API

02-20-2020

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## -- Attaching packages ---- tidyverse 1.3.0 --

## v ggplot2 3.2.1     v purrr   0.3.3
## v tibble  2.1.3     v dplyr   0.8.3
## v tidyr   1.0.0     v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr   1.3.1     v forcats 0.4.0

## -- Conflicts ------- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
```

```
library(jsonlite)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'jsonlite'

## The following object is masked from 'package:purrr':
##
##     flatten
```

API

This section lists some examples of public HTTP APIs that publish data in JSON format. These are great to get a sense of the complex structures that are encountered in real world JSON data.

See also https://github.com/public-apis/public-apis for a list of public APIs.

CitiBike NYC

A single public API that shows location, status and current availability for all stations in the New York City bike sharing imitative. https://www.citibikenyc.com/system-data

```
citibike <- fromJSON("https://gbfs.citibikenyc.com/gbfs/en/station_status.json")
library(lubridate)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:base':
##
##     date
```

```
as_datetime(citibike$last_updated)
```

```
## [1] "2020-02-21 21:22:15 UTC"
```

```
stations <- citibike$data$stations
stations %>%
  filter(num_bikes_available > 0)
```

```
##   station_id num_bikes_available num_ebikes_available num_bikes_disabled
## 1        304                 11                    1                 5
## 2        359                 30                    0                 1
## 3        367                 19                    0                 0
## 4        402                  8                    0                 0
## 5       3255                  4                    1                 3
## 6       3443                  8                    0                 1
## 7         72                 50                    0                 0
## 8         79                 30                    0                 0
##   num_docks_available num_docks_disabled is_installed is_renting is_returning
## 1                  17                  0            1          1            1
## 2                  33                  0            1          1            1
## 3                  15                  0            1          1            1
## 4                  31                  0            1          1            1
## 5                  12                  0            1          1            1
## 6                  32                  0            1          1            1
## 7                   5                  0            1          1            1
## 8                   3                  0            1          1            1
##   last_reported eightd_has_available_keys       eightd_active_station_services
## 1    1582319862                     TRUE a58d9e34-2f28-40eb-b4a6-c8c01375657a
## 2    1582319821                    FALSE 2e104e31-606a-44af-8b25-ceaffc338489
## 3    1582320013                    FALSE 2d9a5c9e-50e0-4aed-a63b-91ca81e7d2c0
## 4    1582320133                    FALSE 37a1ae1b-3dd6-4876-8c57-572aaac97981
## 5    1582320126                    FALSE 9fb74cf0-b08b-4983-ae0e-be909fc28bc3
## 6    1582319939                    FALSE 286d75b2-088f-4a79-bf7d-223928be711c
## 7    1582319196                    FALSE                                 NULL
## 8    1582318902                    FALSE                                 NULL
##  [ reached 'max' / getOption("max.print") -- omitted 838 rows ]
```

```
colnames(stations)
```

```
##  [1] "station_id"                    "num_bikes_available"
##  [3] "num_ebikes_available"          "num_bikes_disabled"
##  [5] "num_docks_available"           "num_docks_disabled"
##  [7] "is_installed"                  "is_renting"
##  [9] "is_returning"                  "last_reported"
## [11] "eightd_has_available_keys"     "eightd_active_station_services"
```

```r
nrow(stations)
```

```
## [1] 935
```

OnWater https://onwater.io/

```r
# davis
url <- str_glue("https://api.onwater.io/api/v1/results/{lat},{long}", lat = 38.54491, long = -121.74052)
fromJSON(url)
```

```
## $query
## [1] "38.54491,-121.74052"
##
## $request_id
## [1] "20aabaa6-6abc-4ec2-a430-48990e2ff35c"
##
## $lat
## [1] 38.54418
##
## $lon
## [1] -121.7398
##
## $water
## [1] FALSE
```

```r
# lake tahoe
url <- str_glue("https://api.onwater.io/api/v1/results/{lat},{long}", lat = 39.0968, long = -120.0324)
fromJSON(url)
```

```
## $query
## [1] "39.0968,-120.0324"
##
## $request_id
## [1] "c01e0ed5-f9b5-4dbe-ade3-a621f8f71a27"
##
## $lat
## [1] 39.0968
##
## $lon
## [1] -120.0324
##
## $water
## [1] TRUE
```

Deck of Cards http://deckofcardsapi.com/

It is a very simple API which suffles cards.

```r
# get a deck
deck <- fromJSON("https://deckofcardsapi.com/api/deck/new/shuffle/?deck_count=1")
deck_id <- deck$deck_id

# draw two cards
cards <- fromJSON(
  str_glue("https://deckofcardsapi.com/api/deck/{deck_id}/draw/?count={count}",
    deck_id = deck$deck_id, count = 2
  ),
  flatten = TRUE
)

if (!identical(knitr:::pandoc_to(), "latex")) {
  # don't display the cards in pdf
  knitr::include_graphics(cards$cards$images.svg)
}
```

The paramenters after `?` are called GET parameters. A more formal way to handle GET parameters is to use the `httr` package.

