

Working with REST APIs

Introduction



- Data, data and data. Everywhere we see in today's world is just data. So how can we get data in our app?
- We have a lot of ways to show data in our app:
 - 1. Static Data
 - 2. From a file
 - 3. From a database
 - 4. From public APIs





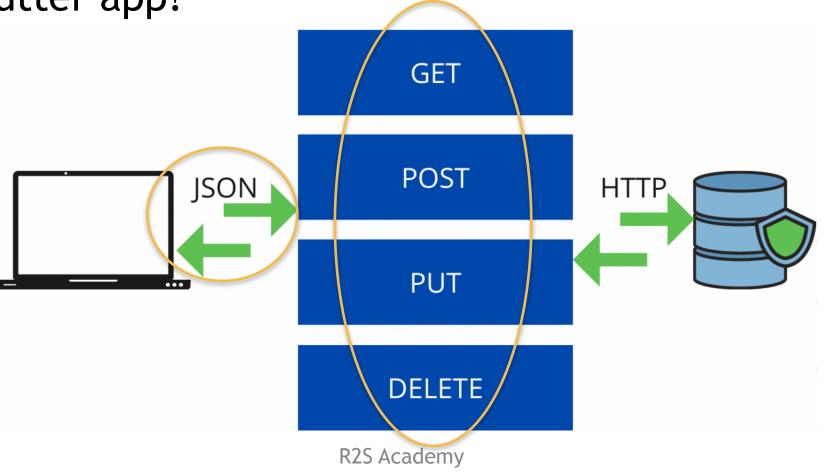
Working with APIs



• The most popularly used form is from **Database** or Public **APIs**.

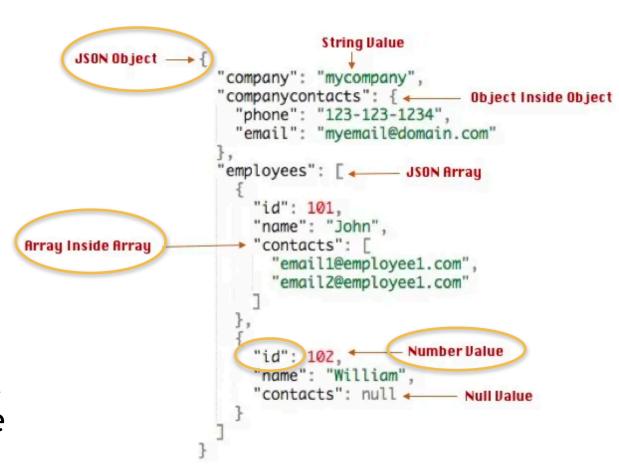
• Let's see how we can integrate, fetch data from a API and use it

in your flutter app!





- JSON represents data in two ways:
 - 1. **Object**: a collection of name-value (or key-value) pairs. An object is defined within left ({) and right (}) braces. Each name-value pair begins with the name, followed by a colon, followed by the value. Name-value pairs are comma separated.
 - 2. **Array**: an ordered collection of values. An array is defined within left ([) and right (]) brackets. Items in the array are comma separated.





 This is an example of a JSON file that captures multi-day forecast data.

```
"iongitude": 47.60,
"latitude": 122.33,
"forecasts": [
    "date": "2015-09-01",
    "description": "sunny",
    "maxTemp": 22,
    "minTemp": 20,
    "windSpeed": 12,
   "danger": false
    "date": "2015-09-02",
    "description": "overcast",
    "maxTemp": 21,
    "minTemp": 17,
    "windSpeed": 15,
    "danger": false
    "date": "2015-09-03",
    "description": "raining",
    "maxTemp": 20,
    "minTemp": 18,
    "windSpeed": 13,
    "danger": false
```



• This is an example of a JSON file that data for trainees resource.

```
"name": "lam",
"email": "lam@gmail.com",
"phone": "0974111444",
"gender": "Female",
"id": "2"
"name": "khanh",
"email": "khanh@gmail.com",
"phone": "0123456789",
"gender": "1",
"id": "5"
"name": "Le Hong Dang",
"email": "giasutinhoc.vn@gmail.com",
"phone": "123",
"gender": "Male",
"id": "17"
```



Link: https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/albums

• Result:

```
"userId": 1,
  "id": 1,
  "title": "quidem molestiae enim"
  "userId": 1,
  "id": 2,
  "title": "sunt qui excepturi placeat culpa"
  "userId": 1,
  "id": 3,
  "title": "omnis laborum odio"
},
```



