

APIs,
Dictionaries,
and JSON

What you will be able to do:

- Explain how libraries, SDKs, APIs, and frameworks are different, yet related
- Describe how an API works using the correct terminology
- Implement a POST request for an API in python
- Explain how hashing works
- Perform basic operations on Dictionaries
- Implement a GET request that retrieves JSON from an API
- Parse JSON to generate interesting output





APIs

Put in chat any definitions you know already

- API
- SDK
- Library
- Framework
- REST
- SOAP



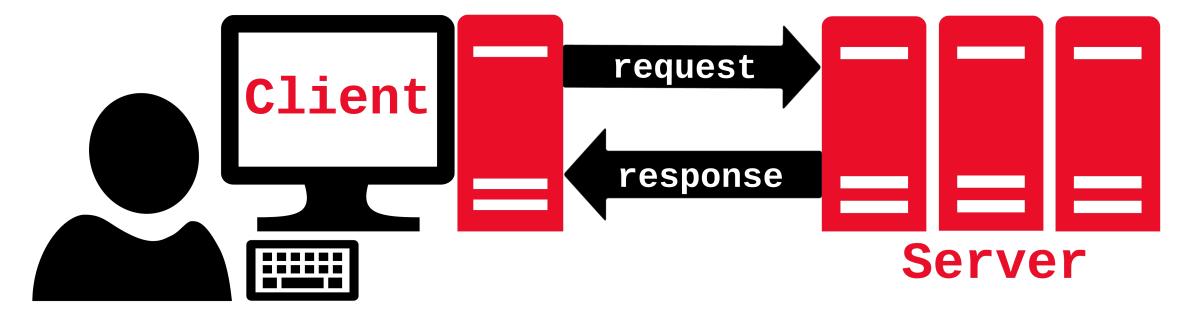
Definitions

- API Application Programming Interface Set of rules structuring interaction between applications
- SDK Software Development Kit A set of libraries
- Library A set of related, reusable functions (e.g. pandas, matplotlib)
- Framework -
- REST most popular type of API
- SOAP more secure version of REST

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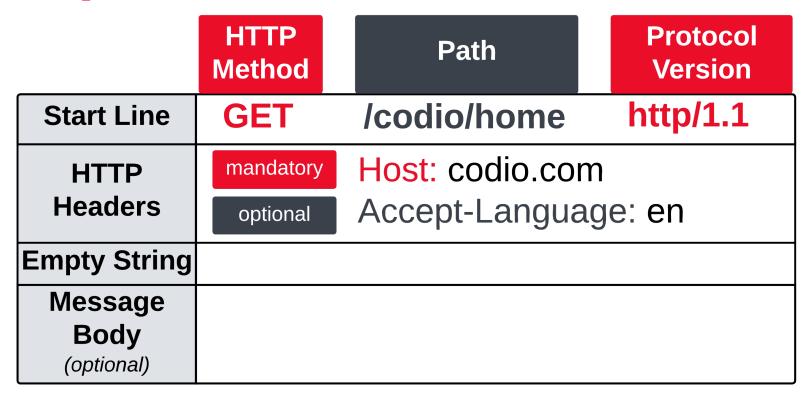
API Overview

- Client sends request resources described by parameters
- Server sends response with the resource





HTTP Requests



Request methods:

- GET requests resource
- POST requests resource be posted on server (e.g. posting on a forum)
- PUT requests resource be put in specific place on server
- DELETE request resource is removed from server



HTTP Responses

	Protocol	Status	Status
	Version	Code	Message
Start Line	http/1.1	200	OK
HTTP	content-length=[1256]		
Headers	content-type=[text/html; charset=UTF-8]		
Empty String	date=[Thu, 02 Mar 2023 20:25:34 GMT]		
Message Body (optional)	html <html> <head> <title>Example Domain</title></head></html>		



HTTP Response Status Code Classes

- The first digit of the status code indicates it's class:
 - 1XX (informational) the request was received, continuing process
 - 2XX (successful) request received, understood, and accepted
 - 3XX (redirection) further action needed to complete the request
 - 4XX (client error) the request cannot be fulfilled (bad syntax)
 - 5XX (server error) the server failed to fulfill a valid request









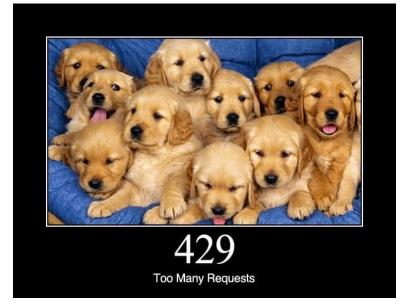
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Other Important API Considerations

- Authentication
 - There are a few popular methods:
 - Tokens
 - API keys
 - Oauth
 - Sometimes the authentication method you use determines what you have access to
 - Failed authentication will result in a 401 status
- Rate limits
 - APIs limit the rate of requests a client can send
 - When you exceed the limit, you get a 429 status







Read API Docs

- https://developer.spotify.com/documentation/web-api
 - What authentication methods can we use?
 - What is the rate limit?
 - What does a request look like?



REST Design Principles

- 1. Uniform interface All API requests for the same resource should look the same
- 2. Client-server decoupling client and server applications must be completely independent of each other
- Statelessness each request needs to include all the information necessary for processing it
- 4. Cacheability Resource should be cacheable on the client or server side
- 5. Layered system architecture calls and responses go through different layers. As a rule of thumb, don't assume that the client and server applications connect directly to each other
- **6. Code on demand (optional) -** REST APIs usually send static resources, but in certain cases, responses can also contain executable code (such as Java applets). In these cases, the code should only run on-demand





Dictionaries

Put in chat any definitions you know already

- Hashtable
- Hashing function
- Dictionary
- Key-Value Pair



Definitions

- Hashtable a data structure where hashable-keys allow quick look up of corresponding values
- Hashing function a one-way function often used in encryption
- Dictionary python's built in hashtable structure
- Key-Value Pair a hash table entry



Let's build a zip code dictionary!

- In chat, put your zip code and city in the following format: #####: 'city name',
- For example: 77478: 'Sugar Land',

Python code for creating dictionary:

- Accessing information in dictionary:
 - print(zip_codes[77478])

Modifying a Dictionary

- Creating/Updating a value:
 - •dictionary['key'] = new value
- pop (key) removes specified key and returns associated value
 - popitem() removes last item and returns tuple



API Response body

- Some API GET requests return a python dictionary
- Example:

```
import requests

response =
    requests.get("https://api.quotable.io/random")
data = response.json()

print(data['content'])
```





JSON

JavaScript Object Notation or JSON

- JSON syntax looks like dictionary with nested dictionaries and lists
- Some API GET Responses return JSON
- Easily parse-able by machines
- Python has json library
 - json.loads()
 - turns JSON into a dictionary

```
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```

```
"firstName": "John",
"lastName": "Smith",
"age": 21,
"address": {
  "streetAddress": "21 2nd Street",
  "city": "New York",
  "state": "NY",
  "zipCode": "10021"
"children": [
  "Mary",
  "James"
```

What questions do you have about...

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Thank you!