Retrieving data from the web

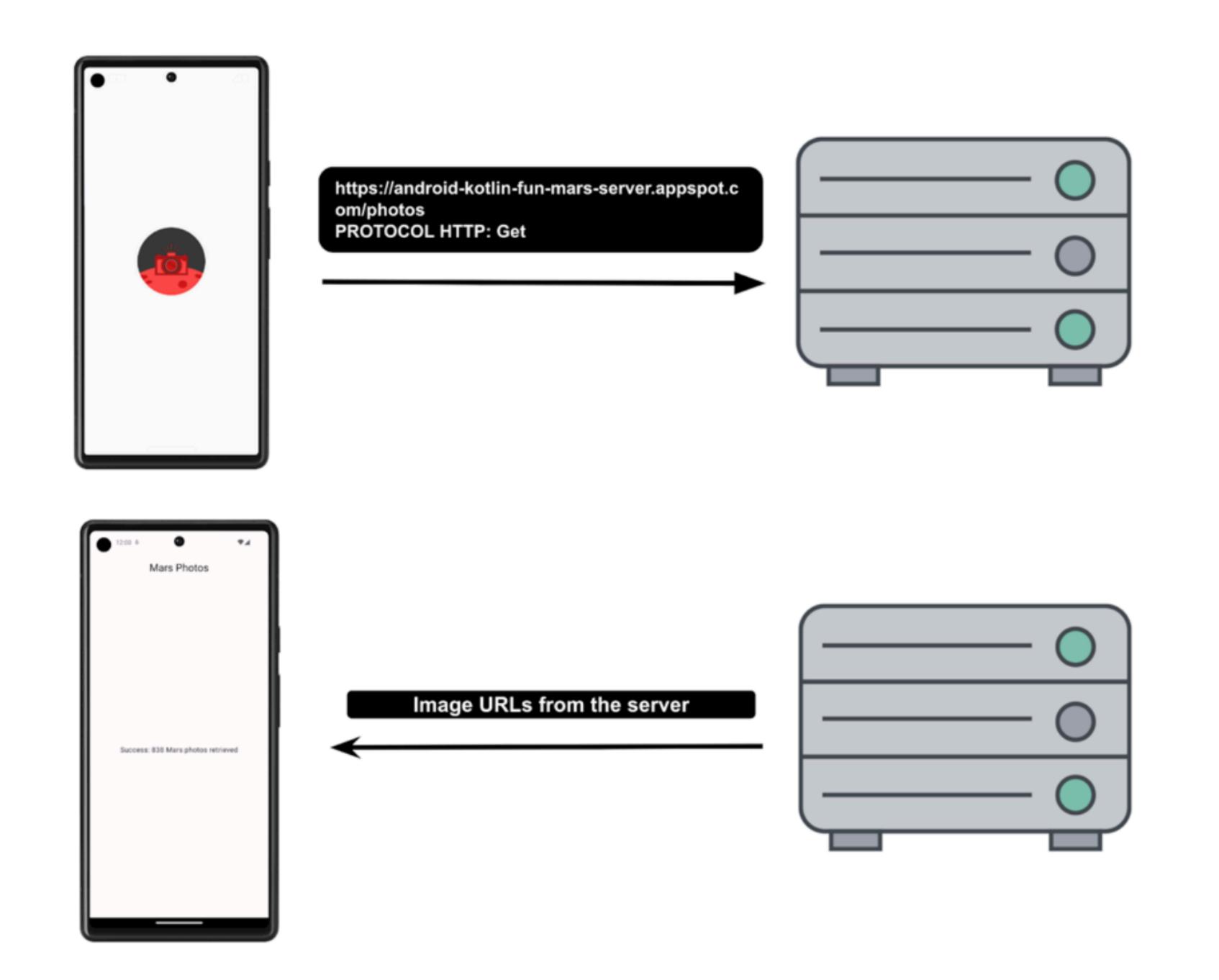
Applikationsudvikling

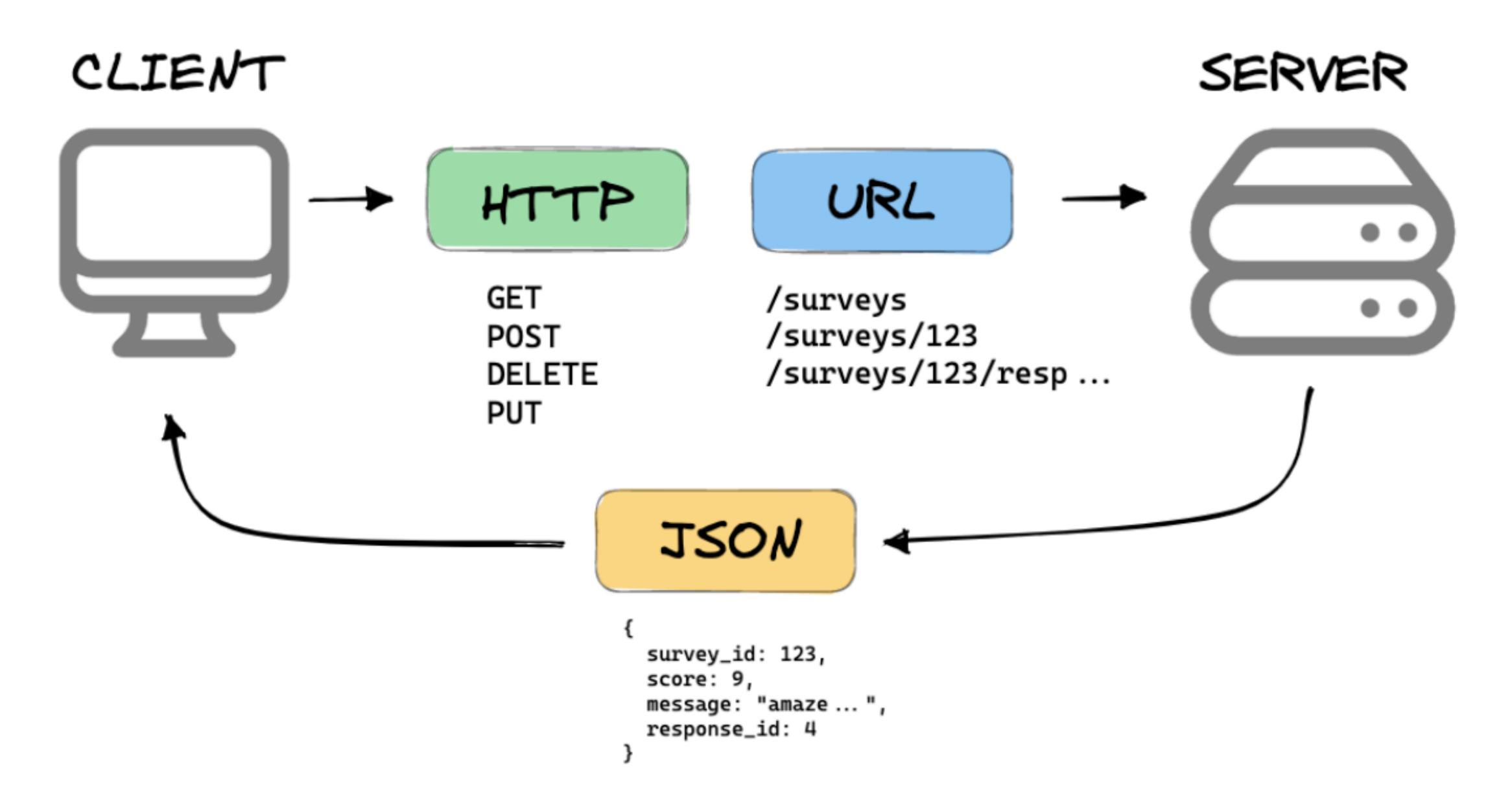
Interface

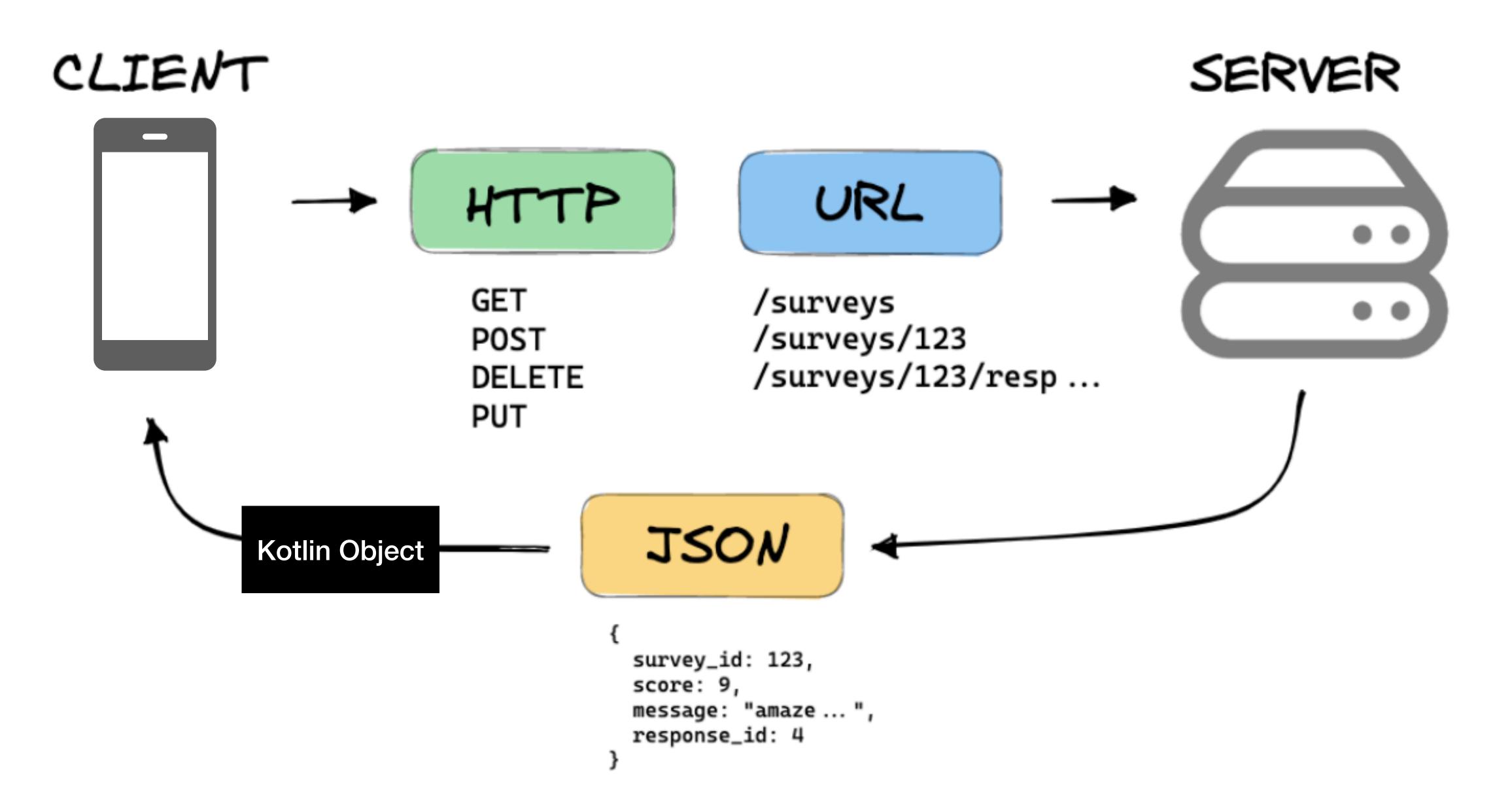
Retrofit HTTP Client

- In Kotlin, an interface is a collection of abstract methods and properties that define a common contract for classes that implement the interface
- An interface is basically some rules a class has to abide by.

```
interface MyInterface {
         val test: Int
6 Q
         fun foo() : String
8 L
         fun hello() : Unit
     class InterfaceImp : MyInterface {
 (I)
         override val test: Int = 0;
 (I)
         override fun foo(): String {
              return "asd"
.8 I
         override fun hello() {}
     fun main(args: Array<String>) {
         val obj = InterfaceImp()
         println("test = ${obj.test}")
         print("Calling hello(): ")
         obj.hello()
         print("Calling and printing foo(): ")
         println(obj.foo())
```







If you application needs a backend

You can build the backend

Main components

Retrofit HTTP Client

API interface

Model /
Data Transfer Object

Retrofit Instance

Main components

Retrofit HTTP Client

API interface

interface CatFactsApi {
 @GET("/fact")
 suspend fun getFact(
): CatFact
}

Model /
Data Transfer Object

```
