[301] Web 1

Tyler Caraza-Harter

Learning Objectives Today

Network basics

- IP addresses
- host/domain names
- client/server and request/response

HTTP basics

- URLs
- GET/POST/etc
- headers
- status codes

Requests modules

- downloading data with requests.get
- remote calls with requests.post

Learning Objectives Today

Motivation

Networking Basics

HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)

Requests Module

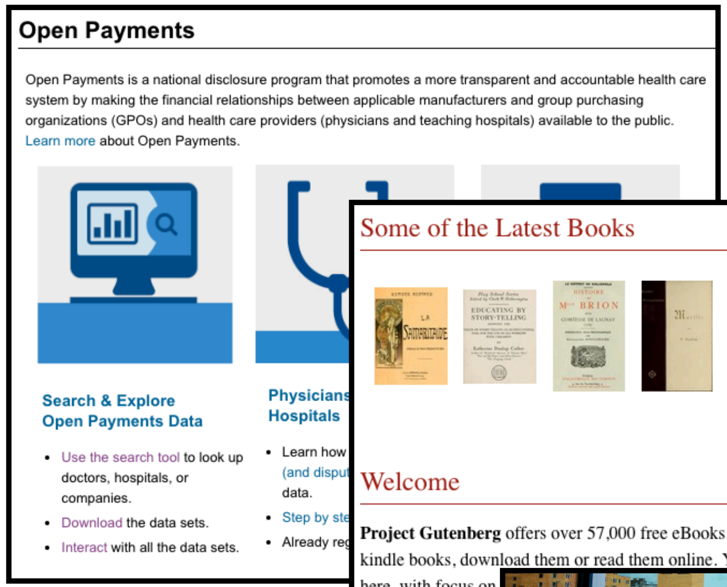
Data Science and the Internet

There are tons of online sources of data

- Examples: https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/cs301/spring19/datasets.html

Wide range of topics

- healthcare
- roads and city planning
- astronomy
- population
- business
- entertainment
- education
- etc



Open Payments

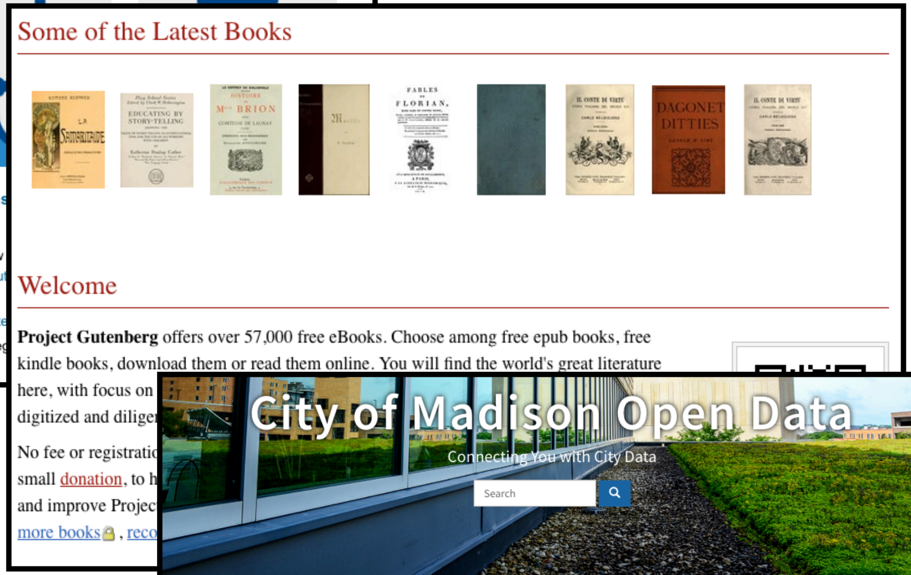
Open Payments is a national disclosure program that promotes a more transparent and accountable health care system by making the financial relationships between applicable manufacturers and group purchasing organizations (GPOs) and health care providers (physicians and teaching hospitals) available to the public. Learn more about Open Payments.

Search & Explore Open Payments Data

- Use the search tool to look up doctors, hospitals, or companies.
- Download the data sets.
- Interact with all the data sets.

Physicians Hospitals

- Learn how (and dispu data.
- Step by ste
- Already reg



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City of Madison Open Data

Connecting You with City Data

Welcome to the City of Madison's Open Data Portal! Data has social, environmental and economic value, and we believe it should be a public resource. Sharing City data will benefit local businesses, promote public trust and lead to more efficient government. Let's build a smarter Madison together.

City Datasets

Browse Full Catalog

Data Science and the Internet

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Wide range of topics

- healthcare
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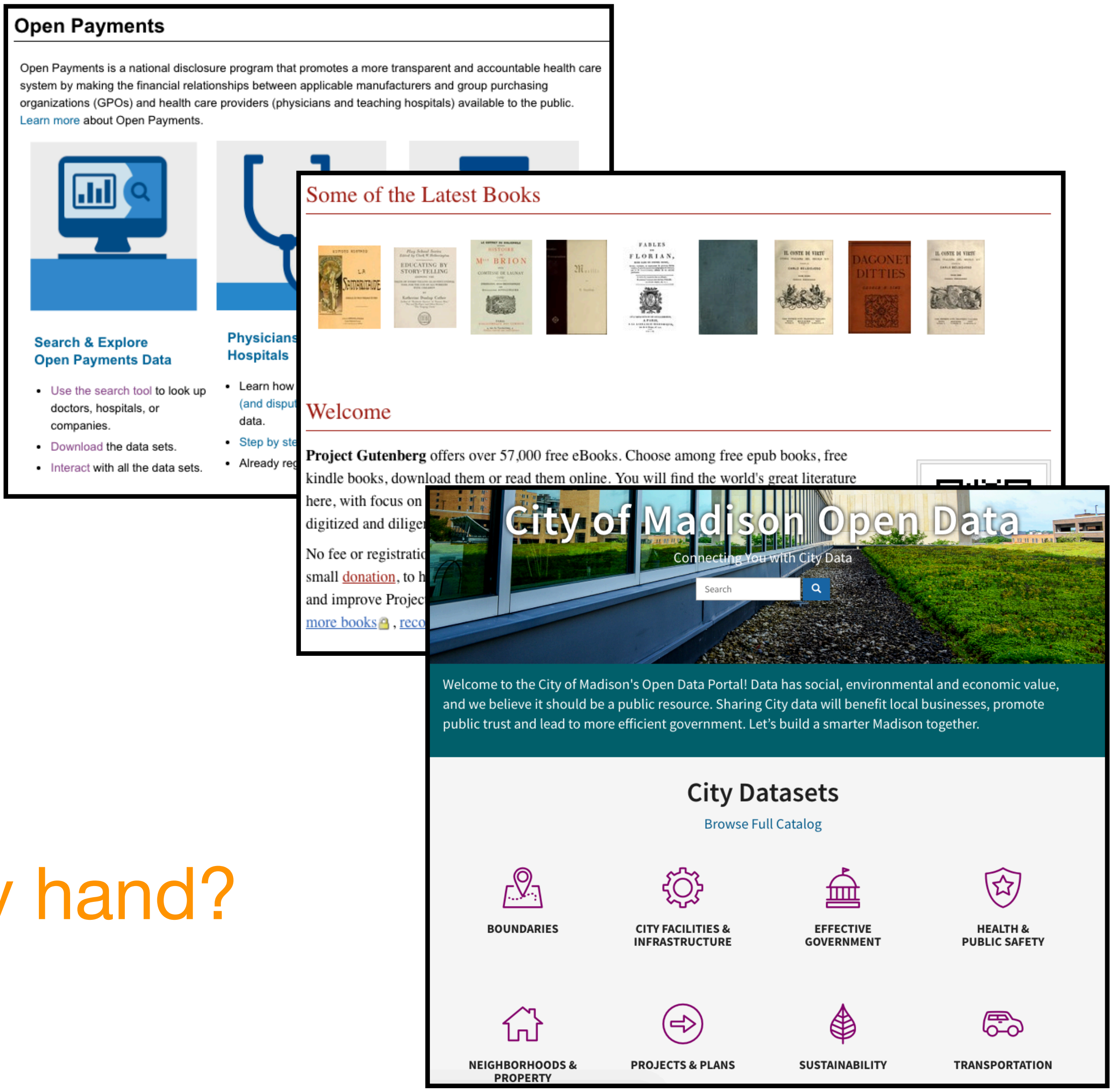
- etc

Why not just download data by hand?



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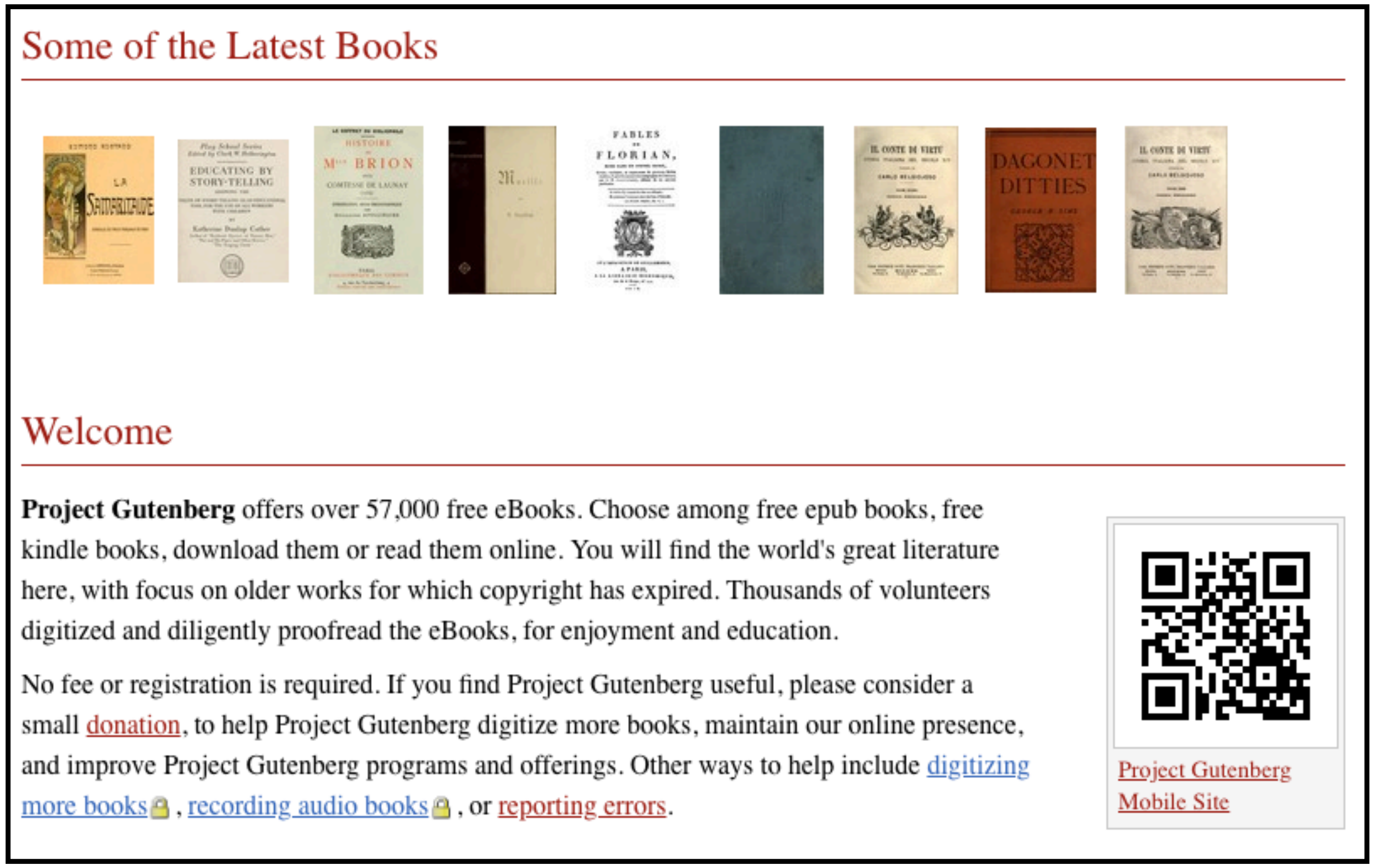
City Datasets

Browse Full Catalog

Motivation 1: too much data

What if you're analyzing language trends over time?

- Dataset: Project Gutenberg has 57K free books
- Too much work to download one by one



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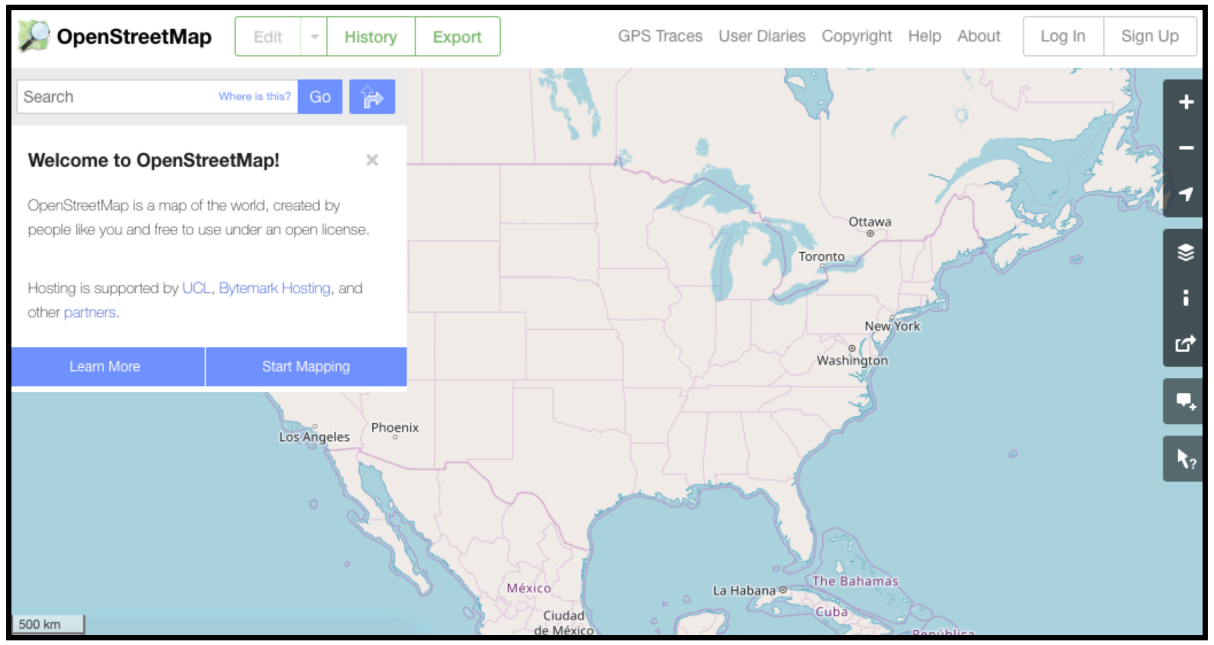
Project Gutenberg Mobile Site

Motivation 2: data doesn’t always come in files

Many datasets are difficult to download complete

Instead, you can make function calls to servers (we’ll learn how) to grab specific data

- Dataset: OpenStreetMap
- You issue calls to get specific data:
  1. specify latitude/longitude rectangle
  2. specify structures of interest (e.g., bike paths)



Welcome to OpenStreetMap!

OpenStreetMap is a map of the world, created by people like you and free to use under an open license.

Hosting is supported by UCL, Bytemark Hosting, and other partners.

Learning Objectives Today

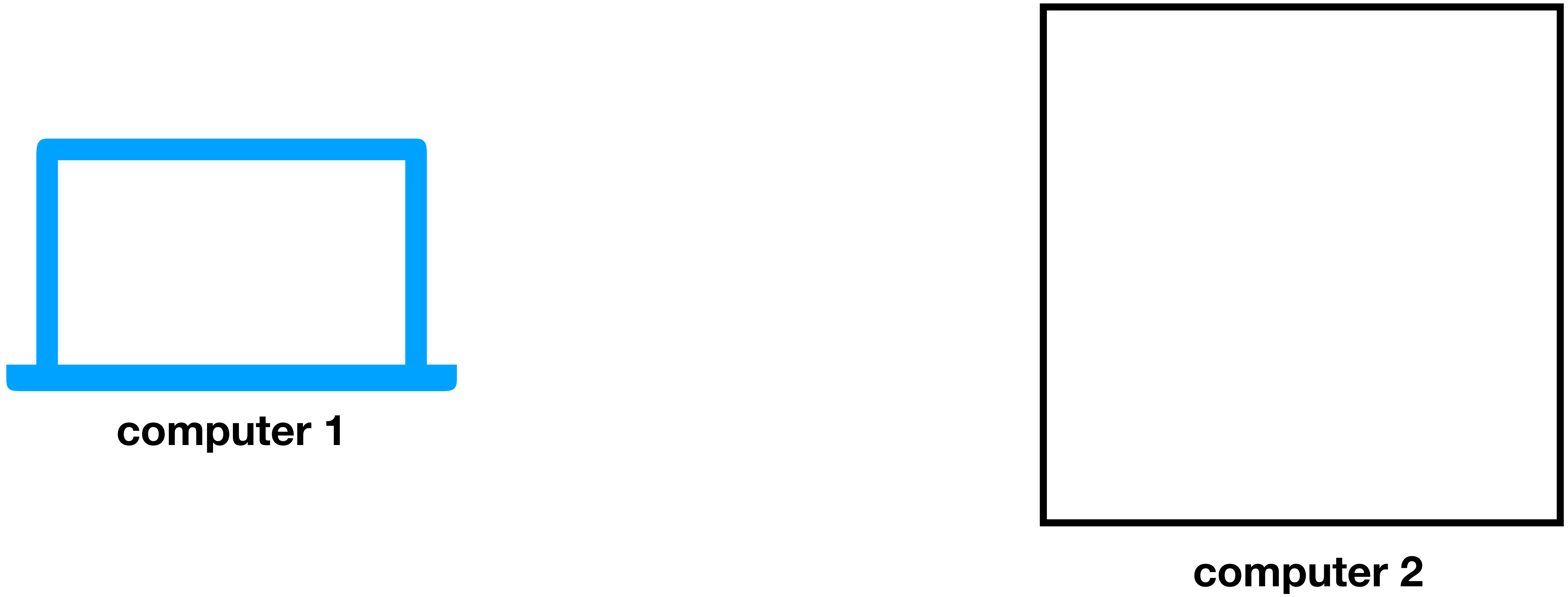
Motivation

Networking Basics

HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)

