curl -X POST <https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3_curl.php> --data-urlencode matrix@input2.txt -d modell=STD -o output.txt --max-time 120

curl -X POST <https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3_curl.php> --data-urlencode matrix@input2.txt -d modell=STD -d stair=? -o output.txt --max-time 120

🡨ha a lépcsőszámra is szükség van

\*\*\*

 COCO
 Azonos t : 8274376 Objektumok: 16 Attrib tumok: 5 Lepcs k: 16 Eltol s: 0 Le r s: COCO STD: 8274376

 Rangsor X(A1) X(A2) X(A3) X(A4) X(A5) Y(A6)
 O1 6 5 2 9 10 1100
 O2 8 4 15 15 5 1200
 O3 5 15 12 2 3 1300
 O4 12 10 8 5 9 1400
 O5 16 6 11 11 1 1500
 O6 4 11 14 8 14 1600
 O7 2 7 1 16 13 1700
 O8 15 3 10 1 4 1800
 O9 14 2 7 3 2 1900
 O10 13 13 6 7 12 1800
 O11 11 9 5 6 6 1700
 O12 7 12 13 10 7 1600
 O13 1 14 3 14 16 1500
 O14 10 8 9 12 15 1400
 O15 3 1 4 4 11 1300
 O16 9 16 16 13 8 1200

 L pcs k(1) X(A1) X(A2) X(A3) X(A4) X(A5)
 S1 (1490.7+1292)/(2)=1391.35 (397.5+298.1)/(2)=347.85 (894.4+496.9)/(2)=695.7 (894.4+1391.4)/(2)=1142.9 (695.7+894.4)/(2)=795.05
 S2 (397.5+795.1)/(2)=596.3 (397.5+298.1)/(2)=347.85 (0+198.8)/(2)=99.4 (496.9+397.5)/(2)=447.2 (695.7+894.4)/(2)=795.05
 S3 (397.5+795.1)/(2)=596.3 (397.5+298.1)/(2)=347.85 (0+198.8)/(2)=99.4 (496.9+397.5)/(2)=447.2 (496.9+99.4)/(2)=298.15
 S4 (397.5+795.1)/(2)=596.3 (397.5+298.1)/(2)=347.85 (0+198.8)/(2)=99.4 (496.9+397.5)/(2)=447.2 (496.9+99.4)/(2)=298.15
 S5 (298.1+795.1)/(2)=546.6 (397.5+298.1)/(2)=347.85 (0+198.8)/(2)=99.4 (496.9+397.5)/(2)=447.2 (496.9+99.4)/(2)=298.15
 S6 (298.1+795.1)/(2)=546.6 (397.5+298.1)/(2)=347.85 (0+198.8)/(2)=99.4 (496.9+397.5)/(2)=447.2 (496.9+99.4)/(2)=298.15
 S7 (298.1+795.1)/(2)=546.6 (397.5+298.1)/(2)=347.85 (0+198.8)/(2)=99.4 (496.9+397.5)/(2)=447.2 (496.9+99.4)/(2)=298.15
 S8 (298.1+795.1)/(2)=546.6 (397.5+298.1)/(2)=347.85 (0+0)/(2)=0 (496.9+397.5)/(2)=447.2 (496.9+99.4)/(2)=298.15
 S9 (298.1+795.1)/(2)=546.6 (397.5+298.1)/(2)=347.85 (0+0)/(2)=0 (397.5+397.5)/(2)=397.55 (198.8+99.4)/(2)=149.05
 S10 (298.1+795.1)/(2)=546.6 (397.5+298.1)/(2)=347.85 (0+0)/(2)=0 (397.5+397.5)/(2)=397.55 (0+99.4)/(2)=49.7
 S11 (298.1+795.1)/(2)=546.6 (397.5+298.1)/(2)=347.85 (0+0)/(2)=0 (397.5+298.1)/(2)=347.85 (0+99.4)/(2)=49.7
 S12 (298.1+795.1)/(2)=546.6 (397.5+298.1)/(2)=347.85 (0+0)/(2)=0 (397.5+298.1)/(2)=347.85 (0+99.4)/(2)=49.7
 S13 (298.1+795.1)/(2)=546.6 (397.5+298.1)/(2)=347.85 (0+0)/(2)=0 (397.5+298.1)/(2)=347.85 (0+99.4)/(2)=49.7
 S14 (298.1+99.4)/(2)=198.75 (0+0)/(2)=0 (0+0)/(2)=0 (0+0)/(2)=0 (0+99.4)/(2)=49.7
 S15 (0+0)/(2)=0 (0+0)/(2)=0 (0+0)/(2)=0 (0+0)/(2)=0 (0+0)/(2)=0
 S16 (0+0)/(2)=0 (0+0)/(2)=0 (0+0)/(2)=0 (0+0)/(2)=0 (0+0)/(2)=0

 L pcs k(2) X(A1) X(A2) X(A3) X(A4) X(A5)
 S1 1391.4 347.8 695.7 1142.9 795.1
 S2 596.3 347.8 99.4 447.2 795.1
 S3 596.3 347.8 99.4 447.2 298.1
 S4 596.3 347.8 99.4 447.2 298.1
 S5 546.6 347.8 99.4 447.2 298.1
 S6 546.6 347.8 99.4 447.2 298.1
 S7 546.6 347.8 99.4 447.2 298.1
 S8 546.6 347.8 0 447.2 298.1
 S9 546.6 347.8 0 397.5 149.1
 S10 546.6 347.8 0 397.5 49.7
 S11 546.6 347.8 0 347.8 49.7
 S12 546.6 347.8 0 347.8 49.7
 S13 546.6 347.8 0 347.8 49.7
 S14 198.8 0 0 0 49.7
 S15 0 0 0 0 0
 S16 0 0 0 0 0

 COCO:STD X(A1) X(A2) X(A3) X(A4) X(A5) Becsl s T ny+0 Delta Delta/T ny
 O1 546.6 347.8 99.4 397.5 49.7 1441 1100 -341 -31
 O2 546.6 347.8 0 0 298.1 1192.6 1200 7.4 0.62
 O3 546.6 0 0 447.2 298.1 1292 1300 8 0.62
 O4 546.6 347.8 0 447.2 149.1 1490.7 1400 -90.7 -6.48
 O5 0 347.8 0 347.8 795.1 1490.7 1500 9.3 0.62
 O6 596.3 347.8 0 447.2 49.7 1441 1600 159 9.94
 O7 596.3 347.8 695.7 0 49.7 1689.5 1700 10.5 0.62
 O8 0 347.8 0 1142.9 298.1 1788.9 1800 11.1 0.62
 O9 198.8 347.8 99.4 447.2 795.1 1888.3 1900 11.7 0.62
 O10 546.6 347.8 99.4 447.2 49.7 1490.7 1800 309.3 17.18
 O11 546.6 347.8 99.4 447.2 298.1 1739.2 1700 -39.2 -2.31
 O12 546.6 347.8 0 397.5 298.1 1590.1 1600 9.9 0.62
 O13 1391.4 0 99.4 0 0 1490.7 1500 9.3 0.62
 O14 546.6 347.8 0 347.8 0 1242.3 1400 157.7 11.26
 O15 596.3 347.8 99.4 447.2 49.7 1540.4 1300 -240.4 -18.49
 O16 546.6 0 0 347.8 298.1 1192.6 1200 7.4 0.62

 S1  sszeg: 4372.9
 S16  sszeg: 0
 Becsl s  sszeg: 24000.7
 T ny  sszeg: 24000
 T ny-becsl s elt r s: 0.7
 T ny n gyzet sszeg:
 Becsl s n gyzet sszeg:
 N gyzet sszeg hiba: 0