Link: https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/photos

• Result:

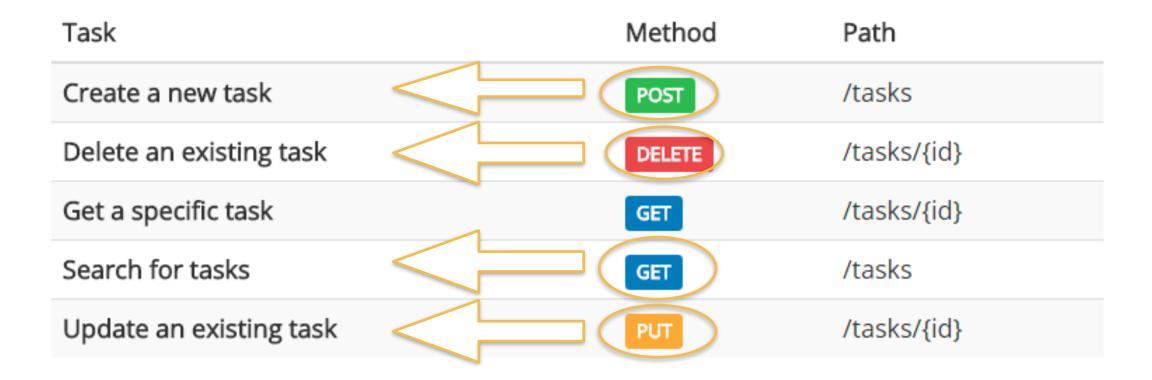
```
"albumId": 1,
  "id": 1,
  "title": "accusamus beatae ad facilis cum similique qui sunt",
  "url": "https://via.placeholder.com/600/92c952",
  "thumbnailUrl": "https://via.placeholder.com/150/92c952"
},
  "albumId": 1,
  "id": 2,
  "title": "reprehenderit est deserunt velit ipsam",
  "url": "https://via.placeholder.com/600/771796",
  "thumbnailUrl": "https://via.placeholder.com/150/771796"
},
  "albumId": 1,
  "id": 3,
  "title": "officia porro iure quia iusto qui ipsa ut modi",
  "url": "https://via.placeholder.com/600/24f355",
  "thumbnailUrl": "https://via.placeholder.com/150/24f355"
},
```

REST API Overview



9

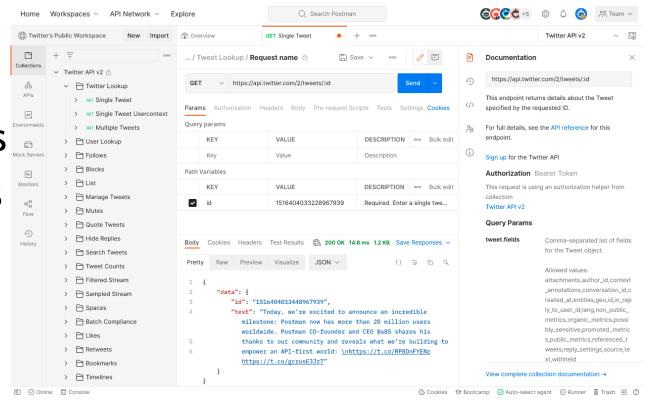
- API (Application Programming Interface)
- For example, the Task REST API below



