

How to build an API Call

Building your API call is easy

The first step – know your target URL:

There are many web targets that are supported using this API.
Find the URL that you're interested in and add any needed parameters

```
https://www.example.com?parameter=value&parameter2=value2
```

Second step – Encode your target URL:

Using URL-encode, please encode your selected target URL.

```
https%3A%2F%2Fwww.example.com%3Fparameter%3Dvalue%26parameter2%3Dvalue2
```

Third step – API call format:

The first part of the API call is as follows:

```
https://run.operia.io/API_KEY/?url=
```

The second part is the encoded URL:

```
https://run.operia.io/API_KEY/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.example.com%3Fparameter%3Dvalue%26parameter2%3Dvalue2
```

Statistics API

In order to know the statistics, you can use the following:

To show daily statistics for the last 30 days, use one of the following similar urls:

```
https://run.operia.io/___KEY___/statistics
```

```
https://run.operia.io/___KEY___/statistics/daily
```

```
https://run.operia.io/___KEY___/statistics/daily/30
```

To specify another amount of days, either change it in the last url, or add the **?days=XX** parameter to any of the urls:

```
https://run.operia.io/___KEY___/statistics/daily/60
```

```
https://run.operia.io/___KEY___/statistics?days=60
```

To show **monthly** statistics for the last **12** months, use one of the following similar urls:

```
https://run.operia.io/___KEY___/statistics/monthly
```

```
https://run.operia.io/___KEY___/statistics/monthly/12
```

To specify another amount of months, either change it in the last url, or add the **?months=XX** parameter to any of the urls:

```
https://run.operia.io/___KEY___/statistics/monthly/24
```

```
https://run.operia.io/___KEY___/statistics/monthly?months=24
```

Errors

On failure, the response status code will be in the range of `4xx-5xx` and the error string will be returned as the response body.

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| REQUEST_FAILED | Failed sending request to the backend provider or parsing provider's response. Feel free to resend the request, it may be served by a different provider next time. You will not be charged for the failed request. |
| REQUEST_TIMED_OUT | Provider did not respond in a timely manner. Feel free to resend the request, it may be served by a different provider next time. You will not be charged for the timed-out request. |
| NO_CREDITS | Your account does not have enough credits to process the request. Please contact us for options. |
| INVALID_URL | The supplied URL is invalid. Make sure it includes the scheme (<code>http://</code> or <code>https://</code>) and that it is properly encoded. |

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| No credits | 402 |
| Request Timeout: | 500 |
| Request Failed: | 500 |
| Invalid URL: | 400 |

How to protect your API key

Since (most) requests to the API are performed using the HTTP GET method to a URL which includes your KEY, it's relatively easy to expose it to unwanted parties. You should be aware of this when sharing constructed API links with peers.

Another point to consider is that most messaging platforms today attempt to generate preview of shared links, which would trigger a valid API call and charge credits from your account. For this reason it is recommended to avoid sending constructed API links which includes your KEY via these platforms.

If you believe your key has been compromised, please contact us right away and we will send you a new key.

A more secure authentication method also exists. If you're interested in using it, please [contact us](#).