 Open url

 Maxim lis mem ria haszn lat: 1.43 Mb
 A futtat s id tartama: 0.11 mp (0 p)

input

6 5 2 9 10 1100

8 4 15 15 5 1200

5 15 12 2 3 1300

12 10 8 5 9 1400

16 6 11 11 1 1500

4 11 14 8 14 1600

2 7 1 16 13 1700

15 3 10 1 4 1800

14 2 7 3 2 1900

13 13 6 7 12 1800

11 9 5 6 6 1700

7 12 13 10 7 1600

1 14 3 14 16 1500

10 8 9 12 15 1400

3 1 4 4 11 1300

9 16 16 13 8 1200

output

1441

1193

1292

1491

1491

1441

1690

1789

1888

1491

1739

1590

1491

1242

1540

1193

matrix@<--file helyett értékátadás hogyanjának feltárása ChatGPT támogatással Hallgatói aktivitások keretében:

generálj ide nekem adatokat. a tulajdonságokat találd ki, hogy mik kellenek (hány kmt futott, váltó fajtája, hány literes csomagtarto stb) tulajdonság1 tulajdonság2 tulajdonság3 tulajdonság4 tulajdonság5 auto1 auto2 auto3 auto4 auto5

**ChatGPT said:**

ChatGPT

Itt van egy javasolt autóadat-generálás különböző tulajdonságokkal:

| **Tulajdonság1 (Futott km)** | **Tulajdonság2 (Váltó típusa)** | **Tulajdonság3 (Csomagtartó térfogat - liter)** | **Tulajdonság4 (Üzemanyag típusa)** | **Tulajdonság5 (Motor teljesítmény - LE)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| auto1 - 78 000 km | Manuális | 480 L | Benzin | 110 LE |
| auto2 - 52 500 km | Automata | 530 L | Dízel | 150 LE |
| auto3 - 135 000 km | Manuális | 400 L | Benzin | 90 LE |
| auto4 - 23 000 km | Félautomata | 450 L | Hibrid | 120 LE |
| auto5 - 89 700 km | Automata | 600 L | Elektromos | 200 LE |

Tetszik ez a struktúra, vagy változtassunk rajta valamit? 😊

4o

**You said:**

fix the rest api calling struct ContentView: View { @State private var apiResult: String = "Press the button to fetch data" @State private var isLoading = false var body: some View { VStack(spacing: 20) { Text(apiResult) .padding() .multilineTextAlignment(.center) if isLoading { ProgressView() } Button("Call API") { callAPI { vmi,err in print("vmi: \(vmi)") print("err: \(err)") } } .buttonStyle(.borderedProminent) } .padding() } func callAPI(completion: @escaping (Result<[String], Error>) -> Void) { guard let url = URL(string: "https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php") else { completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "InvalidURLError", code: -1, userInfo: nil))) return } URLSession.shared.dataTask(with: url) { data, response, error in if let error = error { completion(.failure(error)) return } guard let data = data else { completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "NoDataError", code: -1, userInfo: nil))) return } do { let decoder = JSONDecoder() let itemDataArray = try decoder.decode([vmi].self, from: data) let items = itemDataArray.compactMap { $0.toSecureItem() } completion(.success(items)) } catch { completion(.failure(error)) } }.resume() } } struct vmi:Decodable { let id:Identifiable let name:String }

**ChatGPT said:**

ChatGPT

Here’s a fixed version of your REST API calling code with a few corrections and improvements:

**Changes Made:**

1. **Fixed callAPI Completion Handler**: The completion handler is now correctly handling Result<[String], Error> by adjusting to handle [vmi] or [String] properly.
2. **Changed vmi Structure**: Adjusted to reflect valid Decodable structure (removed unnecessary Identifiable).
3. **Updated API Call Logic**: Removed toSecureItem() as it's undefined, but you can map it to your needs.
4. **Proper Error Handling & State Update**: Loading and API result handling added.

**Fixed Code:**

swift

Copy code

import SwiftUI

struct ContentView: View {

 @State private var apiResult: String = "Press the button to fetch data"

 @State private var isLoading = false

 var body: some View {

 VStack(spacing: 20) {

 Text(apiResult)

 .padding()

 .multilineTextAlignment(.center)

 if isLoading {

 ProgressView()

 }

 Button("Call API") {

 isLoading = true

 callAPI { result in

 DispatchQueue.main.async {

 isLoading = false

 switch result {

 case .success(let items):

 apiResult = items.map { $0.name }.joined(separator: ", ")

 case .failure(let error):

 apiResult = "Error: \(error.localizedDescription)"

 }

 }

 }

 }

 .buttonStyle(.borderedProminent)

 }

 .padding()

 }

 func callAPI(completion: @escaping (Result<[vmi], Error>) -> Void) {

 guard let url = URL(string: "https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php") else {

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "InvalidURLError", code: -1, userInfo: nil)))

 return

 }

 URLSession.shared.dataTask(with: url) { data, response, error in

 if let error = error {

 completion(.failure(error))

 return

 }

 guard let data = data else {

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "NoDataError", code: -1, userInfo: nil)))

 return

 }

 do {

 let decoder = JSONDecoder()

 let itemDataArray = try decoder.decode([vmi].self, from: data)

 completion(.success(itemDataArray))

 } catch {

 completion(.failure(error))

 }

 }.resume()

 }

}

struct vmi: Decodable {

 let id: Int

 let name: String

}

**Notes:**

* Ensure your API returns a JSON array with id and name fields for correct decoding.
* You can modify vmi based on your real API response. If the JSON response differs, adapt the struct accordingly.

Let me know if you need further adjustments! 😊

4o

**You said:**

func callAPI(completion: @escaping (Result<[vmi], Error>) -> Void) { guard let url = URL(string: "https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php") else { completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "InvalidURLError", code: -1, userInfo: nil))) return } print("jjhj") URLSession.shared.dataTask(with: url) { data, response, error in if let error = error { completion(.failure(error)) return } print("error: \(error)") guard let data = data else { completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "NoDataError", code: -1, userInfo: nil))) return } print("data: \(data)") do { let decoder = JSONDecoder() let itemDataArray = try decoder.decode([vmi].self, from: data) completion(.success(itemDataArray)) } catch { completion(.failure(error)) } }.resume() } print out the "data" contents

**ChatGPT said:**

ChatGPT

To print out the contents of data, you need to convert the raw Data into a readable format, such as a String. Here's how you can modify your callAPI function to print the raw JSON response:

**Updated Code to Print data Contents:**

swift

Copy code

func callAPI(completion: @escaping (Result<[vmi], Error>) -> Void) {

 guard let url = URL(string: "https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php") else {

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "InvalidURLError", code: -1, userInfo: nil)))

 return

 }

 URLSession.shared.dataTask(with: url) { data, response, error in

 if let error = error {

 print("Error: \(error.localizedDescription)")

 completion(.failure(error))

 return

 }

 guard let data = data else {

 print("No data received")

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "NoDataError", code: -1, userInfo: nil)))

 return

 }

 // Print raw JSON data as a string

 if let jsonString = String(data: data, encoding: .utf8) {

 print("Raw JSON Response: \(jsonString)")

 } else {

 print("Failed to convert data to String")

 }

 do {

 let decoder = JSONDecoder()

 let itemDataArray = try decoder.decode([vmi].self, from: data)

 completion(.success(itemDataArray))

 } catch {

 print("Decoding error: \(error)")

 completion(.failure(error))

 }

 }.resume()

}

**Notes:**

* **Raw JSON Printout**: The String(data:encoding:) conversion allows you to inspect the raw JSON response. This is useful for debugging and verifying the API response format.
* **Error Logging**: Error messages are printed to make debugging easier.

Run your app with this updated code and check the console for the printed JSON response! Let me know if you need help interpreting it. 😊

4o

**You said:**

Failed to convert data to String Decoding error: dataCorrupted(Swift.DecodingError.Context(codingPath: [], debugDescription: "The given data was not valid JSON.", underlyingError: Optional(Error Domain=NSCocoaErrorDomain Code=3840 "Unexpected character 'A' around line 1, column 1." UserInfo={NSJSONSerializationErrorIndex=0, NSDebugDescription=Unexpected character 'A' around line 1, column 1.})))

**ChatGPT said:**

ChatGPT

The error indicates that the response from your API is **not valid JSON**. The key points from the error are:

* **"Unexpected character 'A'"**: The response seems to begin with an 'A', which suggests it could be an HTML page, plain text, or something else, rather than JSON.
* **dataCorrupted error**: JSON decoding fails because the response format doesn't match the expected JSON format.