API Testing using Postman



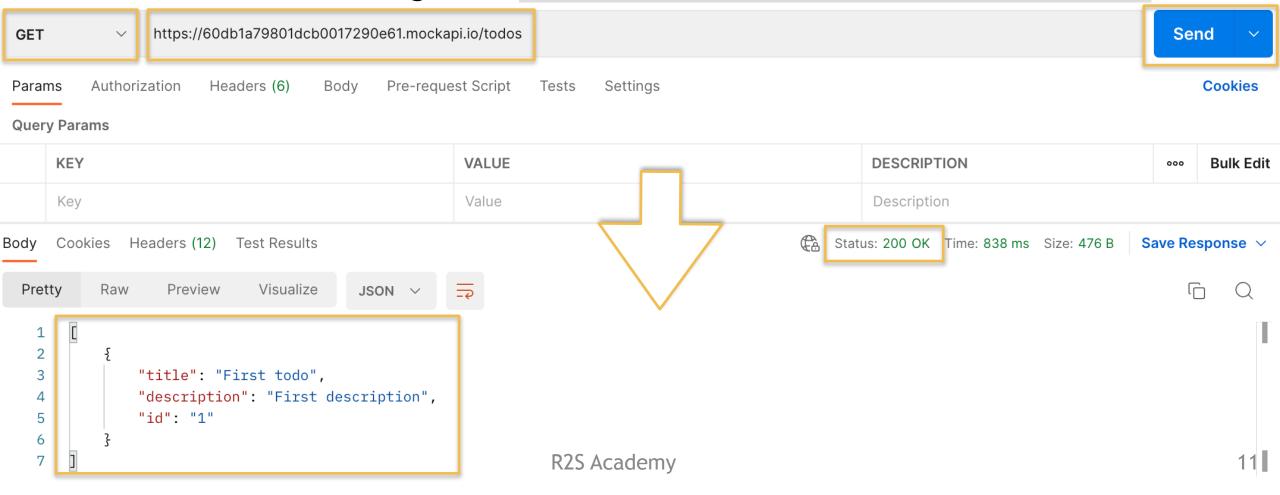
- The Postman app: https://www.postman.com/downloads/
- How to use for API Testing
 - 1. Working with **GET** requests
 - 2. Working with **POST** requests
 - 3. Working with **UPDATE** requests
 - 4. Working with **DELETE** requests



Working with GET Requests



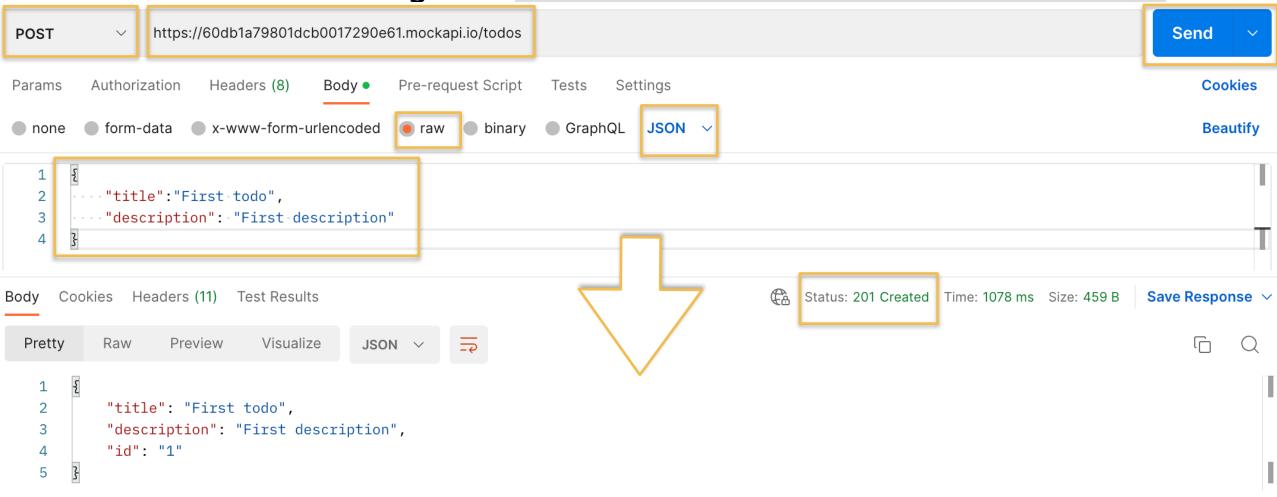
- Get requests are used to retrieve information from the given URL. There will be no changes done to the endpoint.
- We will use the following URL https://60db1a79801dcb0017290e61.mockapi.io/todos



