

# APIs

What They Are and How to Use Them

<https://github.com/oucreditunion/grizzhacks2019>

# Who We Are

- ▶ **Jordan Emmendorfer, Software Developer**
  - ▶ 2+ years at the Credit Union
  - ▶ Maintains API for Authentication of 3<sup>rd</sup> party chat system
- ▶ **Austin Drouare, Senior Software Developer**
  - ▶ 9 years at the Credit Union
  - ▶ Experience consuming APIs of 3<sup>rd</sup> party vendors
  - ▶ Maintaining and consuming internal APIs for Computerline and Mobile banking applications.
- ▶ **Thanks to Ryan Ballard, Jenny Schiebner, Aaron Parks for contributing content to this presentation**

<https://github.com/oucreditunion/grizzhacks2019>

# Agenda

- ▶ API definition
- ▶ Common API formats
- ▶ API consumption demo
- ▶ Considerations around using APIs
- ▶ Overview of API documentation

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# What is an API?

An **Application Programming Interface (API)** is a set of protocols used by programmers to create applications for a specific operating system or to interface between the different modules of an application. (*dictionary.com*)

- ▶ Operating system
- ▶ Web-based system
- ▶ Database system
- ▶ Computer hardware
- ▶ Software library

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# What is an API? (cont.)

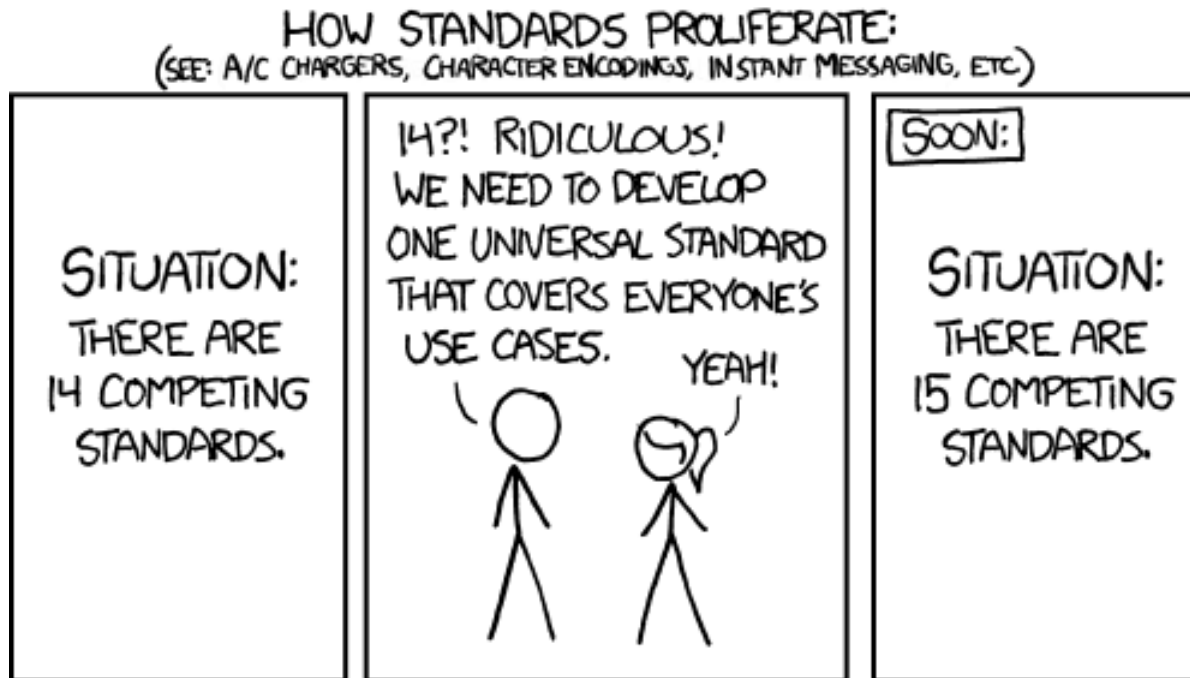
Simplified: An API is how our code can leverage code written by other developers.