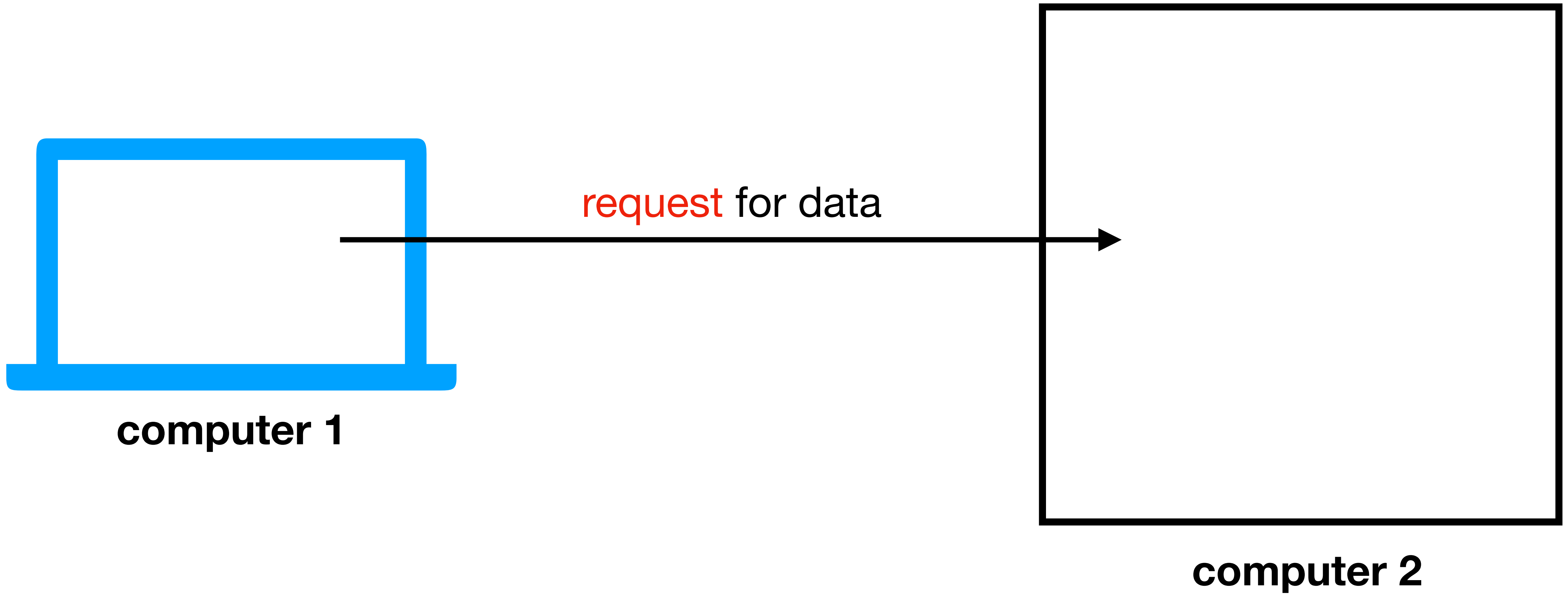
Requests Module

Networking Basics



Computers communicate over a network (e.g., the Internet)
by sending messages to each other

Networking Basics



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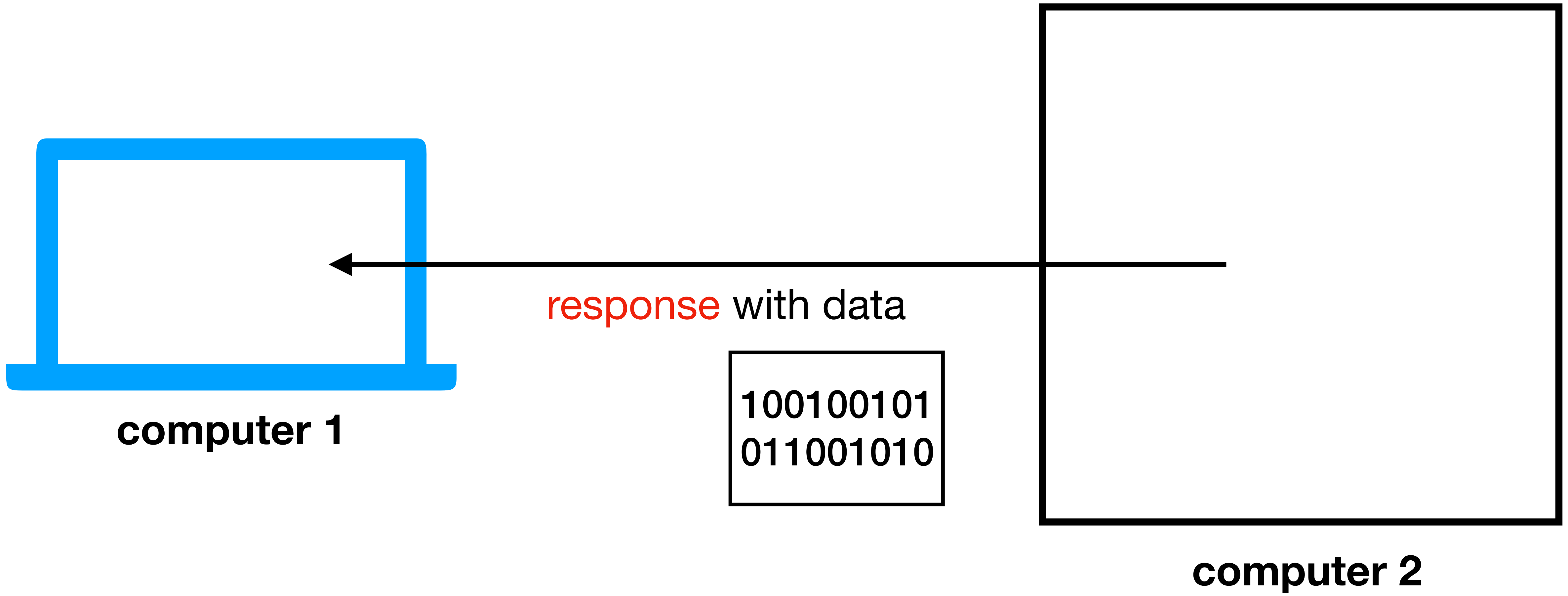

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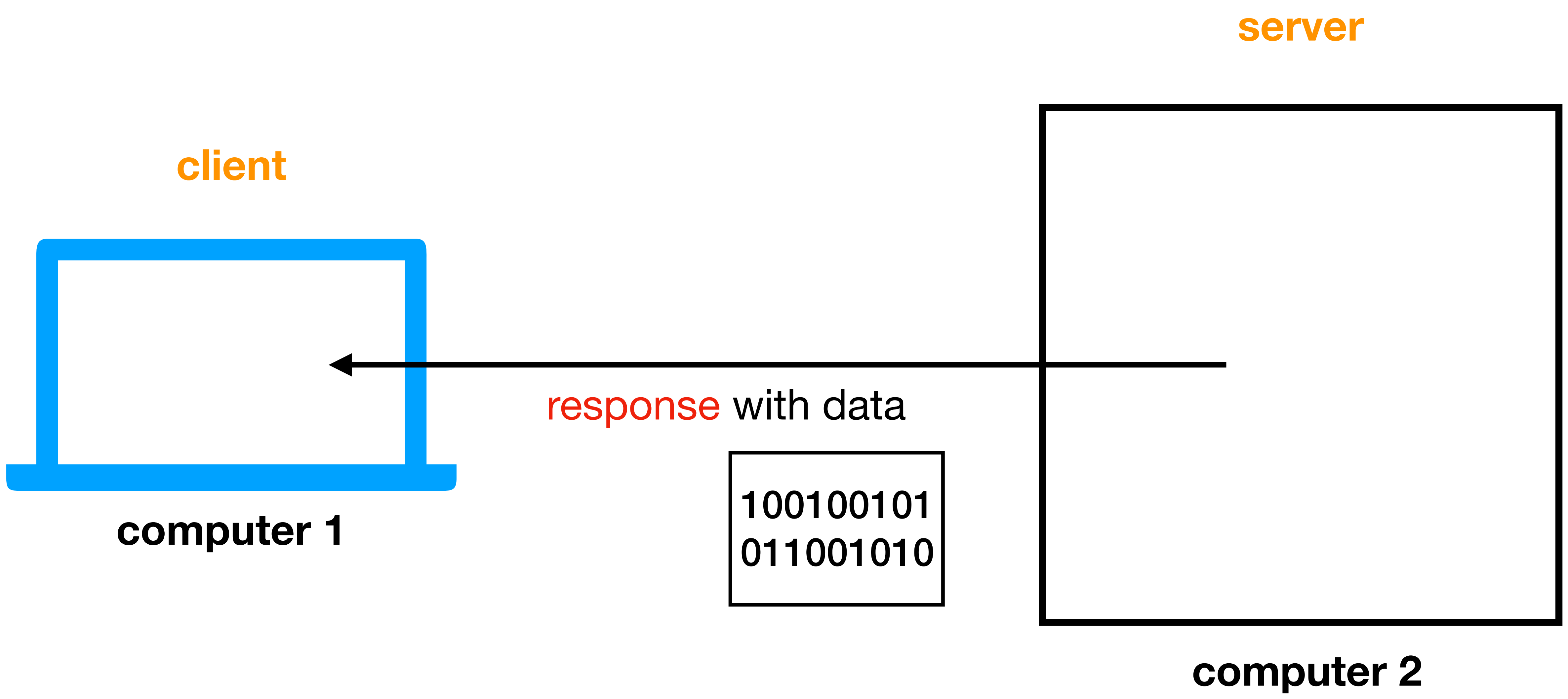

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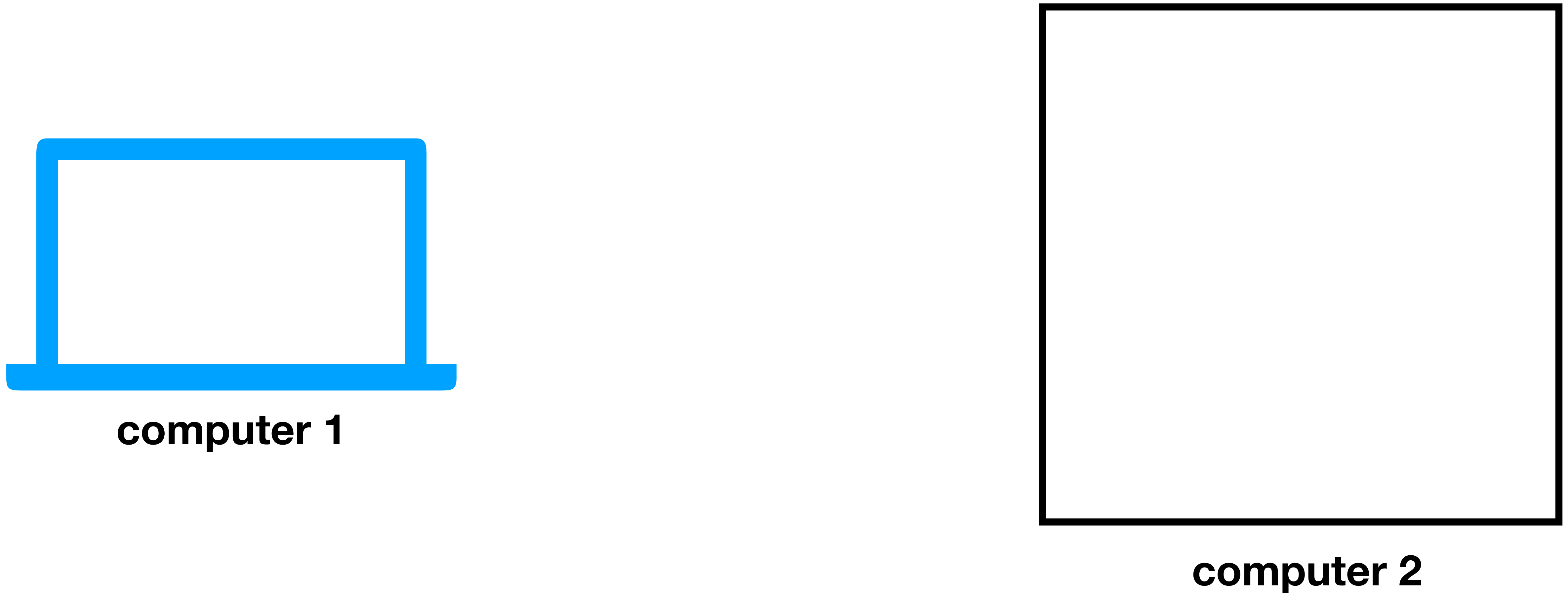
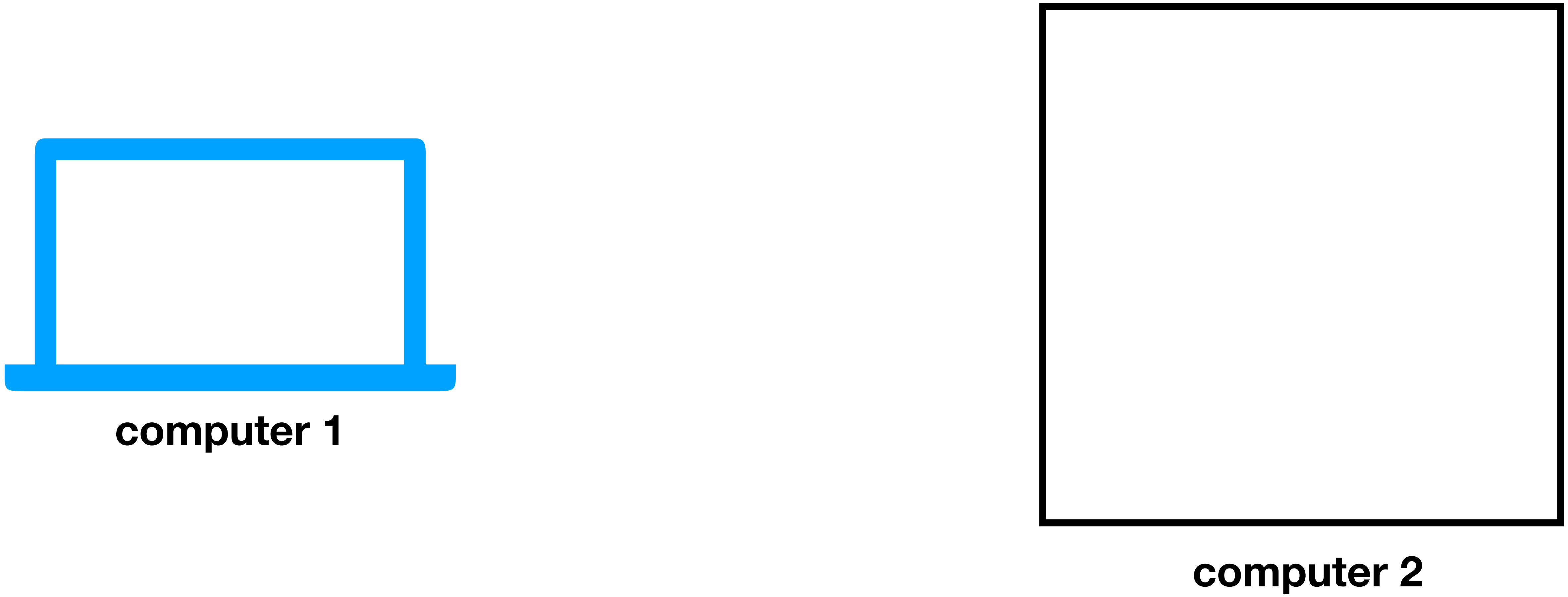
Networking Basics



Challenge: there are millions of computers.

How do we indicate which machine should get our request?

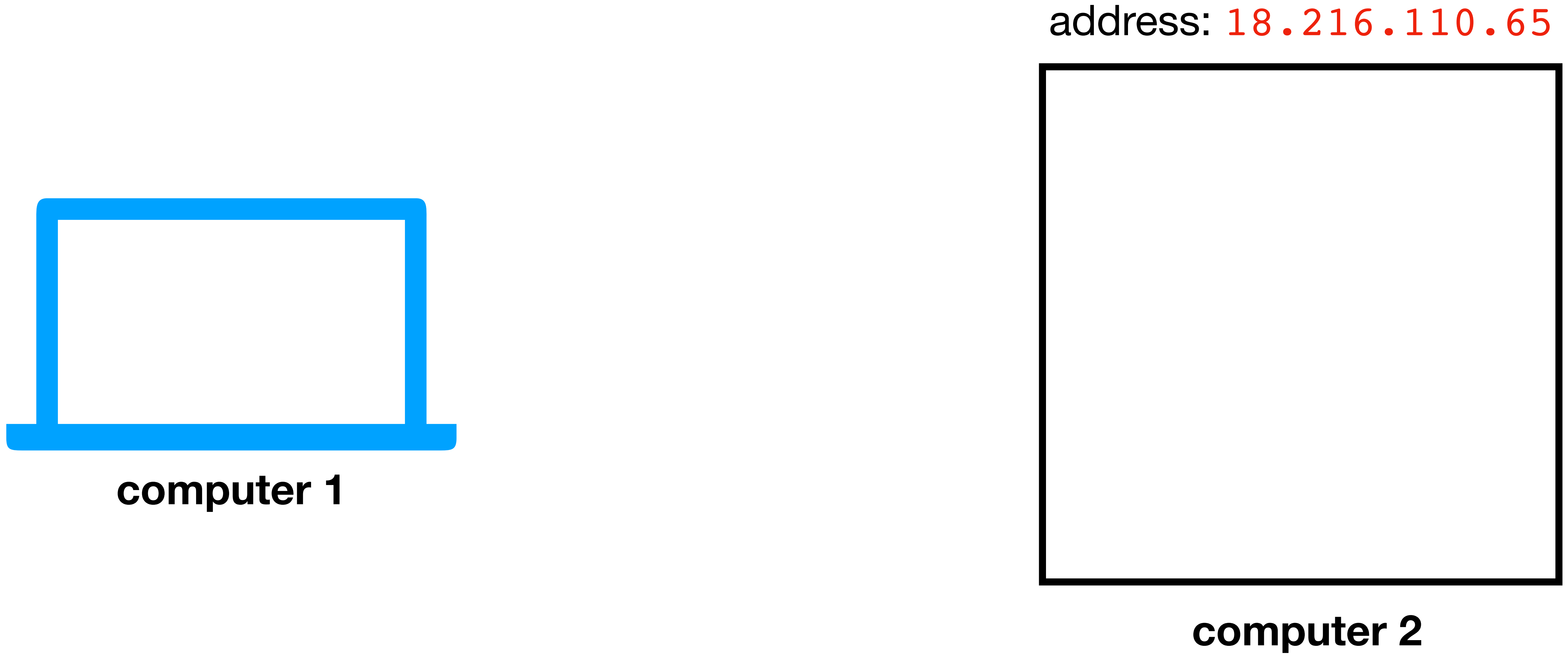
Internet Protocol



Solution: every machine* has an IP address (Internet Protocol).
Requests are sent to a specific IP address.