Working with POST Requests



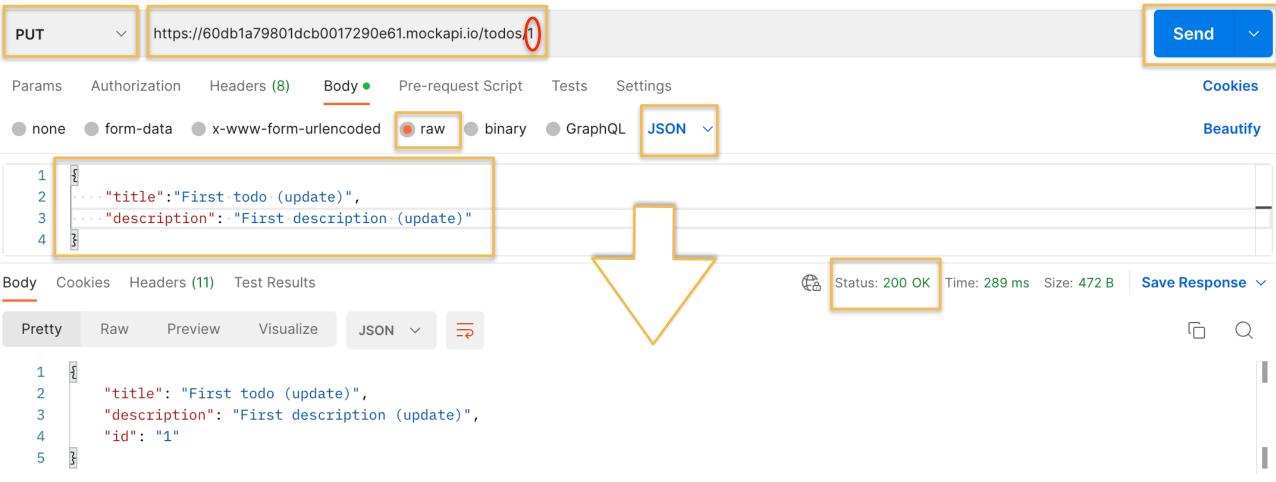
- Post requests are different from Get request as there is data manipulation with the user adding data to the endpoint.
- We will use the following URL https://60db1a79801dcb0017290e61.mockapi.io/todos



Working with PUT Requests



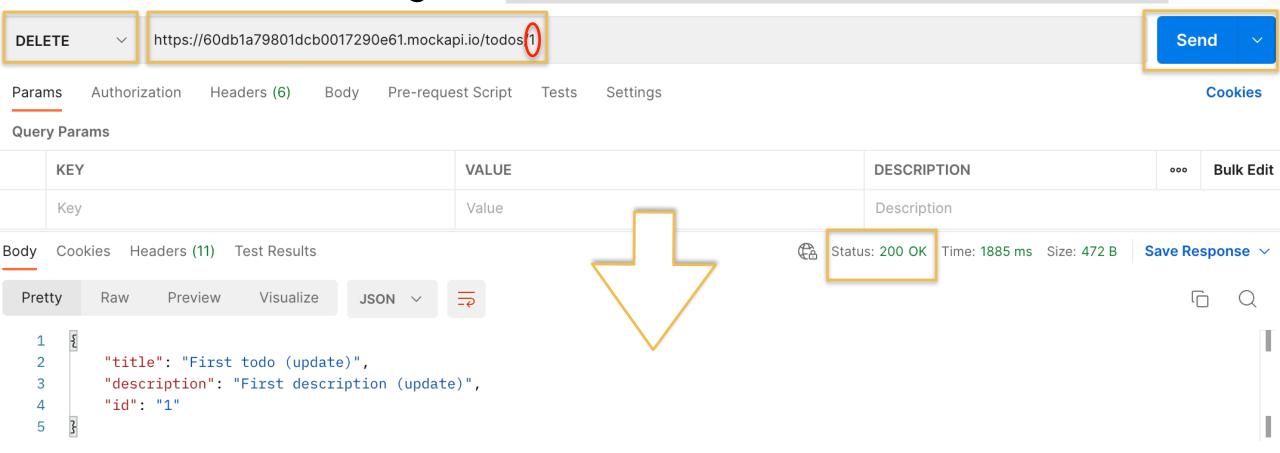
- PUT is used to send data to a server to update a resource.
- We will use the following URL https://60db1a79801dcb0017290e61.mockapi.io/todos/1



