an access key, it's gone forever and can't be restored, but it can be replaced with a new access key.

To manage access keys when signed in as the root user

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console as the root user.
2. In the navigation bar on the upper right, choose your account name or number and then choose **My Security Credentials**.
3. Expand the **Access keys (access key ID and secret access key)** section.
4. Do one of the following:
    - To create an access key, choose **Create New Access Key**. If you already have two access keys, this button is disabled and you must delete an access key before you can create a new one. When prompted, choose either **Show Access Key** or **Download Key File**. This is your only opportunity to save your secret access key. After you've saved your secret access key in a secure location, chose **Close**.
    - To deactivate an access key, choose **Make Inactive**. When prompted for confirmation, choose **Deactivate**. A deactivated access key still counts toward your limit of two access keys.
    - To activate an access key, choose **Make Active**.
    - To delete an access key when you no longer need it, copy the access key ID and then choose **Delete**. Before you can delete the access key, you must choose **Deactivate**. We recommend that you verify that the access key is no longer in use before you permanently delete it. To confirm deletion, paste the access key ID in the text input field and then choose **Delete**.

To manage access keys when signed in as an IAM user

1. Sign in to the AWS Management Console as an IAM user.
2. In the navigation bar on the upper right, choose your user name and then choose **My Security Credentials**.
3. Do one of the following:

- To create an access key, choose **Create access key**. If you already have two access keys, this button is disabled and you must delete an access key before you can create a new one. When prompted, choose either **Show secret access key** or **Download .csv file**. This is your only opportunity to save your secret access key. After you've saved your secret access key in a secure location, chose **Close**.
- To deactivate an access key, choose **Make inactive**. When prompted for confirmation, choose **Deactivate**. A deactivated access key still counts toward your limit of two access keys.
- To activate an access key, choose **Make active**. When prompted for confirmation, choose **Make active**.
- To delete an access key when you no longer need it, copy the access key ID and then choose **Delete**. This deactivates the access key. We recommend that you verify that the access key is no longer in use before you permanently delete it. To confirm deletion, paste the access key ID in the text input field and then choose **Delete**.

sgcOpenAPI Configuration

Once you have your own AWS Access Keys, you must configure in the OpenAPI Amazon Client before you do any Request to the Amazon AWS Servers.

```
GetOpenAPIClient->AmazonOptions->AccessKey = "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE";
GetOpenAPIClient->AmazonOptions->SecretKey = "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY";
```

OpenAPI Amazon AWS | S3

Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) is an object storage service that offers industry-leading scalability, data availability, security, and performance. Customers of all sizes and industries can use Amazon S3 to store and protect any amount of data for a range of use cases, such as data lakes, websites, mobile applications, backup and restore, archive, enterprise applications, IoT devices, and big data analytics. Amazon S3 provides management features so that you can optimize, organize, and configure access to your data to meet your specific business, organizational, and compliance requirements.

ListBuckets

```
GetOpenAPIClient->AmazonOptions->AccessKey = "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE";
GetOpenAPIClient->AmazonOptions->SecretKey = "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY";
GetOpenAPIClient->ListBuckets();
```

GetObject

```
GetOpenAPIClient->AmazonOptions->AccessKey = "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE";
GetOpenAPIClient->AmazonOptions->SecretKey = "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY";
GetOpenAPIClient->GetObject("bucket_name");
```

PutObject

```
GetOpenAPIClient->AmazonOptions->AccessKey = "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE";
GetOpenAPIClient->AmazonOptions->SecretKey = "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY";
GetOpenAPIClient->PutObject("bucket_name", "MyFile.txt", "payload");
```

OpenAPI | Google Cloud

The **sgcOpenAPI Google Client** (TsgcOpenAPI_Google_Client) has it's own OpenAPI Client which inherits from TsgcOpenAPI_Client.

This component has a property called **GoogleOptions** that includes all required configurations to connect to Google Cloud Servers.

GoogleOptions

The OpenAPI Google client allows to authenticate using the following methods:

1. **OAuth2 Code:** is interactive, which means requires the intervention of the user.
2. **JWT (service accounts):** is non-interactive, so can run as a service for example.

The authentication is configured in the property GoogleOptions.Authentication, allows the following values:

- **oagaOAuth2:** interactive.
- **oagaJWT:** non-interactive. You can import the settings from a JSON file, using the method **LoadSettingsFromFile**. This method will fill the following properties automatically:
  - **ClientEmail**
  - **PrivateKeyId**
  - **PrivateKey**
  - **ServiceAccountOptions:** when running the client using a service account, the following properties are required:
    - **TokenURI:** by default the value is "https://oauth2.googleapis.com/token", but the value is updated when using the method LoadSettingsFromFile.
    - **Subject:** this is the email account when using Domain-Wide delegation
    - **Scopes:** a list of the scopes.

Most common uses

- **Configuration**
  - Google Cloud OAuth2
  - Google Cloud Service Accounts
- **APIs**
  - Google Cloud PubSub
  - Google Cloud Calendar

sgcOpenAPI AWS SDK

Find below a list of the currently available APIs.

- Abusive Experience Report API
- Accelerated Mobile Pages (AMP) URL API
- Access Approval API
- Access Context Manager API
- Ad Exchange Buyer API
- Ad Exchange Buyer API II
- Ad Experience Report API
- Admin SDK API
- AdMob API
- AdSense Host API
- AdSense Management API
- AI Platform Training & Prediction API
- Analytics Reporting API

- Android Device Provisioning Partner API
- Android Management API
- API Discovery Service
- API Gateway API
- API Keys API
- Apigee API
- App Engine Admin API
- Apps Script API
- Area120 Tables API
- Artifact Registry API
- Assured Workloads API
- Authorized Buyers Marketplace API
- Backup for GKE API
- Bare Metal Solution API
- BigQuery API
- BigQuery Connection API
- BigQuery Data Transfer API
- BigQuery Reservation API
- Binary Authorization API
- Blogger API v3
- Books API
- Calendar API
- Campaign Manager 360 API
- Certificate Authority API
- Certificate Manager API
- Chrome Management API
- Chrome Policy API
- Chrome UX Report API
- Chrome Verified Access API
- Cloud Asset API
- Cloud AutoML API
- Cloud Bigtable Admin API
- Cloud Billing API
- Cloud Billing Budget API
- Cloud Build API
- Cloud Channel API
- Cloud Composer API
- Cloud Data Fusion API
- Cloud Data Loss Prevention (DLP) API
- Cloud Dataplex API
- Cloud Dataproc API
- Cloud Datastore API
- Cloud Debugger API
- Cloud Deployment Manager V2 API
- Cloud DNS API
- Cloud Document AI API
- Cloud Domains API
- Cloud Filestore API
- Cloud Firestore API
- Cloud Functions API
- Cloud Healthcare API
- Cloud Identity API
- Cloud Identity-Aware Proxy API
- Cloud IDS API
- Cloud IoT API
- Cloud Key Management Service (KMS) API
- Cloud Life Sciences API
- Cloud Logging API
- Cloud Memorystore for Memcached API
- Cloud Monitoring API
- Cloud Natural Language API
- Cloud OS Login API
- Cloud Private Catalog
- Cloud Private Catalog Producer
- Cloud Pub/Sub API

- Cloud Resource Manager API
- Cloud Run Admin API
- Cloud Runtime Configuration API
- Cloud Scheduler API
- Cloud Search API
- Cloud Shell API
- Cloud Source Repositories API
- Cloud Spanner API
- Cloud Speech-to-Text API
- Cloud SQL Admin API
- Cloud Storage for Firebase API
- Cloud Storage JSON API
- Cloud Talent Solution API
- Cloud Tasks API
- Cloud Testing API
- Cloud Text-to-Speech API
- Cloud Tool Results API
- Cloud TPU API
- Cloud Trace API
- Cloud Translation API
- Cloud Video Intelligence API
- Cloud Vision API
- Compute Engine API
- Connectors API
- Contact Center AI Insights API
- Container Analysis API
- Content API for Shopping
- Custom Search API
- Data Labeling API
- Data pipelines API
- Database Migration API
- Dataflow API
- Dataproc Metastore API
- Datastream API
- Dialogflow API
- Digital Asset Links API
- Display & Video 360 API
- Domains RDAP API
- DoubleClick Bid Manager API
- Drive Activity API
- Drive API
- Enterprise License Manager API
- Error Reporting API
- Essential Contacts API
- Eventarc API
- Fact Check Tools API
- Firebase App Check API
- Firebase Cloud Messaging API
- Firebase Cloud Messaging Data API
- Firebase Dynamic Links API
- Firebase Hosting API
- Firebase Management API
- Firebase ML API
- Firebase Realtime Database Management API
- Firebase Rules API
- Fitness API
- Game Services API
- Genomics API
- GKE Hub API
- Gmail API
- Gmail Postmaster Tools API
- Google Analytics Admin API
- Google Analytics API
- Google Analytics Data API
- Google Chat API

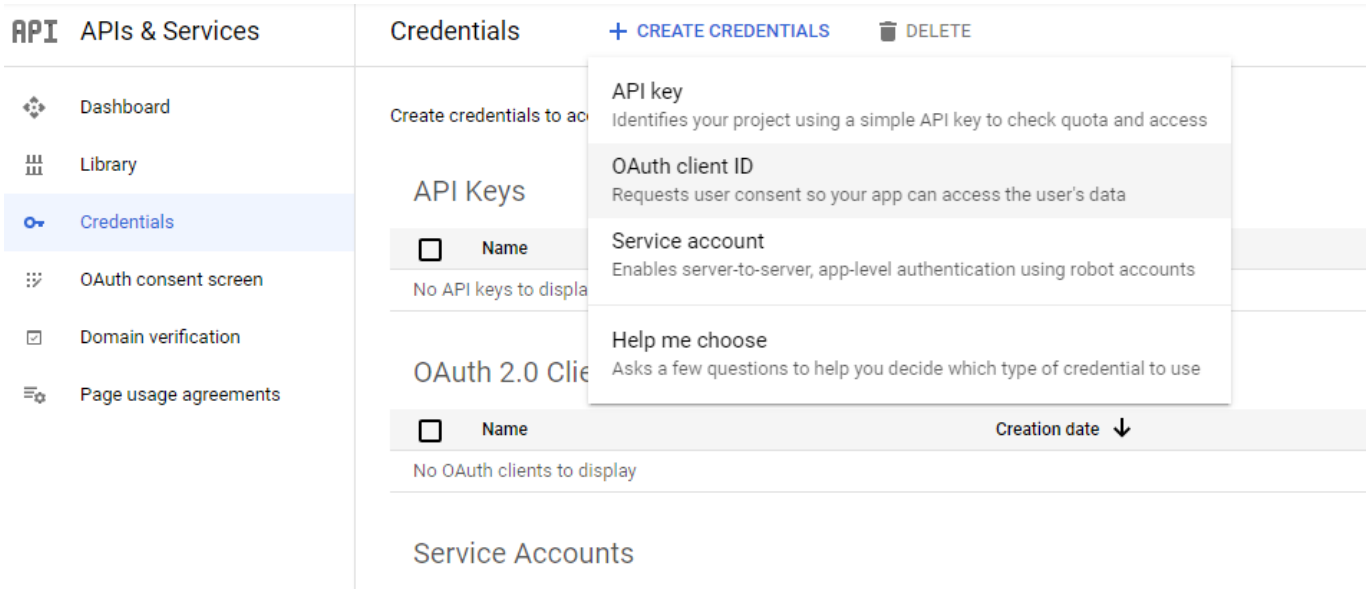
- Google Civic Information API
- Google Classroom API
- Google Cloud Data Catalog API
- Google Cloud Deploy API
- Google Cloud Memorystore for Redis API
- Google Cloud Support API
- Google Docs API
- Google Forms API
- Google Identity Toolkit API
- Google Keep API
- Google Mirror
- Google My Business API
- Google OAuth2 API
- Google Pay Passes API
- Google Play Android Developer API
- Google Play Custom App Publishing API
- Google Play Developer Reporting API
- Google Play EMM API
- Google Play Game Management
- Google Play Game Services
- Google Play Game Services Publishing API
- Google Play Integrity API
- Google Search Console API
- Google Sheets API
- Google Site Verification API
- Google Slides API
- Google Vault API
- Google Workspace Alert Center API
- Google Workspace Reseller API
- Google+ API
- Groups Migration API
- Groups Settings API
- HomeGraph API
- IAM Service Account Credentials API
- Idea Hub API
- Identity and Access Management (IAM) API
- Indexing API
- Knowledge Graph Search API
- Kubernetes Engine API
- Library Agent API
- Local Services API
- Managed Service for Microsoft Active Directory API
- Manufacturer Center API
- My Business Account Management API
- My Business Business Calls API
- My Business Business Information API
- My Business Lodging API
- My Business Notifications API
- My Business Place Actions API
- My Business Q&A API
- My Business Verifications API
- Network Connectivity API
- Network Management API
- Network Security API
- Network Services API
- Notebooks API
- On-Demand Scanning API
- Organization Policy API
- OS Config API
- PageSpeed Insights API
- Payments Reseller Subscription API
- People API
- Perspective Comment Analyzer API
- Playable Locations API
- Policy Analyzer API

- Policy Simulator API
- Policy Troubleshooter API
- Poly API
- Proximity Beacon API
- Pub/Sub Lite API
- Real-time Bidding API
- reCAPTCHA Enterprise API
- Recommendations AI (Beta)
- Recommender API
- Remote Build Execution API
- Replica Pool
- Resource Settings API
- Retail API
- Safe Browsing API
- SAS Portal API
- SAS Portal API (Testing)
- Search Ads 360 API
- Search Console API
- Secret Manager API
- Security Command Center API
- Security Token Service API
- Semantic Tile API
- Service Broker
- Service Consumer Management API
- Service Control API
- Service Directory API
- Service Management API
- Service Networking API
- Service Usage API
- Smart Device Management API
- Stackdriver Profiler API
- Storage Transfer API
- Street View Publish API
- Tag Manager API
- Tasks API
- Traffic Director API
- Transcoder API
- Version History API
- VM Migration API
- Web Fonts Developer API
- Web Risk API
- Web Security Scanner API
- Workflow Executions API
- Workflows API
- YouTube Analytics API
- YouTube Data API v3
- YouTube Reporting API

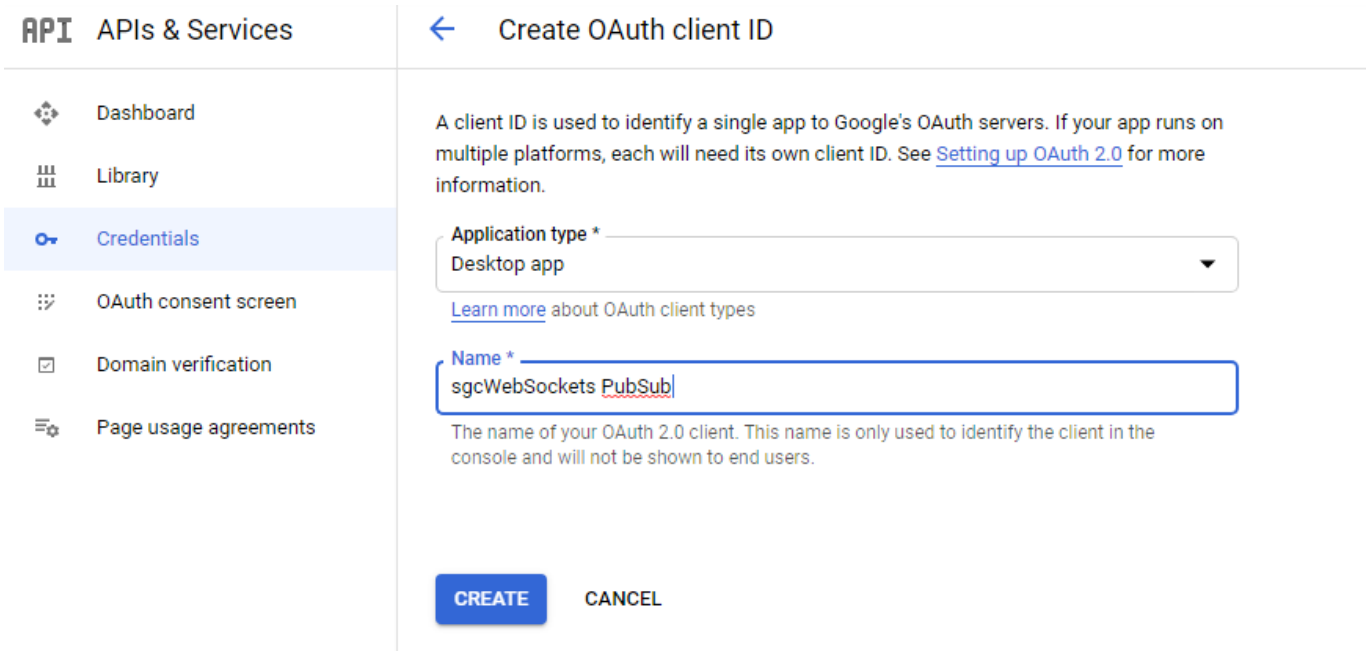
OpenAPI Google Cloud | OAuth2

In order to use the OpenAPI Google Cloud components and Authenticate using OAuth2, first you must obtain the OAuth2 Key from Google Cloud.
Find below the steps to get Google OAuth2 Keys and how configure in our PubSub sample application.

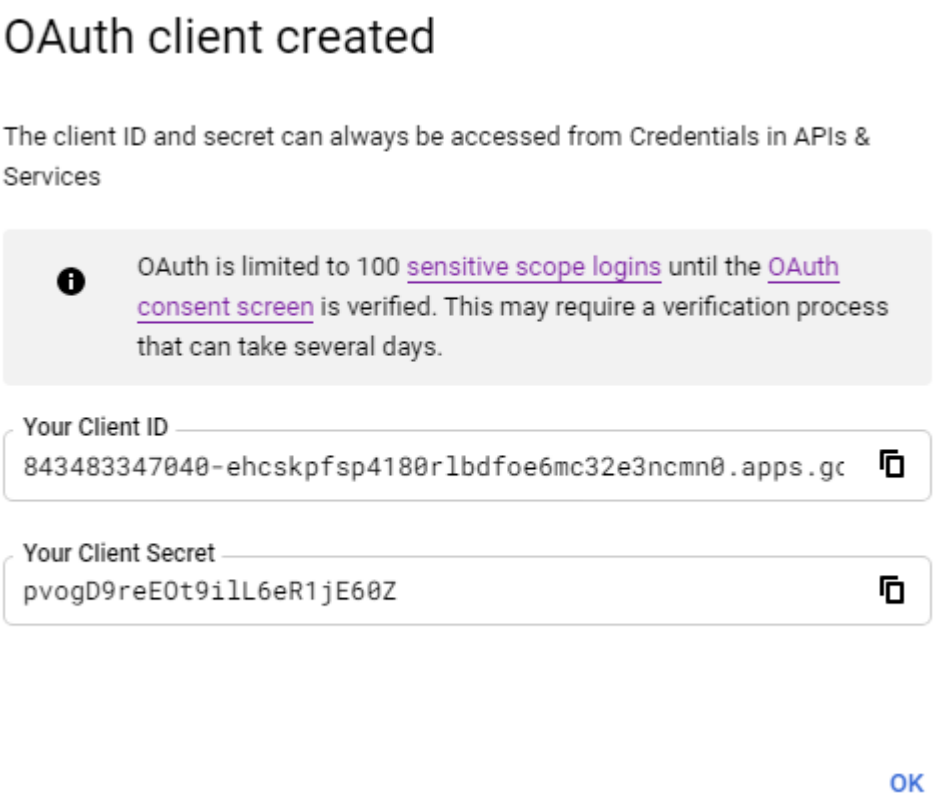
First **login** to your **Google Cloud Account** and use an existing project or create a new one.
After that, go to **Credentials** menu and press the button **CREATE CREDENTIALS**, select the option **OAuth Client ID**.