data class CatFact(
    @SerializedName("fact")
    val fact: String,
    @SerializedName("length")
    val length: Int
)
```

Retrofit Instance

```
class RetrofitInstance {
   private val baseURL = "https://catfact.ninja/";

private val retrofitClient = Retrofit.Builder()
        .baseUrl(baseURL)
        .addConverterFactory(GsonConverterFactory.create())
        .build()

val apiService = retrofitClient.create(CatFactsApi::class.java)
}
```

API interface

Retrofit framework

- The API interface represents all of the endpoints that your application will interact with
- The functions are suspended as they are "awaiting" answers
- If more endpoints should be called new functions should be provided

API interface

```
interface CatFactsApi {
    @GET("/fact")
    suspend fun getFact(
    ): CatFact
}
```

API interface

Retrofit framework

- The model or data transfer object (DTO) represents the data that is provided by the API or to the API
- The @SerializedName provides the name of the JSON object that should be deserialized to the object property
 - Serialization refers to the proces of converting objects to strings de-serialization is opposite
- Not all data from the JSON response needs to be converted necessarily

Model / Data Transfer Object

```
data class CatFact(
    @SerializedName("fact")
    val fact: String,
    @SerializedName("length")
    val length: Int
)

{
     "fact": "British cat
    owners spend roughly 550
     million pounds yearly on
    cat food.",
     "length": 71
}
```

API interface

Retrofit framework

- The RetrofitInstance represents the core client of the application.
- The RetrofitInstance builds the client with a
 - URL (baseURL)
 - ConverterFactory (Serialization & de-serialization)
 - The client creates objects from the JSON response

Retrofit Instance

```
class RetrofitInstance {
    private val baseURL = "https://catfact.ninja/";

private val retrofitClient = Retrofit.Builder()
    .baseUrl(baseURL)
    .addConverterFactory(GsonConverterFactory.create())
    .build()

val apiService = retrofitClient.create(CatFactsApi::class.java)
}
```

Main components

Retrofit HTTP Client

```
val baseUrl = "https://gist.githubusercontent.com/"
val retrofitClient = Retrofit.Builder()
    .baseUrl(baseUrl)
    .addConverterFactory(GsonConverterFactory.create())
    .build()
val apiService = retrofitClient.create(MoviesAPI::class.jανα)
lifecycleScope.launch {
    try {
        val moviesFromApi = apiService.getMovies()
        movies = moviesFromApi;
    } catch (e: Exception) {
        println("Error fetching movies: ${e.message}")
```

Example Movies GET