Working with DELETE Requests



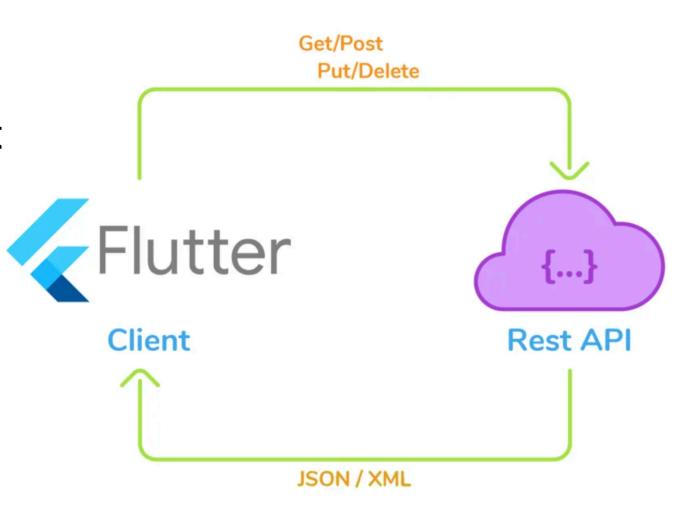
- The DELETE method deletes the specified resource.
- We will use the following URL https://60db1a79801dcb0017290e61.mockapi.io/todos/1



Implementing Rest API in Flutter



- 1. Fetch data from the internet
- 2. **Send** data to the internet
- 3. **Update** data over the internet
- 4. **Delete** data on the internet





- 1. Add the **http** package.
- 2. Make a network **request** using the http package.
- 3. Convert the **response** into a custom Dart object.
- 4. Fetch the data
- 5. Display the data

```
"data": [
        "id": 1,
        "email": "george.bluth@regres.in",
                                                                                      Belajar GET HTTP
        "first_name": "George",
        "last name": "Bluth".
                                                                                      George Bluth
        "avatar": "https://regres.in/img/faces/1-image.jpg"
                                                                                       george.bluth@regres.in
                                                                                      Janet Weaver
        "id": 2.
                                                                                       janet.weaver@regres.in
        "email": "janet.weaver@reqres.in",
                                                                                      Emma Wong
        "first name": "Janet",
        "last name": "Weaver",
         "avatar": "https://regres.in/img/faces/2-image.jpg"
                                                                                      eve.holt@regres.in
    ζ,
                                                                                      Charles Morris
        "id": 3,
                                                                                      charles.morris@regres.in
        "email": "emma.wong@regres.in",
                                                                                      Tracey Ramos
        "first_name": "Emma",
                                                                                      tracey.ramos@regres.in
        "last_name": "Wong",
        "avatar": "https://reqres.in/img/faces/3-image.jpg"
                                                                                      Michael Lawson
                                                                                      michael.lawson@regres.in
                                                                                      Lindsay Ferguson
        "id": 4,
                                                                                       lindsay.ferguson@regres.in
        "email": "eve.holt@regres.in",
        "first_name": "Eve",
                                                                                      Tobias Funke
                                                                                      tobias.funke@regres.in
        "last_name": "Holt",
        "avatar": "https://reqres.in/img/faces/4-image.jpg"
```



- Add the http package
 - 1. To install the **http** package, add it to the dependencies section of the **pubspec.yaml** file. You can find the latest version of the **http** package the pub.dev.

```
dependencies:
   http: <latest_version>
```

2. Import the http package.

```
import 'package:http/http.dart' as http;
```

3. In your AndroidManifest.xml file, add the Internet permission.

<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET" />



- Make a network request using the http package
 - 1. This recipe covers how to fetch a sample album from the JSONPlaceholder using the http.get() method.

```
Future<http.Response> fetchAlbum() async {
  return await http.get(Uri.parse('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/albums/1'));
}
```

- 2. The http.get() method returns a **Future** that contains a **Response**.
 - Future is a class for working with async operations. A Future object represents a potential value or error in the future.
 - The http.Response class contains the data received from a successful http call.



Convert the response into a object

```
Future < Album > fetchAlbum() async {
 final response = await http
   .get(Uri.parse('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/albums/1'));
 if (response.statusCode == 200) {
  return Album.fromJson(jsonDecode(response.body));
 } else {
  throw Exception('Failed to load album');
```

```
class Album {
  final int userId:
  final int id;
  final String title;
  const Album({
    required this.userId,
    required this.id,
    required this.title,
 });
  factory Album.fromJson(Map<String, dynamic> json)
    return Album(
      userId: json['userId'],
      id: json['id'],
      title: json['title'],
```



Fetch the data

```
class _MyAppState extends State<MyApp> {
  late Future<Album> futureAlbum;
  @override
  void initState() {
    super.initState();
    futureAlbum = fetchAlbum();
     Future<Albun> fetchAlbum() asvnc {
      final response = await http
          .get(Uri.parse('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/albums/1'));
      if (response.statusCode == 200) {
        // If the server did return a 200 OK response,
        // then parse the JSON.
        return Album.fromJSON(jsonDecode(response.body));
        // If the server did not return a 200 OK response,
        // then throw an exception.
        throw Exception('Failed to load album');
```

