



# Introduction to Flask & Serving Data with APIs

Data Boot Camp

Lesson 10.3



# Class Objectives

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By the end of today's class, you will be able to:



Use Flask to create and run a server.



Define endpoints using Flask's `@app.route` decorator.



Extract query-variable path values from get requests.



Use variable paths to execute database queries on behalf of the client.



Return JSONified query results from API endpoints.

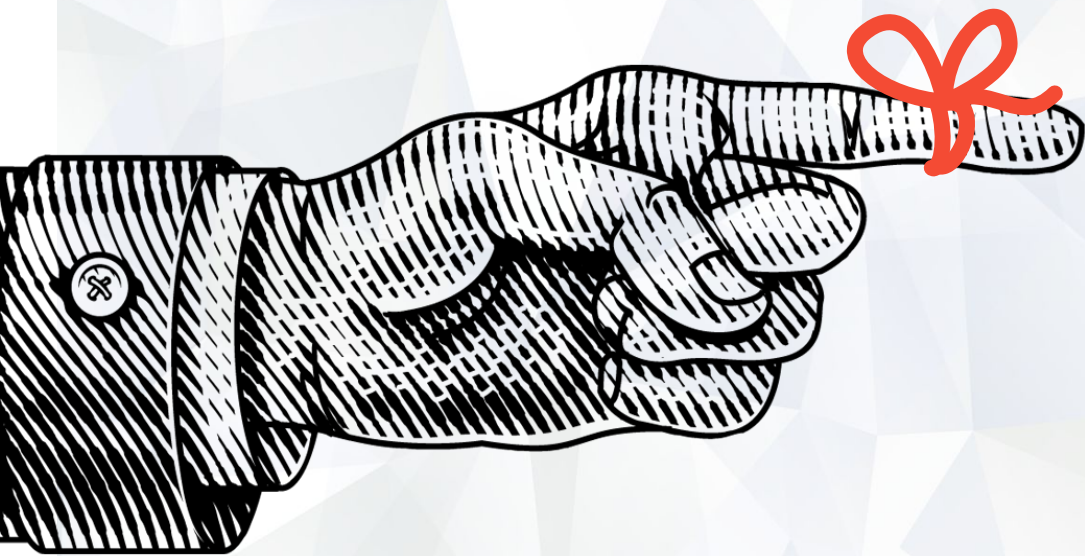
The background is a dark charcoal gray with a series of parallel diagonal lines running from the top-left to the bottom-right. Overlaid on this are several teal-colored geometric shapes: a large central triangle pointing right, a smaller triangle to its left, and a square to its right. Scattered around these shapes are various white line-art symbols, including a plus sign, a minus sign, a circle with a dot, a circle with a horizontal line, a circle with a vertical line, a circle with a diagonal line, a circle with a cross, a circle with a dot, a circle with a horizontal line, a circle with a vertical line, a circle with a diagonal line, a circle with a cross, a circle with a dot, a circle with a horizontal line, a circle with a vertical line, a circle with a diagonal line, and a circle with a cross.

**WELCOME**

# Joins & Dates

We will learn how to perform joins in

**SQLAlchemy**



*Remember,*

SQLAlchemy can use pure SQL to manipulate SQL databases, or a more Pythonic object-based approach can be used.

When we use Python classes and objects with SQLAlchemy, SQL query joins behave similarly to Pandas DataFrame joins.