Select your application type and set a description name

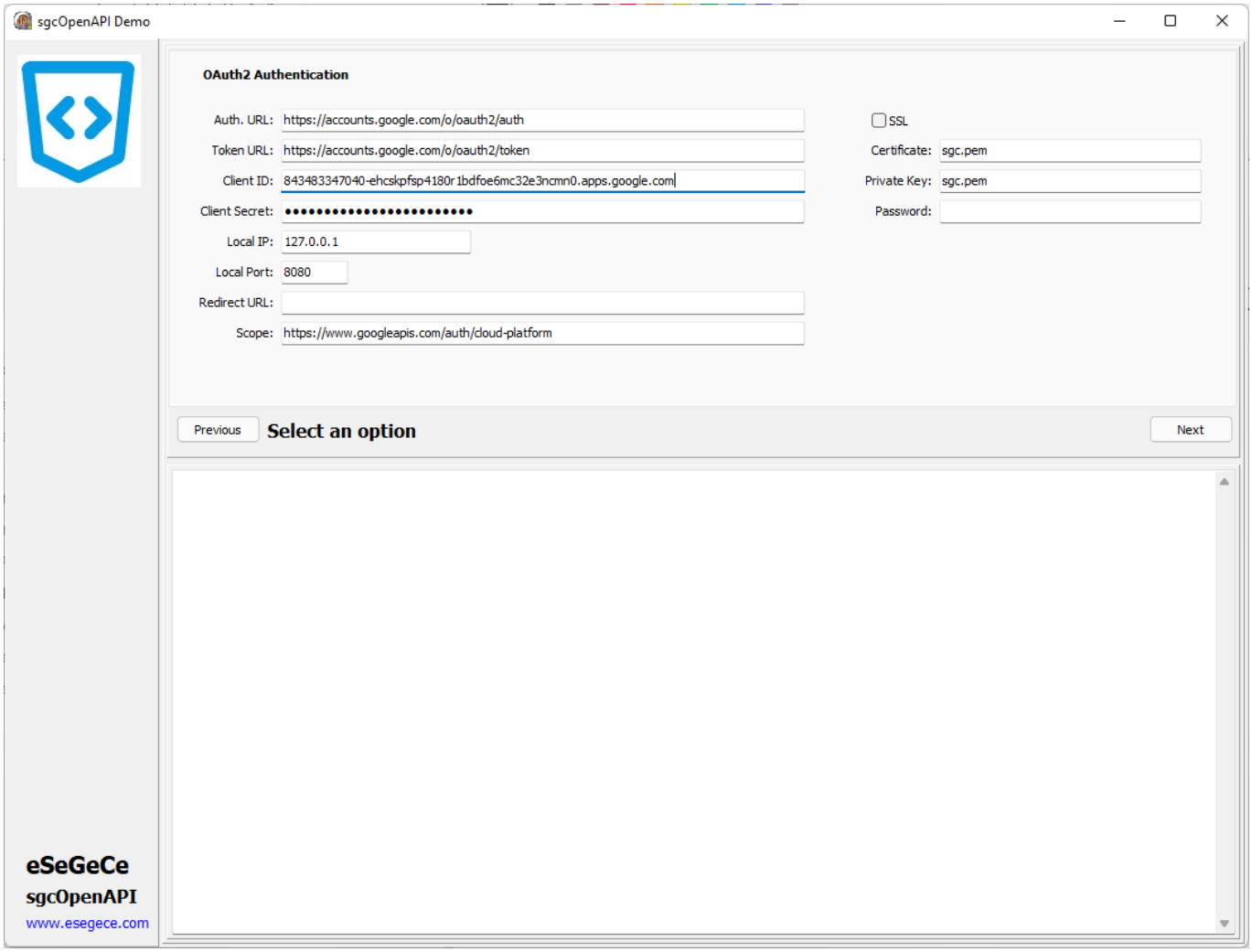


If successful, you will get your **Client Id** and **Client Secret**.



Don't share your OAuth2 data with anyone!

Now copy to the OpenAPI Google Cloud sample



Read more about OAuth2 Configuration.

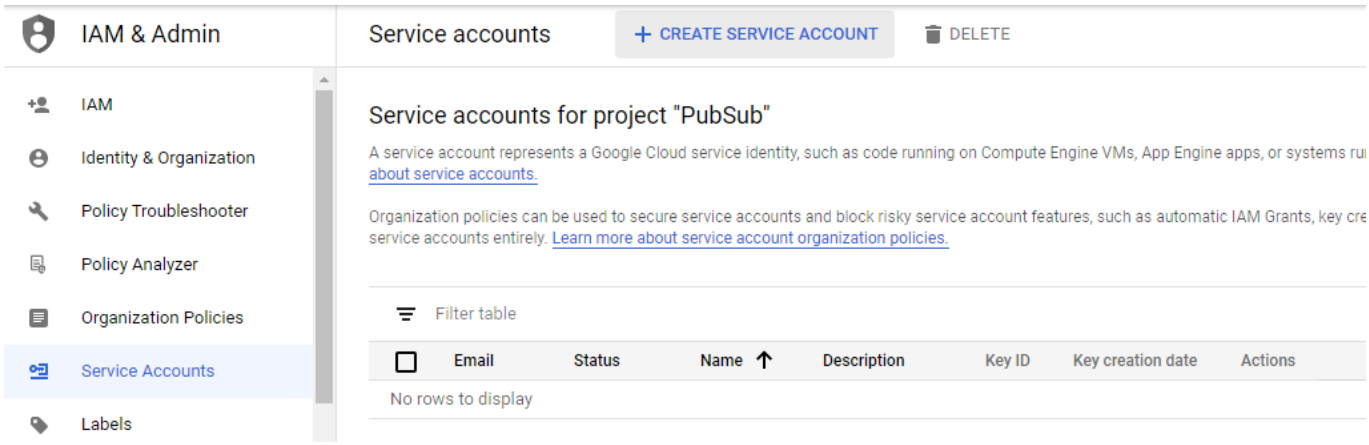
Once you are authenticated, you can **re-authenticate** calling first the method **ClearOAuth2Token** (clear all internal OAuth2 Tokens) and then call any OpenAPI requests, a new web-browser will be shown to re-authenticate against google servers.

OpenAPI Google Cloud | Service Accounts

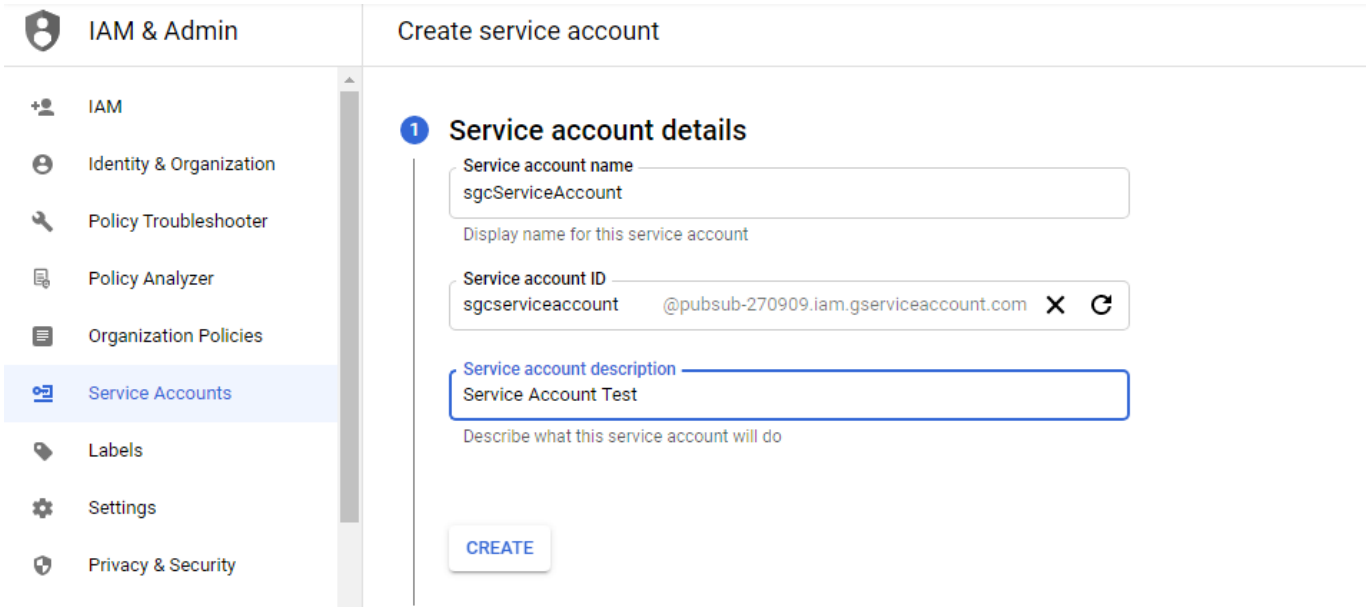
In order to use the **OpenAPI Google Cloud components** and **Authenticate using Service Accounts**, first you must obtain the Private Key Certificate from Google Cloud.

Find below the steps to get Google Private Key Certificate and how configure in our sample application.

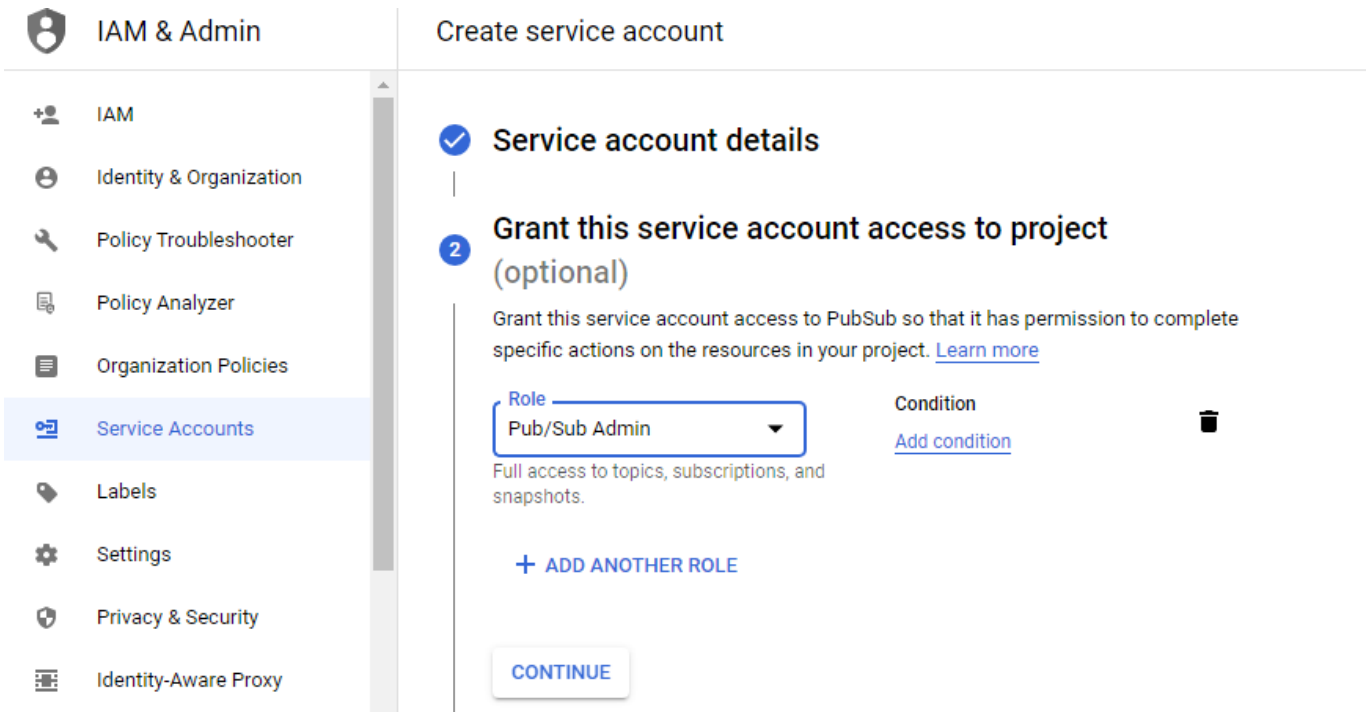
First **login** to your **Google Cloud Account** and use an existing project or create a new one.



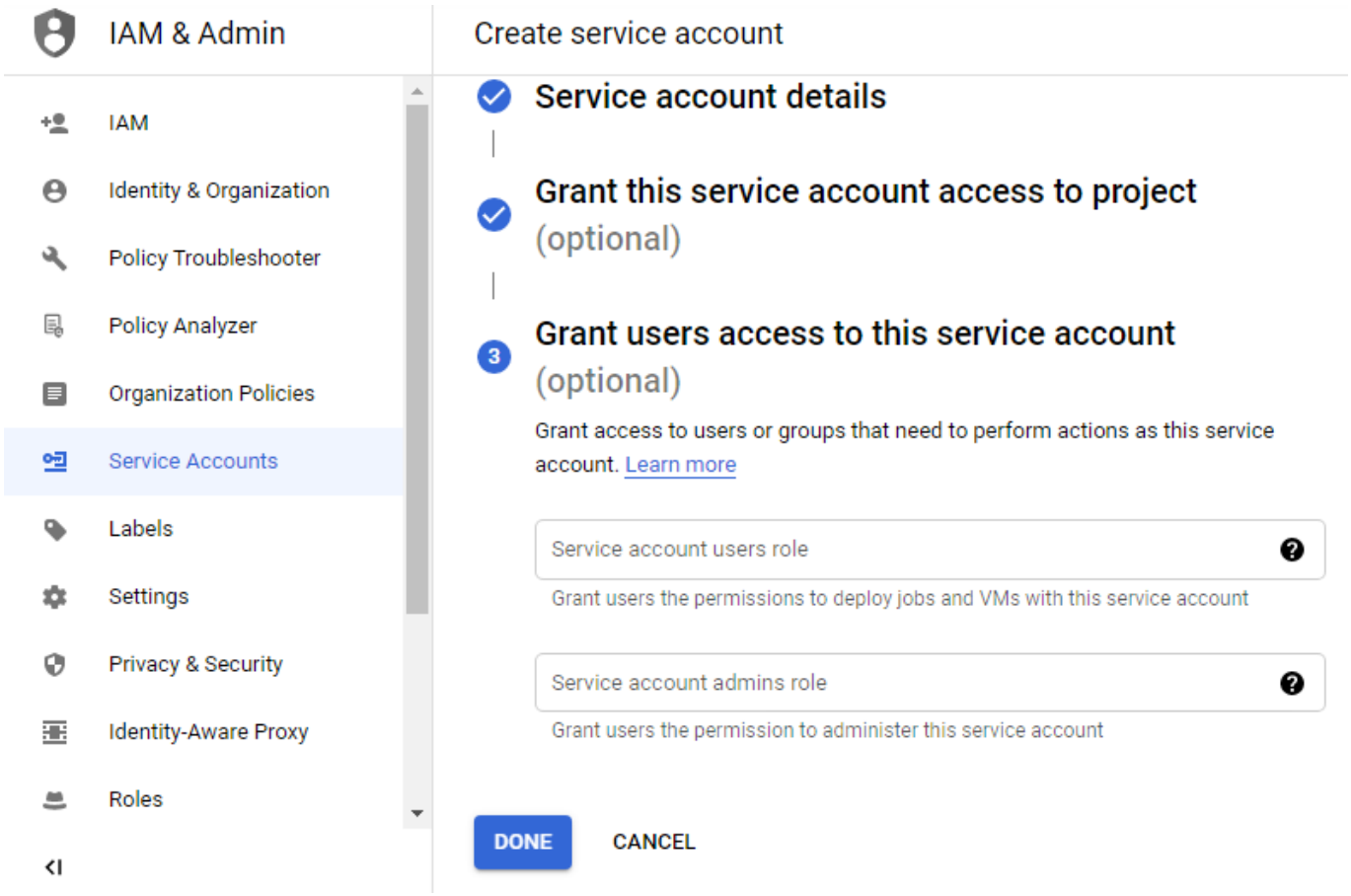
Select **CREATE SERVICE ACCOUNT** and a new page will be shown where you must set the service account name and description



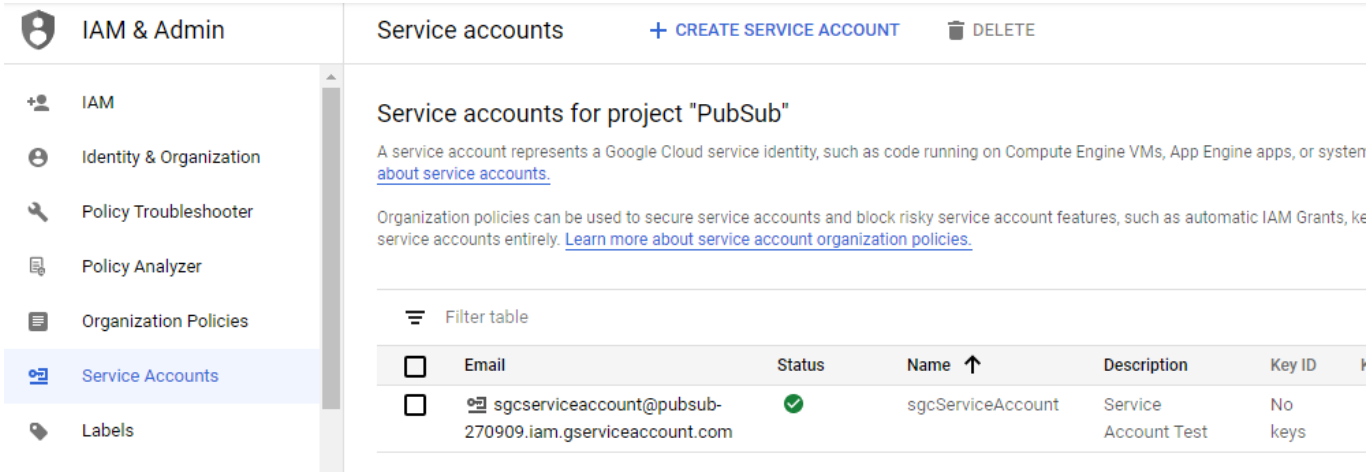
Then select at least one Role, I select PubSub Admin to allow the client publish and subscribe topics, but you can select other role with less privileges