*some machines have more multiple addresses

Internet Protocol



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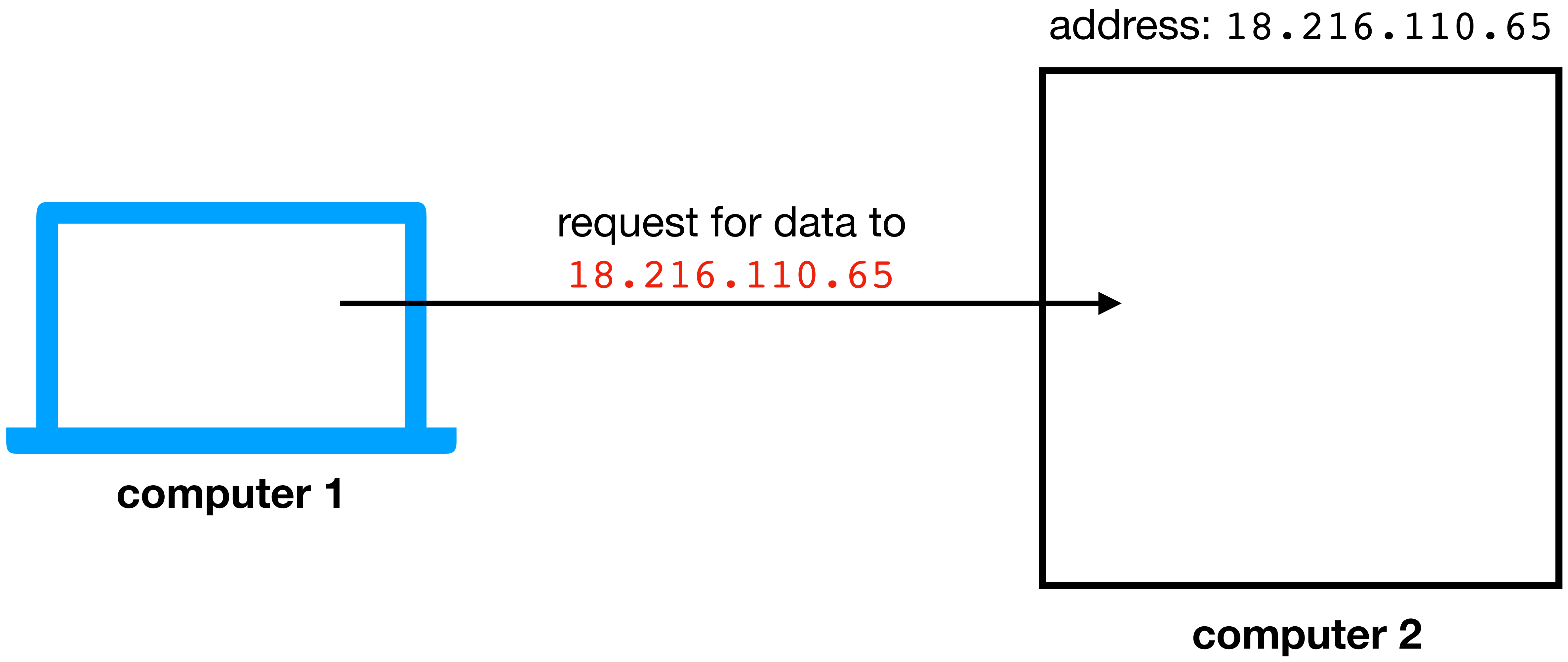

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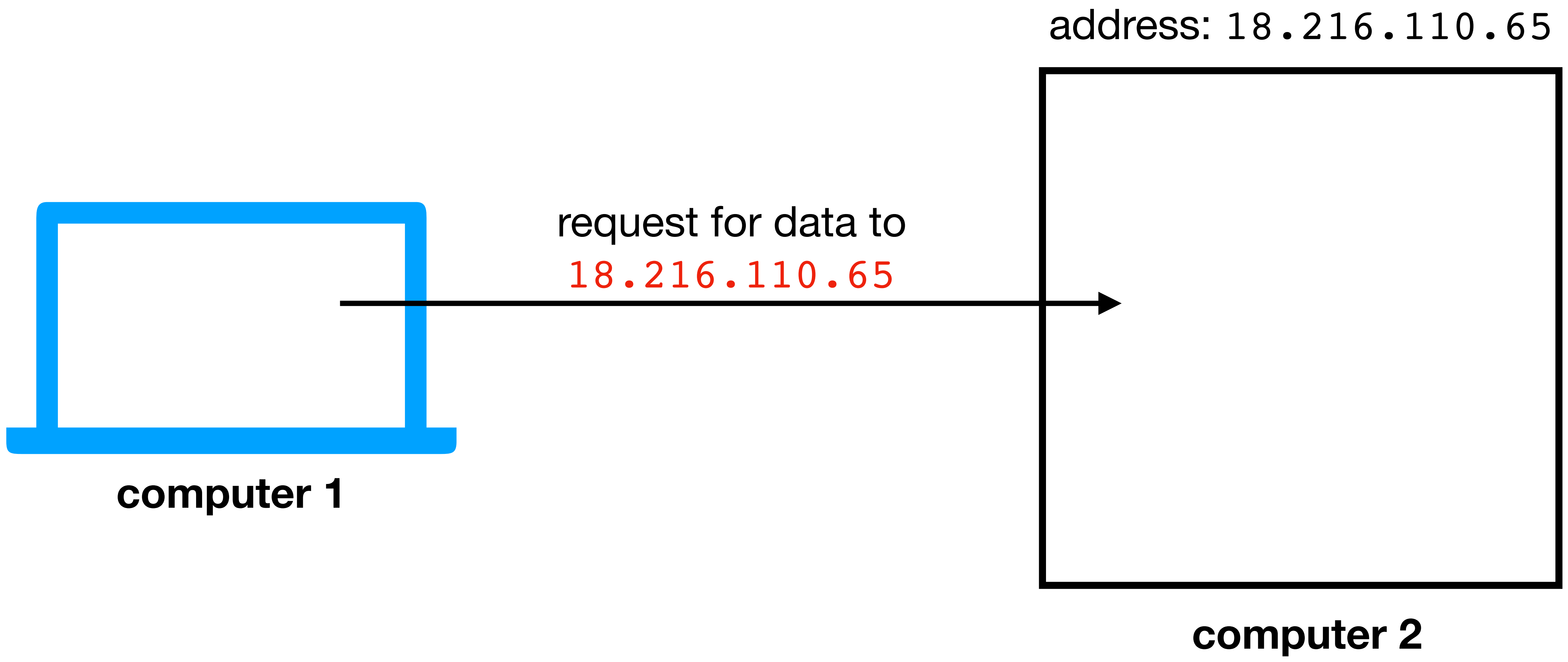
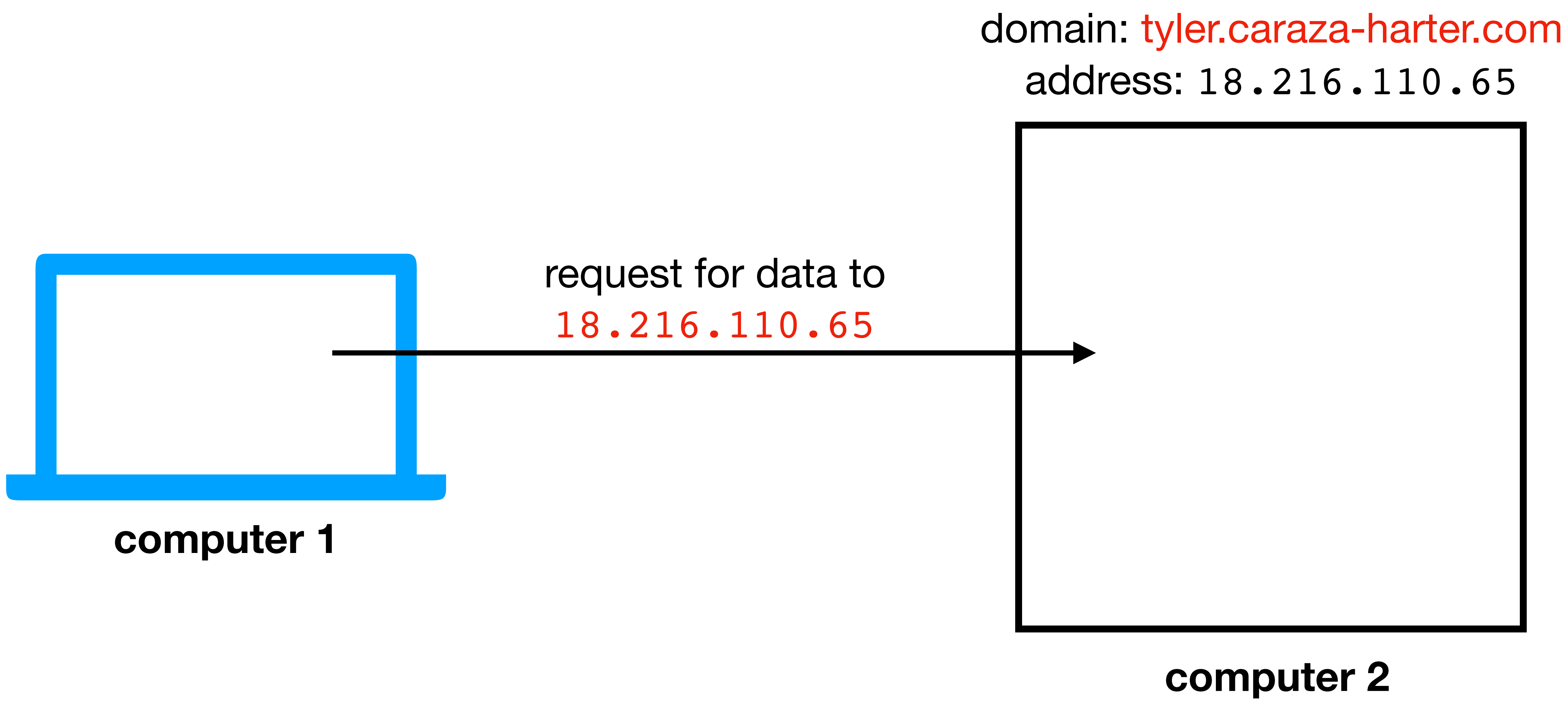
Internet Protocol



Challenge: it’s hard to remember IP addresses.

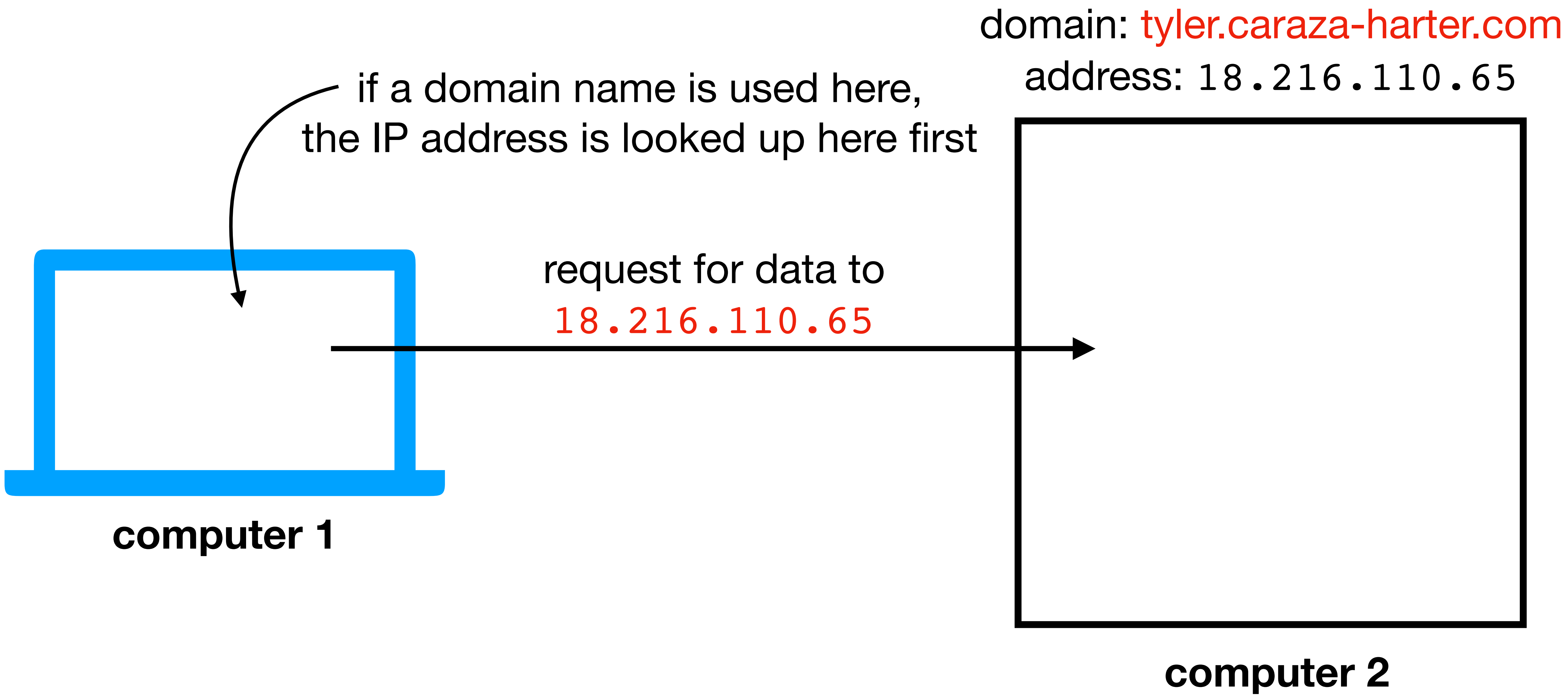
Imagine you had to type a number instead of www.google.com!

Domain Names



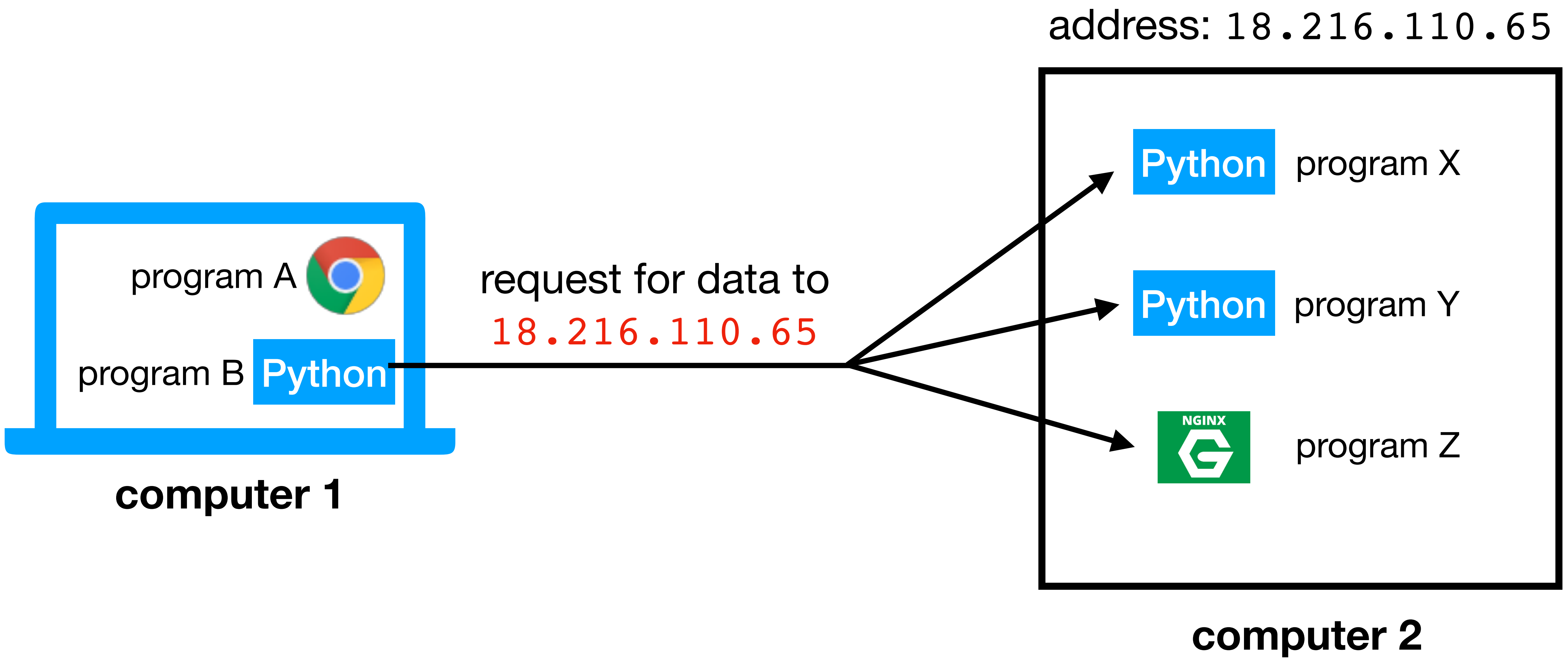
Solution: use "nicknames" (called domain names) for IP addresses of machines that serve data

Domain Names


domain: tyler.caraza-harter.com
address: 18.216.110.65
if a domain name is used here, the IP address is looked up here first
request for data to 18.216.110.65
computer 1
computer 2