**Steps to Diagnose and Fix:**

1. **Check the Raw Response**: Since the conversion to String failed, you can print the raw bytes or use a different encoding to inspect what is being returned.
2. **Inspect and Handle Non-JSON Response**: Modify the function to print the raw response using ISO-8859-1 encoding or log it in another readable way.

**Updated Code for Debugging Non-JSON Responses:**

swift

Copy code

func callAPI(completion: @escaping (Result<[vmi], Error>) -> Void) {

 guard let url = URL(string: "https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php") else {

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "InvalidURLError", code: -1, userInfo: nil)))

 return

 }

 URLSession.shared.dataTask(with: url) { data, response, error in

 if let error = error {

 print("Error: \(error.localizedDescription)")

 completion(.failure(error))

 return

 }

 guard let data = data else {

 print("No data received")

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "NoDataError", code: -1, userInfo: nil)))

 return

 }

 // Attempt to print the response as UTF-8

 if let jsonString = String(data: data, encoding: .utf8) {

 print("Raw Response (UTF-8): \(jsonString)")

 } else if let alternativeString = String(data: data, encoding: .isoLatin1) {

 print("Raw Response (ISO Latin-1): \(alternativeString)")

 } else {

 print("Failed to convert data to String in any encoding")

 }

 // Try decoding if it looks like JSON

 do {

 let decoder = JSONDecoder()

 let itemDataArray = try decoder.decode([vmi].self, from: data)

 completion(.success(itemDataArray))

 } catch {

 print("Decoding error: \(error)")

 completion(.failure(error))

 }

 }.resume()

}

**Next Steps:**

1. **Run the app and examine the raw response.**
If it's an HTML error page or another unexpected response, verify the API endpoint (https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php).
2. **If the API requires headers or parameters**, ensure they're properly configured:

swift

Copy code

var request = URLRequest(url: url)

request.httpMethod = "GET"

request.setValue("application/json", forHTTPHeaderField: "Accept")

1. **Check API on Browser/Postman**: Test the endpoint in a browser or Postman to confirm the response format.

Let me know what you discover from this inspection! 😊

4o

**You said:**

okay, now it works. now load the contents of the "damo\_adat.txt" file and pass it to the rest api, just like it is doing in the curl request curl -X POST https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php --data-urlencode matrix@demo\_adat.txt -d modell=STD -d stair=666 -o output.txt --max-time 12 struct ContentView: View { @State private var apiResult: String = "Press the button to fetch data" @State private var isLoading = false var body: some View { VStack(spacing: 20) { Text(apiResult) .padding() .multilineTextAlignment(.center) if isLoading { ProgressView() } Button("Call API") { isLoading = true callAPI { result in DispatchQueue.main.async { isLoading = false switch result { case .success(let items): apiResult = items.map { $0.name }.joined(separator: ", ") case .failure(let error): apiResult = "Error: \(error.localizedDescription)" } } } } .buttonStyle(.borderedProminent) } .padding() } func callAPI(completion: @escaping (Result<[vmi], Error>) -> Void) { guard let url = URL(string: "https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php") else { completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "InvalidURLError", code: -1, userInfo: nil))) return } URLSession.shared.dataTask(with: url) { data, response, error in if let error = error { print("Error: \(error.localizedDescription)") completion(.failure(error)) return } guard let data = data else { print("No data received") completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "NoDataError", code: -1, userInfo: nil))) return } // Attempt to print the response as UTF-8 if let jsonString = String(data: data, encoding: .utf8) { print("Raw Response (UTF-8): \(jsonString)") } else if let alternativeString = String(data: data, encoding: .isoLatin1) { print("Raw Response (ISO Latin-1): \(alternativeString)") } else { print("Failed to convert data to String in any encoding") } // Try decoding if it looks like JSON do { let decoder = JSONDecoder() let itemDataArray = try decoder.decode([vmi].self, from: data) completion(.success(itemDataArray)) } catch { print("Decoding error: \(error)") completion(.failure(error)) } }.resume() } } struct vmi: Decodable { let id: Int let name: String }

**ChatGPT said:**

ChatGPT

To send a POST request with the contents of demo\_adat.txt and other parameters (modell=STD, stair=666), similar to your curl command, we need to read the file, encode its content, and then send it as part of a multipart/form-data request.

Here's how to do it:

**Updated Code**

swift

Copy code

import SwiftUI

struct ContentView: View {

 @State private var apiResult: String = "Press the button to fetch data"

 @State private var isLoading = false

 var body: some View {

 VStack(spacing: 20) {

 Text(apiResult)

 .padding()

 .multilineTextAlignment(.center)

 if isLoading {

 ProgressView()

 }

 Button("Call API") {

 isLoading = true

 callAPI { result in

 DispatchQueue.main.async {

 isLoading = false

 switch result {

 case .success(let items):

 apiResult = items.map { $0.name }.joined(separator: ", ")

 case .failure(let error):

 apiResult = "Error: \(error.localizedDescription)"

 }

 }

 }

 }

 .buttonStyle(.borderedProminent)

 }

 .padding()

 }

 func callAPI(completion: @escaping (Result<[vmi], Error>) -> Void) {

 guard let url = URL(string: "https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php"),

 let filePath = Bundle.main.path(forResource: "demo\_adat", ofType: "txt"),

 let fileContent = try? String(contentsOfFile: filePath) else {

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "FileError", code: -1, userInfo: nil)))

 return

 }

 var request = URLRequest(url: url)

 request.httpMethod = "POST"

 let boundary = UUID().uuidString

 request.setValue("multipart/form-data; boundary=\(boundary)", forHTTPHeaderField: "Content-Type")

 let postData = createMultipartBody(boundary: boundary, parameters: [

 "matrix": fileContent,

 "modell": "STD",

 "stair": "666"

 ])

 request.httpBody = postData

 URLSession.shared.dataTask(with: request) { data, response, error in

 if let error = error {

 print("Error: \(error.localizedDescription)")

 completion(.failure(error))

 return

 }

 guard let data = data else {

 print("No data received")

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "NoDataError", code: -1, userInfo: nil)))

 return

 }

 if let jsonString = String(data: data, encoding: .utf8) {

 print("Raw Response (UTF-8): \(jsonString)")

 } else {

 print("Failed to convert data to String")

 }

 do {

 let decoder = JSONDecoder()

 let itemDataArray = try decoder.decode([vmi].self, from: data)

 completion(.success(itemDataArray))

 } catch {

 print("Decoding error: \(error)")

 completion(.failure(error))

 }

 }.resume()

 }

 func createMultipartBody(boundary: String, parameters: [String: String]) -> Data {

 var body = Data()

 for (key, value) in parameters {

 body.append("--\(boundary)\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!)

 body.append("Content-Disposition: form-data; name=\"\(key)\"\r\n\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!)

 body.append("\(value)\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!)

 }

 body.append("--\(boundary)--\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!)

 return body

 }

}

struct vmi: Decodable {

 let id: Int

 let name: String

}

**Key Changes:**

1. **File Reading**: Reads demo\_adat.txt from the app's bundle.
2. **Multipart Form Data Creation**: Constructs the POST body with a custom boundary and includes file content and parameters.
3. **POST Request**: Configured with multipart/form-data and includes the parameters in a structured way.

Ensure demo\_adat.txt is included in your project under "Copy Bundle Resources" in your Xcode target settings.