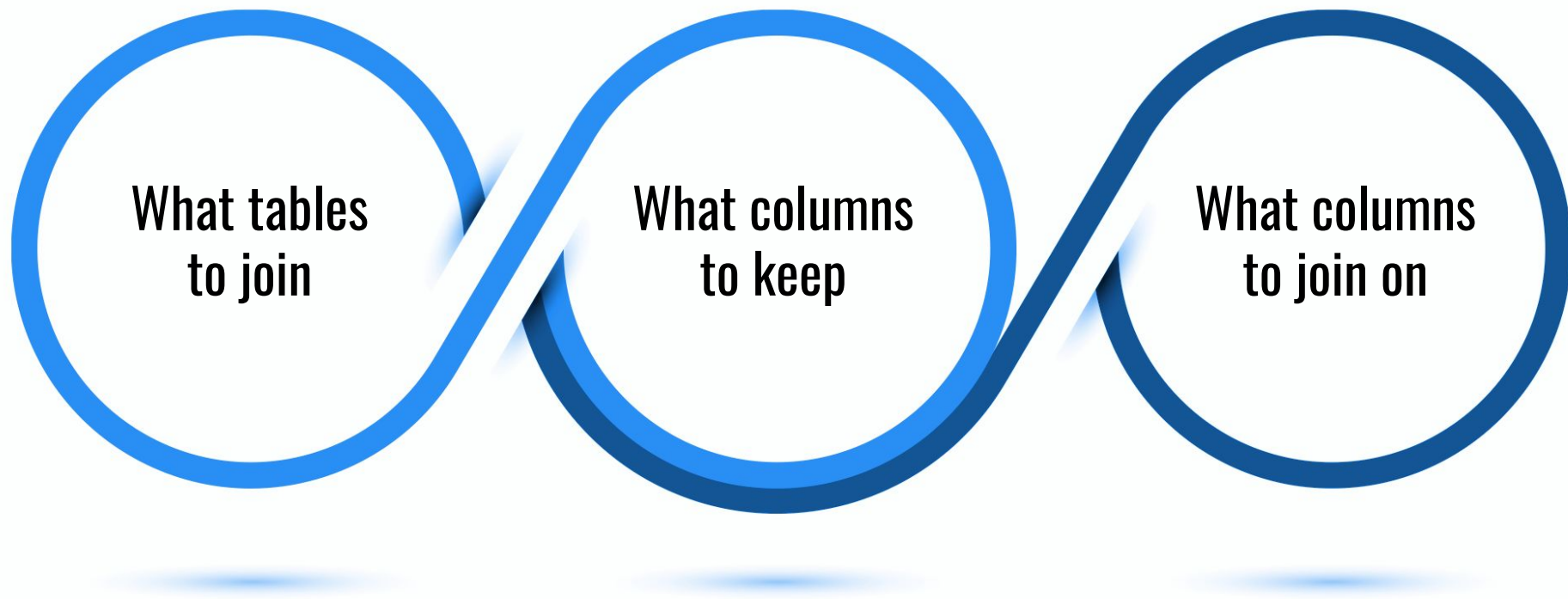
To perform a join on tables using SQLAlchemy, we must first identify the **structure and data** contained within the SQL tables.



# Joins & Dates

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We can use the `.filter()` method to obtain the merged table results once we identify:





# Instructor Demonstration

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## Joins

# Questions?





# Instructor Demonstration

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## Dates

# Questions?





# Activity: Dates

In this activity, you will practice working with dates, both in SQLAlchemy and with the datetime library.

Suggested Time:

15 Minutes



Time's Up! Let's Review.

# Questions?





# Introduction to



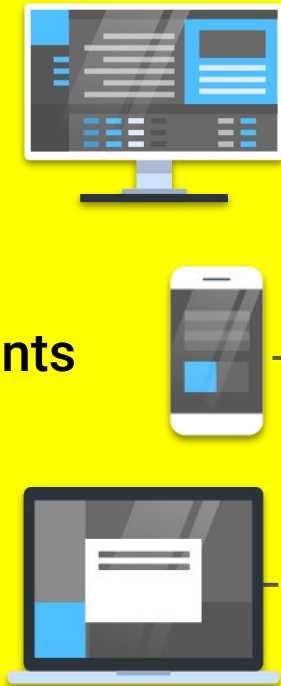


**The internet is built on a model of  
clients requesting data from servers.  
(A server is, essentially, just a program.)**

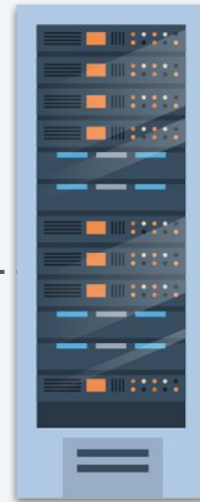
# The Internet is Built from Clients and Servers

The application or device asking for information is called a “client”.