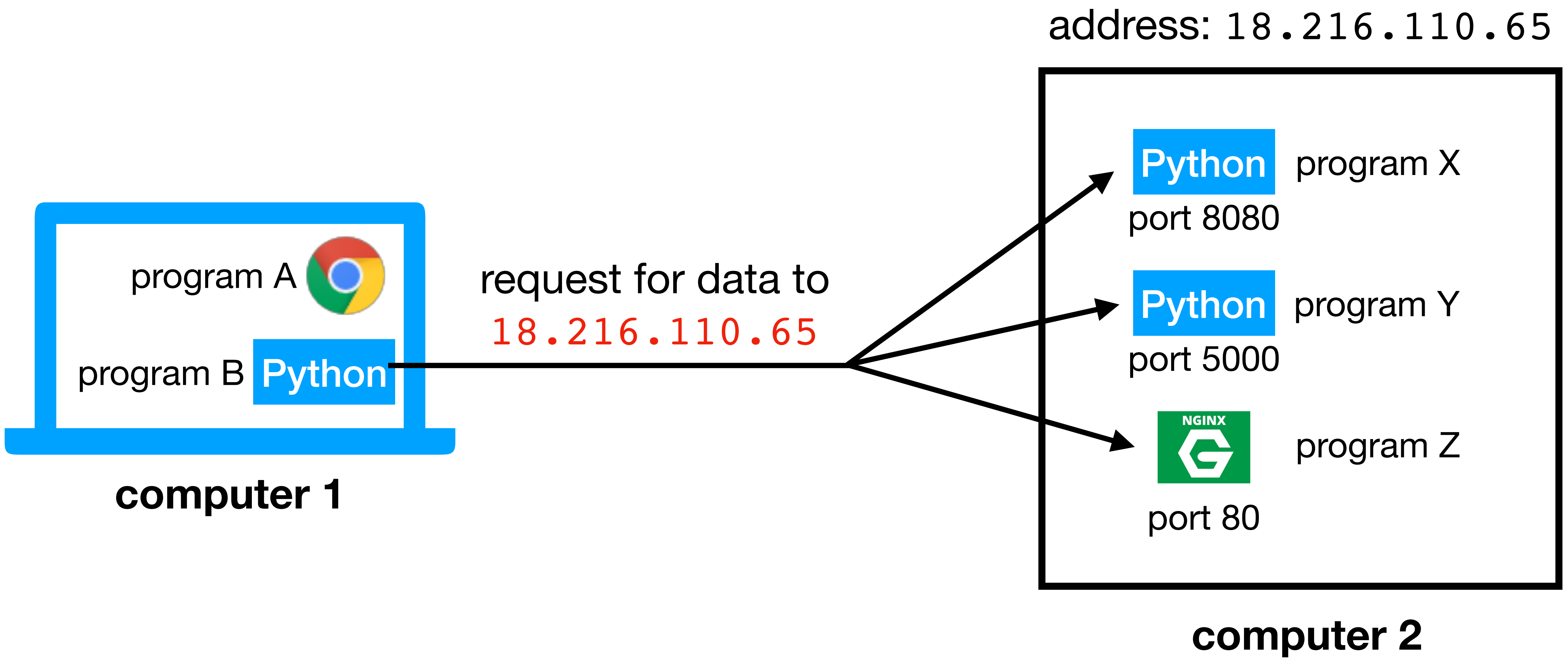
Solution: use "nicknames" (called domain names) for IP addresses of machines that serve data

Port Numbers



Challenge: there may be multiple programs running on each computer.
How do we get the messages to the right program?

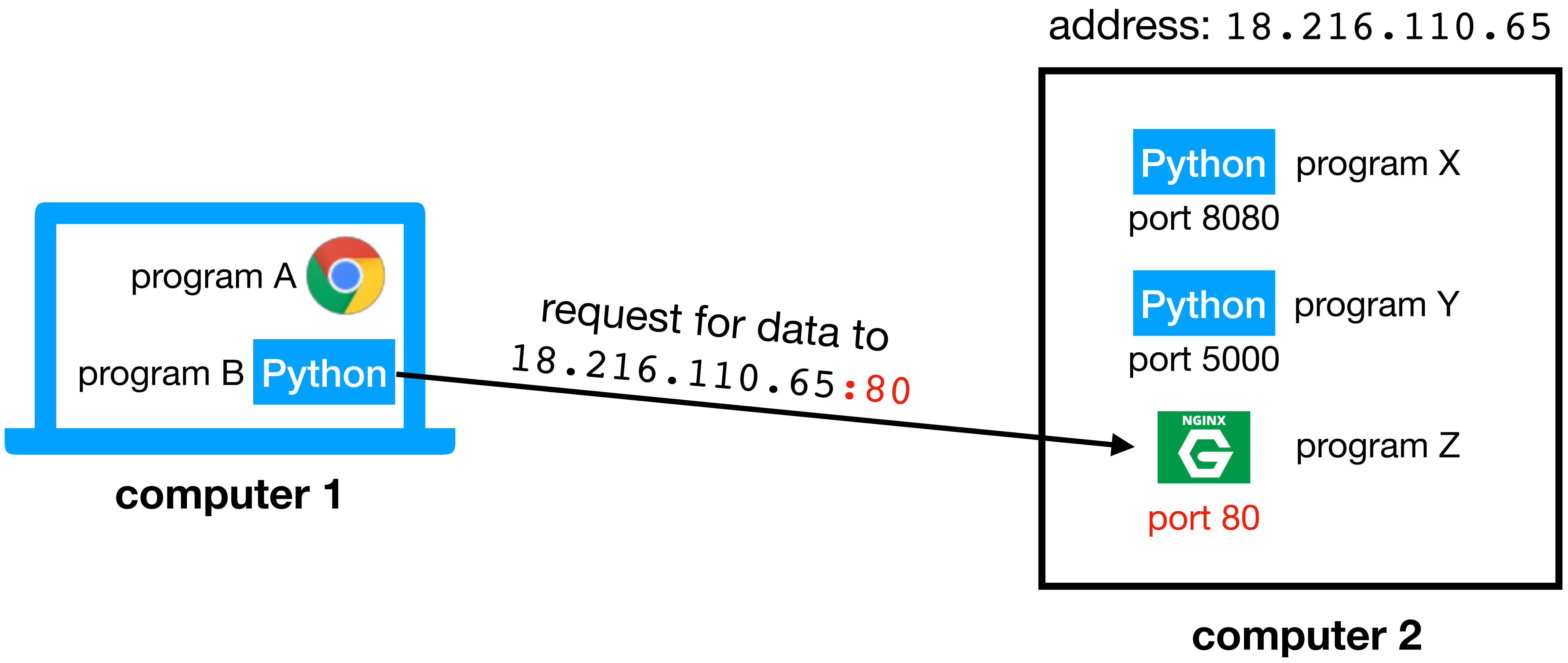
Port Numbers



Solution: give each program a unique ID (called a "port number")

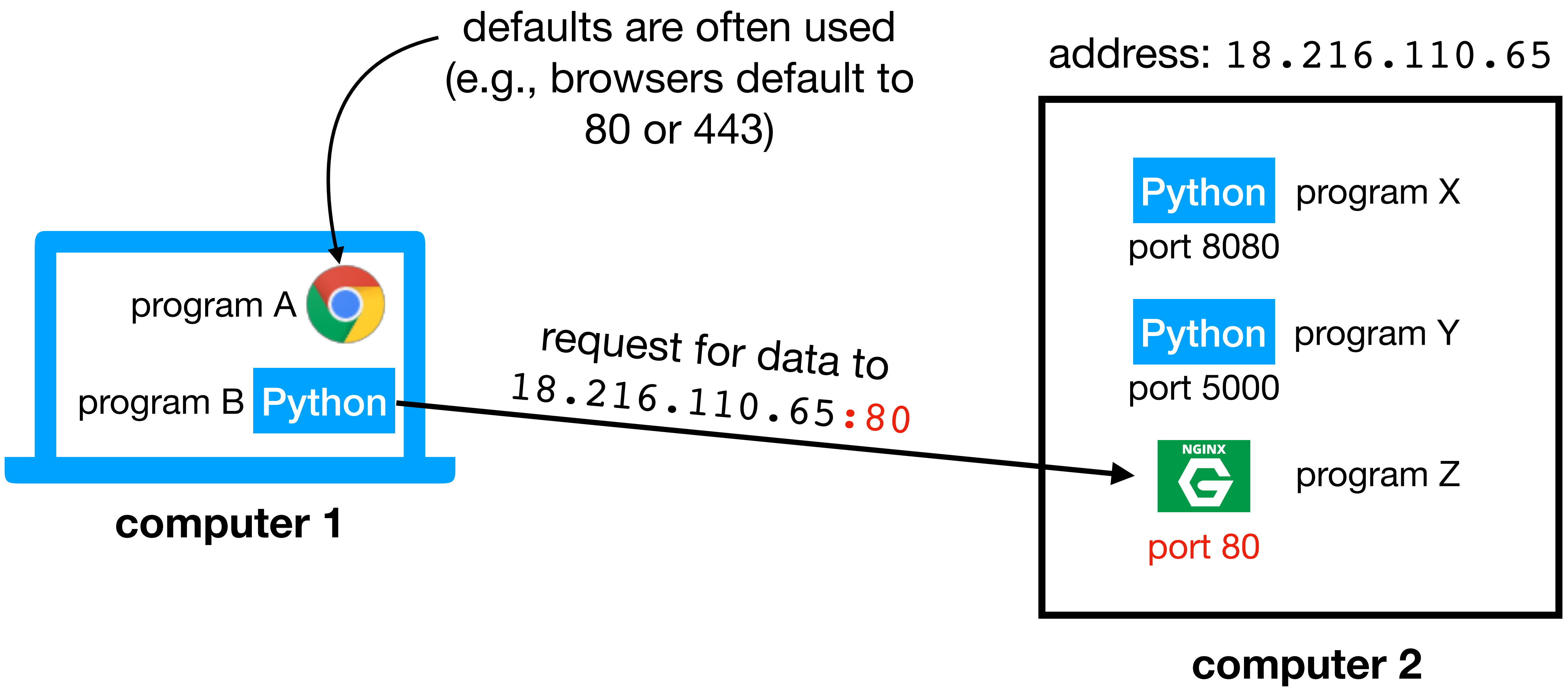
(like apartment numbers)

Port Numbers



Solution: specify port number in request

Port Numbers



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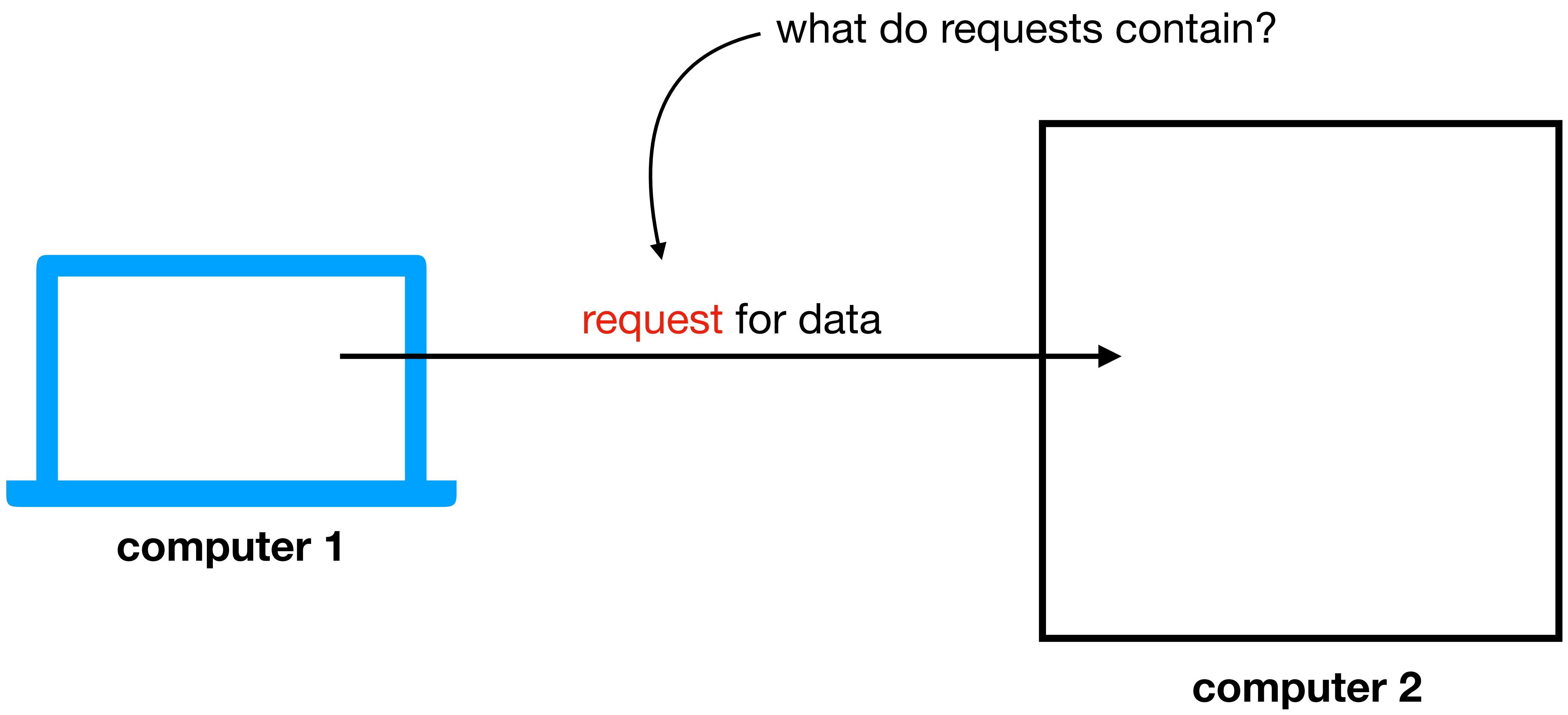
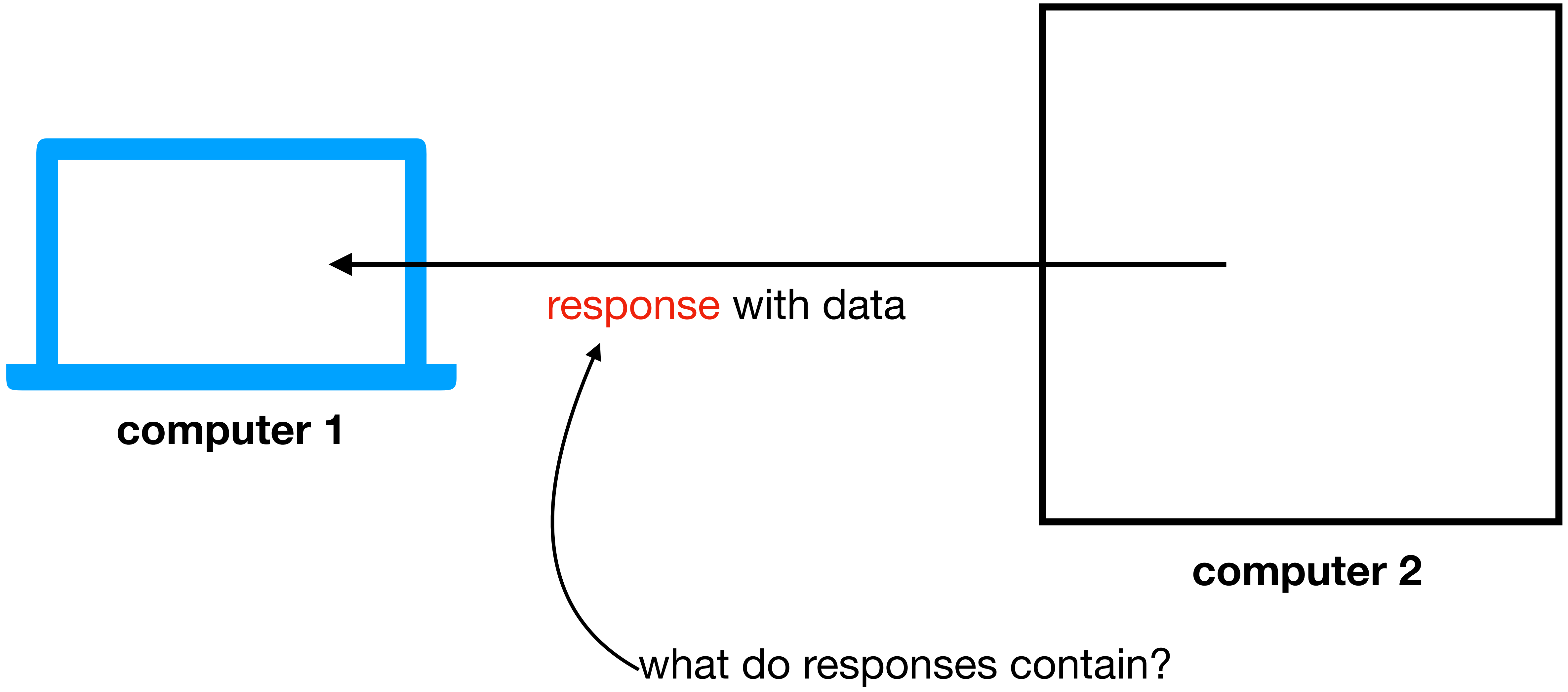
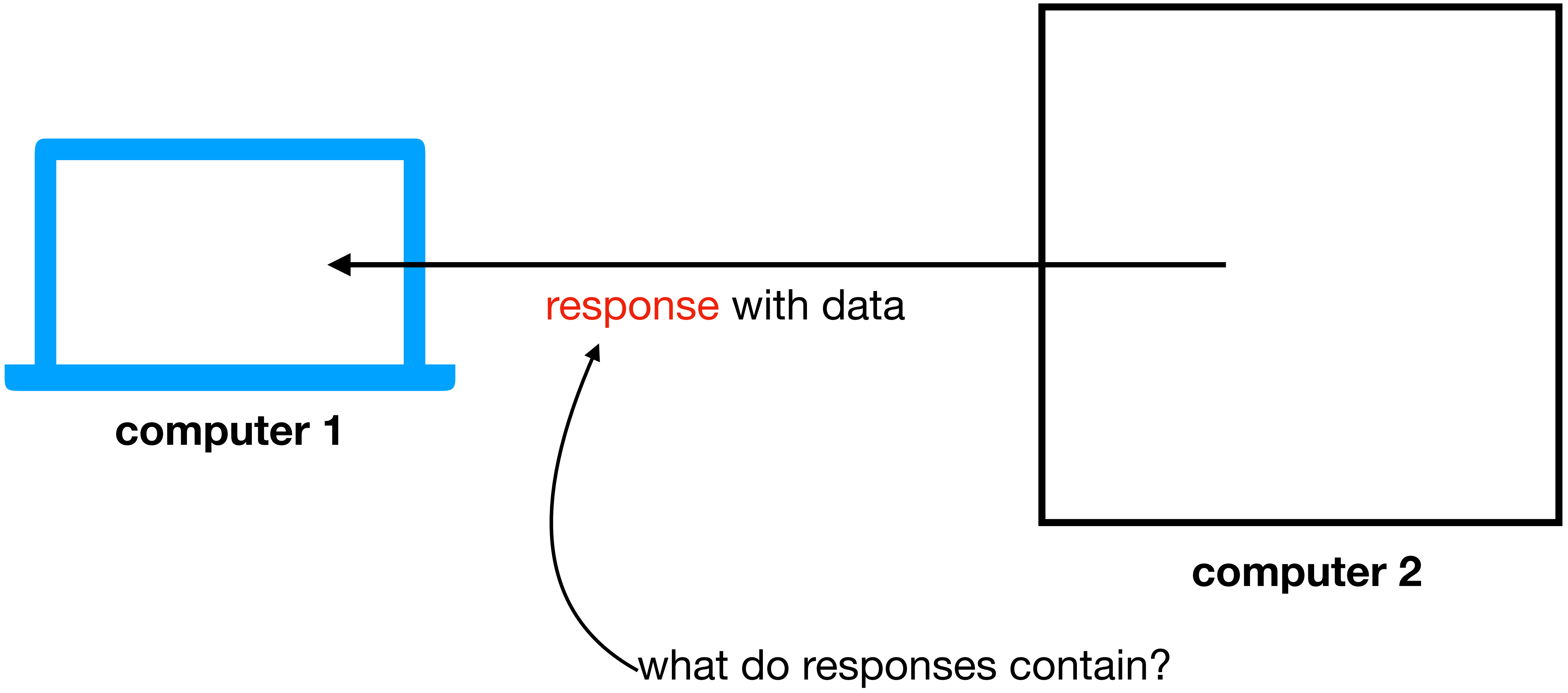

what do requests contain?
request for data
computer 1
computer 2


response with data
computer 1
computer 2
what do responses contain?

