SENDGRID INTEGRATION WITH PYTHON

Date	14 Nov 2022
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Project Name	NUTRITION ASSISTANT APPLICATION

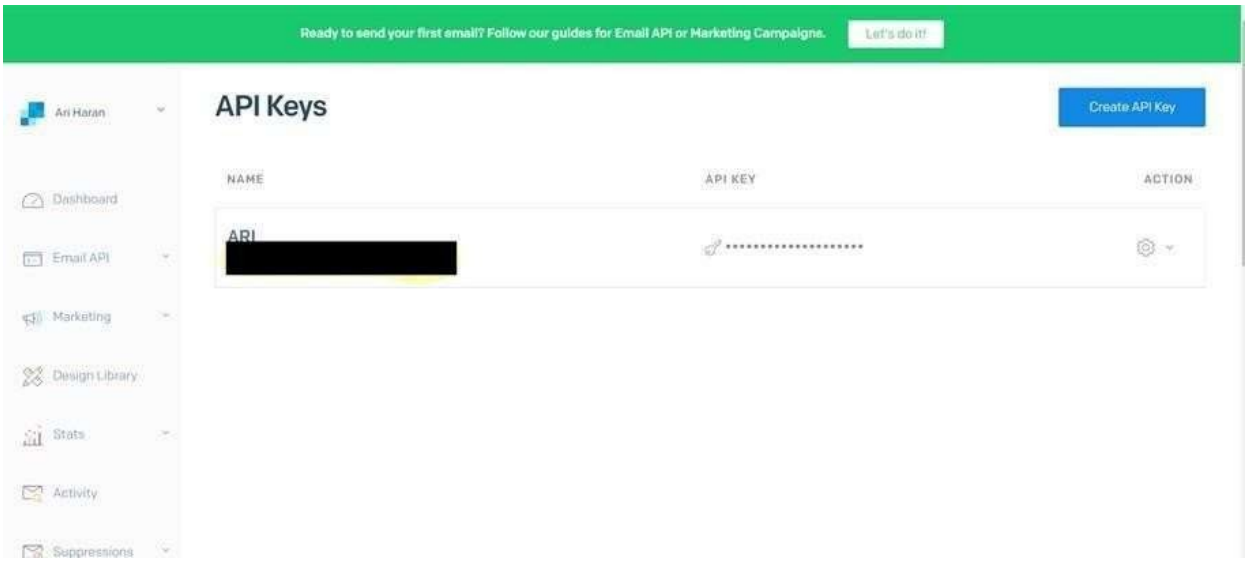
STEP 1:

Requirements:

Python 2.6, 2.7, 3.4 or 3.5.

STEP 2:

Creating an API key



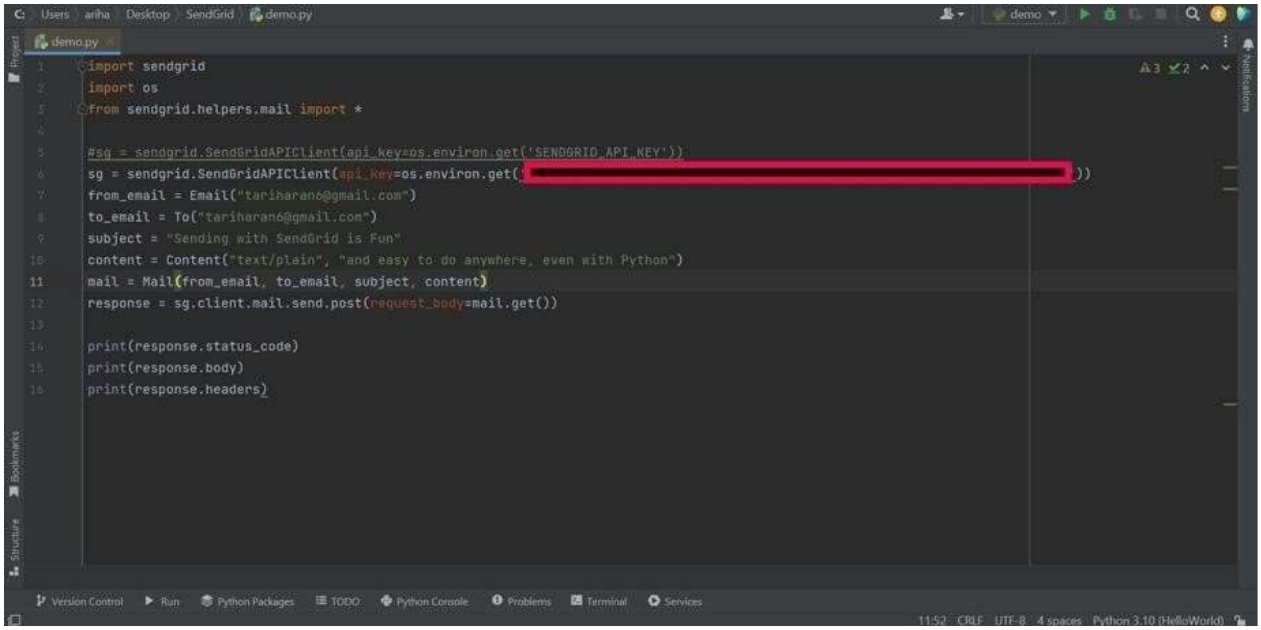
STEP 3:

