# Stop calling Matrix APIs! (directly)

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### **The Client-Server API is easy**

# We lied. All these years.

(and you already know if you tried it; you can leave now)

### The Client-Server API

```
$ curl -XPOST -d '{"msgtype":"m.text", "body":"hello"}'
"https://alice.com:8448/_matrix/client/api/v3/rooms/$ROOMID/send/m.room.message
" -H "Authorization: $token"

{
    "event_id": "YUwRidLecu"
}
```

### The Client-Server API

To send a message:

```
$ curl -XPOST -d '{"msgtype":"m.text", "body":"hello"}'
"https://alice.com:8448/_matrix/client/api/v3/rooms/$ROOMID/send/m.room.message
" -H "Authorization: $token"

{
    "event_id": "YUwRidLecu"
}
```

Look ma, I have a bag full of assumptions!

### The Client-Server API

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```
$ curl -XPOST -d '{"msgtype":"m.text", "body":"hello"}'
"https://alice.com:8448/_matrix/client/api/v3/rooms/$ROOMID/send/m.room.message
" -H "Authorization: $token"

Login?..
{
    "event_id": "YUwRidLecu"
}
```

### The Client-Server API

### The Client-Server API

```
# How do I know?..

# curl -XPOST -d '{"msgtype":"m.text", "body":"hello"}'

# "https://alice.com:8448/_matrix/client/api/v3/rooms/$ROOMID/send/m.room.message
# -H "Authorization: $token"

# "event_id": "YUwRidLecu"

}
```

### The Client-Server API

To send a message:

" -H "Authorization: \$token"

"event id": "YUwRidLecu"

```
Normally a parameter
                                                     - escaping rules?..
$ curl -XPOST -d '{"msgtype":"m.text", "body":"hello"}'
"https://alice.com:8448/_matrix/client/api/v3/rooms/$ROOMID/send/m.room.message
```

### The Client-Server API

### The Client-Server API

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It's easy to send the message, assuming that:

- you know the homeserver URL
- already logged in
- have done E2EE keys dance if necessary
- know the room id (room alias won't work)
- haven't made typos in metadata

### The Client-Server API

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#### To receive a message:

```
curl "https://alice.com:8448/ matrix/client/api/v3/sync" -H "Authorization: $token"
  "rooms": {
    "join": {
      "!SjPTfpmlqzpRCNEXdF:bellerophon" {
        "timeline": {
          "events":
              "type": "m.room.message",
              "sender": "@matthew:bellerophon",
              "content": {
                "msgtype": "m.text",
                "body": "test"
              "event_id": "$15582798620qPlCO:bellerophon",
              "origin_server_ts": 1558279862446,
              "unsigned": {
                "age": 5006654475
  "next_batch": "s281_8540_0_144_235_1_155_103_1"
```

Most of the assumptions for sending plus...

...pretty much never one event in one room

## It's always easier to talk in native language

...but you may need an interpreter

### SDKs to the rescue

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### A good SDK gives you:

- Language-native data structures (fewer typos, less or no handwritten JSON)
- Language-native control abstractions (async execution, event loops, callbacks, algorithms, ...)
- Code/inputs validation (static/dynamic)
- Higher-level Matrix-specific abstractions (login flows, key management, event persistence, ...)
- Documentation and IDE integration

### **Python: matrix-nio**

```
import matrix-nio
import getpass
async def main():
    client = AsyncClient(homeserver, user_id)
    pw = getpass.getpass()
    resp = await client.login(pw, device name=device name)
   # ...
    if client.should_upload_keys:
        await client.keys_upload()
    await client.room_send(room_id, message_type="m.room.message",
                           content={"msqtype": "m.text", "body": "hello"})
    # ... (add callbacks you need)
    await client.sync_forever(timeout=30000, full_state=True)
```

https://github.com/anoadragon453/nio-template

### **Rust:** matrix-sdk

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```
use matrix sdk::{
    Client, config::SyncSettings,
    ruma::{user id, events::room::message::SyncRoomMessageEvent},
};
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() -> anyhow::Result<()> {
    let alice = user_id!("@alice:example.org");
    let client = Client::builder().server_name(alice.server_name()).build().await?;
    client.matrix auth().login username(alice, "password").send().await?;
    let content = RoomMessageEventContent::text_plain("🎉 🎊 🥳 let's PARTY!! 🥳 🎊 🎉");
    room.send(content).await.unwrap();
    // (add event handlers)
    client.sync(SyncSettings::default()).await?;
    0k(())
```

https://github.com/matrix-org/matrix-rust-sdk/tree/main/crates/matrix-sdk

### C++: Quotient

```
#include <connection.h>
#include <room.h>
#include <QCoreApplication>
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    QCoreApplication app(argc, argv);
    const auto* userMxid = argv[1];
    const auto* password = argv[2];
    const auto* deviceName = argv[3];
    const auto* roomId = argv[4];
    using namespace Quotient;
    auto* c = new Connection(&app);
    c->loginWithPassword(userMxid, password, deviceName);
    app.connect(c, &Connection::connected, c, [c] {
        c->syncLoop();
        c->sendMessage(roomId,
                       RoomMessageEvent(u"hello"_s, MessageEventType::Text));
    });
    Quotient::connectSingleShot(c, &Connection::syncDone, c, [c] {
        // event handlers go here
    });
    return app.exec();
```

### **Conclusions**

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- → Using an HTTP API (from the command shell or otherwise) is cumbersome and error-prone
- → Matrix APIs are a kind of more complex HTTP APIs using those directly may quickly become a nightmare unless abstracted
- → SDKs help to alleviate the problem
  - → They usually can't eliminate complexity entirely
  - → They also frequently trail behind in features by a version or two
  - → But with SDKs you don't have to re-implement the same beaten patterns of low-level interactions over and over any more, and that's 80% of the cases

# matrix

### Thank you!

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