Clients

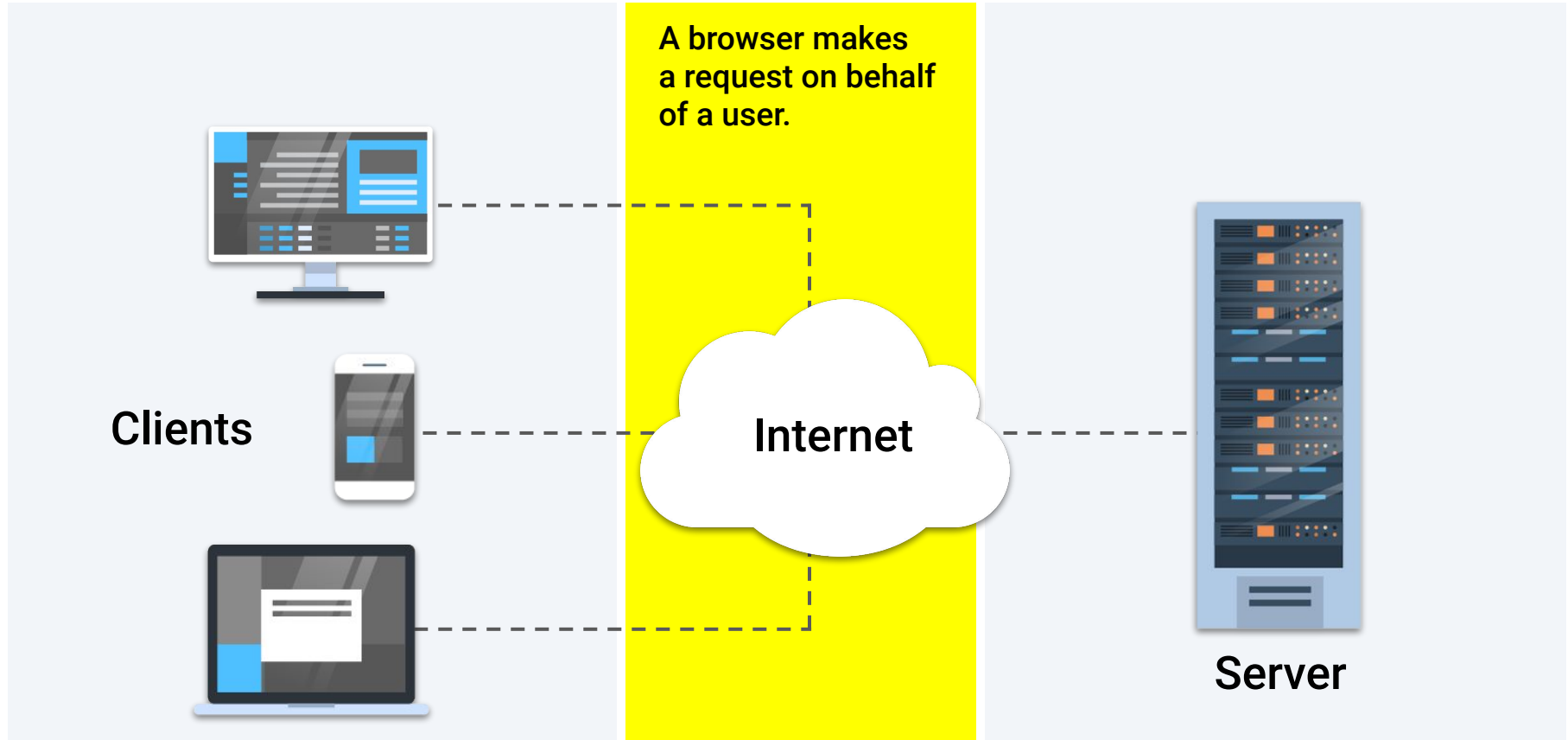


Internet

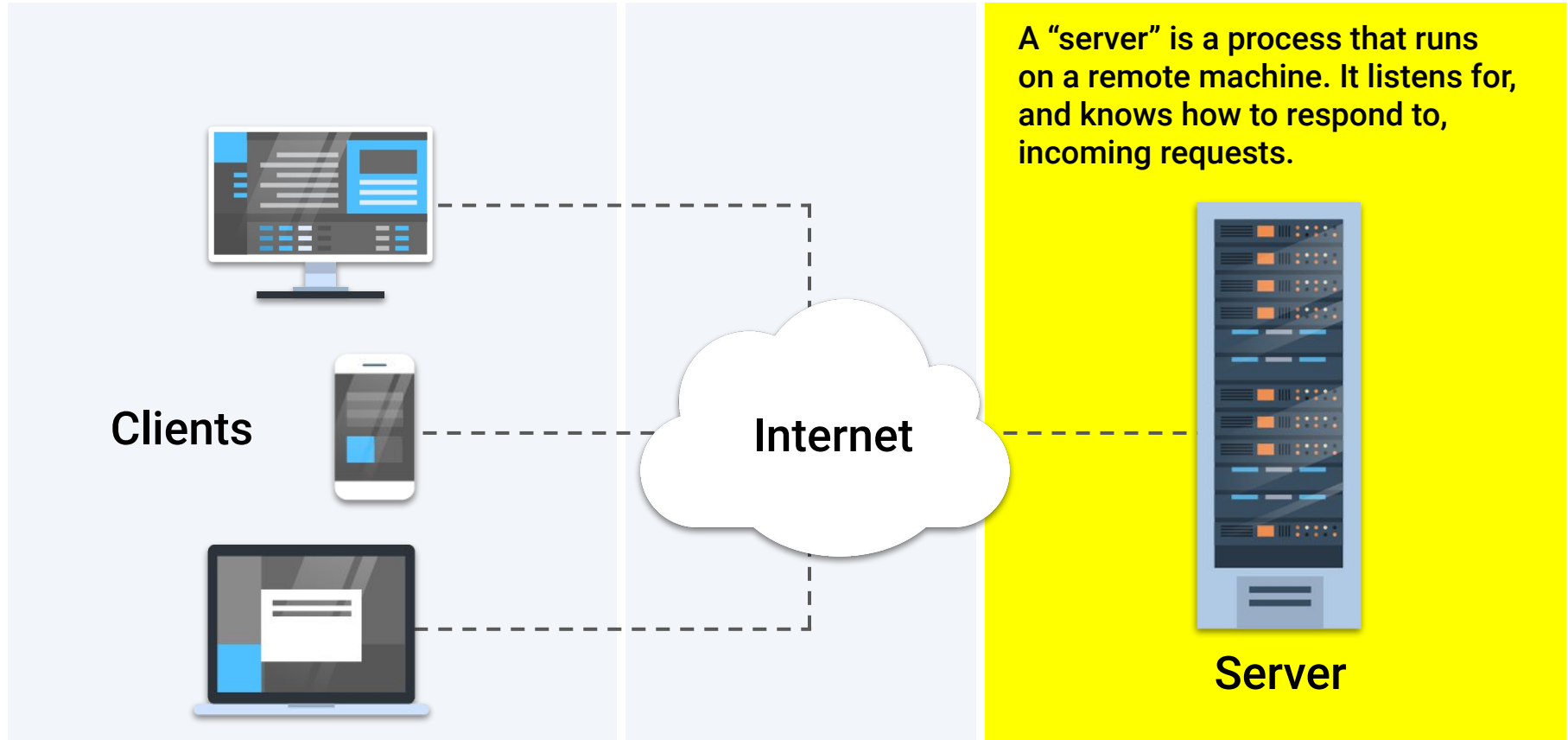


Server

# The Internet is Built from Clients and Servers



# The Internet is Built from Clients and Servers



# Introduction to Flask

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When we create an API for others to use, the code they write acts as a client to our API server.



