Requests 2.0

Even more data transfer over the internet

Sending Information

1. When sending data, it is sent as key-value pairs.

2. In Python, we use a dictionary to represent that data.

Eg.

```
data = {
  "username": "nico",
  "password": "1234"
}
```

Downloading

```
import requests

url = "https://httpbin.org/ip"
response = requests.get(url)

if response.status_code == 200:
   print(response.text)
else:
   print("Oh no something went wrong!")
```

Uploading

```
import requests

url = "https://httpbin.org/post"

data = {
   "username": "nico",
   "password": "1234"
}

response = requests.post(url, data)

if response.status_code == 200:
  print(response.text)
else:
  print("Oh no something went wrong!")
```

Downloading

```
import requests

url = "https://httpbin.org/ip"
response = requests.get(url)

if response.status_code == 200:
   print(response.text)
else:
   print("Oh no something went wrong!")
```

Uploading

```
import requests

url = "https://httpbin.org/post"

data = {
   "username": "nico",
   "password": "1234"
}

response = requests.post(url, data)

if response.status_code == 200:
  print(response.text)
else:
  print("Oh no something went wrong!")
```

Receiving Information

1. When receiving data, it is **always** represented as a string.

2. We can use `json` to convert that string into a more useful and friendly data structure.

JSON

```
string =
'[{"name":"Alice","colour":"skyblue","food":"Cherry-tart"},{"name","Bob","colour":"yellow","food":"chips"}]'
```