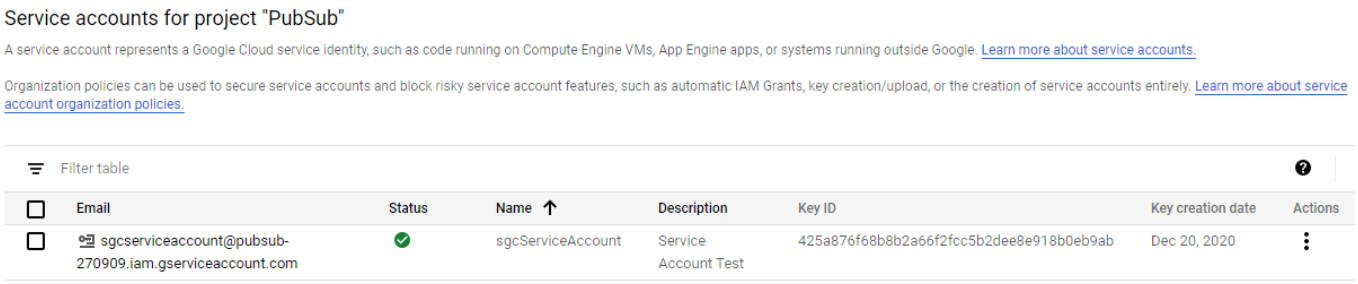
Press CONTINUE and finally you can grant access to other users



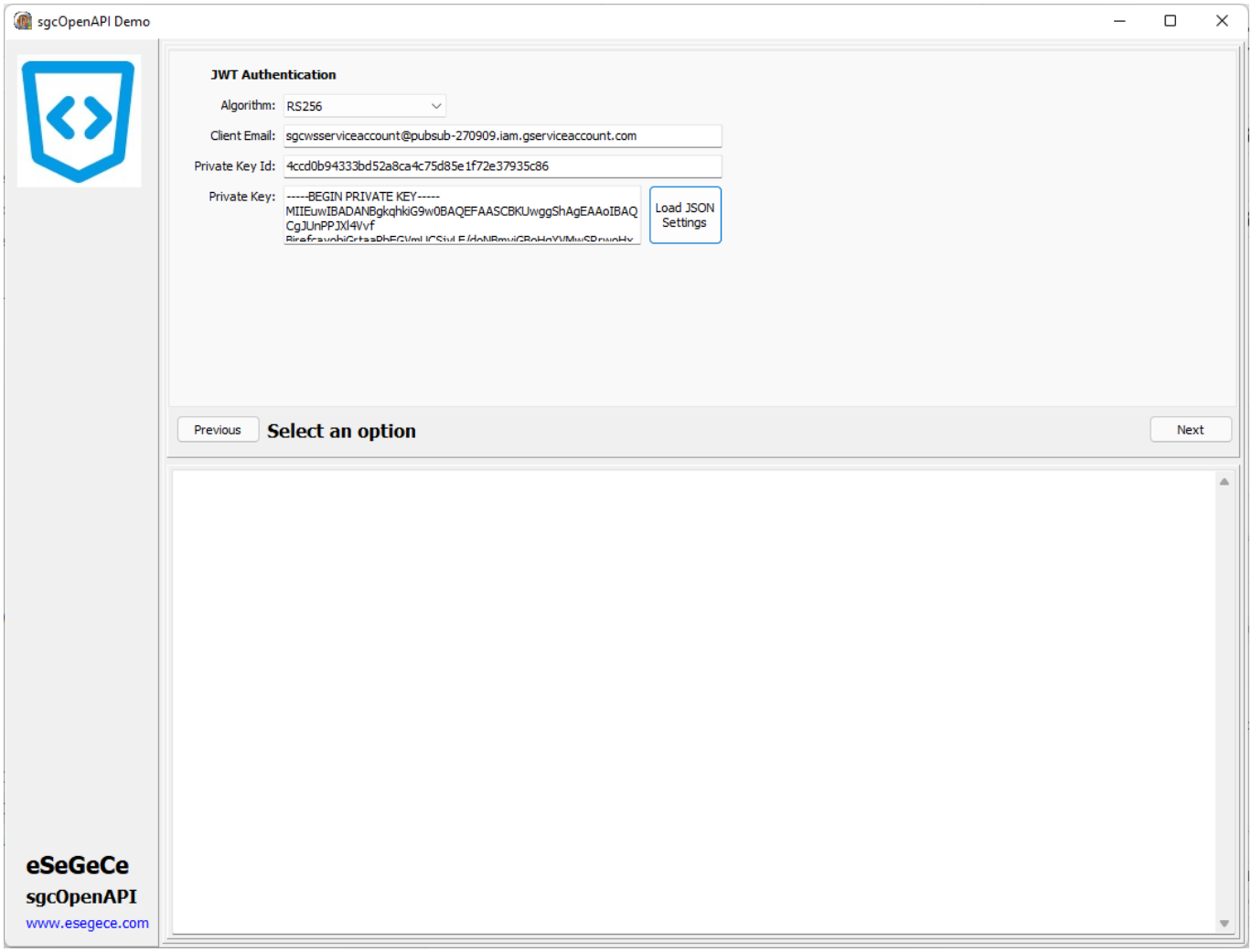
Press DONE when you finish and a new record will be shown



The next step is create a new Key, so select the option Create Key in actions column. Select JSON to download the configuration in JSON format and a new Key will be created



Finally you only need to fill the data provided by google in the OpenAPI PubSub client. You can use **LoadSettings-FromFile** to load the configuration JSON file.



Domain-Wide Delegation

If you have a Google Workspace account, an administrator of the organization can authorize an application to access user data on behalf of users in the Google Workspace domain. For example, an application that uses the **Google Calendar API** to add events to the calendars of all users in a Google Workspace domain would use a service account to access the Google Calendar API on behalf of users. Authorizing a service account to access data on behalf of users in a domain is sometimes referred to as "delegating domain-wide authority" to a service account.

To delegate domain-wide authority to a service account, a super administrator of the Google Workspace domain must complete the following steps:

- From your Google Workspace domain's Admin console, go to **Main menu menu > Security > Access** and **data control > API Controls**.
- In the **Domain wide delegation pane**, select **Manage Domain Wide Delegation**.
- Click **Add new**.
- In the **Client ID** field, enter the service account's **Client ID**. You can find your service account's client ID in the Service accounts page.
- In the **OAuth scopes (comma-delimited)** field, enter the list of scopes that your application should be granted access to. For example, if your application needs domain-wide full access to the Google Drive API and the Google Calendar API, enter: https://www.googleapis.com/auth/drive, https://www.googleapis.com/auth/calendar.
- Click **Authorize**.

Once you've linked and authorized the workspace account, configure the property GoogleOptions.ServiceAccountOptions from the OpenAPI client:

- **Subject:** is the workspace email account linked to the service account. Example: youremail@domain.com
- **Scopes:** list of scopes. Example: https://www.googleapis.com/auth/calendar

- **TokenURI:** by default is https://oauth2.googleapis.com/token.

OpenAPI Google Cloud | PubSub

Pub/Sub allows services to communicate asynchronously, with latencies on the order of 100 milliseconds.

Pub/Sub is used for streaming analytics and data integration pipelines to ingest and distribute data. It is equally effective as a messaging- oriented middleware for service integration or as a queue to parallelize tasks.

List Projects by Topic (OAuth2)

```
GetOpenAPIClient->GoogleOptions->Authentication = oagaOAuth2;
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->AuthorizationServerOptions->AuthURL = "https://accounts.google.com/o/oa
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->AuthorizationServerOptions->TokenURL = "https://accounts.google.com/o/o
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->OAuth2Options->ClientId = "google client id";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->OAuth2Options->ClientSecret = "google client secret";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->IP = "127.0.0.1";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->Port = 8080;
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->AuthorizationServerOptions->Scope->Text = "https://www.googleapis.com/a
GetOpenAPIClient->ListV1TopicsByProject("projects/pubsub-270909");
```

List Projects by Topic (Service Accounts)

```
GetOpenAPIClient->GoogleOptions->Authentication = oagaJWT;
GetOpenAPIClient->LoadSettingsFromFile("google.json");
GetOpenAPIClient->ListV1TopicsByProject("projects/pubsub-270909");
```

OpenAPI Google Cloud Calendar

The Calendar API lets you integrate your app with Google Calendar, creating new ways for you to engage your users.

List Events By Calendar (OAuth2)

```
GetOpenAPIClient->GoogleOptions->Authentication = oagaOAuth2;
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->AuthorizationServerOptions->AuthURL = "https://accounts.google.com/o/oa
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->AuthorizationServerOptions->TokenURL = "https://accounts.google.com/o/c
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->OAuth2Options->ClientId = "google client id";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->OAuth2Options->ClientSecret = "google client secret";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->IP = "127.0.0.1";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->Port = 8080;
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->AuthorizationServerOptions->Scope->Text = "https://www.googleapis.com/a
GetOpenAPIClient->ListCalendarsEventsByCalendarId("email@mydomain.com", true, "json", 0, "");
```

List Events By Calendar (Service Account)

```
GetOpenAPIClient->GoogleOptions->Authentication = oagaJWT;
GetOpenAPIClient->LoadSettingsFromFile("google.json");
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->ServiceAccountOptions->Subject = "email@mydomain.com";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->ServiceAccountOptions->Scopes->Text := "https://www.googleapis.com/auth/calenda
GetOpenAPIClient->ListCalendarsEventsByCalendarId("email@mydomain.com", true, "json", 0, "");
```

Insert Calendar Event

```
GetOpenAPIClient->InsertCalendarsEventsByCalendarId("email@mydomain.com", "{\"summary\":\"Test Event\",\"descript
```

OpenAPI | Microsoft

The **sgcOpenAPI Microsoft Client** (TsgcOpenAPI_Microsoft_Client) has it's own OpenAPI Client which inherits from TsgcOpenAPI_Client.

This component has a property called **MicrosoftOptions** that includes all required configurations to connect to Microsoft Servers.

MicrosoftOptions

The OpenAPI Microsoft client allows to authenticate using the following methods:

1. **OAuth2 Code:** is interactive, which means requires the intervention of the user.
2. **OAuth2 Credentials:** is non-interactive, so can run as a service for example.

The authentication is configured in the property MicrosoftOptions.Authentication, allows the following values:

- **oamaOAuth2Code:** interactive.
- **oamaOAuth2Credentials:** non-interactive.

Other properties required by Microsoft are the following:

- **TenantId**: it's a value that identifies your account, you can find in your Microsoft/Azure account.

Most common uses

- **Configuration**
  - Microsoft Get Tenant
  - Microsoft Register Application
  - Microsoft OAuth2 Code
  - Microsoft OAuth2 Credentials
- **APIs**
  - Microsoft Graph

sgcOpenAPI Microsoft APIs

Find below a list of the currently available APIs.

- AutoSuggest Client
- Computer Vision Client
- Custom Image Search Client
- Custom Search Client
- Custom Vision Prediction Client
- Custom Vision Training Client
- Entity Search Client
- Image Search Client
- Local Search Client
- News Search Client
- Partial Graph API
- Spell Check Client
- Video Search Client
- Visual Search Client
- Web Search Client

sgcOpenAPI Azure APIs

Find below a list of the currently available APIs.

- API Client
- ACE Provisioning ManagementPartner
- ADHybridHealthService
- AdvisorManagementClient
- Anomaly Detector Client
- Anomaly Finder Client
- ApiManagementClient
- AppConfigurationManagementClient
- Application Insights Data Plane
- ApplicationClient
- ApplicationInsightsManagementClient
- AppPlatformManagementClient
- AppServiceCertificateOrders API Client
- AppServiceEnvironments API Client
- AppServicePlans API Client
- Artifact
- AttestationClient
- AuthorizationManagementClient
- AutomationManagement
- AutomationManagementClient
- Azure Action Groups
- Azure Activity Log Alerts
- Azure Addons Resource Provider
- Azure Alerts Management Service Resource Provider
- Azure Bot Service
- Azure CDN WebApplicationFirewallManagement
- Azure Data Catalog Resource Provider
- Azure Data Lake Storage
- Azure Data Migration Service Resource Provider
- Azure Dedicated HSM Resource Provider
- Azure DevOps
- Azure Enterprise Knowledge Graph Service
- Azure IoT Central
- Azure Location Based Services Resource Provider
- Azure Log Analytics
- Azure Log Analytics - Operations Management
- Azure Log Analytics Query Packs
- Azure Machine Learning Datastore Management Client
- Azure Machine Learning Model Management Service
- Azure Machine Learning Workspaces
- Azure Maps Resource Provider
- Azure Media Services
- Azure Metrics
- Azure Migrate Hub
- Azure Migrate V2
- Azure ML Commitment Plans Management Client
- Azure ML Web Services Management Client
- Azure Monitor Private Link Scopes
- Azure Reservation
- Azure Resource Graph
- Azure Resource Graph Query
- Azure SQL Database
- Azure SQL Database API spec
- Azure SQL Database Backup
- Azure SQL Database Backup Long Term Retention Policy
- Azure SQL Database Datamasking Policies and Rules
- Azure SQL Database disaster recovery configurations
- Azure SQL Database Import/Export spec
- Azure SQL Database replication links
- Azure SQL Server API spec
- Azure SQL Server Backup Long Term Retention Vault

- Azure Stack Azure Bridge Client
- azureactivedirectory
- AzureAnalysisServices
- AzureBridgeAdminClient
- AzureDataManagementClient
- AzureDeploymentManager
- AzureDigitalTwinsManagementClient
- AzureStack Azure Bridge Client
- BackupManagementClient
- BatchAI
- BatchManagement
- BatchService
- BillingManagementClient
- BlockchainManagementClient
- BlueprintClient
- CdnManagementClient
- CertificateRegistrationProvider API Client
- Certificates API Client
- CognitiveServicesManagementClient
- CommerceManagementClient
- Compute Admin Client
- ComputeDiskAdminManagementClient
- ComputeManagementClient
- ComputeManagementConvenienceClient
- Computer Vision
- ConsumptionManagementClient
- ContainerInstanceManagementClient
- ContainerRegistryManagementClient
- ContainerServiceClient
- Content Moderator Client
- Cosmos DB
- CostManagementClient
- Customer Lockbox
- CustomerInsightsManagementClient
- customproviders
- Database Threat Detection Policy APIs
- DataBoxEdgeManagementClient
- DataBoxManagementClient
- DatabricksClient
- DataFactoryManagementClient
- DataLakeAnalyticsAccountManagementClient
- DataLakeAnalyticsCatalogManagementClient
- DataLakeAnalyticsJobManagementClient
- DataLakeStoreAccountManagementClient
- DataLakeStoreFileSystemManagementClient
- DataShareManagementClient
- DeletedWebApps API Client
- DeploymentAdminClient
- DeploymentScriptsClient
- DeviceServices
- DevSpacesManagement
- DevTestLabsClient
- Diagnostics API Client
- DiskResourceProviderClient
- DnsManagementClient
- Domain Services Resource Provider
- DomainRegistrationProvider API Client
- Domains API Client
- Dynamics Telemetry
- Engagement.ManagementClient
- EngagementFabric
- EventGridManagementClient
- EventHub2018PreviewManagementClient
- EventHubManagementClient
- Execution Service

- ExpressRouteCrossConnection REST APIs
- FabricAdminClient
- Face Client
- FeatureClient
- Form Recognizer Client
- FrontDoorManagementClient
- GalleryManagementClient
- Guest Diagnostic Settings
- Guest Diagnostic Settings Association
- GuestConfiguration
- HanaManagementClient
- HDInsightJobManagementClient
- HDInsightManagementClient
- HealthcareApisClient
- HybridComputeManagementClient
- HybridDataManagementClient
- HyperDrive
- InfrastructureInsightsManagementClient
- Ink Recognizer Client
- InstanceMetadataClient
- IntuneResourceManagementClient
- iotDpsClient
- iotHubClient
- IoTSpacesClient
- KeyVaultClient
- KeyVaultManagementClient
- KustoManagementClient
- LogicAppsManagementClient
- LogicManagementClient
- LUIS Authoring Client
- LUIS Programmatic
- Machine Learning Compute Management Client
- Machine Learning Workspaces Management Client
- MaintenanceManagementClient
- ManagedLabsClient
- ManagedNetworkManagementClient
- ManagedServiceIdentityClient
- ManagedServicesClient
- Management Groups
- ManagementLinkClient
- ManagementLockClient
- MariaDBManagementClient
- Marketplace RP Service
- MarketplaceOrdering.Agreements
- MediaServicesManagementClient
- Microsoft Insights
- Microsoft NetApp
- Microsoft Storage Sync
- Microsoft.ResourceHealth
- Microsoft.Support
- MicrosoftSerialConsoleClient
- Mixed Reality
- ML Team Account Management Client
- MonitorManagementClient
- MySQLManagementClient
- NetworkAdminManagementClient
- NetworkExperiments
- NetworkManagementClient
- NotificationHubsManagementClient
- PeeringManagementClient
- Personalizer Client
- PolicyClient
- PolicyEventsClient
- PolicyMetadataClient
- PolicyStatesClient

- PolicyTrackedResourcesClient
- portal
- PostgreSQLManagementClient
- Power BI Embedded Management Client
- PowerBIDedicated
- PrivateDnsManagementClient
- Provider API Client
- QnAMaker Client
- QnAMaker Runtime Client
- Recommendations API Client
- RecoveryServicesBackupClient
- RecoveryServicesClient
- RedisManagementClient
- Relay
- RemediationsClient
- ResourceHealthMetadata API Client
- ResourceManagementClient
- Run History APIs
- RunCommandsClient
- SchedulerManagementClient
- SeaBreezeManagementClient
- SearchIndexClient
- SearchManagementClient
- SearchServiceClient
- Security Center
- Security Insights
- ServerManagement
- Service Fabric Client APIs
- Service Map
- ServiceBusManagementClient
- ServiceFabricManagementClient
- SharedImageGalleryServiceClient
- SignalRManagementClient
- SiteRecoveryManagementClient
- Software Plan RP
- SqlManagementClient
- SqlVirtualMachineManagementClient
- Storage Cache Mgmt Client
- StorageImportExport
- StorageManagementClient
- StorSimple8000SeriesManagementClient
- StorSimpleManagementClient
- StreamAnalyticsManagementClient
- SubscriptionClient
- SubscriptionDefinitionsClient
- SubscriptionsManagementClient
- Text Analytics Client
- TimeSeriesInsightsClient
- TopLevelDomains API Client
- TrafficManagerManagementClient
- Update Management
- UpdateAdminClient
- UsageManagementClient
- VirtualMachineImageTemplate
- VirtualWANAsAServiceManagementClient
- Visual Studio Projects Resource Provider Client
- Visual Studio Resource Provider Client
- VM Insights Onboarding
- VMwareCloudSimple
- WebApplicationFirewallManagement
- WebApps API Client
- WebSite Management Client
- windowsesu
- WorkbookClient
- Workload Monitor

OpenAPI Microsoft | Tenant

To build apps that use the Microsoft identity platform for identity and access management, you need access to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) *tenant*. It's in the Azure AD tenant that you register and manage your apps, configure their access to data in Microsoft 365 and other web APIs, and enable features like Conditional Access.