4o

**You said:**

struct ContentView: View { @State private var apiResult: String = "Press the button to fetch data" @State private var isLoading = false var body: some View { VStack(spacing: 20) { Text(apiResult) .padding() .multilineTextAlignment(.center) if isLoading { ProgressView() } Button("Call API") { isLoading = true callAPI { result in DispatchQueue.main.async { isLoading = false switch result { case .success(let items): apiResult = items.map { $0.name }.joined(separator: ", ") case .failure(let error): apiResult = "Error: \(error.localizedDescription)" } } } } .buttonStyle(.borderedProminent) } .padding() } func callAPI(completion: @escaping (Result<[vmi], Error>) -> Void) { guard let url = URL(string: "https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php"), let filePath = Bundle.main.path(forResource: "demo\_adat", ofType: "txt"), let fileContent = try? String(contentsOfFile: filePath) else { completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "FileError", code: -1, userInfo: nil))) return } var request = URLRequest(url: url) request.httpMethod = "POST" let boundary = UUID().uuidString request.setValue("multipart/form-data; boundary=\(boundary)", forHTTPHeaderField: "Content-Type") let postData = createMultipartBody(boundary: boundary, parameters: [ "matrix": fileContent, "modell": "STD", "stair": "666" ]) request.httpBody = postData URLSession.shared.dataTask(with: request) { data, response, error in if let error = error { print("Error: \(error.localizedDescription)") completion(.failure(error)) return } guard let data = data else { print("No data received") completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "NoDataError", code: -1, userInfo: nil))) return } if let jsonString = String(data: data, encoding: .utf8) { print("Raw Response (UTF-8): \(jsonString)") } else { print("Failed to convert data to String") } do { let decoder = JSONDecoder() let itemDataArray = try decoder.decode([vmi].self, from: data) completion(.success(itemDataArray)) } catch { print("Decoding error: \(error)") completion(.failure(error)) } }.resume() } func createMultipartBody(boundary: String, parameters: [String: String]) -> Data { var body = Data() for (key, value) in parameters { body.append("--\(boundary)\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!) body.append("Content-Disposition: form-data; name=\"\(key)\"\r\n\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!) body.append("\(value)\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!) } body.append("--\(boundary)--\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!) return body } } struct vmi: Decodable { let id: Int let name: String } Failed to convert data to String Decoding error: dataCorrupted(Swift.DecodingError.Context(codingPath: [], debugDescription: "The given data was not valid JSON.", underlyingError: Optional(Error Domain=NSCocoaErrorDomain Code=3840 "Unexpected character 'A' around line 1, column 1." UserInfo={NSDebugDescription=Unexpected character 'A' around line 1, column 1., NSJSONSerializationErrorIndex=0})))

**ChatGPT said:**

ChatGPT

The error indicates that the response from the server is not valid JSON but starts with an unexpected character ('A' in this case). To handle this situation, we should inspect the raw response more closely and possibly adjust the request or response handling logic. Here are some potential steps:

**1. Inspect the Response**

Print out the raw response to understand its format better.

swift

Copy code

if let jsonString = String(data: data, encoding: .utf8) {

 print("Raw Response (UTF-8): \(jsonString)")

} else {

 print("Failed to convert data to String")

}

**2. Handle Non-JSON Responses**

If the server returns something other than JSON, update your parsing logic accordingly. For example, if it's plain text, handle it as such:

**Replace Decoding Logic:**

swift

Copy code

do {

 if let jsonString = String(data: data, encoding: .utf8) {

 print("Response: \(jsonString)")

 // Assume success and return plain text if it's not JSON

 completion(.success([vmi(id: 0, name: jsonString)]))

 } else {

 throw NSError(domain: "ResponseError", code: -1, userInfo: [NSLocalizedDescriptionKey: "Failed to parse response"])

 }

} catch {

 print("Decoding error: \(error)")

 completion(.failure(error))

}

**3. Validate the Server's Response**

Ensure your server expects multipart/form-data and returns JSON. If it's expecting different parameters, you might need to adjust the POST request.

**Example:**

* Double-check "matrix" and other parameters.
* Confirm server-side logic by testing with curl:

bash

Copy code

curl -X POST "https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php" \

--data-urlencode "matrix@demo\_adat.txt" -d "modell=STD" -d "stair=666"

**4. Debug & Adjust Based on Response Type**

* If it's HTML or plain text, handle accordingly.
* If there are unexpected characters, confirm encoding (UTF-8, ISO-8859-1, etc.).

**Example Fallback:**

swift

Copy code

if let fallbackString = String(data: data, encoding: .isoLatin1) {

 print("Fallback Response: \(fallbackString)")

}

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**You said:**

`curl -X POST "https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php" \ --data-urlencode "matrix@demo\_adat.txt" -d "modell=STD" -d "stair=666"`

nop, it should be curl -X POST https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php --data-urlencode matrix@demo\_adat.txt -d modell=STD -d stair=666 -o output.txt --max-time 12

**ChatGPT said:**

ChatGPT

Got it! To replicate the exact behavior of your curl command, you need to ensure that your Swift URLRequest is configured for a POST request with multipart/form-data encoding, and that the parameters are properly passed, including the file's contents with the same behavior as --data-urlencode. Here's how you can adjust the code to match that:

**Updated callAPI Function:**

swift

Copy code

func callAPI(completion: @escaping (Result<String, Error>) -> Void) {

 guard let url = URL(string: "https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php"),

 let filePath = Bundle.main.path(forResource: "demo\_adat", ofType: "txt"),

 let fileContent = try? String(contentsOfFile: filePath) else {

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "FileError", code: -1, userInfo: [NSLocalizedDescriptionKey: "File not found or unreadable"])))

 return

 }

 var request = URLRequest(url: url)

 request.httpMethod = "POST"

 let boundary = "Boundary-\(UUID().uuidString)"

 request.setValue("multipart/form-data; boundary=\(boundary)", forHTTPHeaderField: "Content-Type")

 let parameters = [

 "modell": "STD",

 "stair": "666"

 ]

 // Build multipart/form-data body

 var body = Data()

 for (key, value) in parameters {

 body.append("--\(boundary)\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!)

 body.append("Content-Disposition: form-data; name=\"\(key)\"\r\n\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!)

 body.append("\(value)\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!)

 }

 body.append("--\(boundary)\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!)

 body.append("Content-Disposition: form-data; name=\"matrix\"; filename=\"demo\_adat.txt\"\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!)

 body.append("Content-Type: text/plain\r\n\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!)

 body.append(fileContent.data(using: .utf8)!)

 body.append("\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!)

 body.append("--\(boundary)--\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!)

 request.httpBody = body

 URLSession.shared.dataTask(with: request) { data, response, error in

 if let error = error {

 completion(.failure(error))

 return

 }

 guard let data = data else {

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "NoDataError", code: -1, userInfo: nil)))

 return

 }

 if let responseString = String(data: data, encoding: .utf8) {

 print("Response: \(responseString)")

 completion(.success(responseString))

 } else {

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "ResponseError", code: -1, userInfo: [NSLocalizedDescriptionKey: "Failed to decode response"])))

 }

 }.resume()

}

**Key Points:**

1. **File Encoding:** We're simulating the --data-urlencode matrix@demo\_adat.txt by embedding the file's contents in the multipart body.
2. **Parameters:** The "modell" and "stair" parameters are added as form-data.
3. **Boundary Handling:** multipart/form-data requires a unique boundary for separating parts in the body.

Now, when you press the button in your SwiftUI app, it will replicate your curl command exactly and send the file content with the same structure.

4o

**You said:**

apiResult = items.map { $0.name }.joined(separator: ", ") Value of type 'String.Element' (aka 'Character') has no member 'name'

**ChatGPT said:**

ChatGPT

The issue arises because the API result is being handled as a String, not an array of objects like [vmi]. Based on your updated API response handling, you're now processing a simple string rather than JSON-decoded objects, so you should remove the attempt to access .name.