We have no control over the code that our consumers write.



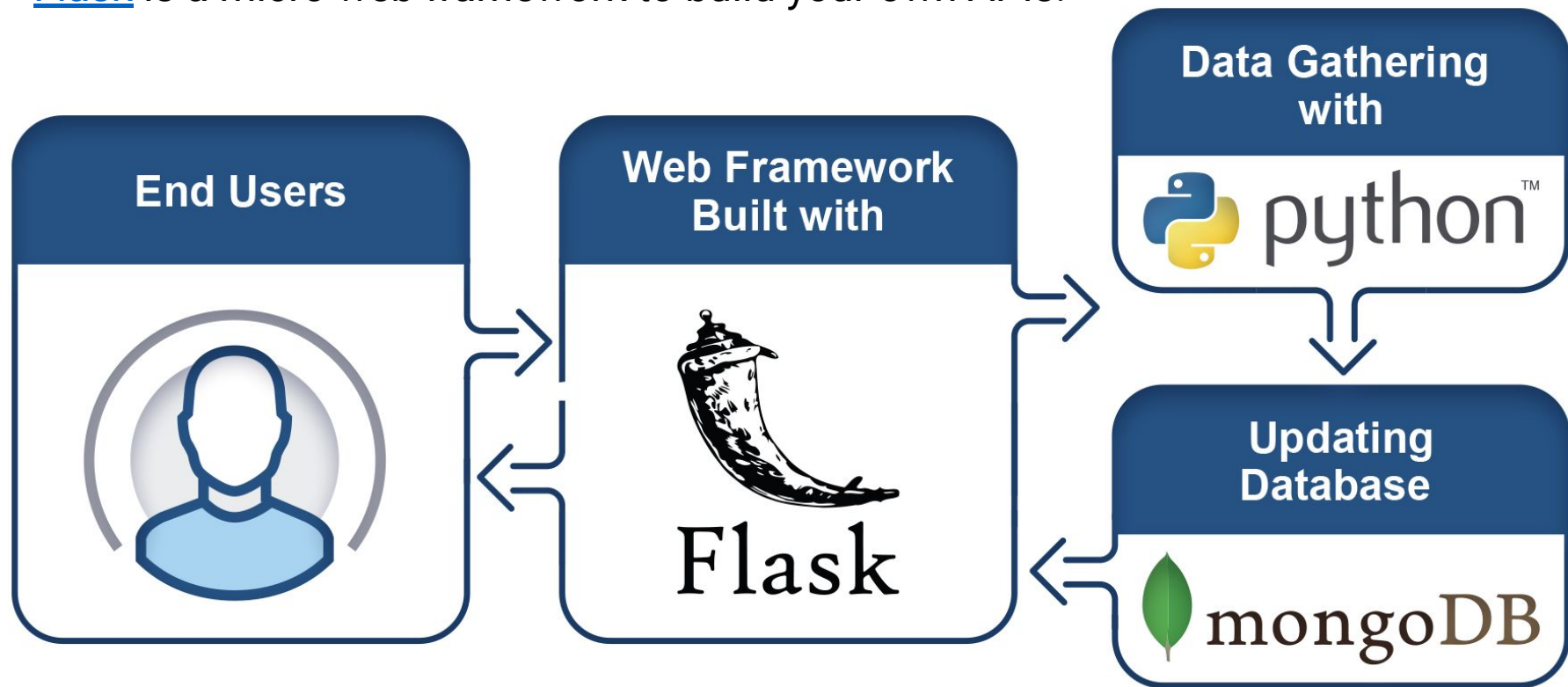
As API developers, we do not write client code. We will focus on writing the code that runs the server.



This is the code responsible for retrieving and returning the data requested by users.

# Introduction to Flask

[Flask](#) is a micro web framework to build your own APIs!





# Instructor Demonstration

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## Introduction to Flask



# Questions?





# Activity: Hello, Web

In this activity, you will practice setting up a server and defining basic routes with Flask.

Suggested Time:

10 Minutes



Time's Up! Let's Review.