Display the data

```
FutureBuilder<Album>(
 future: futureAlbum,
 builder: (context, snapshot) {
  if (snapshot.hasData) {
   return Text(snapshot.data!.title);
  } else if (snapshot.hasError) {
   return Text('${snapshot.error}');
  // By default, show a loading spinner.
  return const CircularProgressIndicator();
```



- FutureBuilder will help you to execute some asynchronous function and based on that function's result your UI will update.
- FutureBuilder Parameters
 - future: assigns the Future value that will be delivered asynchronously, such as a list of movies from the Internet
 - build: returns a Widget
 - hasData, hasError, loading
 - snapshot: will hold the data once it is delivered

```
FutureBuilder<Album>(
  future: futureAlbum,
  builder: (context, snapshot) {
    if (snapshot.hasData) {
      return Text(snapshot.data!.title);
    } else if (snapshot.hasError) {
      return Text('${snapshot.error}');
    }

  // By default, show a loading spinner.
    return const CircularProgressIndicator();
  },
)
```

Send data to the internet



- This recipe uses the following steps:
 - 1. Add the http package.
 - 2. Send data to a server using the http package.
 - 3. Get a title from user input.

Send data to the internet



Send data to a server using the http package

```
Future<http.Response> createAlbum(String title) {
 return <a href="http://new.post">http.post</a>(
  Uri.parse('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/albums'),
   headers: <String, String>{
    'Content-Type': 'application/json; charset=UTF-8',
  body: jsonEncode(<String, String>{
    'title': title,
  }),
```

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Send data to the internet



Get a title from user input

```
Column(
 children: <Widget>[
  TextField(
    controller: _controller,
    decoration: const InputDecoration(hintText: 'Enter Title'),
  ElevatedButton(
    onPressed: () {
      var result = createAlbum(_controller.text);
    child: const Text('Create Data'),
```

Update data over the internet



- This recipe uses the following steps:
 - 1. Add the http package.
 - 2. Update data over the internet using the http package.
 - 3. Get a title from user input.
 - 4. Update the existing title from user input.

Update data over the internet



• Updating data over the internet using the http package

```
Future<http.Response> updateAlbum(String title) {
 return <a href="http:put">http:put</a>(
  Uri.parse('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/albums/1'),
  headers: <String, String>{
    'Content-Type': 'application/json; charset=UTF-8',
  body: jsonEncode(<String, String>{
    'title': title,
```

Update data over the internet



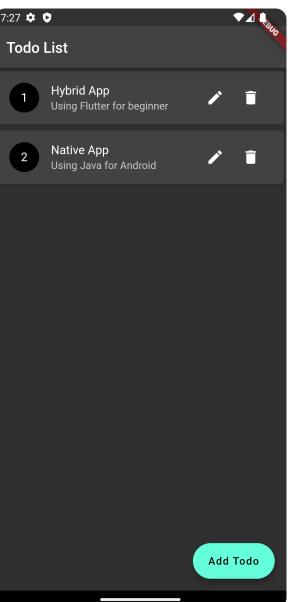
Update the existing title from user input

```
Column(
 children: <Widget>[
  TextField(
    controller: _controller,
    decoration: const InputDecoration(hintText: 'Enter Title'),
  ElevatedButton(
    onPressed: () {
      var result = updateAlbum(_controller.text);
    child: const Text('Update Data'),
```

Delete data on the internet



- This recipe uses the following steps:
 - 1. Add the http package.
 - 2. Delete data on the server.
 - 3. Update the screen.



Delete data on the internet



Using the http.delete() method

```
Future<http.Response> deleteAlbum(String id) async {
 final http.Response response = await http.delete(
  Uri.parse('https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/albums/$id'),
  headers: <String, String>{
   'Content-Type': 'application/json; charset=UTF-8',
 return response;
```

Delete data on the internet



Update the screen

```
Column(
 mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
 children: <Widget>[
  ElevatedButton(
   child: const Text('Delete Data'),
    onPressed: () {
     setState(() {
      var result = deleteAlbum(snapshot.data!.id.toString());
     });
```