

API & HTTP Request Guide for AI Automations in n8n

This document serves as a clear learning reference for students to understand how APIs work, how to use HTTP Request nodes in n8n, and how to make AI Agents connect with external systems.

1. What is an API?

An API (Application Programming Interface) allows two systems to communicate with each other. It enables n8n, chatbots, AI agents, and apps to send or request data.

Real-World Analogy

Example	API Role
You order food	You send a request
Waiter takes your order	API (HTTP Request)
Kitchen prepares food	Server processing
Waiter delivers food	Response (Data back)

You never enter the kitchen — same way, you never directly interact with servers.

2. HTTP Methods (Basic Understanding)

Method	Purpose
GET	Fetch data (read-only)
POST	Send data (create/update/query)

Example: - **GET** weather details - **POST** a question to Perplexity / OpenAI

3. Components of an API Call

Every request generally contains:

Component	Description
URL / Endpoint	Address where request is sent
Headers	Authentication / content type
Body	Data or prompt you are sending
Method	GET / POST
Query Params	Filters (optional)

4. Using HTTP Request Node in n8n

When to use native node

If n8n already provides a service node (e.g., Google Sheets, Airtable), use that.

When to use HTTP Request node

- No existing native integration
- Need to send dynamic queries via AI agent
- Custom API work

5. cURL Import (Quick Setup Method)

Instead of copying everything manually: 1. Go to API documentation 2. Copy provided `cURL` 3. In n8n → **HTTP Request** → **Import cURL** 4. It auto-fills method, endpoint, headers, and body


This eliminates formatting mistakes.

6. Authentication

Most APIs require a key.

Common header format:

```
Authorization: Bearer YOUR_API_KEY
```

 **Note:** Always keep keys hidden.

7. Making it Dynamic for AI Agents

Instead of static JSON prompts, convert body into expressions.

Example:

```
{{ $fromAI("search_term", "Topic to search") }}
```

Use this when AI agent must decide the data to fetch.

8. Troubleshooting Response Codes

Code	Meaning	Reason
200	Success	All good
400	Bad Request	JSON formatting error
401	Unauthorized	Wrong/missing API key
403	Forbidden	Key not allowed / insufficient rights
404	Not Found	Wrong endpoint URL
500	Server Error	Issue on provider side

Summary

- APIs allow communication between systems
 - HTTP Request node is gateway when no native integration exists
 - Use cURL to simplify setup
 - Always handle headers & keys securely
 - Use expressions to integrate with AI agents
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If students face errors, they should: - Check response codes - Validate JSON formatting - Confirm correct endpoint & headers

This document is intended for technical clarity and ongoing reference while building automation workflows.