**Updated Button Action:**

Replace:

swift

Copy code

apiResult = items.map { $0.name }.joined(separator: ", ")

With:

swift

Copy code

apiResult = items // items is now a String

**Updated callAPI Completion Handling:**

swift

Copy code

Button("Call API") {

 isLoading = true

 callAPI { result in

 DispatchQueue.main.async {

 isLoading = false

 switch result {

 case .success(let response):

 apiResult = response

 case .failure(let error):

 apiResult = "Error: \(error.localizedDescription)"

 }

 }

 }

}

Since items is a String, this will display the raw API response. If the API later returns JSON that can be parsed into objects, you can then switch back to decoding into [vmi] and use .map again.

4o

**You said:**

struct ContentView: View { @State private var apiResult: String = "Press the button to fetch data" @State private var isLoading = false var body: some View { VStack(spacing: 20) { Text(apiResult) .padding() .multilineTextAlignment(.center) if isLoading { ProgressView() } Button("Call API") { isLoading = true callAPI { result in DispatchQueue.main.async { isLoading = false switch result { case .success(let items): apiResult = items // items is now a String case .failure(let error): apiResult = "Error: \(error.localizedDescription)" } } } } .buttonStyle(.borderedProminent) } .padding() } func callAPI(completion: @escaping (Result<String, Error>) -> Void) { guard let url = URL(string: "https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php"), let filePath = Bundle.main.path(forResource: "demo\_adat", ofType: "txt"), let fileContent = try? String(contentsOfFile: filePath) else { completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "FileError", code: -1, userInfo: [NSLocalizedDescriptionKey: "File not found or unreadable"]))) return } var request = URLRequest(url: url) request.httpMethod = "POST" let boundary = "Boundary-\(UUID().uuidString)" request.setValue("multipart/form-data; boundary=\(boundary)", forHTTPHeaderField: "Content-Type") let parameters = [ "modell": "STD", "stair": "666" ] // Build multipart/form-data body var body = Data() for (key, value) in parameters { body.append("--\(boundary)\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!) body.append("Content-Disposition: form-data; name=\"\(key)\"\r\n\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!) body.append("\(value)\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!) } body.append("--\(boundary)\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!) body.append("Content-Disposition: form-data; name=\"matrix\"; filename=\"demo\_adat.txt\"\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!) body.append("Content-Type: text/plain\r\n\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!) body.append(fileContent.data(using: .utf8)!) body.append("\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!) body.append("--\(boundary)--\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!) request.httpBody = body URLSession.shared.dataTask(with: request) { data, response, error in if let error = error { completion(.failure(error)) return } guard let data = data else { completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "NoDataError", code: -1, userInfo: nil))) return } if let responseString = String(data: data, encoding: .utf8) { print("Response: \(responseString)") completion(.success(responseString)) } else { completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "ResponseError", code: -1, userInfo: [NSLocalizedDescriptionKey: "Failed to decode response"]))) } }.resume() } func createMultipartBody(boundary: String, parameters: [String: String]) -> Data { var body = Data() for (key, value) in parameters { body.append("--\(boundary)\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!) body.append("Content-Disposition: form-data; name=\"\(key)\"\r\n\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!) body.append("\(value)\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!) } body.append("--\(boundary)--\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!) return body } } struct vmi: Decodable { let id: Int let name: String } "Failed to fetch response" but this should work curl -X POST https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php --data-urlencode matrix@demo\_adat.txt -d modell=STD -d stair=666 -o output.txt --max-time 12

**ChatGPT said:**

ChatGPT

It seems the curl command works, but your code isn't quite matching the behavior of that request. The key difference is that the curl request uses --data-urlencode, which encodes the contents of the file and sends it, while your code is building a multipart/form-data request, which may not match the API's expected format.

Let's modify the code to match the curl command as closely as possible by using --data-urlencode. The equivalent HTTP request would send matrix as a URL-encoded form field, which is what you need to do.

**Updated callAPI function:**

swift

Copy code

func callAPI(completion: @escaping (Result<String, Error>) -> Void) {

 guard let url = URL(string: "https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php"),

 let filePath = Bundle.main.path(forResource: "demo\_adat", ofType: "txt"),

 let fileContent = try? String(contentsOfFile: filePath) else {

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "FileError", code: -1, userInfo: [NSLocalizedDescriptionKey: "File not found or unreadable"])))

 return

 }

 var request = URLRequest(url: url)

 request.httpMethod = "POST"

 let parameters = [

 "modell": "STD",

 "stair": "666",

 "matrix": fileContent // Send the file content as a URL-encoded form field

 ]

 // Construct the URL-encoded body

 var body = ""

 for (key, value) in parameters {

 if !body.isEmpty {

 body += "&"

 }

 body += "\(key)=\(value)"

 }

 request.httpBody = body.data(using: .utf8)

 request.setValue("application/x-www-form-urlencoded", forHTTPHeaderField: "Content-Type")

 URLSession.shared.dataTask(with: request) { data, response, error in

 if let error = error {

 completion(.failure(error))

 return

 }

 guard let data = data else {

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "NoDataError", code: -1, userInfo: nil)))

 return

 }

 if let responseString = String(data: data, encoding: .utf8) {

 print("Response: \(responseString)")

 completion(.success(responseString))

 } else {

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "ResponseError", code: -1, userInfo: [NSLocalizedDescriptionKey: "Failed to decode response"])))

 }

 }.resume()

}

**Key Changes:**

* Instead of multipart/form-data, the code now sends a application/x-www-form-urlencoded request body, which closely matches what curl --data-urlencode does.
* The file content (demo\_adat.txt) is included as a URL-encoded form field under the key "matrix".
* The parameters are concatenated into a URL-encoded query string, just as the curl command does.

**Explanation:**

The curl command you provided sends a POST request where matrix is URL-encoded with the contents of demo\_adat.txt, along with two additional parameters, modell and stair. This is equivalent to constructing a URL-encoded form body in your callAPI function.

Now, the code should be more in line with the curl request and work similarly. If the server expects the file contents to be URL-encoded, this should resolve the issue. Let me know if it works!

4o mini

**You said:**

print out whats the curl command which it tries to run, make sure it debugs nicely in the output window struct ContentView: View { @State private var apiResult: String = "Press the button to fetch data" @State private var isLoading = false var body: some View { VStack(spacing: 20) { Text(apiResult) .padding() .multilineTextAlignment(.center) if isLoading { ProgressView() } Button("Call API") { isLoading = true callAPI { result in DispatchQueue.main.async { isLoading = false switch result { case .success(let items): apiResult = items // items is now a String case .failure(let error): apiResult = "Error: \(error.localizedDescription)" } } } } .buttonStyle(.borderedProminent) } .padding() } func callAPI(completion: @escaping (Result<String, Error>) -> Void) { guard let url = URL(string: "https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php"), let filePath = Bundle.main.path(forResource: "demo\_adat", ofType: "txt"), let fileContent = try? String(contentsOfFile: filePath) else { completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "FileError", code: -1, userInfo: [NSLocalizedDescriptionKey: "File not found or unreadable"]))) return } var request = URLRequest(url: url) request.httpMethod = "POST" let parameters = [ "modell": "STD", "stair": "666", "matrix": fileContent // Send the file content as a URL-encoded form field ] // Construct the URL-encoded body var body = "" for (key, value) in parameters { if !body.isEmpty { body += "&" } body += "\(key)=\(value)" } request.httpBody = body.data(using: .utf8) request.setValue("application/x-www-form-urlencoded", forHTTPHeaderField: "Content-Type") URLSession.shared.dataTask(with: request) { data, response, error in if let error = error { completion(.failure(error)) return } guard let data = data else { completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "NoDataError", code: -1, userInfo: nil))) return } if let responseString = String(data: data, encoding: .utf8) { print("Response: \(responseString)") completion(.success(responseString)) } else { completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "ResponseError", code: -1, userInfo: [NSLocalizedDescriptionKey: "Failed to decode response"]))) } }.resume() } func createMultipartBody(boundary: String, parameters: [String: String]) -> Data { var body = Data() for (key, value) in parameters { body.append("--\(boundary)\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!) body.append("Content-Disposition: form-data; name=\"\(key)\"\r\n\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!) body.append("\(value)\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!) } body.append("--\(boundary)--\r\n".data(using: .utf8)!) return body } }

**ChatGPT said:**

ChatGPT

To print the equivalent curl command for the request you are building, you can create a function that formats and outputs the curl command based on the current parameters and request setup. This will help you debug the request and see exactly what the app is trying to execute.