A tenant represents an organization. It's a dedicated instance of Azure AD that an organization or app developer receives at the beginning of a relationship with Microsoft. That relationship could start with signing up for Azure, Microsoft Intune, or Microsoft 365, for example.

Each Azure AD tenant is distinct and separate from other Azure AD tenants. It has its own representation of work and school identities, consumer identities (if it's an Azure AD B2C tenant), and app registrations. An app registration inside your tenant can allow authentications only from accounts within your tenant or all tenants.

Use an existing Azure AD tenant

To check the tenant:

1. Sign in to the Azure Portal. Use the account you'll use to manage your application.
2. Check the upper-right corner. If you have a tenant, you'll automatically be signed in. You see the tenant name directly under your account name.

If you don't have a tenant associated with your account, you'll see a GUID under your account name. You won't be able to do actions like registering apps until you create an Azure AD tenant.

Create a new Azure AD tenant

You'll provide the following information to create your new tenant:

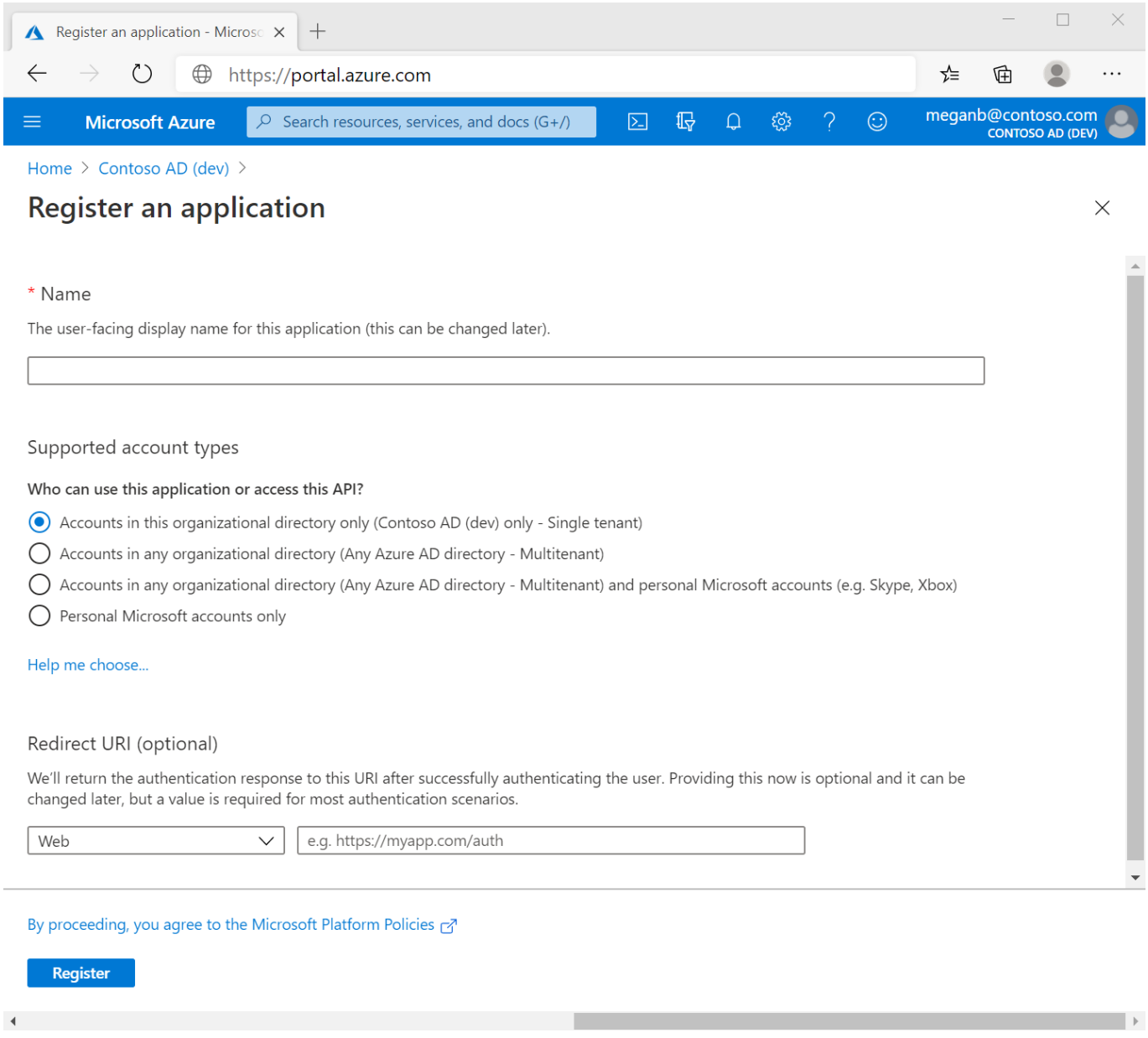
- **Organization name**
- **Initial domain** - Initial domain `<domainname>.onmicrosoft.com` can't be edited or deleted. You can add a customized domain name later.
- **Country or region**

OpenAPI Microsoft | Register Application

Registering your application establishes a trust relationship between your app and the Microsoft identity platform. The trust is unidirectional: your app trusts the Microsoft identity platform, and not the other way around.

Follow these steps to create the app registration:

1. Sign in to the Azure Portal.
2. If you have access to multiple tenants, use the **Directories + subscriptions** filter in the top menu to switch to the tenant in which you want to register the application.
3. Search for and select **Azure Active Directory**.
4. Under **Manage**, select **App registrations** > **New registration**.
5. Enter a display **Name** for your application. Users of your application might see the display name when they use the app, for example during sign-in. You can change the display name at any time and multiple app registrations can share the same name. The app registration's automatically generated Application (client) ID, not its display name, uniquely identifies your app within the identity platform.
6. Specify who can use the application, sometimes called its *sign-in audience*.
7. Select **Register** to complete the initial app registration



Add a redirect URI

A *redirect URI* is the location where the Microsoft identity platform redirects a user's client and sends security tokens after authentication.

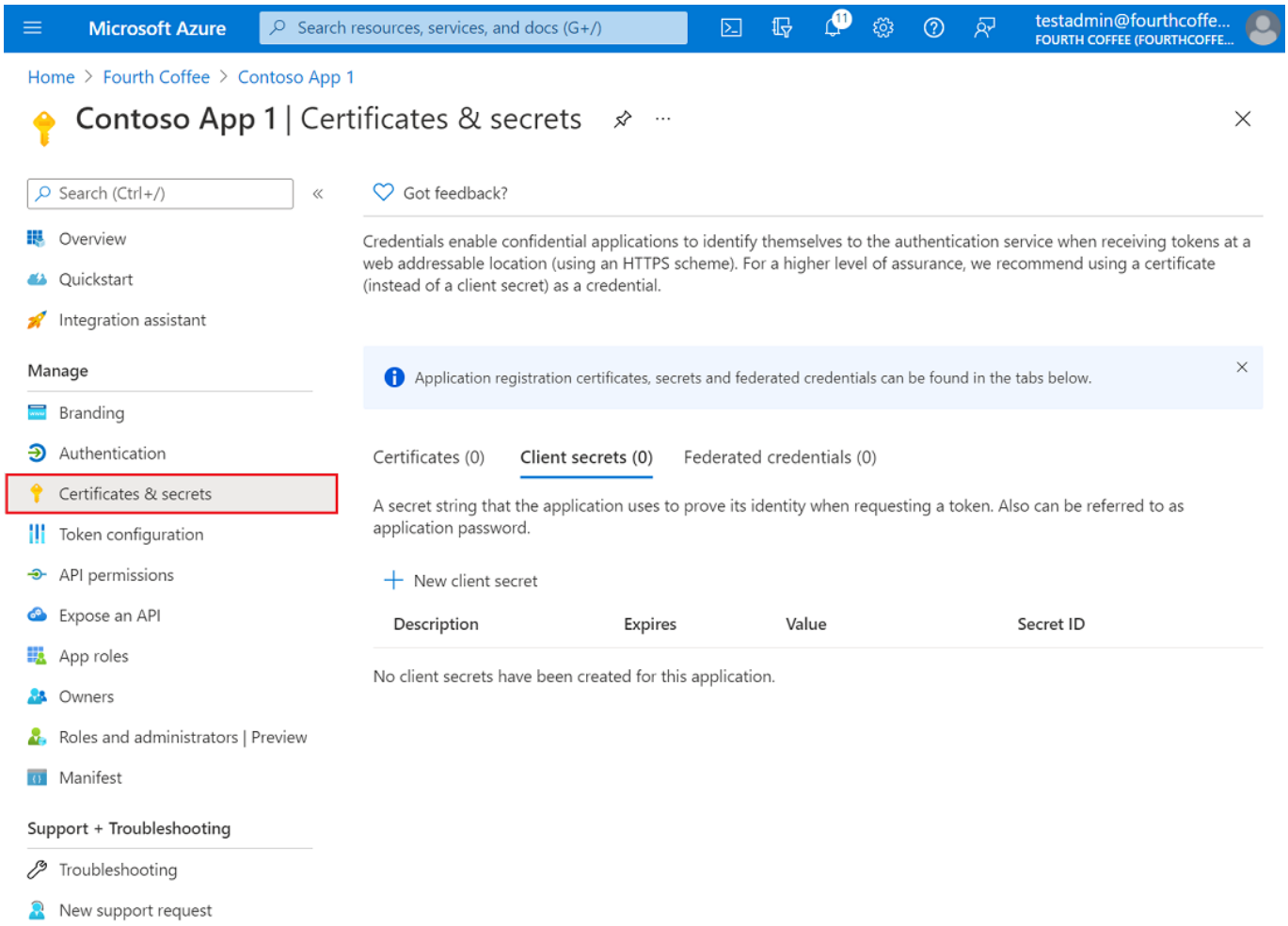
In a production web application, for example, the redirect URI is often a public endpoint where your app is running, like `https://contoso.com/auth-response`. During development, it's common to also add the endpoint where you run your app locally, like `https://127.0.0.1/auth-response` or `http://localhost/auth-response`.

This **RedirectURI** will be used later to configure the **sgcOpenAPI Microsoft Client**.

Add credentials

Credentials are used by confidential client applications that access a web API. Examples of confidential clients are web apps, other web APIs, or service-type and daemon-type applications. Credentials allow your application to authenticate as itself, requiring no interaction from a user at runtime.

You can add both certificates and client secrets (a string) as credentials to your confidential client app registration.



Add a client secret

Sometimes called an *application password*, a client secret is a string value your app can use in place of a certificate to identity itself.

Client secrets are considered less secure than certificate credentials. Application developers sometimes use client secrets during local app development because of their ease of use. However, you should use certificate credentials for any of your applications that are running in production.

1. In the Azure portal, in **App registrations**, select your application.
2. Select **Certificates & secrets** > **Client secrets** > **New client secret**.
3. Add a description for your client secret.
4. Select an expiration for the secret or specify a custom lifetime.
    - Client secret lifetime is limited to two years (24 months) or less. You can't specify a custom lifetime longer than 24 months.
    - Microsoft recommends that you set an expiration value of less than 12 months.
5. Select **Add**.
6. *Record the secret's value* for use in your client application code. This secret value is *never displayed again* after you leave this page.

OpenAPI Microsoft | OAuth2 Code

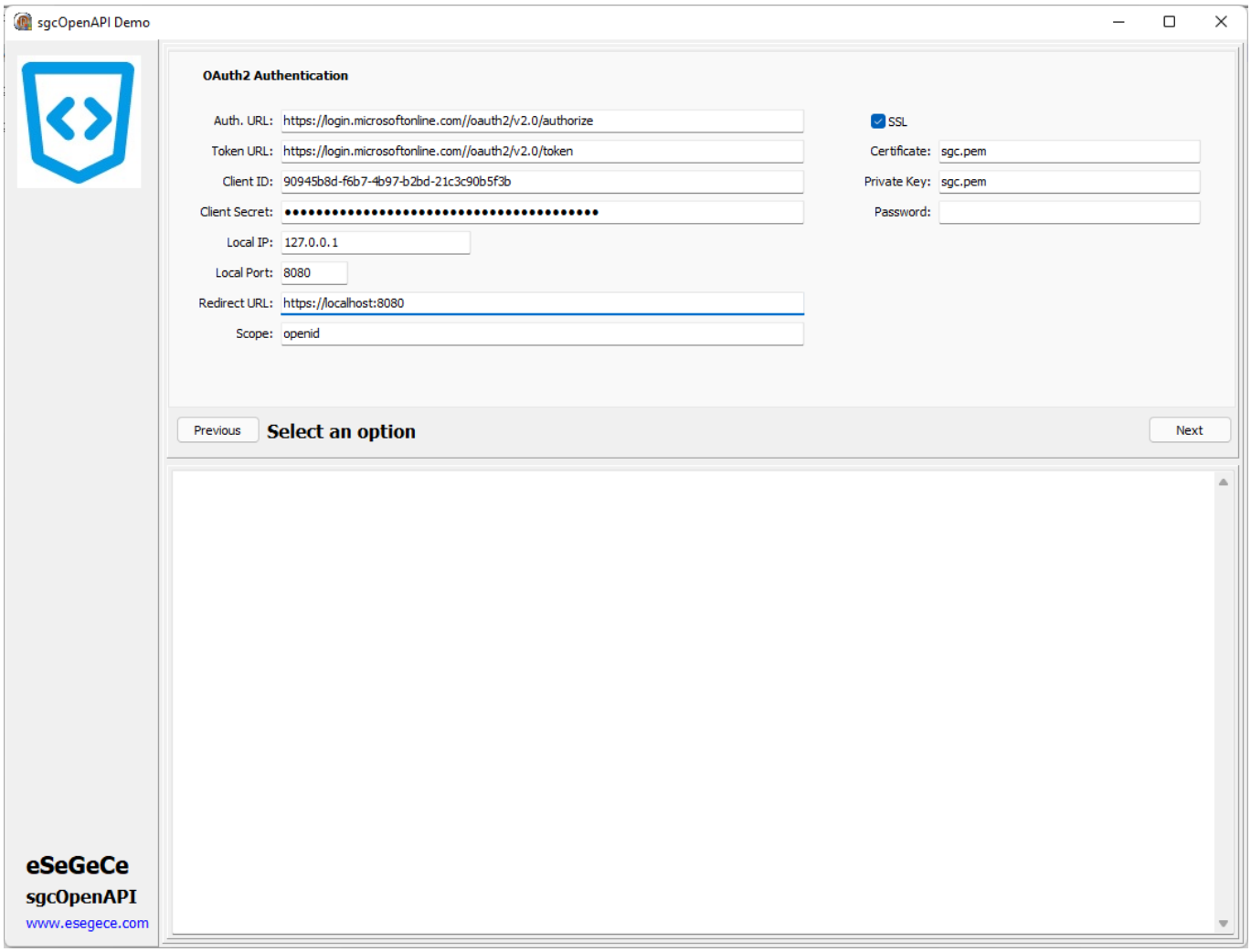
Using OAuth2 Code Grant Flow requires interaction with the user to login and get the required privileges.

Once you have the Tenant Id and the Credentials, you can configure the OAuth2 properties for Code Grant.

To configure the OpenAPI Client for OAuth2 Code Grant, configure the property **MicrosoftOptions.Authentication** with the following value:

```
GetOpenAPIClient->MicrosoftOptions->Authentication = oamaOAuth2Code;
```

Then you can configure the OAuth2 parameters




```
GetOpenAPIClient->MicrosoftOptions->Authentication = oamaOAuth2Code;
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->AuthorizationServerOptions->AuthURL = "https://login.microsoftonline.cc
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->AuthorizationServerOptions->TokenURL = "https://login.microsoftonline.c
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->OAuth2Options->ClientId = "90945b8d-f6b7-4b97-b2bd-21c3c90b5f3b";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->OAuth2Options->ClientSecret = "client_secret";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->IP = "127.0.0.1";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->Port = 8080;
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->SSL = True;
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->SSLOptions->Port = 8080;
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->SSLOptions->CertFile = "sgc.pem";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->SSLOptions->KeyFile = "sgc.pem";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->SSLOptions->Password = "";
```

```
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->RedirectURL = "https://localhost:8080";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->AuthorizationServerOptions->Scope->Text = "

openid

";
```

The Tenant ID must be configured for the Authentication and Token URLs, just replace the correct Tenant Id in the url.

Microsoft only allows the URL **localhost** if you are listening in the Local IP, so set the **redirect URL** with localhost as dns name instead of configure with the IP address.

The **scope** value depends of the API, check the Microsoft / Azure documentation for every API.

The **first time** a request is made, it shows the web-browser asking the user to login to his Microsoft account. If the user already login previously, it will make the HTTP request directly.