- ▶ *Software library*  
The library's API is how your IDE (e.g. Eclipse, NetBeans, IntelliJ) is able to provide autocomplete suggestions.
- ▶ *Web-based system*  
Availability: open (public), partner (licensed), or internal (private)  
We will focus on open APIs today.

Not built in like a library - so how do we communicate?

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# It depends!



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# API Standards and Protocols

Define how we communicate with APIs

- ▶ Remote Procedure Call (RPC) and Remote Method Invocation (RMI)
- ▶ Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)
- ▶ Representational State Transfer (REST) (kind of)
  - ▶ REST is an architectural style, not a protocol, but REST implementations typically use a common set of protocols

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# RPC and RMI

- ▶ RPC was first, and RMI is the object-oriented analog
- ▶ Usually includes tooling to generate stubs and data structures as well as libraries to serialize requests and de-serialize responses.
- ▶ First popular implementation was Sun's RPC, best known for its use in Network File System (NFS).
  - ▶ Java RMI, DCOM, CORBA, and WCF have also enjoyed popularity in their niches.

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# Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)

- ▶ Descended from XML-RPC
- ▶ Formalized by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)
- ▶ Currently (somewhat) popular, though it is rapidly being replaced by REST and REST-like services.
- ▶ Requests and responses are serialized as XML and typically sent by HTTP, though other communication protocols may also be used.
- ▶ Contract typically defined in machine-readable format (WSDL and XSD) to support tooling.

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# SOAP Request Example

```
<soapenv:Envelope xmlns:soapenv="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"  
                  xmlns:web="http://services.aonaware.com/webservices/"  
  <soapenv:Header/>  
  <soapenv:Body>  
    <web:Define>  
      <web:word>test</web:word>  
    </web:Define>  
  </soapenv:Body>  
</soapenv:Envelope>
```

- ▶ When dealing with SOAP, language aside, SoapUI is your friend

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# Representational State Transfer (REST)

- ▶ More general than RPC
  - ▶ Can be used to implement RPC or RMI
  - ▶ More often presents as a CRUD interface
  - ▶ Good APIs are typically a blend
- ▶ Works with HTTP rather than against it - makes semantic use of HTTP operations (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, etc.) and response codes, caching, and so on.
- ▶ JSON is the most common serialization. XML was popular too.
- ▶ Hypermedia: good APIs include links to other resources in their responses rather than assuming the client knows where to find them.

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# HTTP Overview (for REST purposes)

## Headers

- ▶ Content-Type
- ▶ Accepts
- ▶ Authentication
- ▶ Explicit Caching

## Status Codes

- ▶ 1xx - Informational
- ▶ 2xx - All good!
- ▶ 3xx - Redirect
- ▶ 4xx - You messed up
- ▶ 5xx - I messed up

# SOAP vs REST

## SOAP

- ▶ XML
- ▶ Typically HTTP
- ▶ More explicitly defined
- ▶ More common in internal/private web services

## REST

- ▶ Typically JSON
- ▶ Exclusively HTTP
- ▶ More implicitly understandable
- ▶ More common in external/public web services

# Live Demo

- ▶ <https://github.com/oucreditunion/grizzhacks2019>
- ▶ Consuming a REST API
- ▶ If you're still not sure where to start, check out this tutorial:  
<https://www.restapitutorial.com/>

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# Should I use an external API?

## Pros

- ▶ Leverage work that's already done
- ▶ Maintenance is outsourced
- ▶ Focus on the core functionality of your project

## Cons

- ▶ Additional overhead/latency
- ▶ Usage limits
- ▶ Risk of API going away or changing without notice
- ▶ Potential mismatch in SLAs

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# Should I use an internal API?