INSTALL

PAKAGE: > pip install sendgrid

SETP 4:

SEND EMAIL



SENDGRID PYTHON CODE :

```
"""HTTP Client library"""
import json
import logging
from .exceptions import handle_error

    try:
    # Python 3
    import urllib.request as urllib
    from urllib.parse import urlencode
    from urllib.error import HTTPError
except ImportError:
     # Python 2
```

```
import os
from sendgrid import SendGridAPIClient
from sendgrid.helpers.mail import Mail

    message =
    Mail( from_email='from_email@example
    .com',to_emails='to@example.com',
    subject='Sending with Twilio SendGrid is Fun',
    html_content='<strong>and easy to do anywhere, even with
    Python</strong>')
    try:
    sg = SendGridAPIClient(os.environ.get('SENDGRID_API_KEY'))
    response = sg.send(message)
    print(response.status_code)
    print(response.body) 15 print(response.headers) 16 except Exception as
    e:
    print(e.message)
```

HTTP CLIENT PROGRAM:

```
        import urllib2 as urllib
14      from urllib2 import HTTPError
15      from urllib import urlencode
16
17  _logger = logging.getLogger( name )
18
19
20    class Response(object):
21    """Holds the response from an API call.""" 22
23                            def init (self, response):
24                            """
25                            :param response: The return value from a
                              open call
26                            on a urllib.build_opener()
27                            :type response: urllib response object
28                            """
29                            self._status_code = response.getcode()
30                            self._body = response.read()
31                            self._headers = response.info()
32
33      @property
```

```
34          def status_code(self):
35          """
36          :return: integer, status code of API call
37          """
38          return self._status_code
39
40          @property
41          def body(self):
42          """
43          :return: response from the API
44          """
45          return self._body
46
47      @property
```

```
        def headers(self):
        """
        :return: dict of response headers
        """
        return self._headers

            @property
            def to_dict(self):
            """
            :return: dict of response from the API
            """
            if self.body:
            return json.loads(self.body.decode('utf-8'))
            else:
            return None


    class Client(object):
    """Quickly and easily access any REST or REST-like API.""" 67
     # These are the supported HTTP verbs
```

```
    methods = {'delete', 'get', 'patch', 'post', 'put'} 70
    def init (self,
    host,
    request_headers=None,
    version=None,
    url_path=None,
    append_slash=False, 77       timeout=None):
          """
          :param host: Base URL for the api. (e.g.
   https://api.sendgrid.com)
          :type host: string
          :param request_headers: A dictionary of the headers you want
                                  applied on all calls
          :type request_headers: dictionary
          :param version: The version number of the
          API.
          Subclass _build_versioned_url for custom
   behavior.
          Or just pass the version as part of the URL
          (e.g. client._("/v3"))
          :type version: integer
          :param url_path: A list of the url path
          segments
          :type url_path: list of strings
          """
          self.host = host
          self.request_headers = request_headers or {}
          self._version = version
          # _url_path keeps track of the dynamically
          built url
          self._url_path = url_path or []
```

```
                        # APPEND SLASH set
                        self.append_slash = append_slash
                        self.timeout = timeout

    def _build_versioned_url(self, url):
```

```
102             """Subclass this function for your own needs.
103             Or just pass the version as part of the URL
104             (e.g. client._('/v3'))
105             :param url: URI portion of the full URL being requested
106             :type url: string
107             :return: string
108             """
109             return '{}/v{}{}'.format(self.host, str(self._version),
                url)
110
111         def _build_url(self, query_params):
112         """Build the final URL to be passed to urllib
113
114         :param query_params: A dictionary of all the query
```