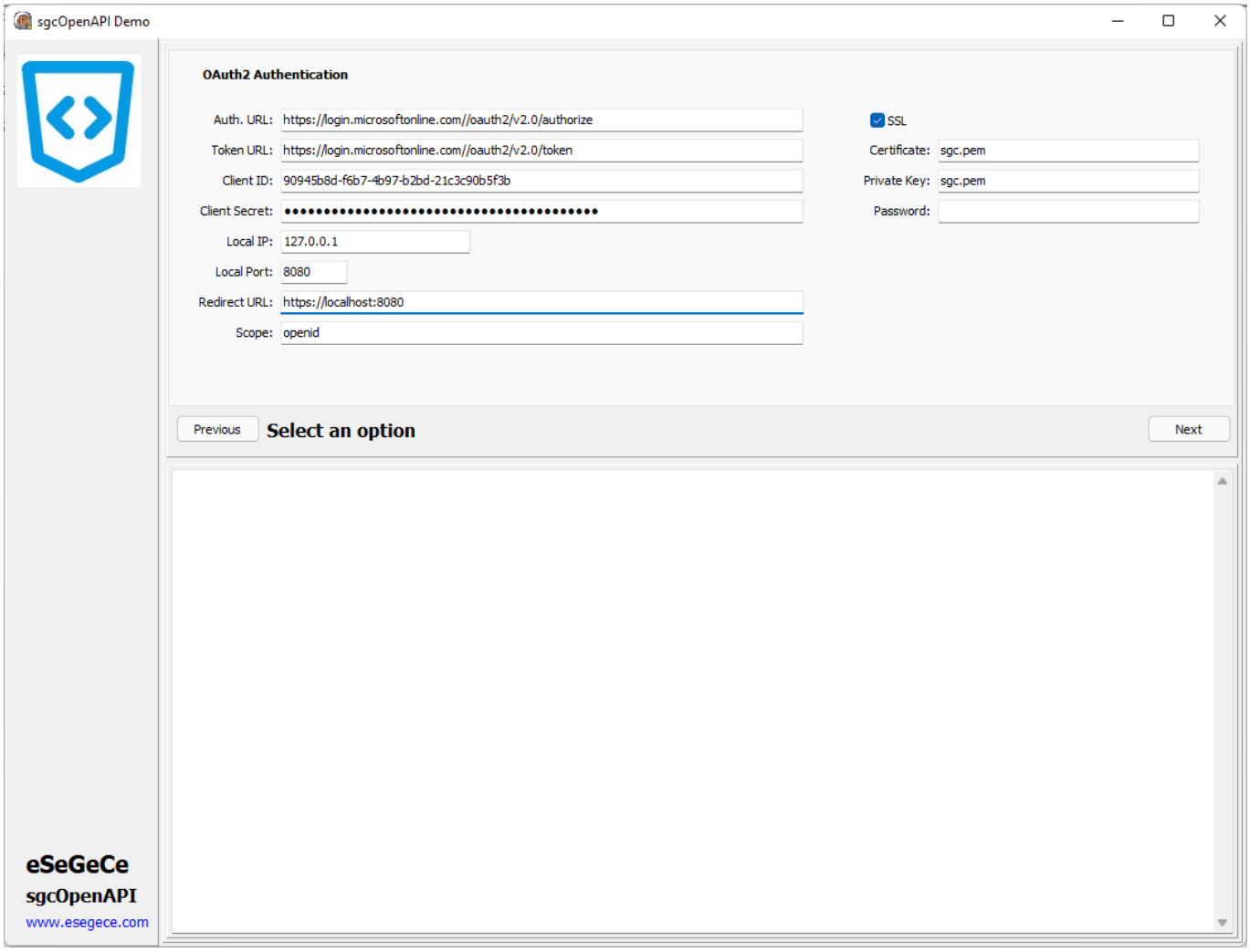
OpenAPI Microsoft | OAuth2 Credentials

Using OAuth2 Code Grant Flow doesn't requires interaction with the user, so is suitable for services, daemons... or any application that must run without user interaction.

Once you have the Tenant Id and the Credentials, you can configure the OAuth2 properties for Code Grant.

To configure the OpenAPI Client for OAuth2 Code Grant, configure the property **MicrosoftOptions.Authentication** with the following value:

```
GetOpenAPIClient->MicrosoftOptions->Authentication = oamaOAuth2Credentials;
```




```
GetOpenAPIClient->MicrosoftOptions->Authentication = oamaOAuth2Credentials;
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->AuthorizationServerOptions->AuthURL = "https://login.microsoftonline.co
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->AuthorizationServerOptions->TokenURL = "https://login.microsoftonline.c
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->OAuth2Options->ClientId = "90945b8d-f6b7-4b97-b2bd-21c3c90b5f3b";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->OAuth2Options->ClientSecret = "client_secret";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->IP = "127.0.0.1";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->Port = 8080;
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->SSL = True;
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->SSLOptions->Port = 8080;
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->SSLOptions->CertFile = "sgc.pem";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->SSLOptions->KeyFile = "sgc.pem";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->SSLOptions->Password = "";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->RedirectURL = "https://localhost:8080";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->AuthorizationServerOptions->Scope->Text = "
```

```
https://graph.microsoft.com/.default
";
```

The Tenant ID must be configured for the Authentication and Token URLs, just replace the correct Tenant Id in the url.

Microsoft only allows the URL **localhost** if you are listening in the Local IP, so set the **redirect URL** with localhost as dns name instead of configure with the IP address.

The **scope** value depends of the API, check the Microsoft / Azure documentation for every API.

OAuth2 credentials doesn't require any user interaction, so no browser will be opened the first HTTP request call.

OpenAPI Microsoft | Graph

Microsoft Graph exposes REST APIs and client libraries to access data on the following Microsoft cloud services:

- Microsoft 365 core services: Bookings, Calendar, Delve, Excel, Microsoft 365 compliance eDiscovery, Microsoft Search, OneDrive, OneNote, Outlook/Exchange, People (Outlook contacts), Planner, SharePoint, Teams, To Do, Workplace Analytics
- Enterprise Mobility + Security services: Advanced Threat Analytics, Advanced Threat Protection, Azure Active Directory, Identity Manager, and Intune
- Windows services: activities, devices, notifications, Universal Print
- Dynamics 365 Business Central

Get Current User

```
GetOpenAPIClient->MicrosoftOptions->Authentication = oamaOAuth2Code;
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->AuthorizationServerOptions->AuthURL = "https://login.microsoftonline.co
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->AuthorizationServerOptions->TokenURL = "https://login.microsoftonline.c
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->OAuth2Options->ClientId = "90945b8d-f6b7-4b97-b2bd-21c3c90b5f3b";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->OAuth2Options->ClientSecret = "client_secret";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->IP = "127.0.0.1";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->Port = 8080;
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->SSL = True;
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->SSLOptions->Port = 8080;
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->SSLOptions->CertFile = "sgc.pem";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->SSLOptions->KeyFile = "sgc.pem";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->SSLOptions->Password = "";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->LocalServerOptions->RedirectURL = "https://localhost:8080";
GetOpenAPIClient->Authentication->OAuth2->AuthorizationServerOptions->Scope->Text = "

openid

";
GetOpenAPIClient->meuserGetUser();
```

APIs

The following APIs have been generated using the eSeGeCe sgcOpenAPI Generator and provided for free to any user. The source code of the interface is provided with the trial, so you can see what you can expect if you purchase a license of any of the private apis like Google, Amazon or Microsoft.

API	Description
Geolocation	The Abstract IP Geolocation API takes an IP address and translates it into a location such as an address, timezone, and more.

OpenAPI | AbstractApi Geolocation

What is the IP Geolocation API?

The Abstract IP Geolocation API takes an IP address and translates it into a location, as well as many other details, such as an address, timezone, and more.

What are some use cases for the IP Geolocation API?

There are many powerful use cases for IP geolocation API's and data. These include but are not limited to:

- Automatically redirect users to relevant sites or sub sites based on their location
- Automatically detect and displaying a user's location, country, or timezone without requiring them to explicitly make this customization
- Customize the content or experience of a website or app based on the user's location. E.g., showing a user's local weather, tax and VAT rates, currency, news, public holidays, etc.
- Filter out users based on their location, e.g., if you're unable to offer your services to users in a particular country.
- Requiring that a user accepts certain terms as required by local regulations, such as GDPR cookie banners for European Union citizens

Where get an API Key?

Just register in abstractapi.com and you will get an api key for free

https://www.abstractapi.com/api/ip-geolocation-api

Sample Code

The following code returns the info about the IP Address provided

```
ShowMessage(GetOpenAPIClient->Retrieve_the_location_of_an_IP_address("asdfkjlkj32i3j2liwj3es", "88.5.12.4"));
```

Demos | Server Chat

This demo shows how build a Server Chat using TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer and WebSockets as communication protocol.
Every time a new peer sends a message, the server reads the message and broadcast the message to all connected clients.

Start Server

Before start the server, you must configure it to set the listening port, if use a secure connection or not...

- First I create a new instance of TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer.
- If Server will use secure connections, it needs a PEM certificate, just set where is located this certificate and the listening port for SSL You can configure the TLS version and the OpenSSL API (if needed)

```
// ... ssl
switch (cboOpenSSLAPI->ItemIndex)
{
        case 0:
                server->SSLOptions->OpenSSL_Options.APIVersion = TwsOpenSSLAPI->oslAPI_1_0;
                break;
        case 1:
                server->SSLOptions->OpenSSL_Options->APIVersion = TwsOpenSSLAPI->oslAPI_1_1;
                break;
}
switch (cboTLSVersion->ItemIndex)
{
        case 0:
                server->SSLOptions->Version = TwsTLSVersions->tlsUndefined;
                break;
        case 1:
                server->SSLOptions->Version = TwsTLSVersions->tls1_0;
                break;
        case 2:
                server->SSLOptions->Version = TwsTLSVersions->tls1_1;
                break;
        case 3:
                server->SSLOptions->Version = TwsTLSVersions->tls1_2;
                break;
        case 4:
                server->SSLOptions->Version = TwsTLSVersions->tls1_3;
                break;
        default:
                break;
}
```

- By default, if you start the server, it will listening on ALL IPs of listening port, so it's recommended use the binding property to only listen on 1 specific IP.

```
With WSServer->Bindings->Add do
{
  Port = StrToInt(txtDefaultPort->Text);
  IP = txtHost->Text;
}
```

- Once configured all options, call Server.Active = true to start the server.

Events Configuration

- Use **OnConnect** and **OnDisconnect** events to know when a client connects to server.
- **Messages** sent from **client to server** are received **OnMessage** event, so use this event handler to broadcast the message received to all clients

```
private void OnMessageEvent(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, string Text)
{
  server->Broadcast(Text);
}
```

Dispatch HTTP Requests

WebSocket HTTP Server allows to handle WebSocket and HTTP Protocols on the same listening port, so a web-browser can request a web page to access your server. **OnCommandGet** is the event used to read the HTTP Request and send the HTTP Responses.

Use ARequestInfo parameter to read the HTTP Request and AResponseInfo to write the HTTP Response.

Basically, use the ARequestInfo.Document to read which document is requesting the client and send a response using the following properties: ResponseNo, ContentType and ContentText.

Example: a client request document '/jquery.js'

```
private void OnCommandGetEvent(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, TsgcWSHTTPRequestInfo *RequestInfo, ref TsgcWSHTTPRe
{
        if (RequestInfo->Document == "/jquery.js")
        {
                ResponseInfo->ContentType = "text/javascript";
                ResponseInfo->ContentText = pageJQuery.Content;
                ResponseInfo->ResponseNo = 200;
        }
}
```

Client Chat

This demo shows how build a client chat, using TsgcWebSocketClient, which connects to a WebSocket Server, sends a message and this message is received by all connected clients.

Connect to Server

- First create a new instance of TsgcWebSocketClient.
- Then configure the server **Host** and **Port**.
- If client uses a secure connection, configure the **TLSOptions** property of the component.

```
if (chkTLS->Checked)
{
  WSClient->Port = StrToInt(txtSSLPort->Text)
}
else
{
  WSClient->Port = StrToInt(txtDefaultPort->Text);
}
WSClient->Host = txtHost->Text;
case cboOpenSSLAPI->ItemIndex of
{
  0: WSClient->TLSOptions->OpenSSL_Options->APIVersion = oslAPI_1_0;
  1: WSClient->TLSOptions->OpenSSL_Options->APIVersion = oslAPI_1_1;
};
case cboTLSVersion->ItemIndex of
{
  0: WSClient->TLSOptions->Version = tlsUndefined;
  1: WSClient->TLSOptions->Version = tls1_0;
  2: WSClient->TLSOptions->Version = tls1_1;
  3: WSClient->TLSOptions->Version = tls1_2;
  4: WSClient->TLSOptions->Version = tls1_3;
}
WSClient->TLS = chkTLS->Checked;
```

- Once all options can be configured, set Client.Active = true to connect to server.

Send Message To Server

- To send a message to server, use **WriteData** method, send any Text message and server will send as a response the same message.

```
WSClient->WriteData(txtName->Text + ": " + txtMessage->Text);
```

Receive Messages from Server

- Every time a new Text message is received by client, **OnMessage** event is fired.

```
private void OnMessageEvent(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, string Text)
{
        DoLog(Text);
}
```

Demos | Client

This demo shows how build a websocket client, using TsgcWebSocketClient.

Connect to Server

- First create a new instance of TsgcWebSocketClient.
- Then configure the server **Host** and **Port**.
- By default the client will connect using **WebSocket protocol**. But you can configure the client to connect using **plain TCP protocol**. Just set **Specifications.RFC6455 = false**, and the client will use plain TCP protocol instead of WebSocket protocol. You can read more about TCP Connections.

```
WSClient->Host = txtHost->Text;
WSClient->Port = StrToInt(txtPort->Text);
WSClient->Options->Parameters = txtParameters->Text;
WSClient->TLS = chkTLS->Checked;
WSClient->Specifications->RFC6455 = chkOverWebSocket->Checked;
WSClient->Proxy->Enabled = chkProxy->Checked;
WSClient->Proxy->Username = txtProxyUsername->Text;
WSClient->Proxy->Password = txtProxyPassword->Text;
WSClient->Proxy->Host = txtProxyHost->Text;
if txtProxyPort->Text  "" then
WSClient->Proxy->Port = StrToInt(txtProxyPort->Text);
WSClient->Extensions->PerMessage_Deflate->Enabled := chkCompressed->Checked;
// ... active
WSClient->Active = True;
```

Client Events

Use the following events to control the client flow: when connects, disconnects, receives a message, an error is detected...

```
private void OnExceptionEvent(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, Exception E)
{
        DoLog("#exception: " + E->Message);
}
private void OnConnectEvent(TsgcWSConnection *Connection)
{
        DoLog("#connected: " + Connection->IP);
}
private void OnMessageEvent(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, string Text)
{
        DoLog(Text);
}
private void OnDisconnectEvent(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, int CloseCode)
{
        DoLog("Disconnected (" + IntToStr(CloseCode) + "): " + Connection->IP);
}
private void OnErrorEvent(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, string Error)
{
        DoLog("#error: " + Connection->IP + " - " + Error);
}
```

Demos | Client MQTT

This demo shows how connect to a MQTT broker server. Requires a TsgcWebSocketClient to handle WebSocket / TCP protocols.

Configuration

- First create a new TsgcWebSocketClient instance, check the Client Demo.
- Then, create a new instance of TsgcWSPClient_MQTT.
- After that, you must assign the MQTT Protocol to WebSocket client and configure the connection options in WebSocket client.

```
if (mqtt == null)
{
        mqtt = new TsgcWSPClient_MQTT();
        mqtt->OnMQTTBeforeConnect += OnMQTTBeforeConnectEvent;
        mqtt->OnMQTTConnect += OnMQTTConnectEvent;
        mqtt->OnMQTTDisconnect += OnMQTTDisconnectEvent;
        mqtt->OnMQTTSubscribe += OnMQTTSubscribeEvent;
        mqtt->OnMQTTUnSubscribe += OnMQTTUnSubscribeEvent;
        mqtt->OnMQTTPing += OnMQTTPingEvent;
        mqtt->OnMQTTPubAck += OnMQTTPubAckEvent;
        mqtt->OnMQTTPubComp += OnMQTTPubCompEvent;
        mqtt->OnMQTTPublish += OnMQTTPublishEvent;
        mqtt->OnMQTTPubRec += OnMQTTPubRecEvent;
        mqtt->Client = client;
}
mqtt->Client = client;
txtParameters->Text = "/";
chkTLS->Checked = false;
mqtt->Authentication->Enabled = false;
mqtt->Authentication->UserName = "";
mqtt->Authentication->Password = "";
mqtt->MQTTVersion = TwsMQTTVersion->mqtt311;
mqtt->HeartBeat->Interval = 5;
mqtt->HeartBeat->Enabled = true;
switch (Index)
{
        case 0: // esegece.com
                txtHost->Text = "www.esegece.com";
                txtPort->Text = "15675";
                txtParameters->Text = "/ws";
                mqtt->Authentication->Enabled = true;
                mqtt->Authentication->UserName = "sgc";
                mqtt->Authentication->Password = "sgc";
                chkOverWebSocket->Checked = true;
                break;
        case 1: // test.mosquitto.org
                txtHost->Text = "test.mosquitto.org";
                txtPort->Text = "1883";
                chkTLS->Checked = false;
                chkOverWebSocket->Checked = false;
                break;
        case 2: // mqtt.fluux.io
                txtHost->Text = "mqtt.fluux.io";
                txtPort->Text = "1883";
                chkTLS->Checked = false;
                chkOverWebSocket->Checked = false;
                mqtt->MQTTVersion = TwsMQTTVersion->mqtt5;
                break;
        case 3: // broker.hivemq.com
                txtHost->Text = "broker.mqttdashboard.com";
                txtPort->Text = "8000";
                txtParameters->Text = "/mqtt";
                chkTLS->Checked = false;
                chkOverWebSocket->Checked = true;
                mqtt->MQTTVersion = TwsMQTTVersion->mqtt5;
                break;
}
```

MQTT Events

The connection flow is controlled by MQTT Client component, so you must handle the MQTT events to know when it's connected to broker, when a new message is published, when is disconnected...

```
private void OnMQTTConnectEvent(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, bool Session, int ReasonCode, string ReasonName, Ts
{
        DoLog("#MQTT Connect");
        chkTLS->Enabled = false;
        chkCompressed->Enabled = false;
        if (FMQTTSubscribeTopic != "")
        {
                mqtt->Subscribe(FMQTTSubscribeTopic);
                FMQTTSubscribeTopic = "";
        }
}



private void OnMQTTPublishEvent(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, string Topic, string Text, TsgcWSMQTTPublishPropert
{
        DoLog(Topic + ": " + Text);
}



private void OnMQTTSubscribeEvent(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, int PacketIdentifier, TsgcWSSUBACKS *Codes, TsgcW
{
        DoLog("#Subscribe: " + IntToStr(PacketIdentifier));
}



private void OnMQTTDisconnectEvent(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, int ReasonCode, string ReasonName, TsgcWSMQTTDIS
{
        DoLog("#disconnected");
        chkTLS->Enabled = true;
        chkCompressed->Enabled = true;
}
```

Demos | Client SocketIO

This demo shows how connect to a Socket.IO Server. Requires a TsgcWebSocketClient to handle WebSocket / TCP protocols.

Configuration

- First create a new TsgcWebSocketClient instance, check the Client Demo.
- Then, create a new instance of TsgcWSAPI_SocketIO.
- After that, you must assign the Socket.IO API to WebSocket client and configure the connection options in WebSocket client.

```
if (socketio == null)
{
        socketio = new TsgcWSAPI_SocketIO();
        socketio->Client = client;
}
socketio->Client = client;
txtParameters->Text = "/";
chkTLS->Checked = true;
chkOverWebSocket->Checked = true;
```

Send Messages

Socket.IO uses **TsgcWebSocketClient** to send messages to server, so just call **WriteData** and pass as a parameter the JSON message to socket.io server

```
client->WriteData("42[\"new message\", \"" +  txtSocketIOMessage.Text + "\"]");
```

Receive Messages

The messages received as the flow of connection is handled by TsgcWebSocketClient, so use this component to read the messages sent from server and to know if connection is active or not.

```
private void OnMessageEvent(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, string Text)
{
  DoLog(Text);
}
```

Demos | Server Monitor

This demo show how update 3 HTML Monitors using WebSocket as protocol. Server has an internal timer that updates randomly the values of the gauges and updates the value using a websocket message. This message is read by javascript client and updates the value of the Gauge.