## Pros

- ▶ Allow sharing of resources across systems/languages
- ▶ Can prevent isolated failures from bringing the entire system down
  - ▶ Only works if API consumers are fault tolerant
  - ▶ e.g. Netflix
- ▶ Can use to limit other systems' access to network elements (e.g. data sources)

## Cons

- ▶ Additional overhead
- ▶ Additional maintenance
- ▶ More points of failure
- ▶ System coupling
- ▶ Less obvious discrepancy issues
  - ▶ Compile vs. runtime

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# Decision factors for using an API

## External API

- ▶ Can the same functionality be reasonably recreated and maintained?
- ▶ Is there a code library that performs a similar function?
- ▶ Is the API functionality vital to the success of the project?

## Internal API

- ▶ Would multiple systems benefit from access to the resource?
  - ▶ Still could use a library if they're the same language
- ▶ Do the consuming systems have value without the resource?

At larger organizations, these questions are typically not answered (exclusively) by software developers.

# Either way, exercise caution

- ▶ Fault tolerance/graceful failure
- ▶ Caching/backup plan

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# Examples from OU Credit Union

- ▶ Google Maps API
- ▶ Correio
- ▶ NeverBounce
  - ▶ We also have in-house solutions for integrating e-mail bounce detection with proprietary vendor software
- ▶ Visa
- ▶ Some vendors have SOAP APIs
- ▶ We expose some APIs internally to share implementations of defined processes and communicate between languages

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# Examples of Cool (Free-ish!) APIs

## ▶ REST

- ▶ Weather: darksky.net (aka forecast.io)
  - ▶ first 1,000 requests/day are free
- ▶ Contact: twilio.com
  - ▶ Free trial with credit, some limitations on call length, etc.
- ▶ Others can be found in this article:  
<https://blog.rapidapi.com/most-popular-apis/>

## ▶ SOAP

- ▶ Dictionary:  
<http://services.aonaware.com/DictService/DictService.asmx>
- ▶ E-mail Verification:  
<http://ws.cdyne.com/emailverify/Emailvernotestemail.asmx>

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# What makes good documentation?

- ▶ Clear communication layer requirements (request/response objects).
- ▶ Detailed descriptions (types and purpose) of properties.
- ▶ Easy to find and search, separated from other documentation.
- ▶ Language-agnostic
- ▶ Examples:
  - ▶ <https://darksky.net/dev/docs> (simple)
  - ▶ <https://developers.google.com/maps/documentation/> (complex well organized)

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Overview

Forecast Request

Time Machine Request

Response Format

FAQ

Data Sources

API Libraries

Privacy Policy

Terms of Service

If you have any questions, please [check the FAQ](#) and, if you can't find what you're looking for there, [send us an email](#).

## API Request Types

### Forecast Request

```
https://api.darksky.net/forecast/[key]/[latitude],[longitude]
```

A Forecast Request returns the current weather conditions, a minute-by-minute forecast for the next hour (where available), an hour-by-hour forecast for the next 48 hours, and a day-by-day forecast for the next week.

### Example Request

```
GET https://api.darksky.net/forecast/0123456789abcdef9876543210fedcba/42.3601,-71.0589
```

```
{
  "latitude": 42.3601,
  "longitude": -71.0589,
  "timezone": "America/New_York",
  "currently": {
    "time": 1509993277,
    "summary": "Drizzle",
    "icon": "rain",
    "nearestStormDistance": 0,
    "precipIntensity": 0.0089,
    "precipIntensityError": 0.0046,
    "precipProbability": 0.9,
    "precipType": "rain",
    "temperature": 66.1,
    "apparentTemperature": 66.31,
    "dewPoint": 60.77,
    "humidity": 0.83,
```

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## Request Parameters

Required parameters slot directly into the request URL. Optional parameters should be specified as [HTTP query parameters](#).

### **key** required

Your Dark Sky secret key. (Your secret key **must** be kept secret; in particular, **do not** embed it in JavaScript source code that you transmit to clients.)