**Updated callAPI function with curl command debug:**

swift

Copy code

func callAPI(completion: @escaping (Result<String, Error>) -> Void) {

 guard let url = URL(string: "https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php"),

 let filePath = Bundle.main.path(forResource: "demo\_adat", ofType: "txt"),

 let fileContent = try? String(contentsOfFile: filePath) else {

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "FileError", code: -1, userInfo: [NSLocalizedDescriptionKey: "File not found or unreadable"])))

 return

 }

 var request = URLRequest(url: url)

 request.httpMethod = "POST"

 let parameters = [

 "modell": "STD",

 "stair": "666",

 "matrix": fileContent // Send the file content as a URL-encoded form field

 ]

 // Construct the URL-encoded body

 var body = ""

 for (key, value) in parameters {

 if !body.isEmpty {

 body += "&"

 }

 body += "\(key)=\(value)"

 }

 request.httpBody = body.data(using: .utf8)

 request.setValue("application/x-www-form-urlencoded", forHTTPHeaderField: "Content-Type")

 // Debug: print the equivalent curl command

 printCurlCommand(url: url, parameters: parameters)

 URLSession.shared.dataTask(with: request) { data, response, error in

 if let error = error {

 completion(.failure(error))

 return

 }

 guard let data = data else {

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "NoDataError", code: -1, userInfo: nil)))

 return

 }

 if let responseString = String(data: data, encoding: .utf8) {

 print("Response: \(responseString)")

 completion(.success(responseString))

 } else {

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "ResponseError", code: -1, userInfo: [NSLocalizedDescriptionKey: "Failed to decode response"])))

 }

 }.resume()

}

func printCurlCommand(url: URL, parameters: [String: String]) {

 // Start building the curl command

 var curlCommand = "curl -X POST \(url.absoluteString)"

 // Add URL-encoded parameters

 for (key, value) in parameters {

 let encodedValue = value.addingPercentEncoding(withAllowedCharacters: .urlQueryAllowed) ?? value

 curlCommand += " --data-urlencode \"\(key)=\(encodedValue)\""

 }

 // Print the curl command to debug

 print("Curl Command: \(curlCommand)")

}

**Explanation:**

* The printCurlCommand function takes the url and the parameters (which include modell, stair, and matrix) and formats them into a curl command.
* It adds the URL and then appends each parameter with the --data-urlencode flag to match the format you used in your original curl command.
* The curl command is then printed to the console for debugging.

**What this does:**

* Every time you call callAPI, the equivalent curl command will be printed in the debug output, which helps you verify that the app is constructing the correct request.
* This will give you visibility into what the app is actually trying to do when it sends the POST request, making debugging easier.

You can check the output console to verify that the constructed curl command matches your expectations!

4o mini

**You said:**

but when i run the app, it prints out the curl command: curl -X POST https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php --data-urlencode "modell=STD" --data-urlencode "matrix=3%092%093%091%092%0A2%094%092%095%094%0A5%092%095%091%091%0A1%091%094%093%093%0A4%094%091%094%095%0A4%094%091%094%095%0A%0A" --data-urlencode "stair=666" and when i run it in the terminal it gives me an output: ~/Developement/hasznaltauto-api (main) ● ➤ curl -X POST https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php --data-urlencode "modell=STD" --data-urlencode "matrix=3%092%093%091%092%0A2%094%092%095%094%0A5%092%095%091%091%0A1%091%094%093%093%0A4%094%091%094%095%0A4%094%091%094%095%0A%0A" --data-urlencode "stair=666" #S1 �sszeg:#S666 �sszeg:#Becsl�s �sszeg:#T�ny �sszeg:#T�ny-becsl�s elt�r�s:0# ~/Developement/hasznaltauto-api (main) ● ➤

**ChatGPT said:**

ChatGPT

The issue seems to be with the way you're sending the file content in the body of your request. The matrix field in the curl command is URL-encoded, which is fine, but the file content (the contents of demo\_adat.txt) might not be properly handled for transmission in the format the server expects.

Here's what might be happening:

* The file content (demo\_adat.txt) is likely URL-encoded, but when passed via a curl command, it should either be sent as a raw file (multipart form) or as plain text (not URL-encoded).
* The server might expect the matrix field to contain the raw content of the file and not URL-encoded text.

**Possible Fix**

Instead of sending the file content as URL-encoded (--data-urlencode), try sending it as plain data in the body with --data-binary or use a multipart/form-data format if you're mimicking the behavior of a file upload. Here's how to adjust your code:

**Updated printCurlCommand function with --data-binary (instead of --data-urlencode):**

swift

Copy code

func printCurlCommand(url: URL, parameters: [String: String], fileContent: String) {

 // Start building the curl command

 var curlCommand = "curl -X POST \(url.absoluteString)"

 // Add URL-encoded parameters (except for the file content)

 for (key, value) in parameters {

 let encodedValue = value.addingPercentEncoding(withAllowedCharacters: .urlQueryAllowed) ?? value

 curlCommand += " --data-urlencode \"\(key)=\(encodedValue)\""

 }

 // Add matrix file content as binary (not URL-encoded)

 let encodedFileContent = fileContent.addingPercentEncoding(withAllowedCharacters: .urlQueryAllowed) ?? fileContent

 curlCommand += " --data-binary \"\(encodedFileContent)\""

 // Print the curl command to debug

 print("Curl Command: \(curlCommand)")

}

**Changes in the Code:**

* **--data-binary**: This is used to send the file's raw content in the body of the request without URL encoding it.
* The file content (fileContent) is inserted directly as the value for matrix, and it will be sent as raw data instead of URL-encoded text.

**Why This Should Work:**

1. **URL-Encoding for Parameters**: Fields like modell and stair are still URL-encoded, because these are simple parameters.
2. **Binary Data for File Content**: The file content (matrix) is sent as binary data using --data-binary, so the server should receive it as the raw content (which is how your curl command is structured).

**Testing the Command in Terminal:**

When you run the app, the generated curl command should look more like this in the terminal:

bash

Copy code

curl -X POST https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php --data-urlencode "modell=STD" --data-urlencode "stair=666" --data-binary "3%092%093%091%092%0A2%094%092%095%094%0A5%092%095%091%091%0A1%091%094%093%093%0A4%094%091%094%095%0A4%094%091%094%095%0A%0A"

**Why This Matters:**

* By sending the file as raw binary (--data-binary), you're ensuring that the data sent matches what the server expects. If you continue to use --data-urlencode for the matrix, it might result in encoding issues or unexpected behavior.

4o mini

**You said:**

wait, why do i bother with curl in the ios app? i dont even understand it now lol. shouldnt i just run a rest api?

**ChatGPT said:**

ChatGPT

You're absolutely right! If you're building an iOS app, using curl in the app for HTTP requests is unnecessary. curl is a command-line tool commonly used for testing APIs, but in an iOS app, it's more appropriate to use URLSession (or a third-party library like Alamofire) for making HTTP requests.

Here's why using curl isn't the right approach in an iOS app:

**Why Not Use curl in iOS?**

* **Platform-Specific Tools**: curl is a command-line utility, and while it can be useful in debugging or testing APIs from the terminal, iOS apps don't need to invoke it to make HTTP requests. Instead, iOS provides a built-in, optimized API (URLSession) to handle network communication.
* **Simpler and More Flexible**: URLSession is specifically designed for making HTTP requests in iOS and handles various tasks like JSON parsing, file uploads, and handling authentication seamlessly.
* **Better Integration**: By using URLSession, your app integrates natively with iOS, making it easier to handle responses, manage errors, and use app-specific features like background tasks.

**How to Handle HTTP Requests in iOS**

If you're dealing with a simple API that involves sending data to a server (like the POST request you want to make), you should use URLSession directly.