depends on application! (video chat, web browsing, etc)

we'll only consider web applications for this semester



Learning Objectives Today

Motivation

Networking Basics

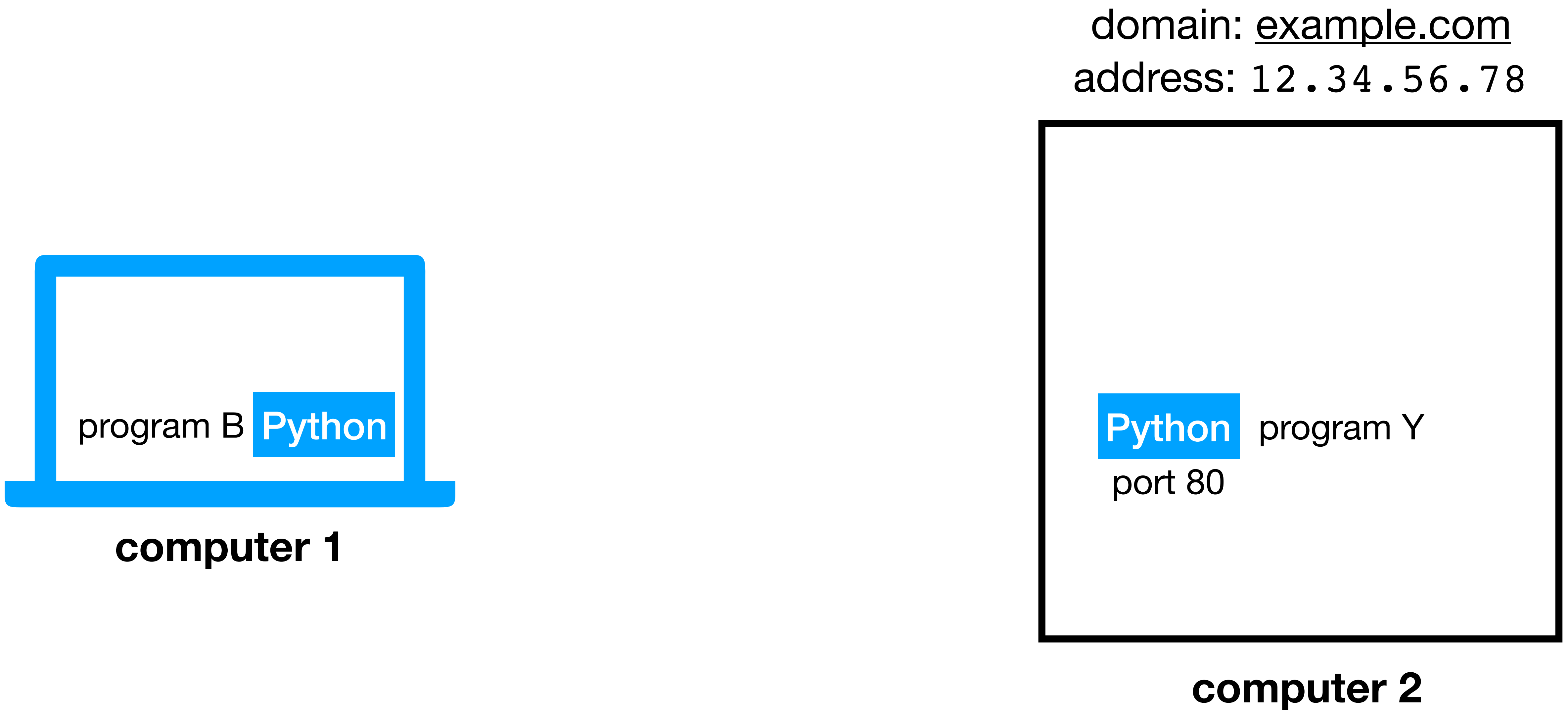
HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)

Requests Module

HTTP

Protocol for communicating web data

- downloading a specific webpage, image, etc

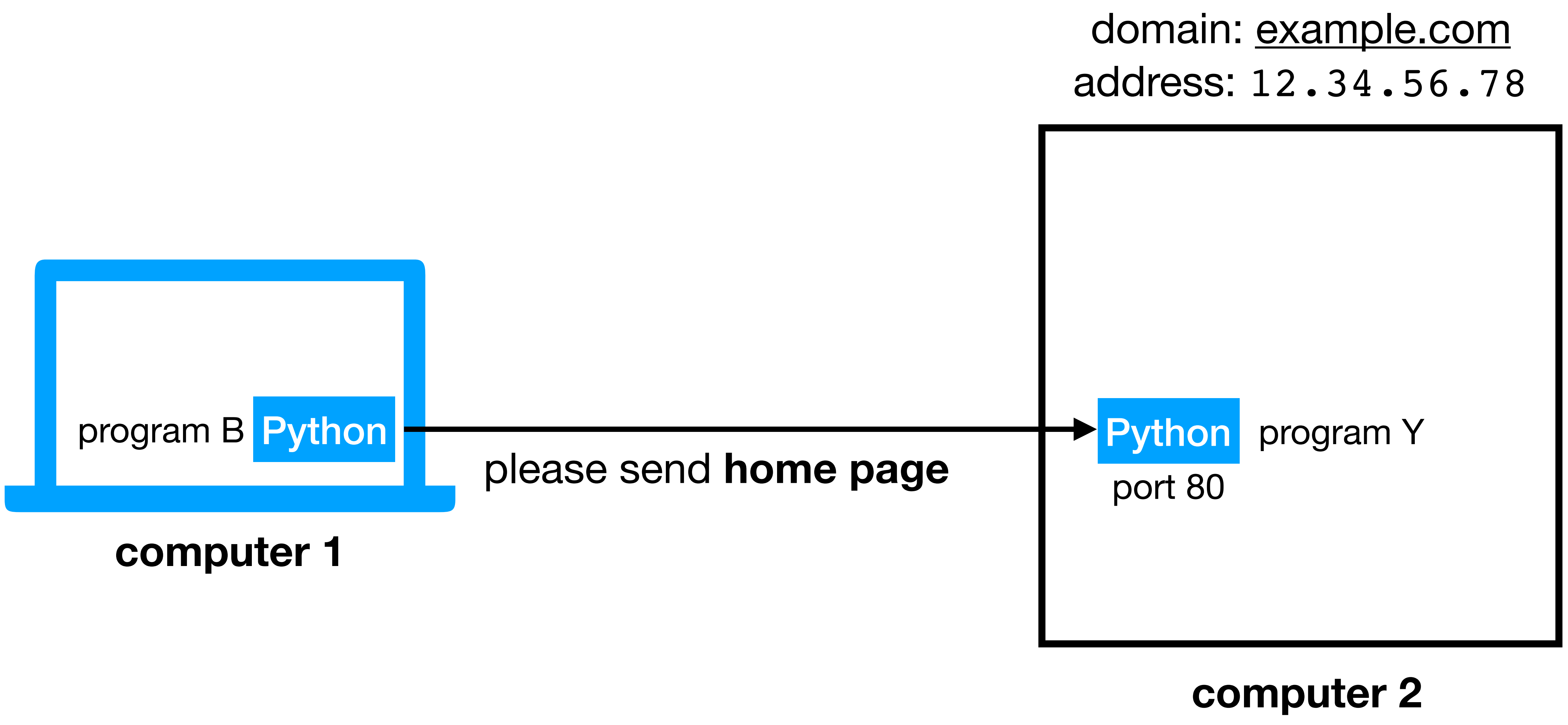


Note: we won't talk about HTTPS today, which is HTTP with encryption

HTTP

Protocol for communicating web data

- downloading a specific webpage, image, etc



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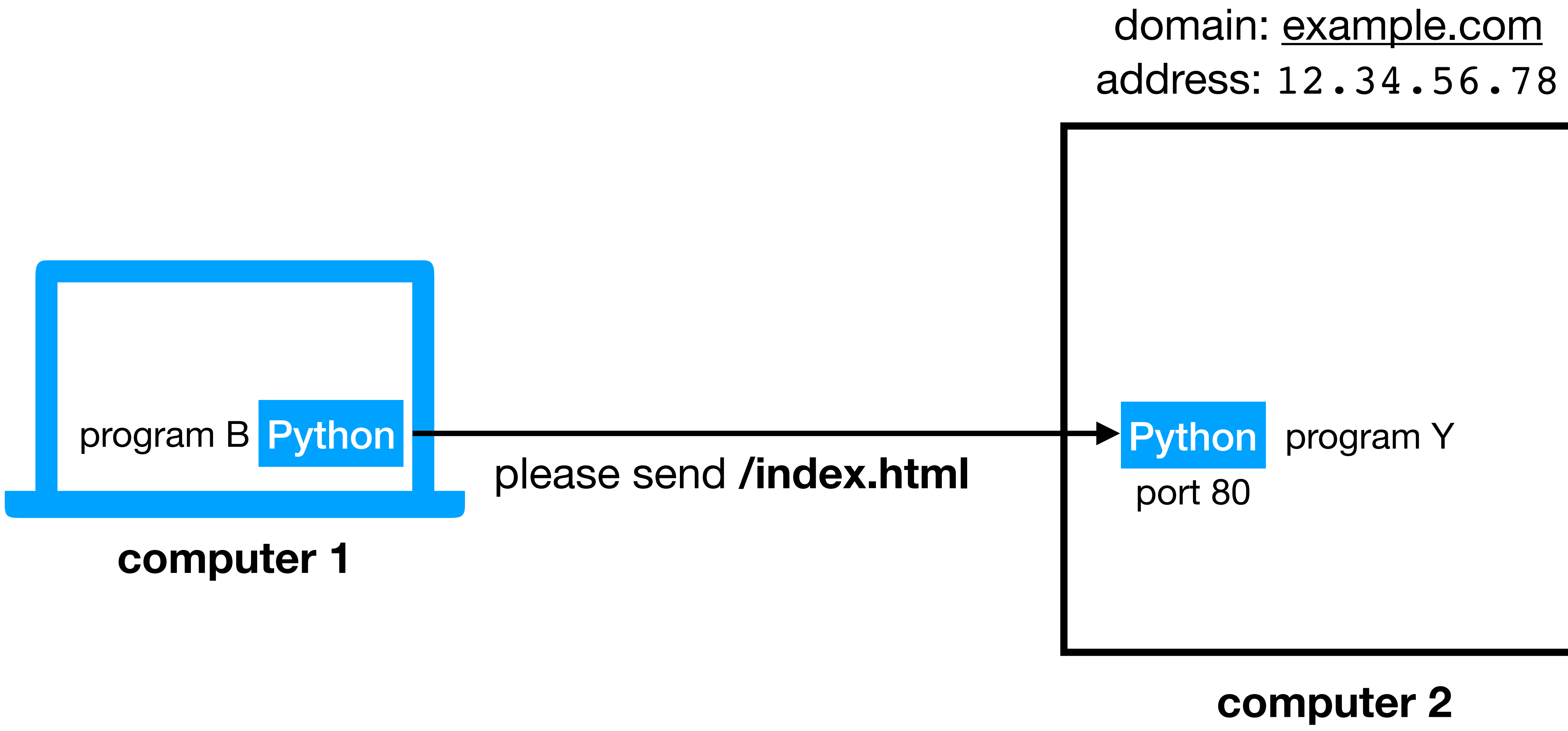
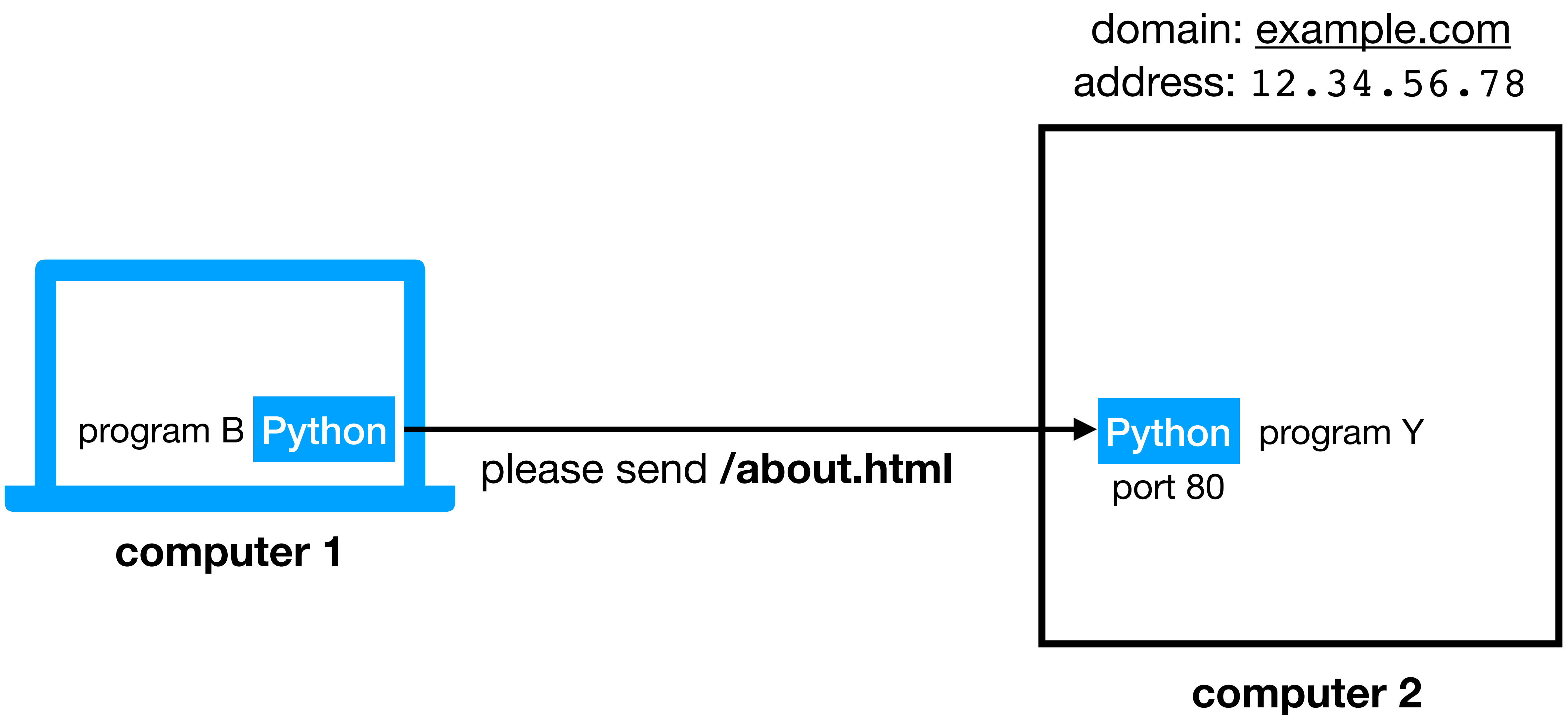