### **latitude** required

The latitude of a location (in decimal degrees). Positive is north, negative is south.

### **longitude** required

The longitude of a location (in decimal degrees). Positive is east, negative is west.

### **exclude=[blocks]** optional

Exclude some number of data blocks from the API response. This is useful for reducing latency and saving cache space. The value `blocks` should be a comma-delimited list (without spaces) of any of the following:

- `currently`
- `minutely`
- `hourly`
- `daily`
- `alerts`
- `flags`

### **extend=hourly** optional

When present, return hour-by-hour data for the next 168 hours, instead of the next 48. When using this option, we **strongly** recommend enabling HTTP compression.

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## Response Format

API responses consist of a UTF-8-encoded, JSON-formatted object with the following properties:

**latitude** required

The requested latitude.

**longitude** required

The requested longitude.

**timezone** (e.g. `America/New_York`) required

The IANA timezone name for the requested location. This is used for text summaries and for determining when `hourly` and `daily` data block objects begin.

**offset** deprecated

The current timezone offset in hours. (Use of this property will almost certainly result in Daylight Saving Time bugs. Please use `timezone`, instead.)

**currently** optional

A `data point` containing the current weather conditions at the requested location.

**minutely** optional

A `data block` containing the weather conditions minute-by-minute for the next hour.

**hourly** optional

A `data block` containing the weather conditions hour-by-hour for the next two days.

**daily** optional

A `data block` containing the weather conditions day-by-day for the next week.

**alerts** optional

An `alerts array`, which, if present, contains any severe weather alerts pertinent to the requested location.

**flags** optional

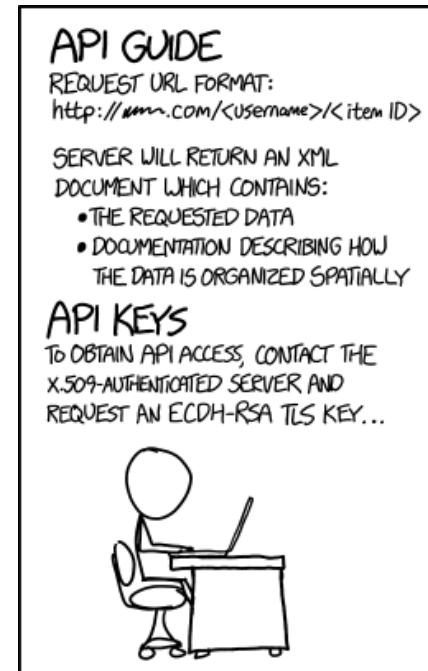
A `flags object` containing miscellaneous metadata about the request.

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# This documentation is bad. What now?

- ▶ Commiserate.
  - ▶ When documentation for a public API is poor, odds are high that someone else has struggled with it and has advice to share. Check Stack Overflow and search for blog posts if you're having a hard time using an API.
- ▶ Eliminate variables.
  - ▶ Work in test environments and do trial and error testing.



IF YOU DO THINGS RIGHT, IT CAN TAKE  
PEOPLE A WHILE TO REALIZE THAT YOUR  
'API DOCUMENTATION' IS JUST INSTRUCTIONS  
FOR HOW TO LOOK AT YOUR WEBSITE.

# What We Covered

- ▶ API Definition
- ▶ Different types of API
- ▶ Different communication standards and protocols for Web APIs
- ▶ How to consume a REST API
- ▶ Considerations around using an API
- ▶ How to deal with poorly documented APIs

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# Questions?

<https://github.com/oucreditunion/grizzhacks2019>

# References

- ▶ Article by Glenn Johnson - <https://it.toolbox.com/blogs/glennjohnson/application-programming-interface-api-definition-and-classification-by-types-040214>
- ▶ Comics from xkcd.com
- ▶ The developer hive mind
- ▶ And, of course... Wikipedia

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# Thank you!

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