parameters

```
            :type query_params: dictionary
            :return: string
            """
            url = ''
            count = 0
            while count < len(self._url_path):
            url += '/{}'.format(self._url_path[count])
            count += 1

            # add slash
            if self.append_slash:
            url += '/'

            if query_params:
            url_values = urlencode(sorted(query_params.items()), True)
            url = '{}?{}'.format(url, url_values)

            if self._version:
            url = self._build_versioned_url(url)
            else:
            url = '{}{}'.format(self.host, url)
            return url

        def _update_headers(self, request_headers):
        """Update the headers for the request

        :param request_headers: headers to set for the API call
```

```
142         :type request_headers: dictionary
143         :return: dictionary
144         """
145         self.request_headers.update(request_headers)
146 
147     def _build_client(self, name=None):
```

```
        """Make a new Client object

        :param name: Name of the url segment
        :type name: string
        :return: A Client object
        """
        url_path = self._url_path + [name] if name else
    self._url_path
        return Client(host=self.host,
                      version=self._version,
                      request_headers=self.request_headers,
                      url_path=url_path,
                      append_slash=self.append_slash,
                      timeout=self.timeout)

            def _make_request(self, opener, request,
            timeout=None):
            """Make the API call and return the response.    is
            This separated into                                testing.
            it's own function, so we can mock it easily for

         :param opener:
```

```
167             :type opener:
168             :param request: url payload to request
169             :type request: urllib.Request object
170             :param timeout: timeout value or None
171             :type timeout: float
172             :return: urllib response
173             """
174             timeout = timeout or self.timeout
175             try:
176             return opener.open(request, timeout=timeout)
177             except HTTPError as err:
178             exc = handle_error(err)
179             exc. cause __= None
180             _logger.debug('{method} Response: {status}
```

```
                :return: string, version
                """
214                 self._version = args[0]
215                 return self._build_client()
216                 return get_version
217
218             # We have reached the end of the method chain, make the
                API call
219             if name in self.methods:
220             method = name.upper()
221
222                     def
223                     http_request( request
224                     _body=None,
225                     query_params=None,
226                     request_headers=None,
227                     timeout=None,
228                     **_):
229                     """Make the API call
                    :param timeout: HTTP request timeout. Will be
230                 propagated to
231                 urllib client
```

```
                    :param request_headers: HTTP headers. Will be merged into
                    current client object state
                    :type request_headers: dict
                    :param query_params: HTTP query parameters
                    :type query_params: dict
                    :param request_body: HTTP request body
                    :type request_body: string or json-serializable object
                    :param kwargs:
                    :return: Response object
                    """
                    if request_headers:
```

```
243                     self._update_headers(request_headers)
244
245                 if request_body is None:
246                     data = None
247                 else:
248                     # Don't serialize to a JSON formatted str
249                     # if we don't have a JSON Content-Type
250                     if 'Content-Type' in self.request_headers and \
251                             self.request_headers['Content-Type'] !=
    \
252                             'application/json':
253                         data = request_body.encode('utf-8')
254                     else:
255                         self.request_headers.setdefault(
256                             'Content-Type', 'application/json')
257                         data =
    json.dumps(request_body).encode('utf-8')
258
259                 opener = urllib.build_opener()
260                 request = urllib.Request(
261                     self._build_url(query_params),
262                     headers=self.request_headers,
263                     data=data,
264                 )
265                 request.get_method = lambda: method
266
267                 _logger.debug('{method} Request: {url}'.format(
268                     method=method,
269                     url=request.get_full_url()))
270                 if request.data:
271                     _logger.debug('PAYLOAD: {data}'.format(
272                         data=request.data))
273                 _logger.debug('HEADERS: {headers}'.format(
274                     headers=request.headers))
275
```

```
                    response = Response(
                    self._make_request(opener, request,
   timeout=timeout)
278                 )
279
280                     _logger.debug('{method} Response: {status}
   {body}'.format(
281                     method=method,
282                     status=response.status_code,
283                     body=response.body))
284
285                 return response
286
287   return http_request 288
      else:
289             # Add a segment to the URL
290             return self._(name)
291
292         def getstate (self):
293         return self. dict
294
295       def setstate (self, state):
```