**Simplified Approach Using URLSession**

Here's how you can achieve the same thing without curl:

swift

Copy code

func callAPI(completion: @escaping (Result<String, Error>) -> Void) {

 guard let url = URL(string: "https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php"),

 let filePath = Bundle.main.path(forResource: "demo\_adat", ofType: "txt"),

 let fileContent = try? String(contentsOfFile: filePath) else {

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "FileError", code: -1, userInfo: [NSLocalizedDescriptionKey: "File not found or unreadable"])))

 return

 }

 var request = URLRequest(url: url)

 request.httpMethod = "POST"

 let parameters = [

 "modell": "STD",

 "stair": "666",

 "matrix": fileContent // Send the file content directly

 ]

 // Create body for POST request

 var body = ""

 for (key, value) in parameters {

 if !body.isEmpty {

 body += "&"

 }

 body += "\(key)=\(value)"

 }

 // Set request headers and body

 request.httpBody = body.data(using: .utf8)

 request.setValue("application/x-www-form-urlencoded", forHTTPHeaderField: "Content-Type")

 // Perform the request using URLSession

 URLSession.shared.dataTask(with: request) { data, response, error in

 if let error = error {

 completion(.failure(error))

 return

 }

 guard let data = data else {

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "NoDataError", code: -1, userInfo: nil)))

 return

 }

 if let responseString = String(data: data, encoding: .utf8) {

 completion(.success(responseString))

 } else {

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "ResponseError", code: -1, userInfo: [NSLocalizedDescriptionKey: "Failed to decode response"])))

 }

 }.resume()

}

**Key Changes:**

1. **No curl command needed**: The URLSession directly handles the network request.
2. **Use of URLRequest**: Instead of building a curl command, we use URLRequest to specify the URL, HTTP method (POST), headers, and body.
3. **Direct file content usage**: The file content (demo\_adat.txt) is inserted directly into the body, and application/x-www-form-urlencoded content type is set.
4. **URLSession**: Used for making the network request and handling the response.

**Conclusion:**

Instead of worrying about crafting curl commands in your iOS app, you can use the native URLSession API to handle the HTTP request. It's a much more efficient and native way to interact with APIs, and it integrates seamlessly into the iOS ecosystem.

Let me know if you need help adapting this approach further!

4o mini

**You said:**

add some debuggers bc it just says error. tell me what it is doing and etc add prints func callAPI(completion: @escaping (Result<String, Error>) -> Void) { guard let url = URL(string: "https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php"), let filePath = Bundle.main.path(forResource: "demo\_adat", ofType: "txt"), let fileContent = try? String(contentsOfFile: filePath) else { completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "FileError", code: -1, userInfo: [NSLocalizedDescriptionKey: "File not found or unreadable"]))) return } var request = URLRequest(url: url) request.httpMethod = "POST" let parameters = [ "modell": "STD", "stair": "666", "matrix": fileContent // Send the file content directly ] // Create body for POST request var body = "" for (key, value) in parameters { if !body.isEmpty { body += "&" } body += "\(key)=\(value)" } // Set request headers and body request.httpBody = body.data(using: .utf8) request.setValue("application/x-www-form-urlencoded", forHTTPHeaderField: "Content-Type") // Perform the request using URLSession URLSession.shared.dataTask(with: request) { data, response, error in if let error = error { completion(.failure(error)) return } guard let data = data else { completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "NoDataError", code: -1, userInfo: nil))) return } if let responseString = String(data: data, encoding: .utf8) { completion(.success(responseString)) } else { completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "ResponseError", code: -1, userInfo: [NSLocalizedDescriptionKey: "Failed to decode response"]))) } }.resume() }

**ChatGPT said:**

ChatGPT

To add debugging prints and better understand what's happening in your callAPI function, I will include additional print statements at key points in the function. This will help you track the progress and identify where the error might occur.

Here's the updated function with detailed debugging:

swift

Copy code

func callAPI(completion: @escaping (Result<String, Error>) -> Void) {

 // Debugging print: check if the URL is valid

 guard let url = URL(string: "https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php") else {

 print("Error: Invalid URL")

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "URLInvalidError", code: -1, userInfo: [NSLocalizedDescriptionKey: "Invalid URL"])))

 return

 }

 print("URL is valid: \(url)")

 // Debugging print: check if the file path is valid

 guard let filePath = Bundle.main.path(forResource: "demo\_adat", ofType: "txt") else {

 print("Error: File not found")

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "FileError", code: -1, userInfo: [NSLocalizedDescriptionKey: "File not found"])))

 return

 }

 print("File found at path: \(filePath)")

 // Debugging print: check if the file content was loaded correctly

 guard let fileContent = try? String(contentsOfFile: filePath) else {

 print("Error: Failed to load file content")

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "FileReadError", code: -1, userInfo: [NSLocalizedDescriptionKey: "Failed to read file content"])))

 return

 }

 print("File content successfully loaded:\n\(fileContent)")

 var request = URLRequest(url: url)

 request.httpMethod = "POST"

 let parameters = [

 "modell": "STD",

 "stair": "666",

 "matrix": fileContent // Send the file content directly

 ]

 // Debugging print: check the parameters

 print("Parameters to be sent:")

 for (key, value) in parameters {

 print("\(key): \(value)")

 }

 // Create body for POST request

 var body = ""

 for (key, value) in parameters {

 if !body.isEmpty {

 body += "&"

 }

 body += "\(key)=\(value)"

 }

 // Debugging print: check the body that will be sent

 print("Request body:\n\(body)")

 // Set request headers and body

 request.httpBody = body.data(using: .utf8)

 request.setValue("application/x-www-form-urlencoded", forHTTPHeaderField: "Content-Type")

 // Debugging print: check the headers

 if let allHeaders = request.allHTTPHeaderFields {

 print("Request headers: \(allHeaders)")

 }

 // Perform the request using URLSession

 URLSession.shared.dataTask(with: request) { data, response, error in

 if let error = error {

 print("Error during the request: \(error.localizedDescription)")

 completion(.failure(error))

 return

 }

 guard let data = data else {

 print("No data received")

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "NoDataError", code: -1, userInfo: nil)))

 return

 }

 // Debugging print: check the raw response data

 print("Raw response data: \(data)")

 if let responseString = String(data: data, encoding: .utf8) {

 print("Response string: \(responseString)")

 completion(.success(responseString))

 } else {

 print("Failed to decode response data")

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "ResponseError", code: -1, userInfo: [NSLocalizedDescriptionKey: "Failed to decode response"])))

 }

 }.resume()

}

**Key Debugging Steps:**

1. **URL Validation**: Checks if the URL is valid.
2. **File Path Check**: Confirms that the file is present in the bundle.
3. **File Content Check**: Prints the file content that is being sent.
4. **Parameters Debug**: Prints all parameters that will be sent in the body of the POST request.
5. **Request Body**: Prints the final body of the request before sending it.
6. **Request Headers**: Prints the HTTP headers being set for the request.
7. **Raw Response Data**: Prints the raw response data returned from the server.
8. **Decoded Response**: Attempts to decode the response into a string and prints it.

With these additional print statements, you will be able to track exactly where the failure occurs (e.g., invalid URL, missing file, empty response, etc.).

Let me know if you need further help!

4o mini

**You said:**

print("Raw response data: \(data)") if let responseString = String(data: data, encoding: .utf8) { print("Response string: \(responseString)") completion(.success(responseString)) } else { print("Failed to decode response data") completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "ResponseError", code: -1, userInfo: [NSLocalizedDescriptionKey: "Failed to decode response"]))) } Raw response data: 47 bytes Failed to decode response data but print out something please let me see what it is

**ChatGPT said:**

ChatGPT

If you're seeing the "Raw response data: 47 bytes" message but the response isn't decoding as a string, it indicates that the data returned by the server isn't in a format that can be easily interpreted as UTF-8 text. It might be binary data or in some other encoding format.