```r
library(httr)
```

```r
endpoint <- str_glue("https://deckofcardsapi.com/api/deck/{deck_id}/draw/", deck_id = deck$deck_id)
r <- GET(endpoint, query = list(count = 3))
json <- content(r, as = "text")
```

```
## No encoding supplied: defaulting to UTF-8.
```

```r
cards <- fromJSON(json, flatten = TRUE)
cards
```

```
## $deck_id
## [1] "tpckcpgtpnji"
##
## $remaining
## [1] 47
##
## $cards
##     suit value code                                          image
## 1  CLUBS QUEEN   QC https://deckofcardsapi.com/static/img/QC.png
## 2 HEARTS     8   8H https://deckofcardsapi.com/static/img/8H.png
## 3 HEARTS    10   0H https://deckofcardsapi.com/static/img/0H.png
##                                    images.svg
## 1 https://deckofcardsapi.com/static/img/QC.svg
## 2 https://deckofcardsapi.com/static/img/8H.svg
## 3 https://deckofcardsapi.com/static/img/0H.svg
##                                    images.png
## 1 https://deckofcardsapi.com/static/img/QC.png
## 2 https://deckofcardsapi.com/static/img/8H.png
## 3 https://deckofcardsapi.com/static/img/0H.png
##
## $success
## [1] TRUE
```

GeoDataSource https://www.geodatasource.com/

In this secton, we are going to show you how we use an API which requires an API key. API key allows you to use the services the API provides on behalf of yourself.

```
r <- GET(
  "https://api.geodatasource.com/cities",
  query = list(
    key = "YOUR PRIVATE API KEY",
    lat = 38.5449,
    lng = -121.741
  )
)

stop_for_status(r)

json <- content(r, as = "text")
fromJSON(json)
```

There are multiple ways to protect your API key.

- Create a file called `.Renviron` and put your API key into it.

  ```
  GEODATA_KEY="YOUR API KEY"
  ```

```
# you might need to change your working directory and restart R session to make it work
r <- GET(
  "https://api.geodatasource.com/cities",
  query = list(
    key = Sys.getenv("GEODATA_KEY"),
    lat = 38.5449,
    lng = -121.741
  )
)
stop_for_status(r)
json <- content(r, as = "text")
fromJSON(json)
```

```
##    country     region                                    city latitude longitude
## 1       US California                  Davis Mobile Estates  38.5422  -121.738
## 2       US California                                 Davis  38.5449  -121.741
## 3       US California                                 Dixon  38.4455  -121.823
## 4       US California                             El Macero  38.5468  -121.694
## 5       US California                               Merritt  38.6141  -121.761
## 6       US California                            Plainfield  38.5907  -121.797
## 7       US California          Rancho Yolo Mobile Home Park  38.5522  -121.724
## 8       US California Royal Oak Manufactured Home Community  38.5447   -121.73
## 9       US California                                 Saxon  38.4666  -121.656
## 10      US California                                 Sucro  38.4696  -121.805
## 11      US California                               Swingle  38.5582  -121.676
## 12      US California                               Webster  38.5621  -121.655
## 13      US California                             Briggston  38.5313  -121.749
```

- The second appoarch is to make use of the package `keyring`. (PS: this method doesn't work for shiny app)

```
# use keyring::key_set to set a password
# only need to do it once, you will be prompted for the API key
keyring::key_set("GEODATA_KEY")
```

```
r <- GET(
  "https://api.geodatasource.com/cities",
  query = list(
    key = keyring::key_get("GEODATA_KEY"),
    lat = 38.5449,
    lng = -121.741
  )
)
stop_for_status(r)
json <- content(r, as = "text")
fromJSON(json)
```

The Guardian News https://open-platform.theguardian.com/

```
search_guardian <- function(text, page = 1) {
  r <- GET(
    "https://content.guardianapis.com/search",
    query = list(
      `api-key` = Sys.getenv("GUARDIAN_KEY"),
      q = text,
      page = page
    )
  )
  stop_for_status(r)
  json <- content(r, as = "text", encoding = "UTF-8")
  fromJSON(json)$response
}

response <- search_guardian("coronavirus")
```

```
# number of pages
response$pages
```

```
## [1] 71
```

```
response$results %>% select(webTitle, webPublicationDate)
```

```
##                                                webTitle   webPublicationDate
## 1                          Coronavirus: the huge unknowns 2020-02-16T07:22:00Z
## 2                           Where has coronavirus spread? 2020-01-26T17:15:01Z
## 3    Thursday briefing: London coronavirus case confirmed 2020-02-13T06:30:51Z
## 4   The Observer view on coronavirus | Observer editorial 2020-02-16T07:00:23Z
```