HTTP

Protocol for communicating web data

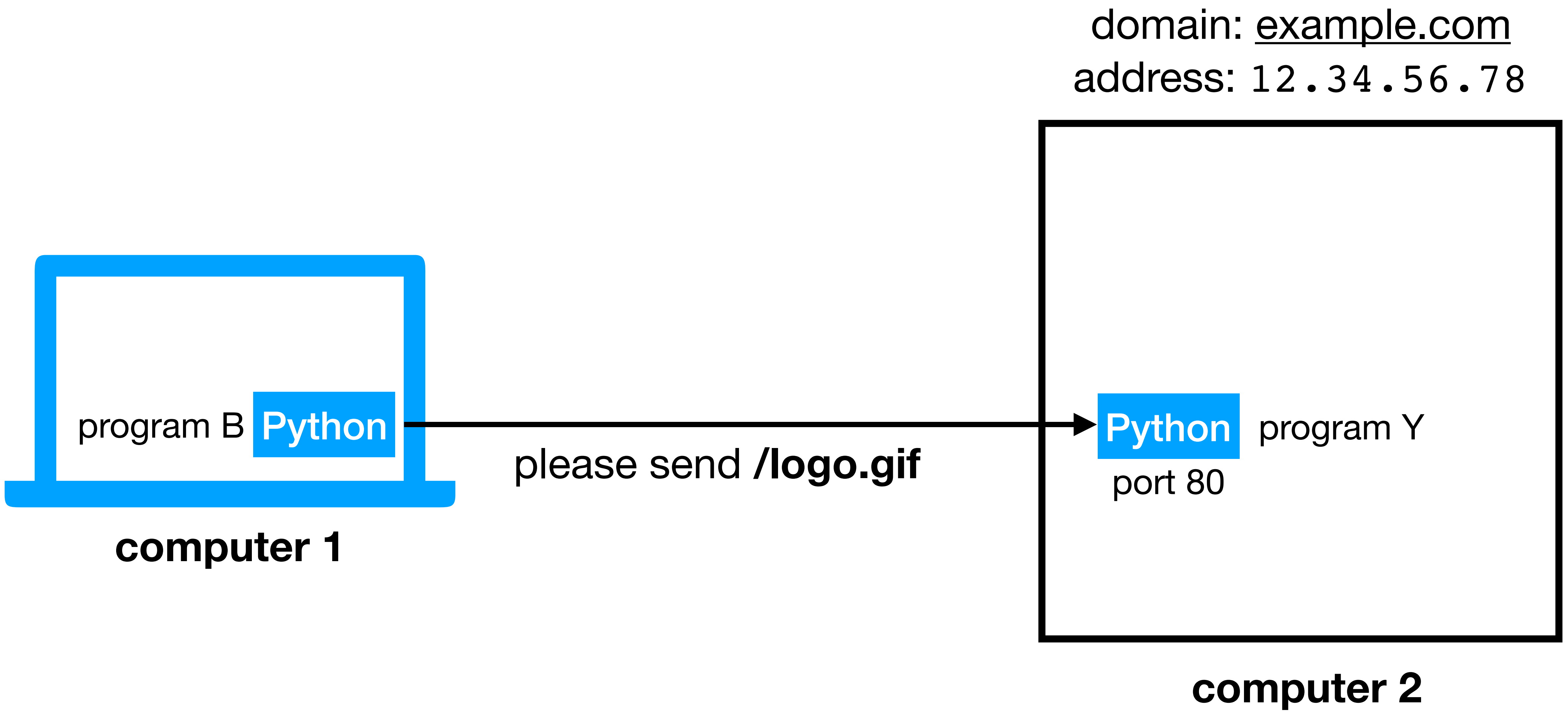
- downloading a specific webpage, image, etc



HTTP

Protocol for communicating web data

- downloading a specific webpage, image, etc



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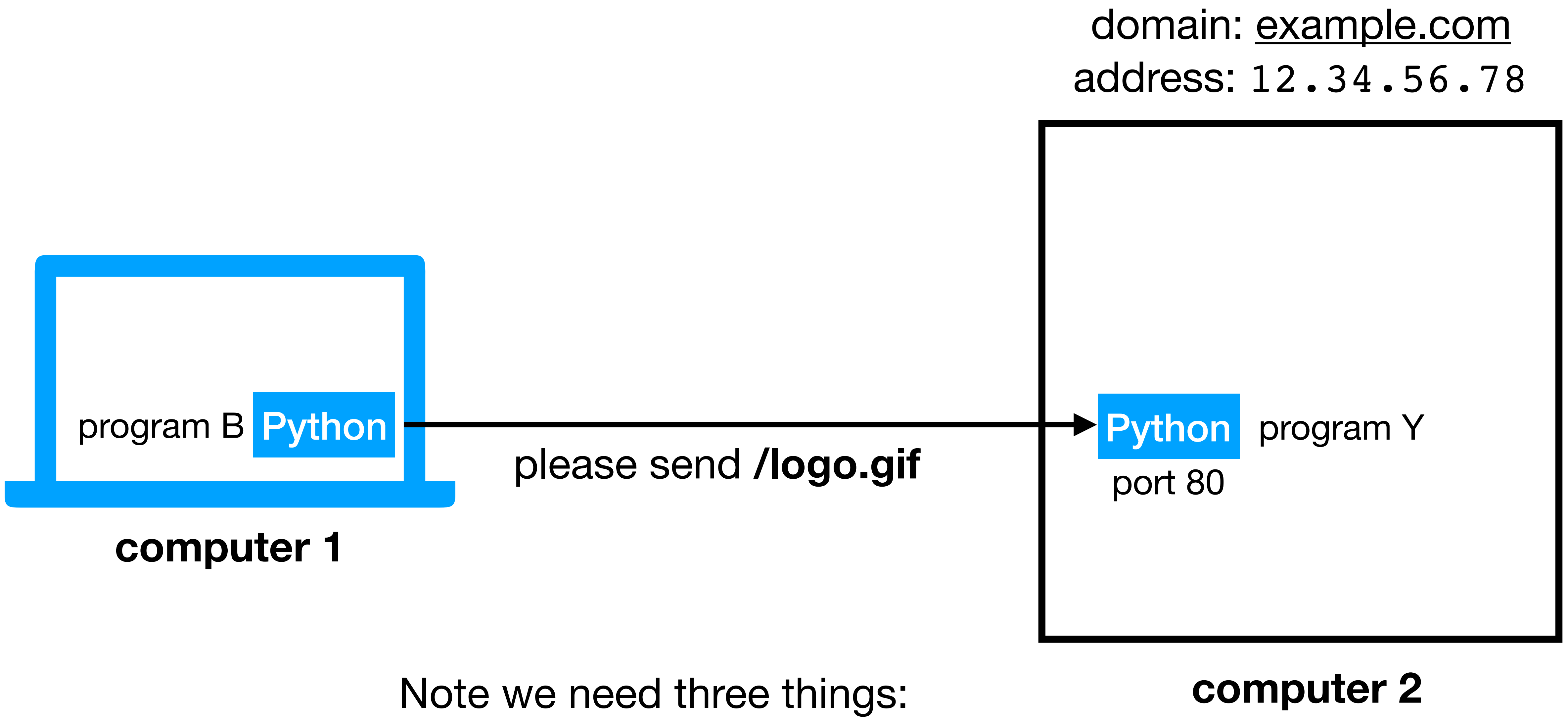
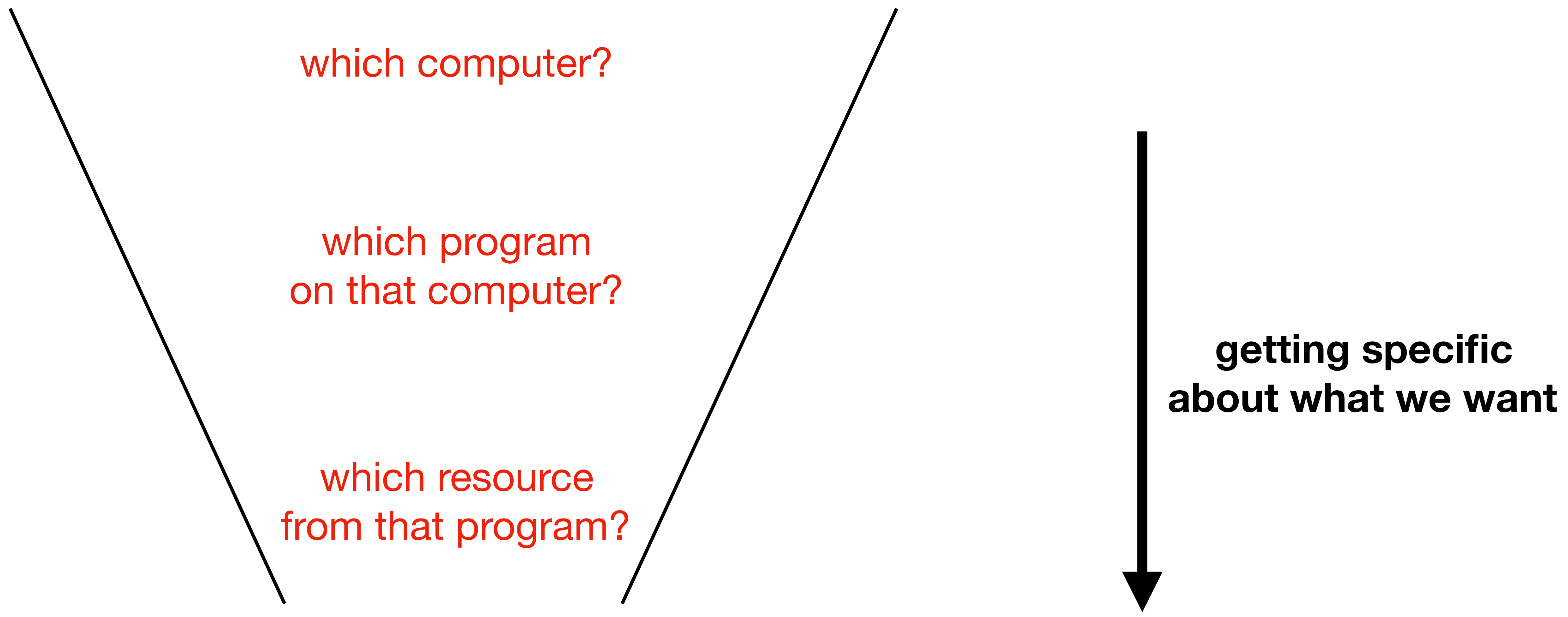
Protocol for communicating web data

- downloading a specific webpage, image, etc



Note we need three things:

1. domain name
2. port number
3. resource (file name)


which computer?
which program on that computer?
which resource from that program?
getting specific about what we want

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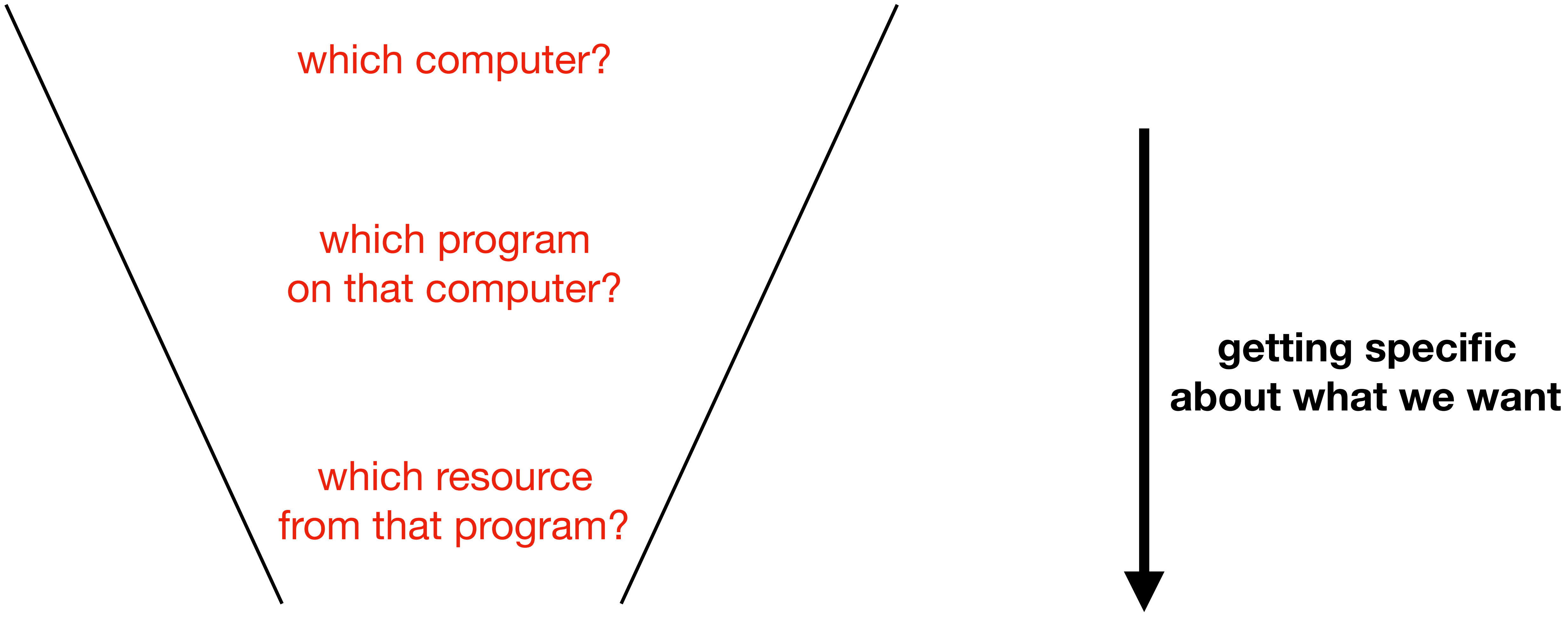
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URL

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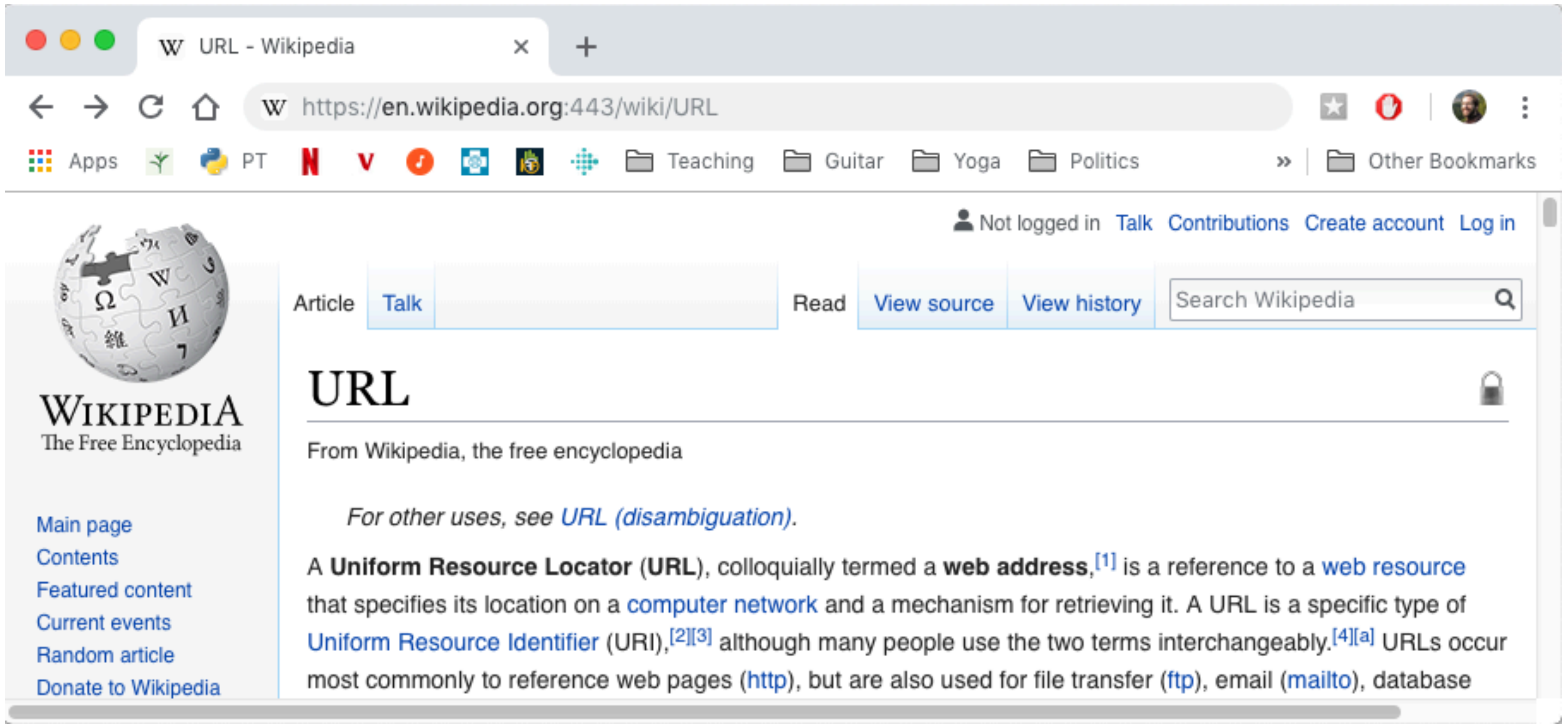
URLs

`https://en.wikipedia.org:443/wiki/URL`



URL

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see URL (disambiguation).

