

# DEVASC v1.0 Skills Assessment

## Part 1: Collect Required API Documentation

**Step 2: Investigate the documentation for Webex Teams rooms and message APIs.**

b. Locate and copy your personal access token. What is the lifetime for your token?

12h.

c. Find the URL that will list all the rooms to which you belong. Record the HTTP method and URL

<https://webexapis.com/v1/rooms> GET

d. Find the URL that list all the messages for a specified room. Record the HTTP method and URL

<https://webexapis.com/v1/messages> GET

e. Find the URL that will create a message for a specified room. Record the HTTP method and URL

<https://webexapis.com/v1/messages> POST

**Step 3: Investigate the locations key for the MapQuest address API.**

b. Locate and copy your Consumer Key. When does your key expire?

Never

c. Open Chromium and paste in the following URL, replacing your\_api\_key with your MapQuest key:

<https://www.mapquestapi.com/geocoding/v1/address?>

key=5Mc53HQxNjw8xcAP63PMlVA5tJRN#####&location=Washington,DC

d. Notice that the MapQuest locations key includes keys for latitude and longitude for the location you entered. Record the lat and lng values returned by MapQuest for Washington, D.C in the code below.

```

{
  info: {
    statuscode: 0,
    copyright: {
      text: "© 2021 MapQuest, Inc.",
      imageUrl: "http://api.mapcdn.com/res/mqlogo.gif",
      imageAltText: "© 2021 MapQuest, Inc."
    },
    messages: [ ]
  },
  options: {
    maxResults: -1,
    thumbMaps: true,
    ignoreLatLngInput: false
  },
  results: [
    {
      providedLocation: {
        location: "Washington,DC"
      },
      locations: [
        {
          street: "",
          adminArea6: "",
          adminArea6Type: "Neighborhood",
          adminArea5: "Washington",
          adminArea5Type: "City",
          adminArea4: "District of Columbia",
          adminArea4Type: "County",
          adminArea3: "DC",
          adminArea3Type: "State",
          adminArea1: "US",
          adminArea1Type: "Country",
          postalCode: "",
          geocodeQualityCode: "ASXAX",
          geocodeQuality: "CITY",
          dragPoint: false,
          sideOfStreet: "N",
          linkId: "282772166",
          unknownInput: "",
          type: "s",
          latLng: {
            lat: 38.892862,
            lng: -77.019912
          },
          displayLatLng: {
            lat: 38.892862,
            lng: -77.019912
          },
          mapUrl: "http://www.mapquestapi.com/staticmap/v5/map?key=5Mc53HQdNjw8xcAP63PM1VASTJRNPePP&type=map&size=225,160&locations=38.892862,-77.019912|marker-sm-58318A-1&scalebar=true&zoom=12&rand=-1894269918"
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}

```

#### Step 4: Investigate the documentation for the ISS pass times API.

b. On the ISS API documentation website, click the API documentation for ISS Pass Times.

Open Notify

API DOCS
Examples
ISS Current Location
People In Space

## International Space Station Pass Times

This api has been removed.

But we can still use **ISS Current Location**

<http://api.open-notify.org/iss-now.json> returns a longitude and latitude with a timestamp. We can feed that into mapquests reverse geocoding API.

c. What are the required parameters (called query strings on the website) for the ISS now API

d. What are the optional parameters for the ISS now API

there are none, the api just returns the current location latitude and longitude for the current time.

```

{"message": "success", "timestamp": 1623591929, "iss_position": {"longitude": "85.9129", "latitude": "-16.7413"}}

```

#### Step 6: Investigate epoch timestamps and how to convert them to a human readable format.

a. In relation to computer time, what does the term “epoch” mean

The *epoch* is the point where the time starts, and is platform dependent. For Unix, the epoch is January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 (UTC).

b. What function of the time library will return the epoch time on a given platform

To find out what the epoch is on a given platform, look at `time.gmtime(0)`.

c. You can see the year, month, day, hour, and so on for the start of the epoch with the following Python code. Open a terminal, start Python 3, import the time library, and then replace with the function you found above.

```
>>> print(str(time.gmtime(0)))  
  
time.struct_time(tm_year=1970, tm_mon=1, tm_mday=1, tm_hour=0, tm_min=0,  
tm_sec=0, tm_wday=3, tm_yday=1, tm_isdst=0)
```

d. The DEVASC VM epoch start time is the same as for Unix. When does the epoch start?

For Unix, the epoch is January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 (UTC).

e. The timestamp in Step 4 is expressed in the number of seconds since the epoch time. What time function will convert the timestamp to a human readable format?

```
>>> time.strftime("%d-%m-%Y %H:%M:%S", time.gmtime(1623591929))
```

f. What is the date for the timestamp in Step 4?

```
'13-06-2021 13:45:29'
```