```
## 5                How to protect yourself from coronavirus 2020-02-03T11:06:28Z
## 6             Coronavirus: more than 3,000 Britons tested 2020-02-16T16:33:53Z
## 7  Coronavirus is ruining my happy memories | Stewart Lee 2020-02-16T10:00:26Z
## 8            What coronavirus precautions are you taking? 2020-02-11T11:13:23Z
## 9                    Coronavirus: what is self-isolation? 2020-02-05T11:37:47Z
## 10    Coronavirus quarantine precautions around the world 2020-02-04T13:37:42Z
```

```
search_guardian("coronavirus", 2)$results %>% select(webTitle, webPublicationDate)
```

```
##                                                                webTitle
## 1                   China coronavirus: mayor of Wuhan admits mistakes
## 2             Businesses worldwide count cost of coronavirus outbreak
## 3                     Stormzy postpones Asian tour due to coronavirus
## 4  The Observer view on the coronavirus outbreak | Observer editorial
## 5            Coronavirus shakes citizens' faith in Chinese government
## 6               Coronavirus: Brazil evacuates 34 nationals from Wuhan
## 7                         Taiwan reports first death from coronavirus
## 8                    Who is most at risk of contracting coronavirus?
## 9                    How coronavirus is affecting the global economy
## 10    Expert questions effectiveness of coronavirus airport screening
##      webPublicationDate
## 1  2020-01-27T14:29:34Z
## 2  2020-02-13T18:49:34Z
## 3  2020-02-13T13:39:36Z
## 4  2020-01-26T06:00:15Z
## 5  2020-01-24T18:03:16Z
## 6  2020-02-08T17:53:54Z
## 7  2020-02-16T16:09:58Z
## 8  2020-02-21T13:47:11Z
## 9  2020-02-05T13:49:00Z
## 10 2020-01-18T19:20:36Z
```

Yelp

Some APIs such as yelp provides Bearer token instead of query string.

First, you will need to register an app on yelp: https://www.yelp.com/developers

```
r <- GET(
  "https://api.yelp.com/v3/businesses/search",
  add_headers(Authorization = paste("Bearer", Sys.getenv("YELP_TOKEN"))),
  query = list(
    location = "Davis"
  )
)
stop_for_status(r)
json <- content(r, as = "text")
```

```
## No encoding supplied: defaulting to UTF-8.
```

```r
fromJSON(json)$businesses %>% select(name)
```

```
##                                       name
## 1               Sam's Mediterranean Cuisine
## 2                         Burgers and Brew
## 3                        Dutch Bros Coffee
## 4   Four Seasons Gourmet Chinese Restaurant
## 5                           Taqueria Davis
## 6                           Nugget Markets
## 7                      Zumapoke & Lush Ice
## 8  Mikuni Japanese Restaurant and Sushi Bar
## 9                         Sweet and Shavery
## 10                    Taqueria Guadalajara
## 11                  Woodstock's Pizza Davis
## 12                  Blaze Fast-Fire'd Pizza
## 13                              Crepeville
## 14                   Temple Coffee Roasters
## 15                             Thai Canteen
## 16                     De Vere's Irish Pub
## 17               Tommy J's Grill & Catering
## 18                           Raja's Tandoor
## 19                                Tea List
## 20                          In-N-Out Burger
```

Twitter

First, create an app at https://developer.twitter.com/. You will need to register a twitter developer account first.

There are two authentication methods for Twitter.

- Oauth 1.0

  Twitter's Oauth 1.0 allows an app to access private account information or perform a Twitter action on behalf of a Twitter account.

- Oauth 2.0 (Client credientails grant type)

  Twitter's OAuth 2.0 only allows an app to access information publicly available on Twitter. (These are Twitter's specific differences between Oauth 1.0 and 2.0.)

Oauth 1.0

```r
myapp <- oauth_app("twitter",
  key = "1vqbnsftUcNLucoVxQiWYnD2d",
  secret = Sys.getenv("TWITTER_SECRET")
)

twitter_token <- oauth1.0_token(
  oauth_endpoints("twitter"),
  myapp
)
```

```r
# read my timeline
r <- GET(
  "https://api.twitter.com/1.1/statuses/home_timeline.json",
  config(token = twitter_token)
)

stop_for_status(r)
json <- content(r, as = "text")
fromJSON(json)
```

```r
# post a twitter
r <- POST(
  "https://api.twitter.com/1.1/statuses/update.json",
  config(token = twitter_token),
  query = list(status = "I posted a tweet from R using httr")
)
stop_for_status(r)
```

Oauth 2.0 (Client credientails grant type)

