REST API Basics

An introduction to RESTful web APIs

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REST API Basics - Video

REpresentational State Transfer Application Programming Interface

A software architecture for creating web services (Unlike SOAP which is a protocol)

- Client-server architecture (client makes requests for resources on server)
- Stateless (not dependent on user sessions)
- Cacheable (content is usually deterministic)
- Layerable (allows for load balancing and proxy servers)
- Idempotent (state does not change with multiple calls)

- A request returns a resource representation based on the state provided by the request.
- The actual API is determined by the developer

Using RESTful APIs

An API request is made by the client via HTTP

A response is provided by the server typically in the form of JSON

```
import requests
def get joke():
    endpoint = "https://official-joke-api.appspot.com/jokes"
    joke type = "/programming"
    joke qty = "/random"
    joke = requests.get(endpoint + joke type + joke qty).json()
    return joke[0]["setup"], joke[0]["punchline"]
if name == " main ":
   print(get joke())
```

Using RESTful APIs

Some basic REST API guidelines:

- The base URL is considered to be the *endpoint* of the API
- RESTful APIs use nouns instead of verbs
- HTTP verbs are used for actions (PUT, GET, POST, DELETE)
- These map conveniently to CRUD operations (Create, Read, Update, Delete)
- Not all web APIs are RESTful
- When designing a RESTful API, consistency is important
- Most REST APIs require some type of authentication, often in the form of an API key

Example endpoint:

https://api.mydomain.com/companystuff

Example requests:

A GET request to /user/ returns a list of registered users on a system

A POST request to /user/123 creates a user with ID 123 using the body data

A PUT request to /user/123 updates user 123 with the body data

A GET request to /user/123 returns the details of user 123

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Basic Routing

```
from flask import Flask, Response
app = Flask( name )
@app.route('/')
def index():
   return Response ('Hello World!', 200)
if name == " main ":
   app.run(port=8080)
```

Basic Routing - JSON Response

```
from flask import Flask, jsonify, make response
app = Flask( name )
@app.route('/')
def index():
    return jsonify({'data': 'Hello World!'})
@app.route('/add customer')
def add data():
    return make response(jsonify({'result': 'customer added'}), 201)
if name == " main ":
   app.run(port=8080)
```

REST API - URI Based

```
from flask import Flask, jsonify
app = Flask( name )
@app.route('/')
def index():
    return jsonify({'data': 'Hello World!'})
@app.route('/square/<int:num>', methods=['GET'])
def get square(num):
    return jsonify({'result': num**2})
if name == " main ":
    app.run(port=8080)
```

REST API - Parameter Based

```
from flask import Flask, jsonify, request
app = Flask(name)
@app.route('/')
def index():
   return jsonify({'data': 'Hello World!'})
@app.route('/square', methods=['GET'])
def get square2():
   num = int(request.args.get('num'))
   return jsonify({'args result': num**2})
if name == " main ":
   app.run(port=8080)
```

Flask-RESTful

```
from flask import Flask
from flask restful import Api, Resource, regparse
app = Flask( name )
api = Api(app)
class Square2(Resource):
   def get(self):
       parser = reqparse.RequestParser()
       parser.add argument('num', type=int, help='Number to square')
        args = parser.parse args()
       num = int(args.get('num'))
        return {'args result': num**2}
api.add resource(Square2, '/square')
if name == " main ":
   app.run(port=8080)
```

Resources

YouTube - REST API - Introducing REST :

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HeXQ98sogs8

Flask-RESTful Quickstart:

https://flask-restful.readthedocs.io/en/latest/qu
ickstart.html

Web API Directories:

https://www.programmableweb.com/apis/directory
https://api.data.gov

Official Joke API:

https://github.com/15Dkatz/official joke api

Discussion