Justice League

# JSON APIs with jsonify

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All of the routes that we've written so far have returned *string* responses.



The APIs we've dealt with *do not* return raw text; rather, they return JSON data.



Fortunately, Python dictionaries map naturally to JSON.

{ j s o n }



Flask has a built-in method to automatically convert a dictionary into a properly formatted JSON response: `jsonify`.

# Flask Has a Function to Create JSON Responses

We can use jsonify to create an HTTP response with the dictionary data that we want to send back to the client.

```
from flask import Flask, jsonify

app = Flask(__name__)

hello_list = ["Hello", "World"]

@app.route("/")
def home():
    return "Hi"

@app.route("/normal")
def normal():
    return str(hello_list)

@app.route("/jsonified")
def jsonified_list():
    return jsonify(hello_list)
```

# Flask Has a Function to Create JSON Responses

`jsonify` automatically converts Python lists into JSON responses.

```
from flask import Flask, jsonify
```

```
app = Flask(__name__)
```

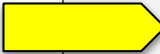


```
hello_list = ["Hello", "World!"]
```

```
@app.route("/")  
def home():  
    return "Hi"
```

```
@app.route("/normal")  
def normal():  
    return str(hello_list)
```

```
@app.route("/jsonified")  
def jsonified_list():  
    return jsonify(hello_list)
```





# Flask has a function to create JSON responses

When converting Python dictionaries into JSON responses, `jsonify` is not needed.



```
from flask import Flask, jsonify
```

```
app = Flask(__name__)
```

```
hello_dict = {"Hello": "World!"}
```

```
@app.route("/")
```

```
def home():
```

```
    return "Hi"
```

```
@app.route("/normal")
```

```
def normal():
```

```
    return str(hello_dict)
```

```
@app.route("/dict")
```

```
def dictionary():
```



```
    return hello_dict
```



The converted JSON responses are wrapped in HTTP to send back to the client.



# Instructor Demonstration

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**JSON APIs with jsonify**

# Questions?





# Activity: Justice League

In this activity, you will create an API route that returns the superhero name and real name for every member of the Justice League.

Suggested Time:

20 Minutes



Time's Up! Let's Review.

# Questions?





A close-up photograph of a white computer keyboard. The central focus is a large, white, rectangular key with rounded corners. On this key, there is a dark blue icon of a coffee cup with three wavy lines above it representing steam. Below the icon, the word "Break" is printed in a dark blue, serif font. The key is slightly raised from the keyboard's base. Surrounding this key are other white keys: to the left is a key with double quotation marks, above is a key with a right square bracket, and to the right is a key with a left square bracket. The keyboard has a light-colored, textured surface.

Break

# Routes with Variable Rules



# Our current API is one-dimensional

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Our current API can only return the **entire** Justice League dataset. It would be better if users could specify a particular character of interest.

```
@app.route("/api/v1.0/justice-league")
def justice_league():
    """Return the justice league data as json"""
    return jsonify(justice_league_members)
```

# Our current API is one-dimensional

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Ideally, consumers would be able to specify a character of interest in the URL, they could expect either of the following outcomes:

01

A JSON response with the character data if it's in the dataset; or

02

A JSON response with error information, indicating that the server couldn't find the character that the user requested.

```
return {"error": f"Character with real_name  
{real_name} not found."}), 404
```



# Instructor Demonstration

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## Routes with Variable Paths



# Activity: Routes with Variable Rules

In this activity, you will add an additional API route that returns a JSON containing an individual superheroes information.

Suggested Time:

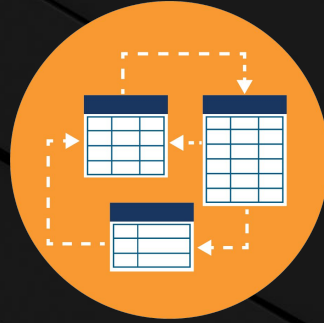
20 minutes



Time's Up! Let's Review.

# Questions?





# Chinook Database Analysis



# Instructor Demonstration

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## Flask with ORM



# Questions?