Configuration

- First create a new TsgcWebSocketServer instance, check the Server Chat Demo.
- Then Create a new Timer and every 500 milliseconds update the values of: memory, network or cpu. Send the update to all clients connected.
- In Javascript client, read the message sent by server and update the value of the gauge.

```
<pre><code>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
        <title>Server Monitor Demo</title>
        <script src="http://127.0.0.1:5413/sgcWebSockets.js"></script>
        <script src="http://127.0.0.1:5413/esegece.com.js"></script>
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="http://code.jquery.com/mobile/1.1.0/jquery.mobile-1.1.0.min.css" />
        <script src="http://code.jquery.com/jquery-1.6.4.min.js"></script>
        <script src="http://code.jquery.com/mobile/1.1.0/jquery.mobile-1.1.0.min.js"></script>
        <script type='text/javascript' src='https://www.google.com/jsapi'></script>
        <style>
        #status {
                padding: 5px;
                color: #fff;
                background: #ccc;
        }
        #status.fail {
          background: #c00;
        }
        #status.offline {
          background: #c00;
        }
        #status.online {
          background: #0c0;
        }
        </style>
        <script type='text/javascript'>
          var vMemory;
          var vCpu;
          var vNetwork;
          var chart;
          var data;
          var options;
          var ws;

          vMemory=30;
          vCpu=55;
          vNetwork=68;
      google.load('visualization', '1', {packages:['gauge']});
          google.setOnLoadCallback(drawChart);
      function drawChart() {
        data = google.visualization.arrayToDataTable([
          ['Label', 'Value'],
          ['Memory', vMemory],
          ['CPU', vCpu],
          ['Network', vNetwork]
        ]);
        options = {
          width: 400, height: 120,
          redFrom: 90, redTo: 100,
          yellowFrom:75, yellowTo: 90,
          minorTicks: 5
        };
        chart = new google.visualization.Gauge(document.getElementById('chart_div'));
        chart.draw(data, options);
        }

        function updateChart() {
```

```
                data = google.visualization.arrayToDataTable([
                        ['Label', 'Value'],
                        ['Memory', vMemory],
                        ['CPU', vCpu],
                        ['Network', vNetwork]
                ]);
                chart.draw(data, options);
        }

        function subscribe(Channel)
        {
          if (document.getElementById(Channel).checked) {
                ws.subscribe(Channel);
          } else {
                ws.unsubscribe(Channel);
          }
        }

        function wsmonitor()
        {
          if ("WebSocket" in window)
          {
                  ws = new sgcws("ws://127.0.0.1:5413");
                  ws.on('open', function(evt){
                                document.getElementById('status').innerHTML = "Socket Open";
                                document.getElementById('status').className = "online";
                                ws.subscribe("memory");
                                ws.subscribe("cpu");
                                ws.subscribe("network");
                        }
                  );
                  ws.on('close', function(evt){
                                document.getElementById('status').innerHTML = "Socket Closed";
                                document.getElementById('status').className = "offline";
                        }
                  );
                  ws.on('sgcevent', function(evt){
                        if (evt.channel == "memory") {
                          vMemory = parseInt(evt.message);
                        } else if (evt.channel == "cpu") {
                          vCpu = parseInt(evt.message);
                        } else if (evt.channel == "network") {
                          vNetwork = parseInt(evt.message);
                        }
                        updateChart();
                        }
                  );
                  ws.on('error', function(evt){
                                document.getElementById('status').innerHTML = "Socket Error";
                                document.getElementById('status').className = "fail";
                        }
                  );
          }
        }
</script>
</head>
<body>
<div data-role="page" id="wsdemo_monitor">
        <div data-role="header" data-theme="b">
                <h1>Server Monitor</h1>
                <a href="#home" data-icon="home" data-iconpos="notext" data-direction="reverse" class="ui-btn-lef
        </div><!-- /header -->
        <div data-role="content">
                <h2>Press Start to Get Monitor Data</h2>
                <p id="status" classname="success"></p>
                <h4>Select which data you want to receive: Memory - CPU - Network</h4>
                <a href="javascript:wsmonitor()" data-role="button" data-inline="true">Start</a>
                <div id='chart_div'></div>
                <div data-role="fieldcontain">
                    <fieldset data-role="controlgroup" data-type="horizontal">
                            <input type="checkbox" name="memory" id="memory" class="custom" checked="True" onclic
                                <label for="memory">Memory</label>
                                <input type="checkbox" name="cpu" id="cpu" class="custom" checked="True" onclick=
                                <label for="cpu">CPU</label>
                                <input type="checkbox" name="network" id="network" class="custom" checked="True"
                                <label for="network">Network</label>
                    </fieldset>
                </div>
        </div><!-- /content -->
        <div data-role="footer" class="footer-docs" data-theme="c">
                        <p>&copy; 2020 eSeGeCe.com</p>
        </div>
</div><!-- /page -->
</body>
</html>
</code></pre>
```

Demos | Server Snapshots

This demo show how send images from server to client and how all clients receive the same image using broadcast method of server component.

Configuration

- First create a new TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer instance, check the Server Chat Demo.
- Enable compression to send less bytes when message is transmitted to clients

  Server.Extensions.PerMessage_Deflate.Enabled = true

- Then every 5 seconds the server broadcast an image stream to all connected clients

```
private void DoBroadcastStream()
begin
  TBitmap *oBitmap = new TBitmap();
  try
  {
    // load bitmmap
    if (WSServer->Active)
    {
      TMemoryStream oStream = new TMemoryStream();
      Try
          {
        oBitmap->SaveToStream(oStream);
        oStream->Seek(0, soFromBeginning);
        WSServer->Broadcast(oStream);
          }
      __finally
          {
        FreeAndNil(oStream);
      }
    }
  }
  __finally
  {
    oBitmap->FreeImage;
    FreeAndNil(oBitmap);
  }
}
```

Demos | Client Snapshots

This demo shows how read binary websocket messages, using TsgcWebSocketClient, which connects to a Web-Socket Server, and receives a stream which is an image that is shown to user.

Connect to Server

- First create a new instance of TsgcWebSocketClient.
- Then configure the server **Host** and **Port**.
- Enable compression to receive less bytes when message is transmitted from server.

```
Client.Extensions.PerMessage_Deflate.Enabled = true
```

- The image sent by server arrives as a stream, so use **OnBinary** event to read images.

```
private void OnClientBinary(Connection: TsgcWSConnection; const Data: TMemoryStream);
{
  TBitmap *oBitmap = new TBitmap();
  try
  {
    oBitmap->LoadFromStream(Data);
    Image1->Picture->Assign(oBitmap);
    memoLog->Lines->Add(
      '#image uncompressed size: ' + IntToStr(Data.Size) +
      '. Total received: ' + IntToStr(Connection.RecBytes));
  }
  __finally
  {
    FreeAndNil(oBitmap);
  }
}
```

Demos | Upload File

This demo shows how upload a file from web browser to a server using websocket protocol.

Configuration

- First create a new TsgcWebSocketServer instance, check the Server Chat Demo.
- The file will arrive to server as a binary stream, so you must handle **OnBinary** event to read the file.

```
private void OnServerBinary(TsgcWSConnection *Connection; const TMemoryStream *Data)
{
  if FFileName == "" then
    FFileName = FormatDateTime("yyyymmddhhnnsszz", Now) + ".dat";
  TFileStream *oFile = new TFileStream(FFileName, fmCreate);
  try
  {
    oFile->CopyFrom(Data, Data->Size);
  }
  __finally
  {
    oFile->Free;
  }
  memoLog->Lines->Add("Received File: " + FFileName);
end;
```

- If you want to know the name of the file, you can send a text message before the file is sent with the name of the file

```
void OnServerMessage(TsgcWSConnection *Connection; const string Text)
{
  if (LeftStr(Text, Length(CS_UPLOAD_FILE)) == CS_UPLOAD_FILE)
    FFileName = MidStr(Text, Length(CS_UPLOAD_FILE) + 1, Length(Text))
  else
    memoLog->Lines->Add("Message Received (" + Connection.Guid + "): " + Text);
}
```

The **javascript** code to send a file using **websockets** is shown below:

```
<script type='text/javascript'>
var ws;
function DoOpen()
{
  if ("WebSocket" in window)
  {
          ws = new sgcWebSocket("ws://127.0.0.1:5418");
          ws.on('open', function(evt){
                        ws.binaryType = "arraybuffer";
                        document.getElementById('status').innerHTML = "Socket Open";
                        document.getElementById('status').className = "online";
                }
          );
          ws.on('close', function(evt){
                        document.getElementById('status').innerHTML = "Socket Closed";
                        document.getElementById('status').className = "offline";
                }
          );
          ws.on('error', function(evt){
                        document.getElementById('status').innerHTML = "Socket Error";
                        document.getElementById('status').className = "fail";
                }
          );
  }
}
function DoClose()
{
        ws.close();
}
function DoUploadFile() {
```

```
        var file = document.getElementById('filename').files[0];
        var reader = new FileReader();
        var rawData = new ArrayBuffer();

        reader.loadend = function() {

        }
        reader.onload = function(e) {
                ws.send("uploadfile:" + file.name);
                rawData = e.target.result;
                ws.send(rawData);
                        document.getElementById('status').innerHTML = "File Uploaded";
                        document.getElementById('status').className = "online";
                }
                reader.readAsArrayBuffer(file);
        }
</script>
```

Demos | Server Authentication

This demo show how use Server Authentication, if you want to know more about the different types of authentication, read the following article about Authentication.

Authentication

- First create a new instance of TsgcWebSocketServer. Enable Authentication property, server.Authentication.Enabled = true;
- Then, check in **OnAuthentication** event handler if the username and password are correct. If they are correct, set the Authenticated property to true, otherwise set to false.

```
private void OnAuthenticationEvent(TsgcWSConnection *Connection, string User, string Password, ref bool Authentic
{
        if ((User == "user") && (Password == "1234"))
        {
                Authenticated = true;
        }
}
```

Demos | KendoUI_Grid

This demo show how KendoUI Grid works using WebSockets as protocol and a Web Browser as a client. Basically is a javascript grid that is updated when any of the clients makes any change, these changes are updated using websocket protocol to all connected clients, so all clients can see in real-time the same data, including all changes made by clients.

Configuration

- First create a new TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer instance, check the Server Chat Demo.
- Then you must handle OnCommandGet to send the required files requested by web browser clients.

```
void OnCommandGet(TIdContext *AContext; TIdHTTPRequestInfo *ARequestInfo; TIdHTTPResponseInfo *AResponseInfo)
{
  if (ARequestInfo->Document == "/jquery.mobile.css")
  {
    AResponseInfo->ContentText = pageJQueryMobileCSS->Content;
    AResponseInfo->ContentType = "text/css";
    AResponseInfo->ResponseNo = 200;
  }
  else if (ARequestInfo.Document == "/jquery.js")
  {
    AResponseInfo->ContentText = pageJQuery->Content;
    AResponseInfo->ContentType = "text/javascript";
    AResponseInfo->ResponseNo = 200;
  end
  else if (ARequestInfo.Document == "/jquery.mobile.js")
  {
    AResponseInfo->ContentText = pageJQueryMobile->Content;
    AResponseInfo->ContentType = "text/javascript";
    AResponseInfo->ResponseNo = 200;
  end
  else
  {
    if (AContext->Connection->Socket->Binding->Port == WSServer->SSLOptions->Port)
      FRequestSSL = True
    else
      FRequestSSL = False;
    AResponseInfo->ContentText = pageKendoUI_Grid->Content;
    AResponseInfo->ContentType = "text/html";
    AResponseInfo->ResponseNo = 200;
  }
end;
```

WebSockets Updates

When a client updates a grid record, this change is transmitted to all connected clients using websocket protocol. Use OnMessage event to get notified about grid changes. The messages are in JSON format so you only must read the JSON text, decode it and send a response to the other peer.

```
void OnServerMessage(TsgcWSConnection *Connection; const string Text)
{
  TsgcJSON *oJSON := new TsgcJSON();
  try
    oJSON->Read(Text);
    // ... read
    if oJSON->Node["type"]->Value == "read" then
    {
      oArray = oJSON->AddArray("data");
      for (int i = 0; i <20; i++)


      {
        With (JSONObject->AddObject(IntToStr(i))->JSONObject) do
        {
          AddPair("ContactID", i);
          AddPair("ContactName", ContactName[i]);
```

```
          AddPair("ContactTitle", ContactTitle[i]);
          AddPair("CompanyName", CompanyName[i]);
          AddPair("Country", Country[i]);
        }
      }
      Connection->WriteData(oJSON->Text);
    }
    // ... update
    else if oJSON->Node["type"]->Value == "update" then
    {
      WSServer->Broadcast(StringReplace(Text, "\"type\":\"update\"", "\"type\":\"push-update\"", []), "", "",
        Connection->Guid);
      Connection->WriteData(Text);
    }
    // ... destroy
    else if oJSON->Node["type"]->Value == "destroy" then
    {
      WSServer->Broadcast(StringReplace(Text, "\"type\":\"destroy\"", "\"type":"push-destroy\"", []), "", "",
        Connection->Guid);
      Connection->WriteData(Text);
    }
    // ... create
    else if oJSON->Node["type"]->Value == "create" then
    {
      vText := StringReplace(Text, "null", formatDateTime("yyyymmddhhnnsszzz", Now), []);
      WSServer->Broadcast(StringReplace(vText, "\"type\":\"create\"", "\"type\":\"push-create\"", []), "", "",
        Connection->Guid);
      Connection->WriteData(vText);
    }
  __finally
  {
    oJSON->Free();
  }
}
```

Demos | ServerSentEvents

This demo show how Server Sent Events works in WebSocket Server. sgcWebSockets allows that the server can handle more than one protocol on the same listening port.

You can read more about Server Sent Events.

This demo shows how the Server will send every second the time to all connected clients using Server Sent Events.

Once the server is started, **broadcasts** to all connected clients a message with the **Server Time**, so every time the client receives this message, it shows to user.

```
private void Timer1Timer(TObject *sender)
{
  server->Broadcast("data: " + "Server Time: " + FormatDateTime("hh:nn:ss", Now));
}
```

The **javascript code** to handle the websocket connection is shown below:

```
socket = new sgcWebSocket('sse', '', 'sse');
socket.on('open', function(evt){
  document.getElementById('status').innerHTML = "Socket Open";
  document.getElementById('status').className = "online";
  }
);
socket.on('close', function(evt){
  document.getElementById('status').innerHTML = "Socket Closed";
  document.getElementById('status').className = "offline";
  }
);
socket.on('message', function(evt){
  document.getElementById('log').innerHTML = evt.message;
  }
);
socket.on('error', function(evt){
  document.getElementById('status').innerHTML = "Socket Error";
  document.getElementById('status').className = "fail";
  }
);
```

Demos | Server WebRTC

This demo shows how build a Video Conference Server using TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer and WebRTC as javascript library.

The demo uses WebSocket protocol to signal WebRTC and uses public STUN/TURN servers, for production sites, you need to use your own STUN/TURN servers. Registered users can download Coturn for windows, which is already compiled and with all the required libraries to run in your servers.

The client must be a web browser with support for WebRTC connections.

Configuration

- First create a new TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer instance, check the Server Chat Demo.
- Then, create a new instance of TsgcWSPServer_WebRTC.
- After that, you must assign the WebRTC Protocol to WebSocket Server and configure the server host and port.

```
WSServer->Port = StrToInt(txtDefaultPort->Text);
// ... bindings
With WSServer->Bindings->Add do
{
  Port = StrToInt(txtDefaultPort->Text);
  IP = txtHost>Text;
}
// ... active
WSServer->Active = true;
```

The demo requires an index HTML page which is used to dispatch the WebRTC front page, this page is provided with the demo.

Run in WebBrowser

Once configured the server, start it and select one of the web-browsers available. It will open a new Web-Browser session asking to start a new session. If successful you will see your video and if you open the same url in another web-browser, you will see both peers connected.

The demo runs by default without SSL, this is only valid for localhost connections. For production sites, use SSL connections. Check Server Chat Demo to configure SSL in server side.

Demos | Server AppRTC

This demo shows how build a Video Conference Server using TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer and AppRTC as javascript library.

The demo uses WebSocket protocol to signal WebRTC and uses public STUN/TURN servers, for production sites, you need to use your own STUN/TURN servers. Registered users can download Coturn for windows, which is already compiled and with all the required libraries to run in your servers.

The client must be a web browser with support for WebRTC connections.

Configuration

- First create a new TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer instance, check the Server Chat Demo.
- Then, create a new instance of TsgcWSPServer_AppRTC.
- After that, you must assign the AppRTC Protocol to WebSocket Server and configure the server host and port. WebRTC requires secure connections, so you will need to use a PEM certificate and configure the SSLOptions property of the component.

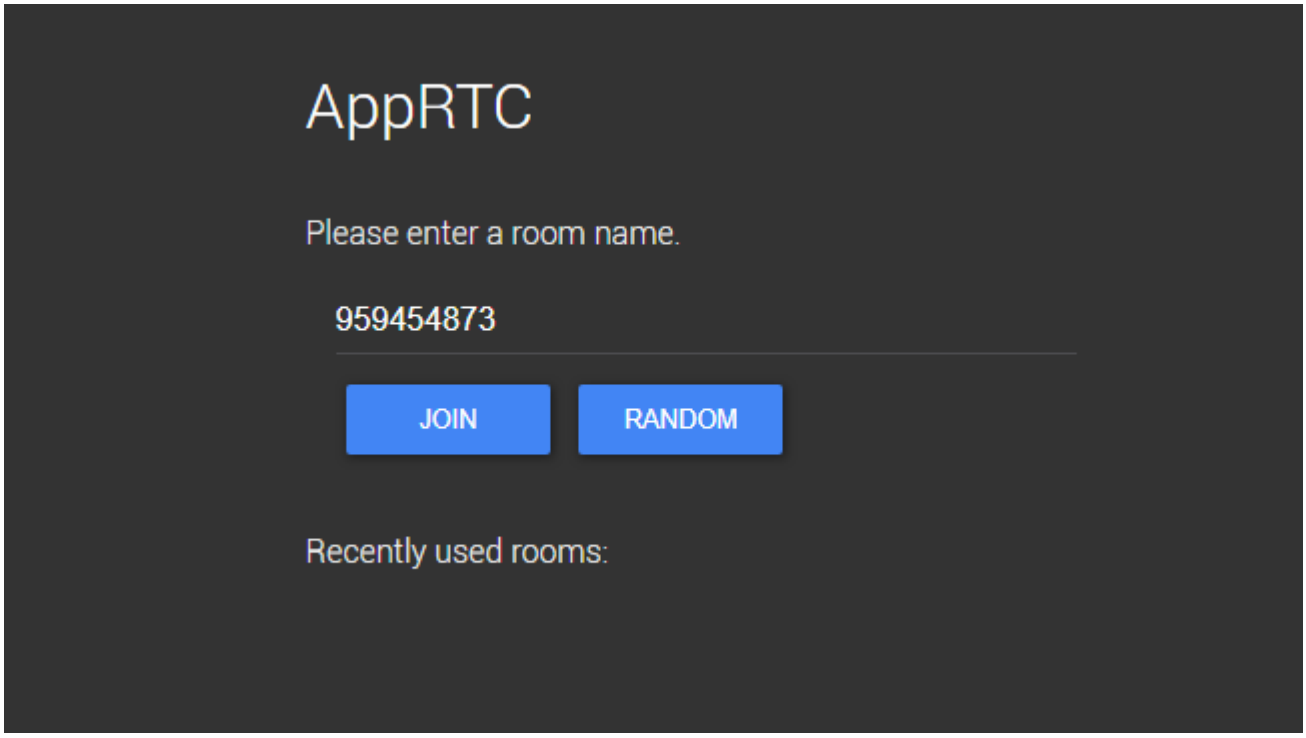
```
WSServer->Port = StrToInt(txtDefaultPort->Text);
// ... bindings
With WSServer->Bindings->Add do
{
  Port = StrToInt(txtDefaultPort->Text);
  IP = txtHost>Text;
}
// ... properties
WSPAppRTC->AppRTC->RoomLink = "https://" + txtHost->Text + ":" + txtDefaultPort->Text + "/r/";
WSPAppRTC->AppRTC->WebSocketURL = "wss://" + txtHost->Text + ":" + txtDefaultPort->Text;
// ... active
WSServer->Active = true;
```

- AppRTC.RommLink is the url where the web-browser will be redirected to login to a room
- AppRTC.WebSocketURL is the url of the websocket connection
- The IceServers can be configured in the AppRTC Server protocol.