To print out the raw content of the response (even if it's not valid UTF-8), you can convert the data to a hex string, which will let you inspect the content byte by byte.

Here’s an updated version of the function where the raw data is printed in hexadecimal format for further inspection:

swift

Copy code

func callAPI(completion: @escaping (Result<String, Error>) -> Void) {

 // Debugging print: check if the URL is valid

 guard let url = URL(string: "https://miau.my-x.hu/myx-free/coco/engine3\_curl\_2.php") else {

 print("Error: Invalid URL")

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "URLInvalidError", code: -1, userInfo: [NSLocalizedDescriptionKey: "Invalid URL"])))

 return

 }

 print("URL is valid: \(url)")

 // Debugging print: check if the file path is valid

 guard let filePath = Bundle.main.path(forResource: "demo\_adat", ofType: "txt") else {

 print("Error: File not found")

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "FileError", code: -1, userInfo: [NSLocalizedDescriptionKey: "File not found"])))

 return

 }

 print("File found at path: \(filePath)")

 // Debugging print: check if the file content was loaded correctly

 guard let fileContent = try? String(contentsOfFile: filePath) else {

 print("Error: Failed to load file content")

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "FileReadError", code: -1, userInfo: [NSLocalizedDescriptionKey: "Failed to read file content"])))

 return

 }

 print("File content successfully loaded:\n\(fileContent)")

 var request = URLRequest(url: url)

 request.httpMethod = "POST"

 let parameters = [

 "modell": "STD",

 "stair": "666",

 "matrix": fileContent // Send the file content directly

 ]

 // Debugging print: check the parameters

 print("Parameters to be sent:")

 for (key, value) in parameters {

 print("\(key): \(value)")

 }

 // Create body for POST request

 var body = ""

 for (key, value) in parameters {

 if !body.isEmpty {

 body += "&"

 }

 body += "\(key)=\(value)"

 }

 // Debugging print: check the body that will be sent

 print("Request body:\n\(body)")

 // Set request headers and body

 request.httpBody = body.data(using: .utf8)

 request.setValue("application/x-www-form-urlencoded", forHTTPHeaderField: "Content-Type")

 // Debugging print: check the headers

 if let allHeaders = request.allHTTPHeaderFields {

 print("Request headers: \(allHeaders)")

 }

 // Perform the request using URLSession

 URLSession.shared.dataTask(with: request) { data, response, error in

 if let error = error {

 print("Error during the request: \(error.localizedDescription)")

 completion(.failure(error))

 return

 }

 guard let data = data else {

 print("No data received")

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "NoDataError", code: -1, userInfo: nil)))

 return

 }

 // Debugging print: Print raw data in hexadecimal format

 print("Raw response data (hex): \(data.map { String(format: "%02hhx", $0) }.joined())")

 // Try to decode the response as UTF-8 string

 if let responseString = String(data: data, encoding: .utf8) {

 print("Response string: \(responseString)")

 completion(.success(responseString))

 } else {

 print("Failed to decode response data")

 // If the data isn't a valid UTF-8 string, print the raw byte content

 print("Raw data content: \(data)")

 completion(.failure(NSError(domain: "ResponseError", code: -1, userInfo: [NSLocalizedDescriptionKey: "Failed to decode response"])))

 }

 }.resume()

}

**What's New:**

* **Hexadecimal Printing**: The raw response data is now printed in hexadecimal format using:

swift

Copy code

data.map { String(format: "%02hhx", $0) }.joined()

This prints the raw data byte-by-byte as a hex string, which can give you more insight into what the server is returning.

* **Fallback**: If the response is not a valid UTF-8 string, the raw byte data will still be printed using:

swift

Copy code

print("Raw data content: \(data)")

This will show you the raw bytes of the response, which can be useful for identifying its structure.

Try running the updated code, and check the console for the hexadecimal output to inspect the raw data from the server. Let me know what you find!

4o mini

**You said:**

make a function which converts hex to string in swift. or just a simple line of code is enough

**ChatGPT said:**

ChatGPT

You can convert a hexadecimal string to a regular string in Swift with a simple helper function. Here's one way to do it:

**Function to Convert Hex to String**

swift

Copy code

func hexStringToString(\_ hex: String) -> String? {

 var hex = hex

 var string = ""

 // Remove any whitespace or non-hex characters

 hex = hex.replacingOccurrences(of: "[^0-9A-Fa-f]", with: "", options: .regularExpression)

 // Iterate over the hex string in chunks of 2 characters

 while hex.count > 0 {

 let c = hex.prefix(2)

 hex.removeFirst(2)

 if let byte = UInt8(c, radix: 16) {

 string.append(Character(UnicodeScalar(byte)))

 } else {

 return nil // Return nil if it's an invalid hex string

 }

 }

 return string

}

**Example Usage**

swift

Copy code

let hex = "48656c6c6f20576f726c64" // Hex for "Hello World"

if let string = hexStringToString(hex) {

 print("Converted string: \(string)") // Output: "Hello World"

} else {

 print("Invalid hex string")

}

**Explanation:**

* **hex.replacingOccurrences(of: "[^0-9A-Fa-f]", with: "", options: .regularExpression)**: This cleans the string by removing any non-hex characters (such as spaces or newlines).
* The hex.prefix(2) grabs the first 2 characters (which represent one byte in hexadecimal).
* UInt8(c, radix: 16) converts those 2 hex characters into an actual byte.
* The byte is then converted into a UnicodeScalar and appended to the string.

This approach should allow you to convert hex to a readable string in Swift.

4o mini

**You said:**

where did you get this? 3%092%093%091%092%0A2%094%092%095%094%0A5%092%095%091%091%0A1%091%094%093%093%0A4%094%091%094%095%0A4%094%091%094%095%0A%0A

**ChatGPT said:**

ChatGPT

The string you posted appears to be a URL-encoded representation of a matrix or grid of some kind. Specifically, it looks like a series of numbers and control characters (like tabs and line breaks) encoded using percent-encoding.

Here’s a breakdown of what’s in the string:

perl

Copy code

3%092%093%091%092%0A2%094%092%095%094%0A5%092%095%091%091%0A1%091%094%093%093%0A4%094%091%094%095%0A4%094%091%094%095%0A%0A

**Decoding the URL-encoded string:**

If you decode it, you get a matrix-like structure with some tab (%09), newline (%0A), and space characters:

Copy code

3 2 1

2 4 5

5 9 1

1 4 3

4 4 5

4 4 5

**Explanation:**

* %09 represents a **tab** character.
* %0A represents a **newline** character.
* The numbers (e.g., 3, 2, 1, etc.) are likely part of a matrix.

This kind of URL encoding is often used when transmitting data over HTTP requests, especially when the data is being sent via POST as form parameters. The encoded string seems to be representing a matrix of numbers, perhaps as part of a puzzle or data set that the server will decode and process.

4o mini

**You said:**

what encoding is this?

**ChatGPT said:**

ChatGPT

The encoding you're referring to is **URL encoding** (also called **percent encoding**). This encoding is used to encode special characters in URLs to ensure they are transmitted correctly over the internet.

**Explanation of URL encoding:**

URL encoding replaces certain characters that are not allowed in URLs with a % followed by two hexadecimal digits representing the ASCII code of the character. This is done to make the data safe to be included in URLs, which might otherwise be misinterpreted by web browsers or servers.

**Breakdown of URL-encoded characters:**

* %09 is the URL-encoded representation for the **tab** character.
* %0A is the URL-encoded representation for the **newline** character.
* Numbers like 3, 2, 1, etc., are plain digits that don't need encoding but are included in the encoded string.

The string:

perl

Copy code

3%092%093%091%092%0A2%094%092%095%094%0A5%092%095%091%091%0A1%091%094%093%093%0A4%094%091%094%095%0A4%094%091%094%095%0A%0A

When decoded, turns into:

Copy code

3 2 1

2 4 5

5 9 1

1 4 3

4 4 5

4 4 5

This is just a special way of encoding certain characters (like spaces and newlines) for transmission in HTTP requests.