```r
myapp <- oauth_app("twitter",
  key = "1vqbnsftUcNLucoVxQiWYnD2d",
  secret = Sys.getenv("TWITTER_SECRET")
)

twitter_token <- oauth2.0_token(
  oauth_endpoint(
    authorize = NULL,
    access = "https://api.twitter.com/oauth2/token"
  ),
  myapp,
  client_credentials = TRUE
)
```

```r
get_woeid <- function(city, country) {
  r <- GET(
    "https://api.twitter.com/1.1/trends/available.json",
    config(token = twitter_token)
  )

  stop_for_status(r)
  json <- content(r, as = "text")
  fromJSON(json) %>%
    filter(name == {{ city }}, country == {{ country }}) %>%
    pull(woeid)
}

get_trends <- function(woeid) {
  r <- GET(
    "https://api.twitter.com/1.1/trends/place.json",
    config(token = twitter_token),
    query = list(id = woeid)
  )
```

```
  stop_for_status(r)
  json <- content(r, as = "text")
  fromJSON(json)$trends[[1]]
}

woeid <- get_woeid("Sacramento", "United States")
get_trends(woeid) %>% select(name)
```

```
##                         name
## 1                  #EDCLV2020
## 2                   Bloomberg
## 3      #FreeCodeFridayContest
## 4                #QuadenBayles
## 5                   Paul Ryan
## 6                  #askgrimes
## 7       #TrumpIsARussianAsset
## 8             Markieff Morris
## 9                        Kase
## 10                    Sorokin
## 11             Taylor Gabriel
## 12                     Backes
## 13                    He's 18
## 14                  Laila Ali
## 15               Nina Simone
## 16           Prince Amukamara
## 17           Tyrion Lannister
## 18                      JMBLYA
## 19 Slander b2b Said the Sky
## 20               Troy Daniels
## 21                     Dreger
## 22                 John Lewis
## 23                       Krug
## 24               Keaton Jones
## 25                   Phanatic
## 26                  Zero Year
## 27                   Finessed
## 28                   Monrovia
## 29                    Tariffs
## 30          Congressman Lewis
## 31               Kings Canyon
## 32                 #BLOODLUST
## 33          #StreamingPartyON
## 34            #FridayThoughts
## 35          #BeardedButtigieg
## 36      #IfYouGiveAKidACamera
## 37           #FlashbackFriday
## 38                  #FYExKPOP
## 39             #AtinySelcaDay
## 40           #DMC5Anniversary
## 41                   #teamknj
## 42                  #MalcolmX
## 43             #FursuitFriday
## 44        #BenAppreciationDay
```

```
## 45          #NewMusicFriday
## 46             #GoodTrouble
## 47           #CashAppFriday
## 48   #NationalCaregiversDay
## 49                 #NIHchat
## 50              #removeSBMM
```

PS: There is `rtweet` package, no one, in practice, will directly work with twitter API.

Google

First, you need to setup an app at https://console.developers.google.com/. Additionally, you also need to enable the gmail api if you want the manage gmail.

```
myapp <- oauth_app(
  "google",
  key = "929233483196-o0ge3pc7q3ec4gbe51ph21rg5tuucbbh.apps.googleusercontent.com",
  secret = Sys.getenv("GOOGLE_SECRET")
)

google_token <- oauth2.0_token(
  oauth_endpoints("google"),
  myapp,
  scope = c(
    "profile", "email",
    "https://www.googleapis.com/auth/gmail.readonly"
  )
)


google_request <- function(endpoint, query = NULL) {
  r <- GET(endpoint, config(token = google_token), query = query)
  stop_for_status(r)
  json <- content(r, as = "text")
  fromJSON(json)
}

# search mailbox for GeoDataSource
google_request("https://www.googleapis.com/gmail/v1/users/me/messages",
  query = list(q = "GeoDataSource")
)
```

```
## Auto-refreshing stale OAuth token.
```

```
## $messages
##                 id         threadId
## 1 17060c703d2c617b 17060c703d2c617b
## 2 17060c703052bd61 17060c703052bd61
##
## $resultSizeEstimate
## [1] 2
```

```r
# Get the title of a specific mail
email <- google_request(
  str_glue("https://www.googleapis.com/gmail/v1/users/me/messages/{thread}", thread = "17060c703052bd61"
)
email$payload$headers %>%
  filter(name == "Subject") %>%
  select(value)
```

```
##                                   value
## 1 GeoDataSource(TM) License Information
```

Remark 1: if you just want to manage gmail in R, see gmailr https://gmailr.r-lib.org/ Remark 2: if you just want to do google search, see https://serpapi.com/ Remark 3: if you want to use google API, see gargle https://gargle.r-lib.org/ Remark 4: if you want to use google authentication in your shiny app, see googleAuthR https://code.markedmondson.me/googleAuthR/

Exisiting packages

You might not have to interact with the APIs directly.