The demo requires an index HTML page which is used to dispatch the AppRTC front page, this page is provided with the demo.

Run in WebBrowser

Once configured the server, start it and select one of the web-browsers available. It will open a new Web-Browser session asking to join a new room. Join this room and if successful you will see a link which must be used from another web-browser to start a new video-conference.


AppRTC
Please enter a room name.
959454873
JOIN
RANDOM
Recently used rooms:

Demos | Telegram Client

This demo shows how connect to Telegram, receive all contacts, send Text messages, send Images... and much more

Configuration

- First create a new instance of TsgcTDLib_Telegram.
- Then, before you try to connect to telegram, you must pass some parameters to client component like API Hash, API Id... Once you must set all required parameters, set property Active = true to start a connection.

```
telegram->Telegram->API->ApiHash = txtApiHash->Text;
telegram->Telegram->API->ApiId = txtApiId->Text;
telegram->Telegram->PhoneNumber = "";
telegram->Telegram->BotToken = "";
if (chkLoginBot->Checked)
{
  telegram->Telegram->BotToken = txtBotToken->Text;
}
else
{
  telegram->Telegram->PhoneNumber = txtPhoneNumber->Text;
}


telegram->Active = true;
```

- When client tries to connect to Telegram, usually a code is required, so you must handle **OnTelegramAuthenticationCode** and return the Code parameter with the value provided by your Telegram account.

```
private void OnAuthenticationCodeEvent(TObject *Sender, ref string Code)
{
  Code = InputBox("Telegram", "Introduce Telegram Code");
}
```

Send Telegram Messages

To send a telegram message (text, files, images...) always requires first set the ChaId where you want to send the message and then the parameter that can be a text message, a filename...

```
// send text message
sgcTelegram->SendTextMessage("456413", "Hello From sgcWebSockets!!!");


// send file message
sgcTelegram->SendDocumentMessage("383784", "c:\yourfile.txt");
```

Receive Telegram Messages

Messages received by Telegram client, are handled on specific event Handlers. There is an event when a next Text Message is received, when a new Document is received, photo...

```
private void OnMessageTextEvent(TObject *Sender, TsgcTelegramMessageText *MessageText)
{
  DoLogMessage(MessageText->ChatId, MessageText->SenderUserId->ToString(), MessageText->Text);
}
```

```
private void OnMessageDocumentEvent(TsgcTDLib_Telegram *Sender, TsgcTelegramMessageDocument *MessageDocument)
{
  DoLogMessage(MessageDocument->ChatId, MessageDocument->SenderUserId->ToString(), MessageDocument->FileName);
}
```

Coturn

Coturn

From sgcWebSockets 4.5.2 ENTERPRISE Edition, you can build your own STUN/TURN server using Delphi/CBuilder.

It's a free open source implementation of TURN and STUN Servers.
The TURN Server is a VoIP media traffic NAT traversal server and gateway. It can be used as a general-purpose network traffic TURN server and gateway, too.

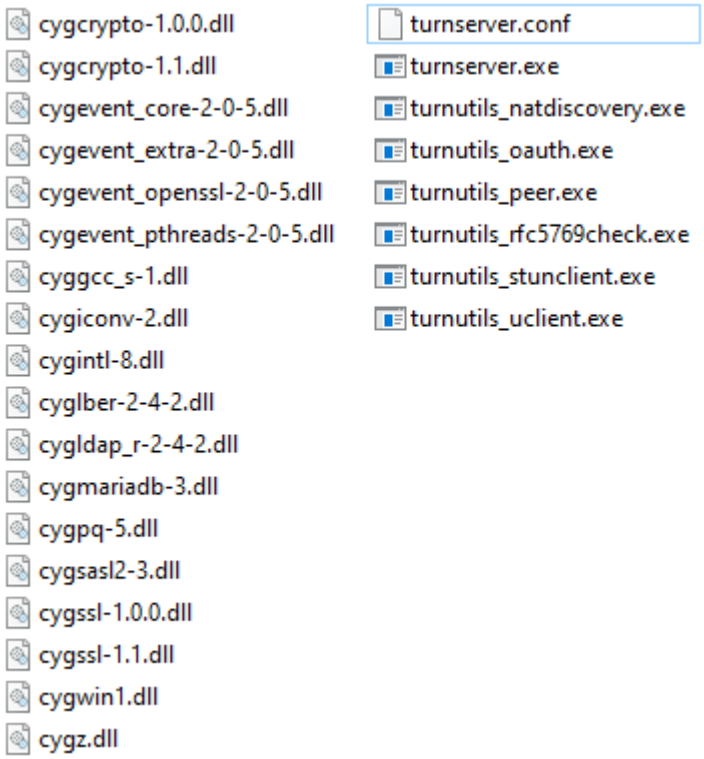
The supported project target platforms are:

- **Linux**
- **Mac OS X**
- **Windows** (Cygwin): compiled binaries are available for registered users.

Windows Configuration

First you must download compiled binaries from your account, there are 2 available versions: win32 and win64. Select the desired platform and uncompress binaries in a folder. The following files will be created:

1. Some cygwin libraries required to run application, you must deploy these libraries with coturn server.
2. Some console applications:
    2.1 turnserver.exe: is the main console application to run a TURN/STUN server
    2.2 Other applications: are used to configure or testing purposes.
3. Turnserver.conf: is the configuration file for coturn server.



turnserver.conf

This is the configuration file for coturn server, if you open you will se a default configuration.

Simple Configuration

Your server has the following public IP 80.15.44.123 and listens on port 80. The credentials for connecting are: username = demo, password = secret
Set the following configuration:

```
listening-ip=80.15.44.123
listening-port=80
realm=yourrealm.com
user=demo:secret
```

Configuration with TLS enabled

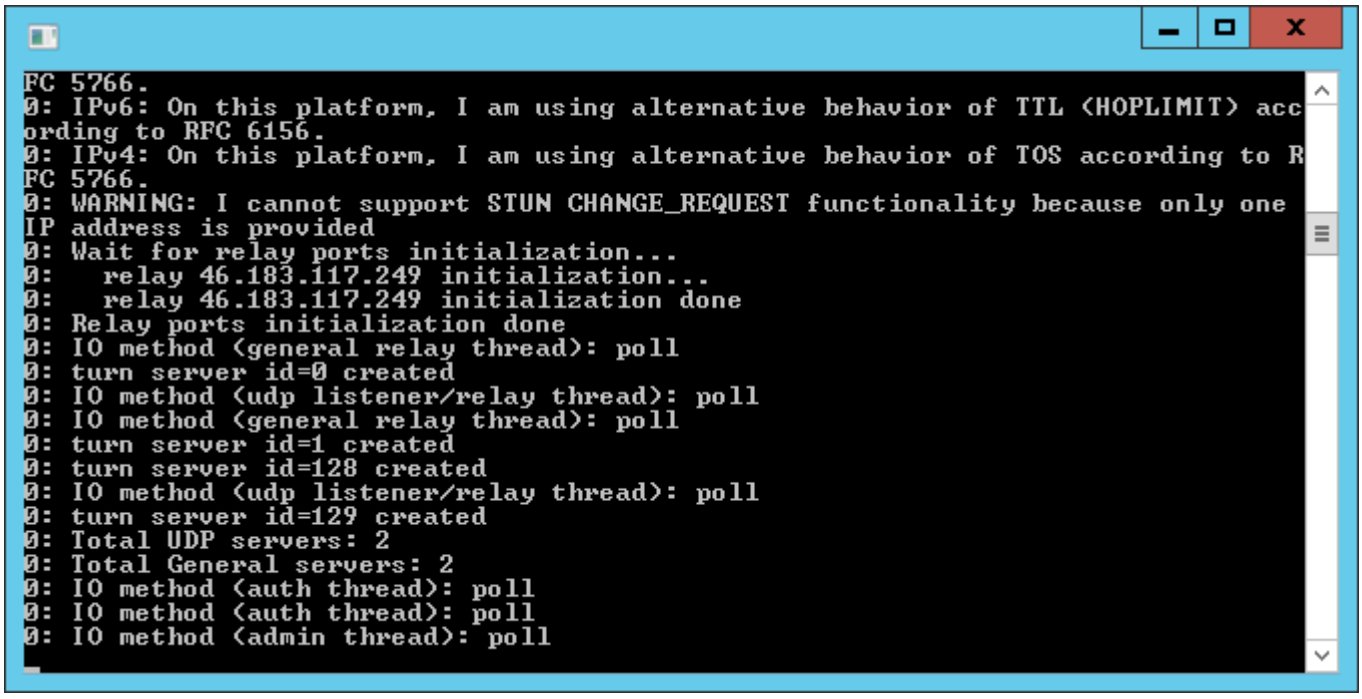
Server has the following public IP 80.15.44.123 and listens on port 80 and 443 (TLS connections). The credentials for connecting are: username = demo, password = secret. Your certificate name (must be in PEM format) is certificate.crt and private key is private.key.
Set the following configuration:

```
listening-ip=80.15.44.123
listening-port=80
realm=yourrealm.com
tls-listening-port=443
cert=certificate.crt
pkey=private.key
user=demo:secret
```

There are more configurations available, just open turnserver.conf and read the documented sections.

Run coturn

Once configured, you can run server just executing turnserver.exe, a new console application will be opened and a log file will be created. You can increase the verbose of console application (get more detailed messages) if you enable "verbose" in turnserver.conf file.



WebSockets

WebSocket is a web technology providing for bi-directional, full-duplex communications channels, over a single Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) socket.

The WebSocket API is being standardized by the W3C, and the WebSocket protocol has been standardized by the IETF as RFC 6455.
WebSocket is designed to be implemented in web browsers and web servers, but it can be used by any client or server application. The WebSocket protocol makes possible more interaction between a browser and a web site, facilitating live content and the creation of real-time games. This is made possible by providing a standardized way for the server to send content to the browser without being solicited by the client, and allowing for messages to be passed back and forth while keeping the connection open. In this way a two-way (bi-direction) ongoing conversation can take place between a browser and the server. A similar effect has been done in non-standardized ways using stop-gap technologies such as comet.

In addition, the communications are done over the regular TCP port number 80, which is of benefit for those environments which block non-standard Internet connections using a firewall. WebSocket protocol is currently supported in several browsers including Firefox, Google Chrome, Internet Explorer and Safari. WebSocket also requires web applications on the server to be able to support it.

More Information
Browser Support

HTTP/2

HTTP/2 will make our applications faster, simpler, and more robust — a rare combination — by allowing us to undo many of the HTTP/1.1 workarounds previously done within our applications and address these concerns within the transport layer itself. Even better, it also opens up a number of entirely new opportunities to optimize our applications and improve performance!

The primary goals for HTTP/2 are to reduce latency by enabling full request and response multiplexing, minimize protocol overhead via efficient compression of HTTP header fields, and add support for request prioritization and server push. To implement these requirements, there is a large supporting cast of other protocol enhancements, such as new flow control, error handling, and upgrade mechanisms, but these are the most important features that every web developer should understand and leverage in their applications.

HTTP/2 does not modify the application semantics of HTTP in any way. All the core concepts, such as HTTP methods, status codes, URIs, and header fields, remain in place. Instead, HTTP/2 modifies how the data is formatted (framed) and transported between the client and server, both of which manage the entire process, and hides all the complexity from our applications within the new framing layer. As a result, all existing applications can be delivered without modification.

More information

JSON

JSON or **JavaScript Object Notation**, is a text-based open standard designed for human-readable data interchange. It is derived from the JavaScript scripting language for representing simple data structures and associative arrays, called objects. Despite its relationship to JavaScript, it is language-independent, with parsers available for many languages.

The JSON format is often used for serializing and transmitting structured data over a network connection. It is used primarily to transmit data between a server and web application, serving as an alternative to XML.

More Information

JSON-RPC 2.0

JSON-RPC is a stateless, light-weight remote procedure call (RPC) protocol. Primarily this specification defines several data structures and the rules around their processing. It is transport agnostic in that the concepts can be used within the same process, over sockets, over http, or in many various message passing environments. It uses JSON (RFC 4627) as data format.

Example: client call method subtract with 2 params (42 and 23). Server sends a result of 19.

Client To Server --> {"jsonrpc": "2.0", "method": "subtract", "params": [42, 23], "id": 1}

Server To Client<-- {"jsonrpc": "2.0", "result": 19, "id": 1}

Parsers

sgcWebSockets provides a built-in JSON component, but you can use your own JSON parser. Just implement following interfaces located at sgcJSON.pas:

IsgcJSON
IsgcObjectJSON

There are 3 implementations of theses interfaces

- **sgcJSON.pas:** default JSON parser provided.
- **sgcJSON_System.pas:** uses JSON parser provided with latest versions of delphi.
- **sgcJSON_XSuperObject.pas:** uses JSON library written by Onur YILDIZ, you can download sources from: https://github.com/onryldz/x-superobject

To use your own JSON parser or use some of the JSON parsers provided, just call **SetJSONClass** in your initialization method. For example: if you want use XSuperObject JSON parser, just call:

```
SetJSONClass(TsgcXSOJSON)
```

If you don't call this method, sgcJSON will be used by default.

More information

WAMP

The WebSocket Application Messaging Protocol (WAMP) is an open WebSocket subprotocol that provides two asynchronous messaging patterns: RPC and PubSub.

The WebSocket Protocol is already built into modern browsers and provides bidirectional, low-latency message-based communication. However, as such, WebSocket it is quite low-level and only provides raw messaging.

Modern Web applications often have a need for higher level messaging patterns such as Publish & Subscribe and Remote Procedure Calls.

This is where The WebSocket Application Messaging Protocol (WAMP) enters. WAMP adds the higher level messaging patterns of RPC and PubSub to WebSocket - within one protocol.

Technically, WAMP is an officially registered WebSocket subprotocol (runs on top of WebSocket) that uses JSON as message serialization format.

More Information

WebRTC

WebRTC is a free, open project that enables web browsers with Real-Time Communications (RTC) capabilities via simple Javascript APIs. The WebRTC components have been optimized to best serve this purpose. The WebRTC initiative is a project supported by Google, Mozilla and Opera.

WebRTC offers web application developers the ability to write rich, real-time multimedia applications (think video chat) on the web, without requiring plugins, downloads or installs. Its purpose is to help build a strong RTC platform that works across multiple web browsers, across multiple platforms.

More Information

MQTT

MQTT (MQ Telemetry Transport or Message Queue Telemetry Transport) is an ISO standard (ISO/IEC PRF 20922) publish-subscribe-based "lightweight" messaging protocol for use on top of the TCP/IP protocol. It is designed for connections with remote locations where a "small code footprint" is required or the network bandwidth is limited. The publish-subscribe messaging pattern requires a message broker. The broker is responsible for distributing messages to interested clients based on the topic of a message. Andy Stanford-Clark and Arlen Nipper of Cirrus Link Solutions authored the first version of the protocol in 1999.

The specification does not specify the meaning of "small code footprint" or the meaning of "limited network bandwidth". Thus, the protocol's availability for use depends on the context. In 2013, IBM submitted MQTT v3.1 to the OASIS specification body with a charter that ensured only minor changes to the specification could be accepted.MQTT-SN is a variation of the main protocol aimed at embedded devices on non-TCP/IP networks, such as ZigBee.
Historically, the "MQ" in "MQTT" came from IBM's MQ Series message queuing product line. However, queuing itself is not required to be supported as a standard feature in all situations.

Specification
More Info

Server-Sent Events

Server-sent events (SSE) is a technology for where a browser gets automatic updates from a server via HTTP connection. The Server-Sent Events EventSource API is standardized as part of HTML5 by the W3C.

A server-sent event is when a web page automatically gets updates from a server. This was also possible before, but the web page would have to ask if any updates were available. With server-sent events, the updates come automatically.

Examples: Facebook/Twitter updates, stock price updates, news feeds, sport results, etc.

More information
Browser Support

OAuth2

OAuth 2 is an authorization framework that enables applications to obtain limited access to user accounts on an HTTP service, such as Facebook, and GitHub. It works by delegating user authentication to the service that hosts the user account, and authorizing third-party applications to access the user account. OAuth 2 provides authorization flows for web and desktop applications, and mobile devices.

Read more
Specification

JWT

JSON Web Token is an Internet proposed standard for creating data with optional signature and/or optional encryption whose payload holds JSON that asserts some number of claims. The tokens are signed either using a private secret or a public/private key. For example, a server could generate a token that has the claim "logged in as admin" and provide that to a client. The client could then use that token to prove that it is logged in as admin.

The tokens can be signed by one party's private key (usually the server's) so that party can subsequently verify the token is legitimate. If the other party, by some suitable and trustworthy means, is in possession of the corresponding public key, they too are able to verify the token's legitimacy. The tokens are designed to be compact, URL-safe, and usable especially in a web-browser single-sign-on (SSO) context. JWT claims can typically be used to pass identity of authenticated users between an identity provider and a service provider, or any other type of claims as required by business processes.

Read more
Specification

STUN

Session Traversal Utilities for NAT (STUN) is a standardized set of methods, including a network protocol, for traversal of network address translator (NAT) gateways in applications of real-time voice, video, messaging, and other interactive communications.

STUN is a tool used by other protocols, such as Interactive Connectivity Establishment (ICE), the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP), and WebRTC. It provides a tool for hosts to discover the presence of a network address translator, and to discover the mapped, usually public, Internet Protocol (IP) address and port number that the NAT has allocated for the application's User Datagram Protocol (UDP) flows to remote hosts. The protocol requires assistance from a third-party network server (STUN server) located on the opposing (public) side of the NAT, usually the public Internet.