A **Uniform Resource Locator** (**URL**), colloquially termed a **web address**,[1] is a reference to a web resource that specifies its location on a computer network and a mechanism for retrieving it. A URL is a specific type of Uniform Resource Identifier (URI),[2][3] although many people use the two terms interchangeably.[4][a] URLs occur most commonly to reference web pages (http), but are also used for file transfer (ftp), email (mailto), database

URL

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URLs

domain name

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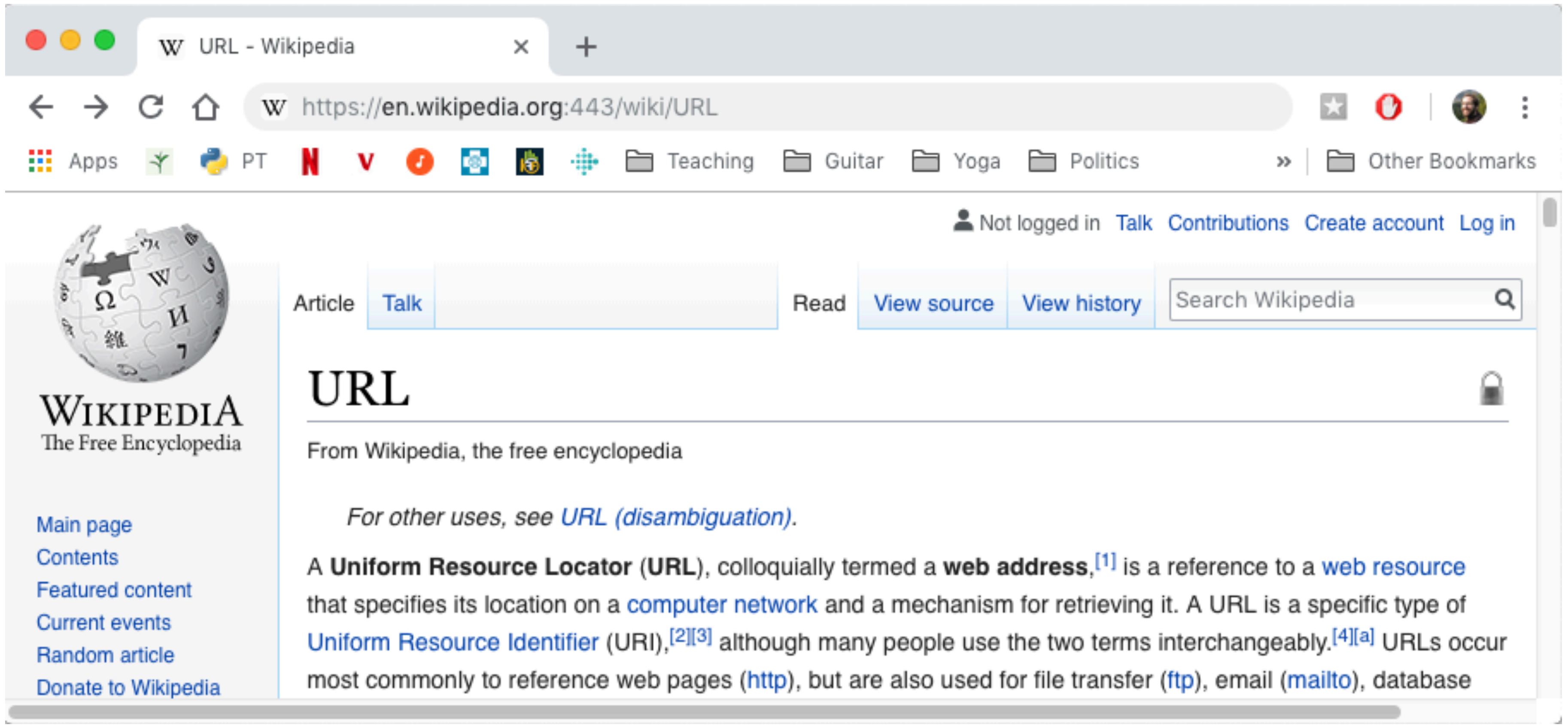
URL - Wikipedia

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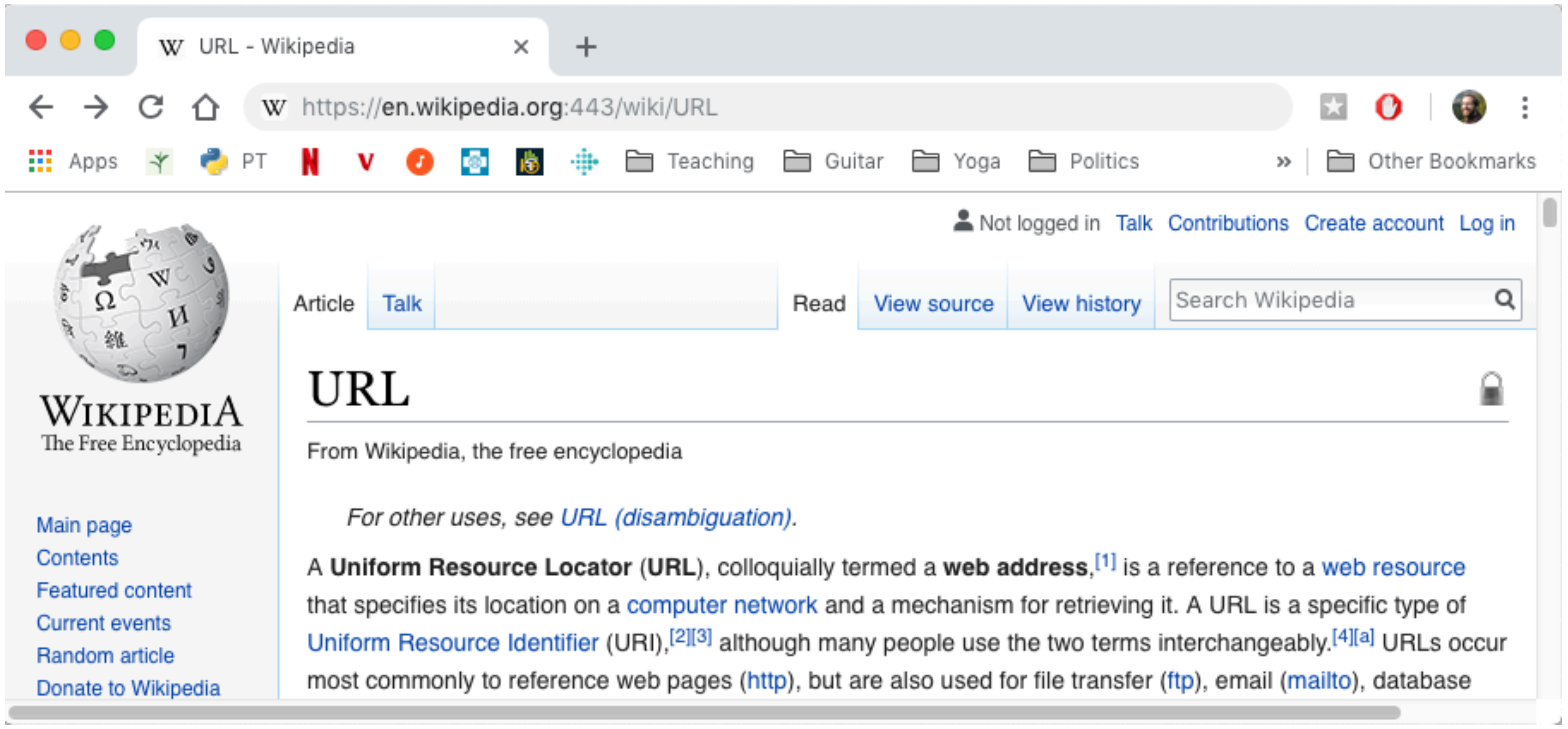
URLs

domain name

https://en.wikipedia.org:443/wiki/URL

port



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URL

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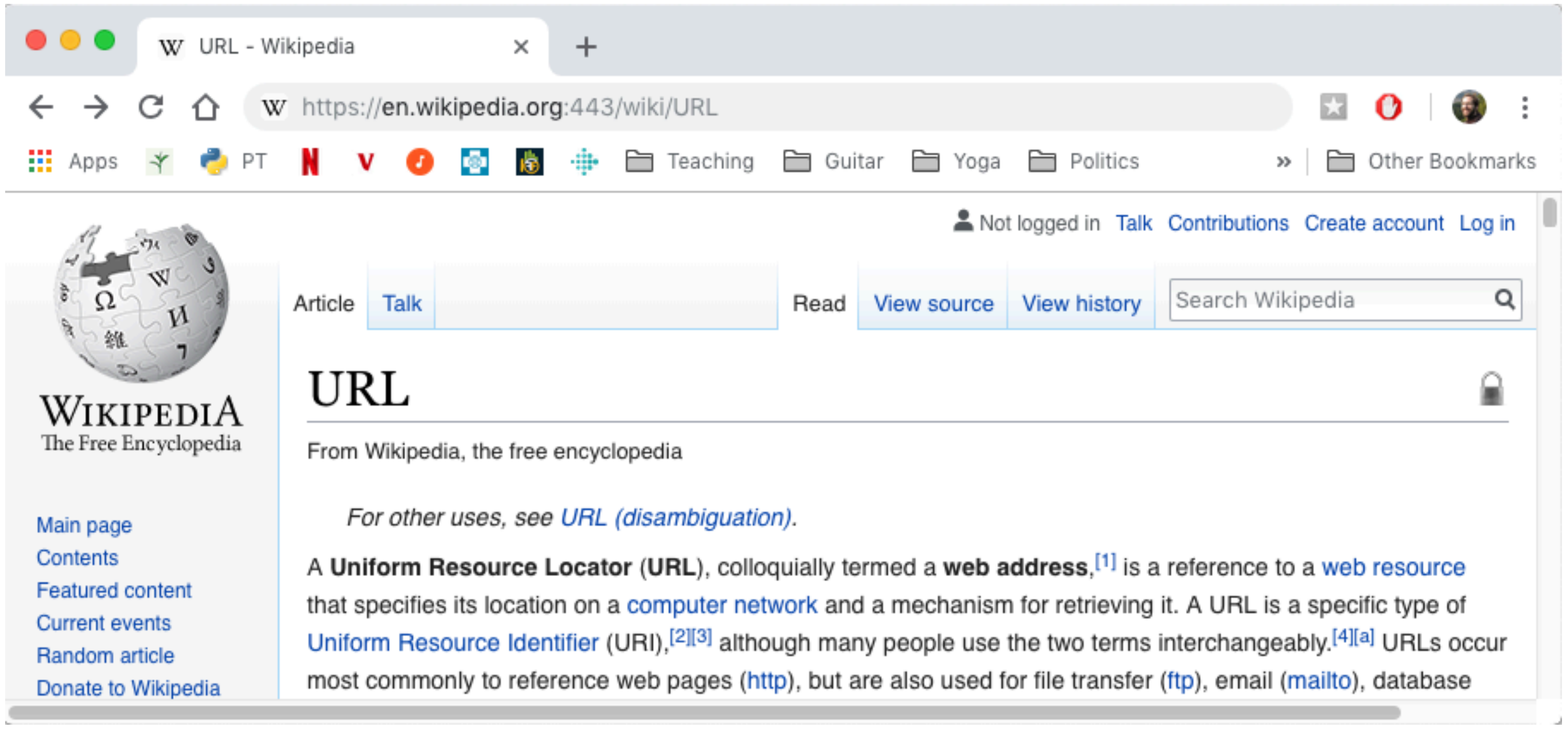
URLs

domain name resource

```
https://en.wikipedia.org:443/wiki/URL
```

port



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URL

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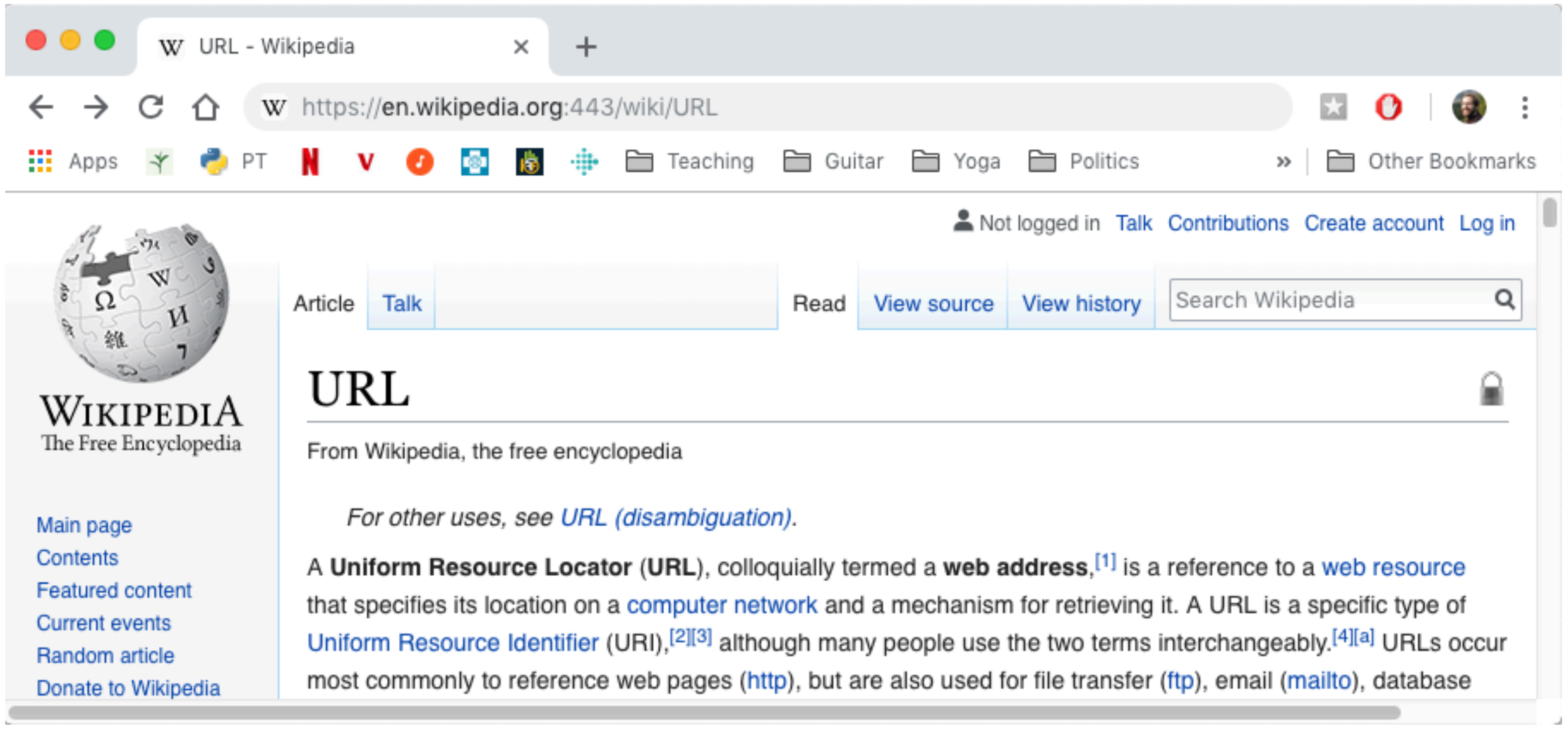
URLs

domain name resource

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/URL

port would have defaulted to 443 if not specified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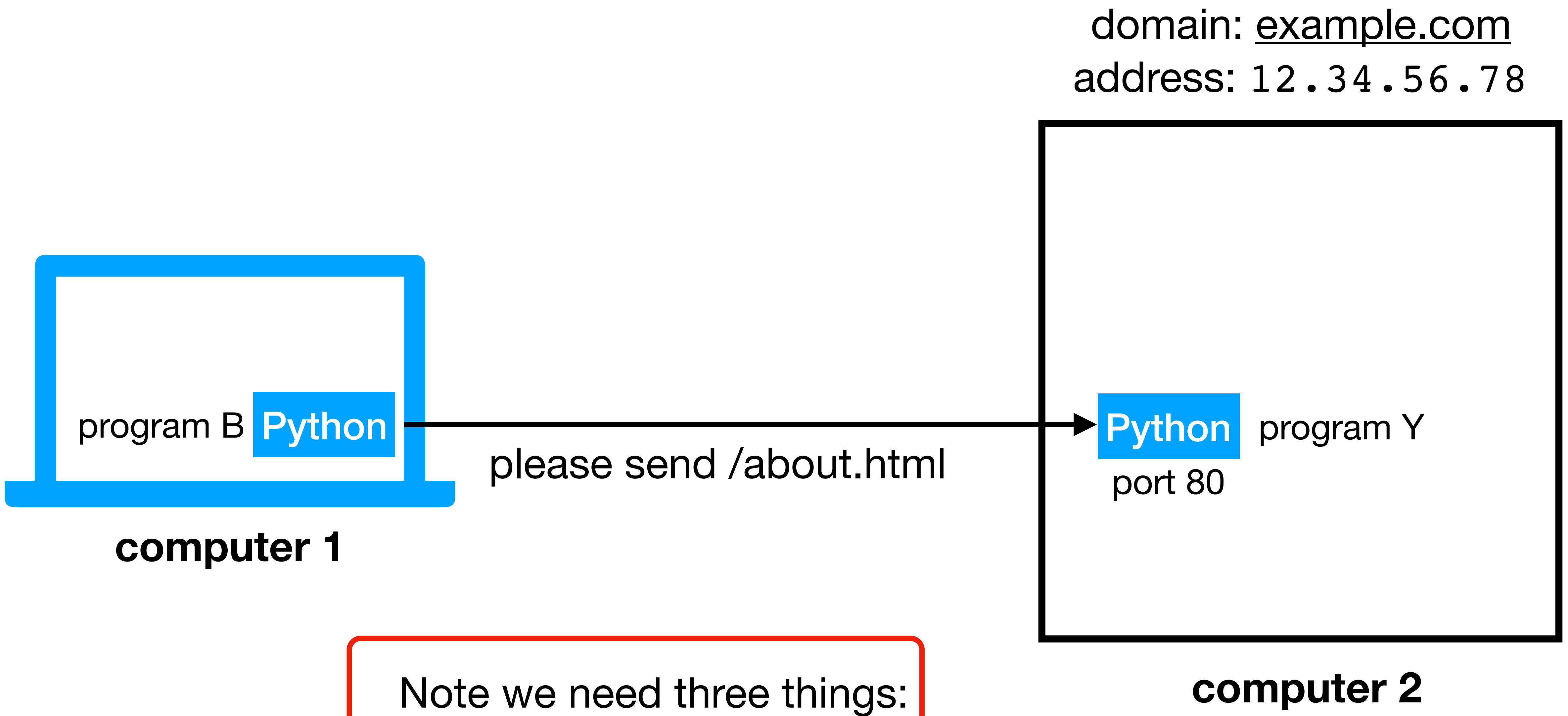
HTTP

Protocol for communicating web data

- downloading a specific webpage, image, etc



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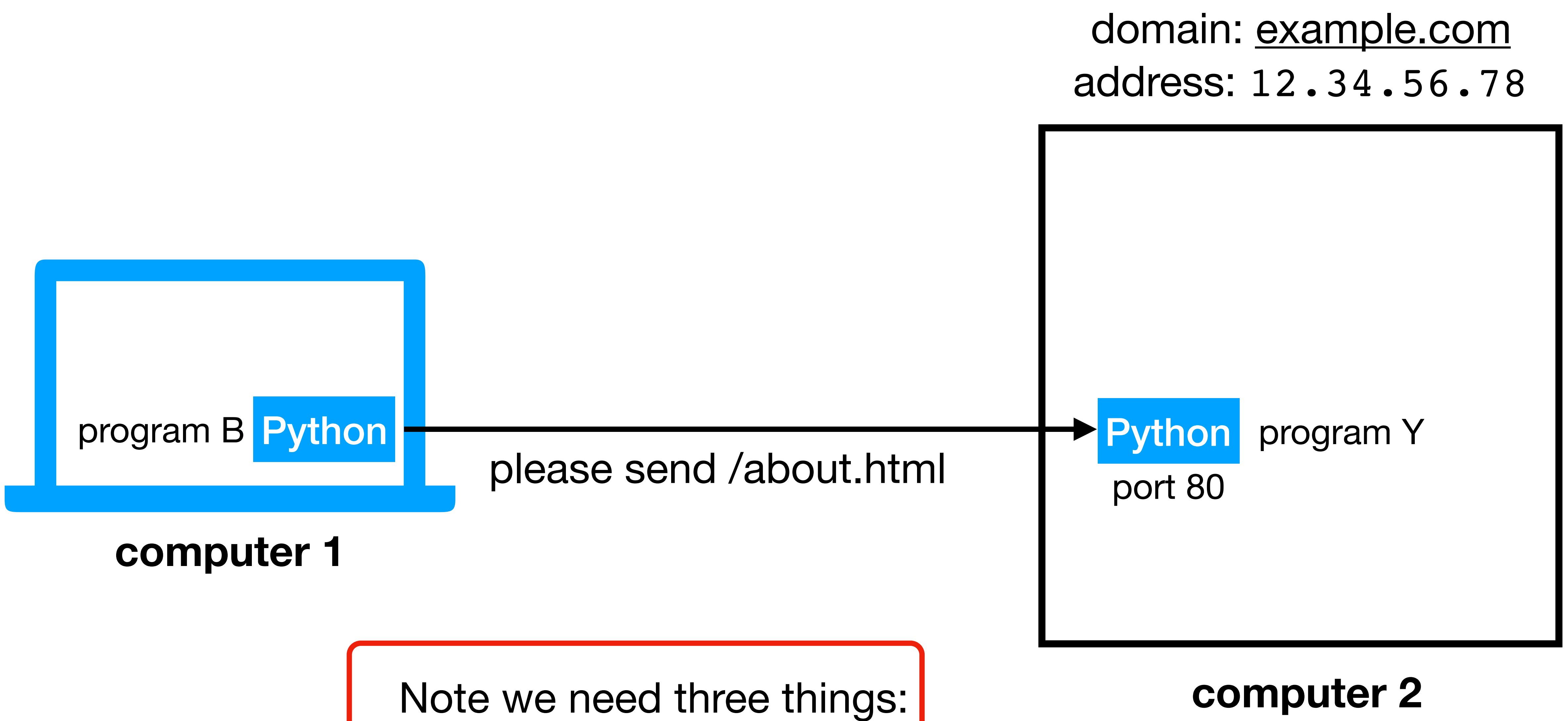

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how do we specify this?