Read more
Specification

AMQP

The Advanced Message Queuing Protocol (AMQP) is an open standard application layer protocol for message-oriented middleware. The defining features of AMQP are message orientation, queuing, routing (including point-to-point and publish-and-subscribe), reliability and security.

AMQP mandates the behavior of the messaging provider and client to the extent that implementations from different vendors are interoperable, in the same way as SMTP, HTTP, FTP, etc. have created interoperable systems. Previous standardizations of middleware have happened at the API level (e.g. JMS) and were focused on standardizing programmer interaction with different middleware implementations, rather than on providing interoperability between multiple implementations. Unlike JMS, which defines an API and a set of behaviors that a messaging implementation must provide, AMQP is a wire-level protocol. A wire-level protocol is a description of the format of the data that is sent across the network as a stream of bytes. Consequently, any tool that can create and interpret messages that conform to this data format can interoperate with any other compliant tool irrespective of implementation language.

AMQP is a binary, application layer protocol, designed to efficiently support a wide variety of messaging applications and communication patterns. It provides flow controlled, message-oriented communication with message-delivery guarantees such as at-most-once (where each message is delivered once or never), at-least-once (where each message is certain to be delivered, but may do so multiple times) and exactly-once (where the message will always certainly arrive and do so only once), and authentication and/or encryption based on SASL and/or TLS. It assumes an underlying reliable transport layer protocol such as Transmission Control Protocol (TCP).

The AMQP specification is defined in several layers: (i) a type system, (ii) a symmetric, asynchronous protocol for the transfer of messages from one process to another, (iii) a standard, extensible message format and (iv) a set of standardised but extensible 'messaging capabilities.'

Specification
More Info

TURN

Traversal Using Relays around NAT (TURN) is a protocol that assists in traversal of network address translators (NAT) or firewalls for multimedia applications. It may be used with the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and User Datagram Protocol (UDP). It is most useful for clients on networks masqueraded by symmetric NAT devices. TURN does not aid in running servers on well known ports in the private network through a NAT; it supports the connection of a user behind a NAT to only a single peer, as in telephony, for example.

Read more
Specification

License

eSeGeCe Components End-User License Agreement
eSeGeCe Components ("eSeGeCe") End-User License Agreement ("EULA") is a legal agreement between you (either an individual or a single entity) and the Author of eSeGeCe for all the eSeGeCe components which may include associated software components, media, printed materials, and "online" or electronic documentation ("eSeGeCe components"). By installing, copying, or otherwise using the eSeGeCe components, you agree to be bound by the terms of this EULA. This license agreement represents the entire agreement concerning the program between you and the Author of eSeGeCe, (referred to as "LICENSER"), and it supersedes any prior proposal, representation, or understanding between the parties. If you do not agree to the terms of this EULA, do not install or use the eSeGeCe components.
The eSeGeCe components are protected by copyright laws and international copyright treaties, as well as other intellectual property laws and treaties. The eSeGeCe components are licensed, not sold.
If you want SOURCE CODE you need to pay the registration fee. You must NOT give the license keys and/or the full editions of eSeGeCe (including the DCU editions and Source editions) to any third individuals and/or entities. And you also must NOT use the license keys and/or the full editions of eSeGeCe from any third individuals' and/or entities'.
1. GRANT OF LICENSE
The eSeGeCe components are licensed as follows:
(a) Installation and Use.
LICENSER grants you the right to install and use copies of the eSeGeCe components on your computer running a validly licensed copy of the operating system for which the eSeGeCe components were designed [e.g., Windows 2000, Windows 2003, Windows XP, Windows ME, Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows 10].
(b) Royalty Free.
You may create commercial applications based on the eSeGeCe components and distribute them with your executables, no royalties required.
(c) Modifications (Source editions only).
You may make modifications, enhancements, derivative works and/or extensions to the licensed SOURCE CODE provided to you under the terms set forth in this license agreement.
(d) Backup Copies.
You may also make copies of the eSeGeCe components as may be necessary for backup and archival purposes.
2. DESCRIPTION OF OTHER RIGHTS AND LIMITATIONS
(a) Maintenance of Copyright Notices.
You must not remove or alter any copyright notices on any and all copies of the eSeGeCe components.
(b) Distribution.
You may not distribute registered copies of the eSeGeCe components to third parties. Evaluation editions available for download from the eSeGeCe official websites may be freely distributed.
You may create components/ActiveX controls/libraries which include the eSeGeCe components for your applications but you must NOT distribute or publish them to third parties.
(c) Prohibition on Distribution of SOURCE CODE (Source editions only).
You must NOT distribute or publish the SOURCE CODE, or any modification, enhancement, derivative works and/or extensions, in SOURCE CODE form to third parties.
You must NOT make any part of the SOURCE CODE be distributed, published, disclosed or otherwise made available to third parties.
(d) Prohibition on Reverse Engineering, Decompilation, and Disassembly.
You may not reverse engineer, decompile, or disassemble the eSeGeCe components, except and only to the extent that such activity is expressly permitted by applicable law notwithstanding this limitation.
(e) Rental.
You may not rent, lease, or lend the eSeGeCe components.
(f) Support Services.
LICENSER may provide you with support services related to the eSeGeCe components ("Support Services"). Any supplemental software code provided to you as part of the Support Services shall be considered part of the eSeGeCe components and subject to the terms and conditions of this EULA.
eSeGeCe is licensed to be used by only one developer at a time. And the technical support will be provided to only one certain developer.
(g) Compliance with Applicable Laws.
You must comply with all applicable laws regarding use of the eSeGeCe components.
3. TERMINATION
Without prejudice to any other rights, LICENSER may terminate this EULA if you fail to comply with the terms and conditions of this EULA. In such event, you must destroy all copies of the eSeGeCe components in your possession.

4. COPYRIGHT
All title, including but not limited to copyrights, in and to the eSeGeCe components and any copies thereof are owned by LICENSER or its suppliers. All title and intellectual property rights in and to the content which may be accessed through use of the eSeGeCe components are the property of the respective content owner and may be protected by applicable copyright or other intellectual property laws and treaties. This EULA grants you no rights to use such content. All rights not expressly granted are reserved by LICENSER.
5. NO WARRANTIES
LICENSER expressly disclaims any warranty for the eSeGeCe components. The eSeGeCe components are provided "As Is" without any express or implied warranty of any kind, including but not limited to any warranties of merchantability, non-infringement, or fitness of a particular purpose. LICENSER does not warrant or assume responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of any information, text, graphics, links or other items contained within the eSeGeCe components. LICENSER makes no warranties respecting any harm that may be caused by the transmission of a computer virus, worm, time bomb, logic bomb, or other such computer program. LICENSER further expressly disclaims any warranty or representation to Authorized Users or to any third party.
6. LIMITATION OF LIABILITY
In no event shall LICENSER be liable for any damages (including, without limitation, lost profits, business interruption, or lost information) rising out of "Authorized Users" use of or inability to use the eSeGeCe components, even if LICENSER has been advised of the possibility of such damages. In no event will LICENSER be liable for loss of data or for indirect, special, incidental, consequential (including lost profit), or other damages based in contract, tort or otherwise. LICENSER shall have no liability with respect to the content of the eSeGeCe components or any part thereof, including but not limited to errors or omissions contained therein, libel, infringements of rights of publicity, privacy, trademark rights, business interruption, personal injury, and loss of privacy, moral rights or the disclosure of confidential information.

Index

Add Telegram Proxy 530
ALPN 107
Amazon SQS 634
AMQP 801
AMQP Channels 241
AMQP Consume Messages 249
AMQP Exchanges 243
AMQP Get Messages 251
AMQP Publish Messages 248
AMQP Queues 245
API 3Commas 468
API Binance 331, 345, 350
API Binance Futures 345, 350
API Binance Futures Trade 350
API Bitfinex 439
API Bitmex 432
API Bittrex 429
API Blockchain 488
API Coinbase 353
API Coinbase Pro 353
API FTX 409
API Kraken 373, 375, 381, 384, 386, 389, 390, 396, 402, 404
API Kraken Futures 389, 390, 396, 402, 404
API Kraken Futures REST Private 404
API Kraken Futures REST Public 402
API Kraken REST Private 386
API Kraken REST Public 384
API Pusher 422
API SignalR 370
API SignalRCore 365
API SocketIO 351
API Telegram 514
APIs 329, 331, 337, 340, 345, 350, 351, 353, 358, 361, 365, 370, 373, 375, 381, 384, 386, 389, 390, 396, 402, 404, 409, 417, 420, 422, 429, 432, 439, 468, 488, 514
APNs 591, 592, 593
  Certificate-Based Connection 593
  Token-Based Connection 592
Apple Push Notifications 589
Authentication 88, 148, 170
Binance Connect 337
Binance Get Market Data 339
Binance Private Requests Time 343
Binance Private REST API 340
Binance Subscribe 338
Binance Trade Spot 341
Binary Message 145
Bindings 97, 161
Bot 526
Broadcast 96
Build 60, 61, 63, 64
Build Android Application 63
Build iOS Application 64
Build OSX Application 61
Certificate-Based Connection 593
  APNs 593
Certificates OpenSSL 139
Certificates SChannel 140
Channels 96, 241, 338, 359, 418, 691
Client 130, 132, 133, 143, 144, 145, 148, 150, 151, 152, 153, 176, 224, 226, 227, 239, 240, 316, 580, 581, 583, 584, 676, 677, 678, 688, 689, 690, 691, 767, 768, 769, 771, 776, 786
Client AMQP Connect 239
Client AMQP Disconnect 240
Client Authentication 148, 584
Client Chat 767
Client Close Connection 132, 580
Client Exceptions 150
Client Keep Connection Active 581
Client Keep Connection Open 133
Client MQTT Connect 224
Client MQTT Sessions 226
Client MQTT Version 227
Client Open Connection 130
Client Pending Requests 583
Client Proxies 153
Client Register Protocol 152
Client Send Binary Message 144
Client Send Text 143, 145

Client Send Text Message 143
Client Snapshots 776
Client SocketIO 771
Client WebSocket HandShake 151
Clients 226, 239, 316, 581, 583, 767, 769
  Send Files 316
Coinbase Pro Connect 358
Coinbase Pro Get Market Data 360
Coinbase Pro Place Orders 363
Coinbase Pro Private Requests Time 362
Coinbase Pro Private REST API 361
Coinbase Pro SandBox Account 364
Coinbase Pro Subscribe 359
Compression 100
Configure Install 44
Connect Mosquitto 225
Connect Secure Server 138
Connect TCP Server 135
Connect WebSocket Server 129
Connections TIME_WAIT 136
Coturn 788
CryptoHopper 533
Custom Objects 102
Custom Sub 87
Datasnap 711
Deflate-Frame 546
Dropped Disconnections 134
Editions 21
Error 187
Extensions 544
Fast Performance Server 66
Files 98, 120, 182, 315, 316, 317, 577, 777
Fired 202
Flash 101
Flow 58
  Threading 58
Forward HTTP Requests 108
Found 526
Fragmented Messages 122
FTX Connect 417
FTX Get market Data 419
FTX Place Orders 421
FTX Private REST API 420
FTX Subscribe 418
Generate 590
  Remote Notification APNs 590
Google Calendar 658, 664, 665, 666
Google Calendar RefreshToken 666
Google Calendar Sync Calendars 664
Google Calendar Sync Events 665
Google Cloud Pub 649
Google OAuth2 Keys 639
Google Service Accounts 645
HeartBeat 92
HTTP 56, 95, 108, 181, 182, 187, 188, 198, 568, 575
HTTP Dispatch Files 182
HTTP/2 183, 184, 186, 576, 577, 578, 579, 582, 585, 791
HTTP/2 Alternate Service 186
HTTP/2 Download File 577
HTTP/2 Headers 579
HTTP/2 Partial Responses 578
HTTP/2 Reason Disconnection 582
HTTP/2 Server Push 184, 576
HTTP1 595
HTTP2 569
HTTPAPI 196, 198, 199, 202
HTTPAPI Custom Headers 199
HTTPAPI Disable HTTP 198
HTTPAPI OnDisconnect 202
In HTML 614
Indy 82
Install Errors 40
Install Package 33
Installation 23
Introduction 17
IOCP 105
IoT 556, 564
IoT Azure MQTT Client 564
JSON 792
JWT 627, 799
KendoUI_Grid 780
License 803
LoadBalancing 119
Logs 94
Memory Manager 69
Method 575
MQTT 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 564, 769, 796
MQTT Clear Retained Messages 234
MQTT Publish 228, 231, 233

MQTT Publish Message 231
MQTT Publish Subscribe 228
MQTT Receive Messages 232
MQTT Subscribe 230
MQTT Topics 229
Notification Requests 591
  Sending 591
OAuth2 585, 598, 610, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 639, 798
OAuth2 Customize Sign 614
OAuth2 None Authenticate URLs 619
OAuth2 Recover Access Tokens 617
OAuth2 Register Apps 616
OpenSSL 72, 74, 75, 77, 78, 139
OpenSSL Android 77
OpenSSL iOS 78
OpenSSL OSX 75
OpenSSL Windows 74
Overview 52
PerMessage-Deflate 545
Post Big Files 98
Protocol AMQP 235
Protocol AppRTC 263
Protocol Dataset 298, 304, 307, 308
Protocol Dataset Javascript 304
Protocol Dataset Notify Updates 308
Protocol Dataset Replicate Table 307
Protocol Default 287, 294
Protocol Default Javascript 294
Protocol Files 309
Protocol MQTT 216
Protocol Presence 318, 326
Protocol Presence Javascript 326
Protocol STOMP 255
Protocol WAMP 268, 273
Protocol WAMP Javascript 273
Protocol WAMP2 281
Protocol WebRTC 265, 267
Protocol WebRTC Javascript 267
Protocols 87, 152, 211, 213, 216, 235, 255, 263, 265, 267, 268, 273, 281, 287, 294, 298, 304, 307, 308, 309, 318, 326
Protocols Javascript 213
Proxy 121, 153, 530
Quality 109
  Service 109
Quality Of Service 109
Queues 111, 245
QuickStart HTTP 56
QuickStart WebSockets 54
RCON 532
Receive Binary Messages 147, 175
Receive Text Messages 146, 174
Register 531
Register Telegram User 531
Remote Notification APNs 590
  Generate 590
Request HTTP 575
Response Body 187
RTCMultiConnection 538
SChannel Get Connection Info 142
Secure Connections 90
Self-Signed Certificates 197
Send Big Files 317
Send Files 315, 316
  Clients 316
  Server 315
Send Files To Clients 316
Send Files To Server 315
Send Telegram Message Bold 525
Send Telegram Message With Buttons 523, 524
Send Telegram Message With Inline Buttons 523
Sending 591
  Notification Requests 591
Server 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 167, 168, 169, 170, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 181, 183, 188, 196, 225, 315, 576, 610, 615, 618, 681, 682, 695, 696, 765, 772, 775, 779, 783, 784
  Send Files 315
Server AppRTC 784
Server Authentication 170, 618, 779
Server Bindings 161
Server Chat 765
Server Close Connection 169
Server Endpoints 615
Server Example 610
Server Keep Active 163
Server Keep Connections Alive 167
Server Monitor 772
Server Plain TCP 168

Server Read Headers 176
Server Requests 181
Server Send Binary Message 173
Server Send Text Message 172
Server Sessions 188
Server Snapshots 775
Server SSL 164, 196
Server Start 160
Server Startup Shutdown 162
Server-Sent Events 117, 797
ServerSentEvents 782
Service 109, 186, 645
  Quality 109
STUN 672, 676, 677, 678, 681, 682, 800
STUN Client Attributes 678
STUN Client Long Term Credentials 677
STUN Client UDP Retransmissions 676
STUN Server Alternate Server 682
STUN Server Long Term Credentials 681
Sub 649
SubProtocol 115
TCP Connections 114
Telegram Chat 526
Telegram Client 786
Telegram Get SuperGroup Members 529
Threading 58
  Flow 58
Throttle 116
Token-Based Connection 592
  APNs 592
Transactions 113
TsgcHTTP_JWT_Client 629
TsgcHTTP_JWT_Server 632
TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Client 599
TsgcHTTP_OAuth2_Server 607
TsgcHTTP2Client 570
TsgcHTTP2ConnectionClient 586
TsgcHTTP2RequestProperty 587
TsgcHTTP2ResponseProperty 588
TsgcIWWebSocketClient 207
TsgcIWWSPClient_Dataset 303
TsgcIWWSPClient_sgc 293
TsgcSTUNClient 673
TsgcSTUNServer 679
TsgcTURNClient 684
TsgcTURNServer 692
TsgcUDPClient 668
TsgcUDPServer 670
TsgcWebSocketClient_WinHTTP 203
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer 177
TsgcWebSocketHTTPServer_Sessions 188
TsgcWebSocketLoadBalancerServer 205
TsgcWebSocketProxyServer 206
TsgcWebSocketServer 154
TsgcWebSocketServer_HTTPAPI 190
TsgcWSHTTP2WebBrokerBridgeServer 713
TsgcWSHTTPWebBrokerBridgeServer 712
TsgcWSMessageFile 314
TsgcWSPClient_AMQP 236
TsgcWSPClient_Dataset 301
TsgcWSPClient_Files 312
TsgcWSPClient_MQTT 218
TsgcWSPClient_Presence 323
TsgcWSPClient_sgc 291
TsgcWSPClient_STOMP 256
TsgcWSPClient_STOMP_ActiveMQ 260
TsgcWSPClient_STOMP_RabbitMQ 258
TsgcWSPClient_WAMP 271
TsgcWSPClient_WAMP2 282
TsgcWSPresenceMessage 322
TsgcWSPServer_AppRTC 264
TsgcWSPServer_Dataset 299
TsgcWSPServer_Files 310
TsgcWSPServer_Presence 319
TsgcWSPServer_sgc 289
TsgcWSPServer_WAMP 269
TsgcWSPServer_WebRTC 266
TsgcWSServer_HTTPAPI_WebBrokerBridge 714
TURN 683, 688, 689, 690, 691, 695, 696, 802
TURN Client Allocate IP Address 688
TURN Client Create Permissions 689
TURN Client Send Indication 690
TURN Server Allocations 696
TURN Server Long Term Credentials 695
Upload File 777
Using DLL 85
Wait Response 233
WAMP 276, 277, 278, 279, 794
WAMP Publishers 277
WAMP RPC Progress Results 279
WAMP Simple RPC 278

WAMP Subscribers 276
WatchDog 93
Web Browser Test 86
WebRTC 783, 795
WebSocket Events 83
WebSocket Parameters Connection 84
WebSocket Redirections 137
WebSockets 54, 83, 84, 129, 137, 151, 337, 338, 358, 359, 375, 381, 390, 396, 417, 418, 790
WebSockets Private 381, 396
WebSockets Public 375, 390

Copyright © 2012-2023 eSeGeCe Software
info@esegece.com
www.esegece.com