HTTP

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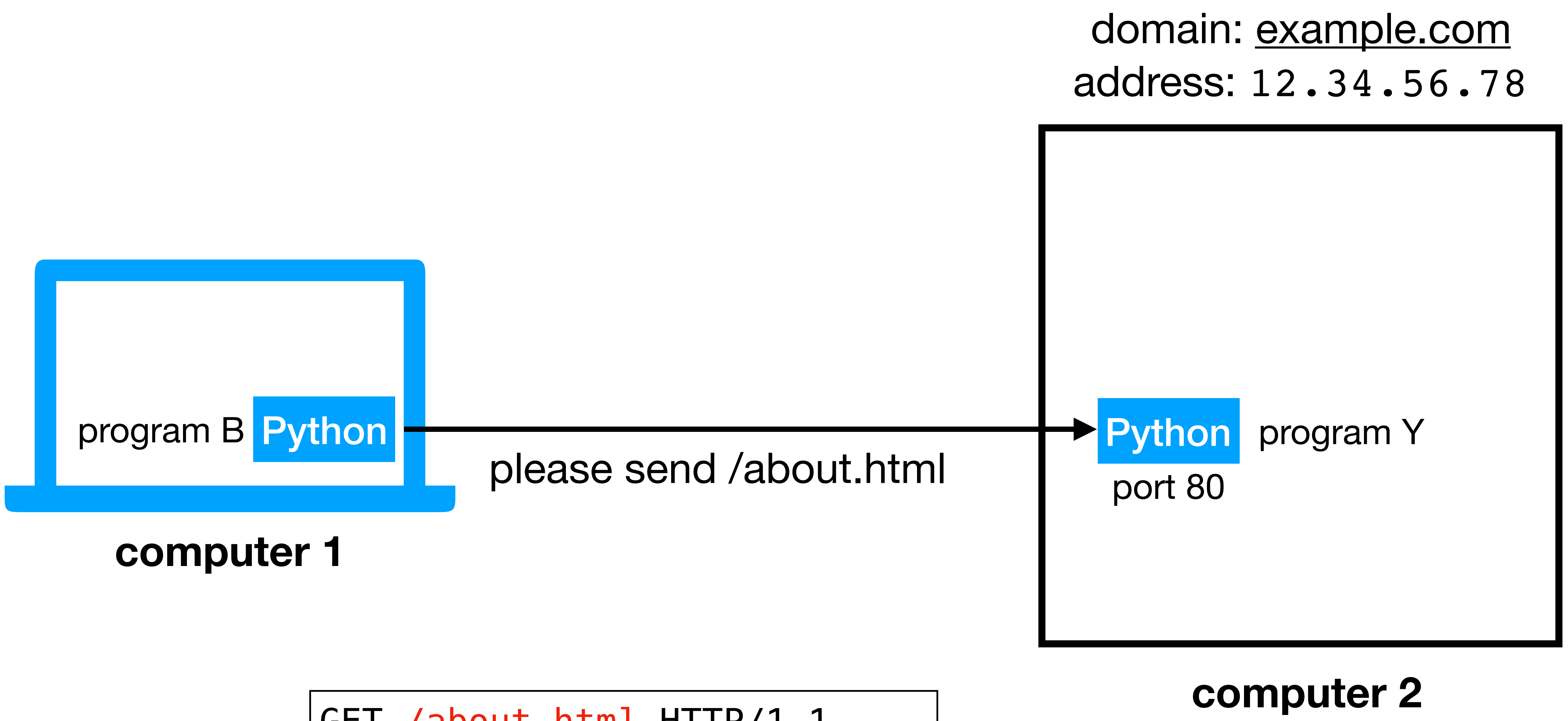
- downloading a specific webpage, image, etc



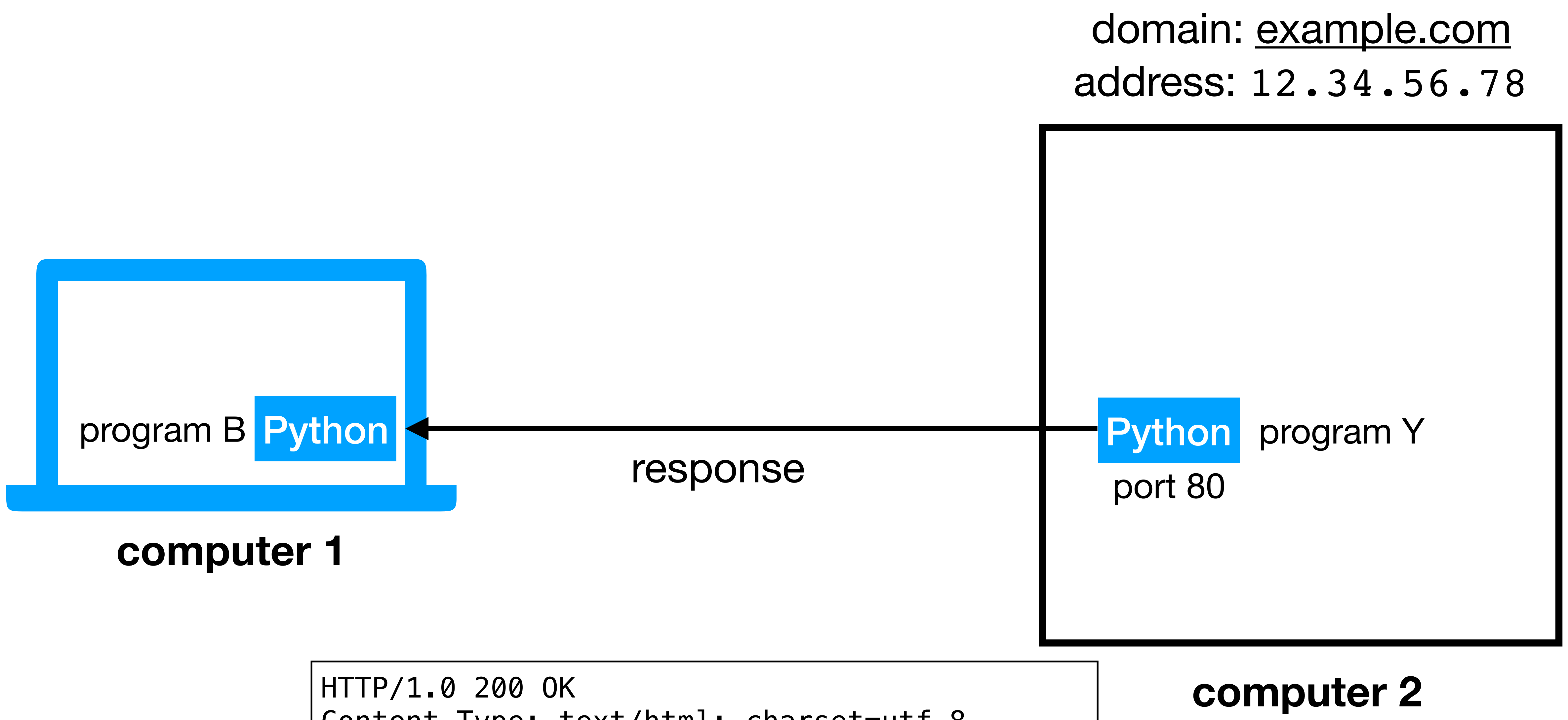
HTTP Request:

```
GET /about.html HTTP/1.1
Host: example.com
User-Agent: ...
Accept: */*
```

HTTP

Protocol for communicating web data

- downloading a specific webpage, image, etc



HTTP Response:

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 74
Server: Werkzeug/0.14.1 Python/3.6.6
Date: Sun, 11 Nov 2018 17:00:29 GMT

all the contents
```

Request and Response Headers

HTTP Request:

```
GET /about.html HTTP/1.1
Host: example.com
User-Agent: ...
Accept: */*
```

HTTP Response:

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Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
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Server: Werkzeug/0.14.1 Python/3.6.6
Date: Sun, 11 Nov 2018 17:00:29 GMT

all the contents
```

There are **LOTS** of details here we don’t care about right now

Request and Response Headers

we want the about.html page

HTTP Request:

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GET /about.html HTTP/1.1
Host: example.com
User-Agent: ...
Accept: */*
```

HTTP Response:

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all the contents
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data in about.html

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Request and Response Headers

we want the about.html page

HTTP Request:

```
GET /about.html HTTP/1.1
Host: example.com
User-Agent: ...
Accept: */*
```

status code. 200 is good. 404, 500, others are various errors or other more complicated states

HTTP Response:

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 74
Server: Werkzeug/0.14.1 Python/3.6.6
Date: Sun, 11 Nov 2018 17:00:29 GMT

all the contents
```

data in about.html

There are **LOTS** of details here we don't care about right now

method. *GET* is simple download. *POST* means we are uploading data as part of our request. We won't talk about others today.

we want the about.html page

HTTP Request:

```
GET /about.html HTTP/1.1
Host: example.com
User-Agent: ...
Accept: */*
```

status code. 200 is good. 404, 500, others are various errors or other more complicated states

HTTP Response:

```
HTTP/1.0 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Length: 74
Server: Werkzeug/0.14.1 Python/3.6.6
Date: Sun, 11 Nov 2018 17:00:29 GMT

all the contents
```

data in about.html

There are **LOTS** of details here we don't care about right now

Learning Objectives Today

Motivation

Networking Basics

HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)

Requests Module

Requests module

Purpose

- easily send requests to a server and parse the response
- *"HTTP for Humans™"*

Installation

- install:

  ```
  pip install requests
  ```

Using it

- just import:

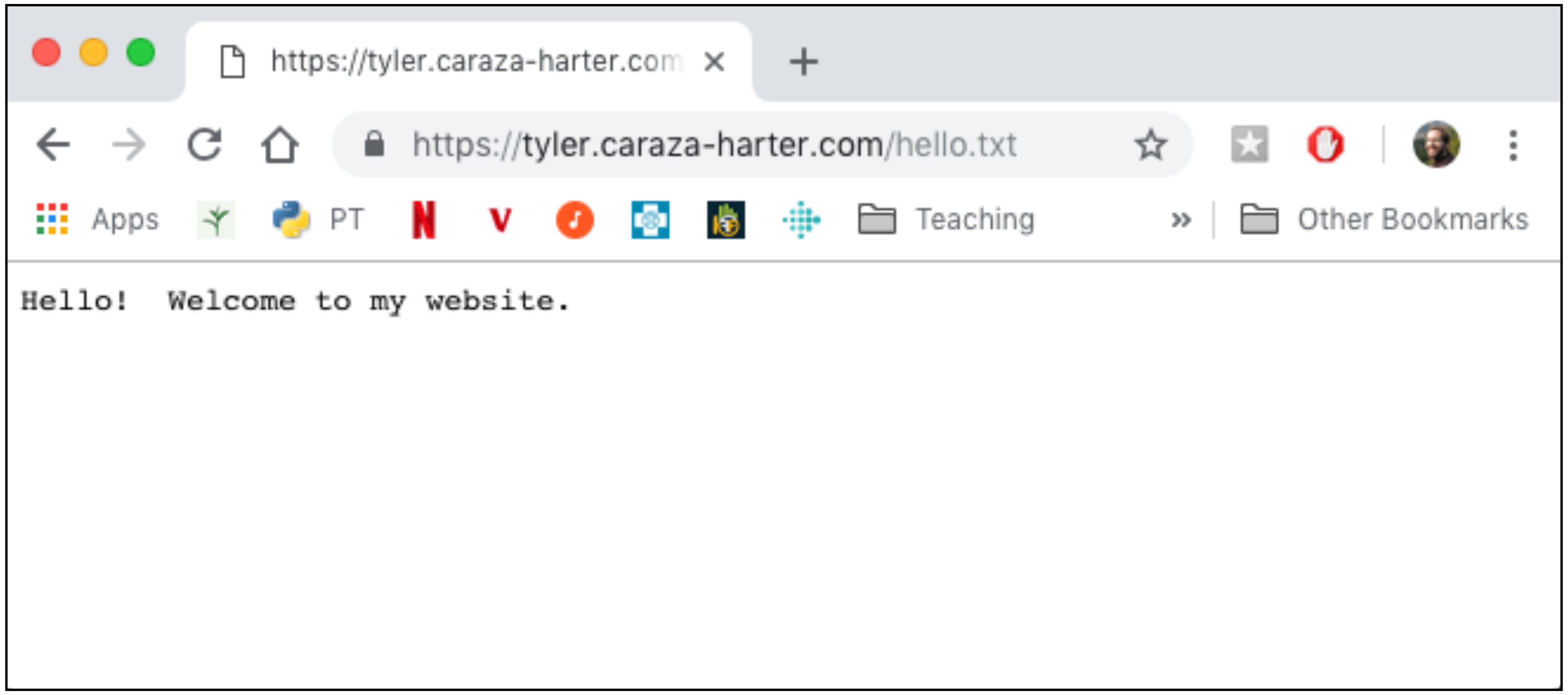
  ```
  import requests
  ```

GET Request

```
import requests

url = "https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/hello.txt"

requests.get(url)
```


https://tyler.caraza-harter.com
https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/hello.txt
Apps
PT
Teaching
Other Bookmarks

```
Hello!  Welcome to my website.
```

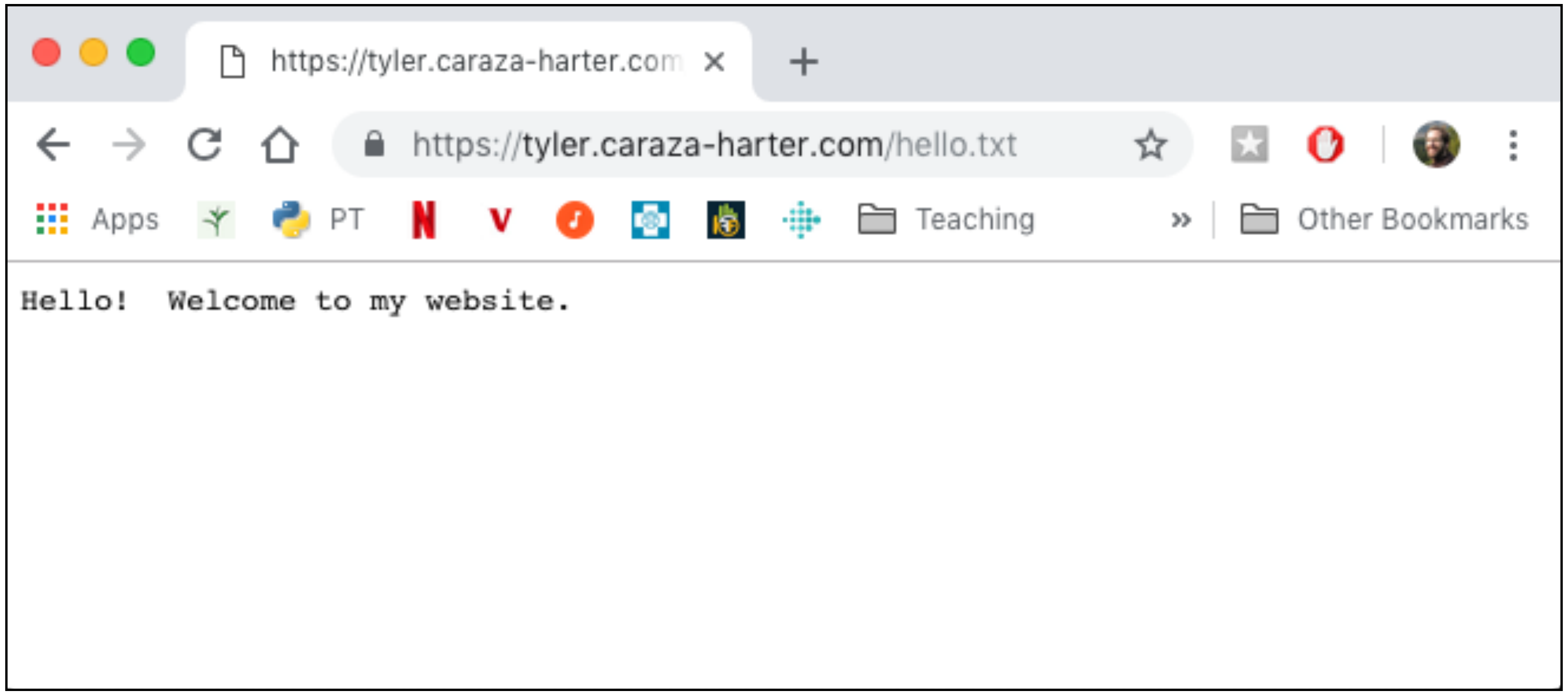
GET Request

```
import requests

url = "https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/hello.txt"

requests.get(url)
```

sends a **GET** request to tyler.caraza-harter.com, asking for the contents of the **/hello.txt** page


https://tyler.caraza-harter.com
https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/hello.txt
Apps
PT
Teaching
Other Bookmarks

```
Hello!  Welcome to my website.
```

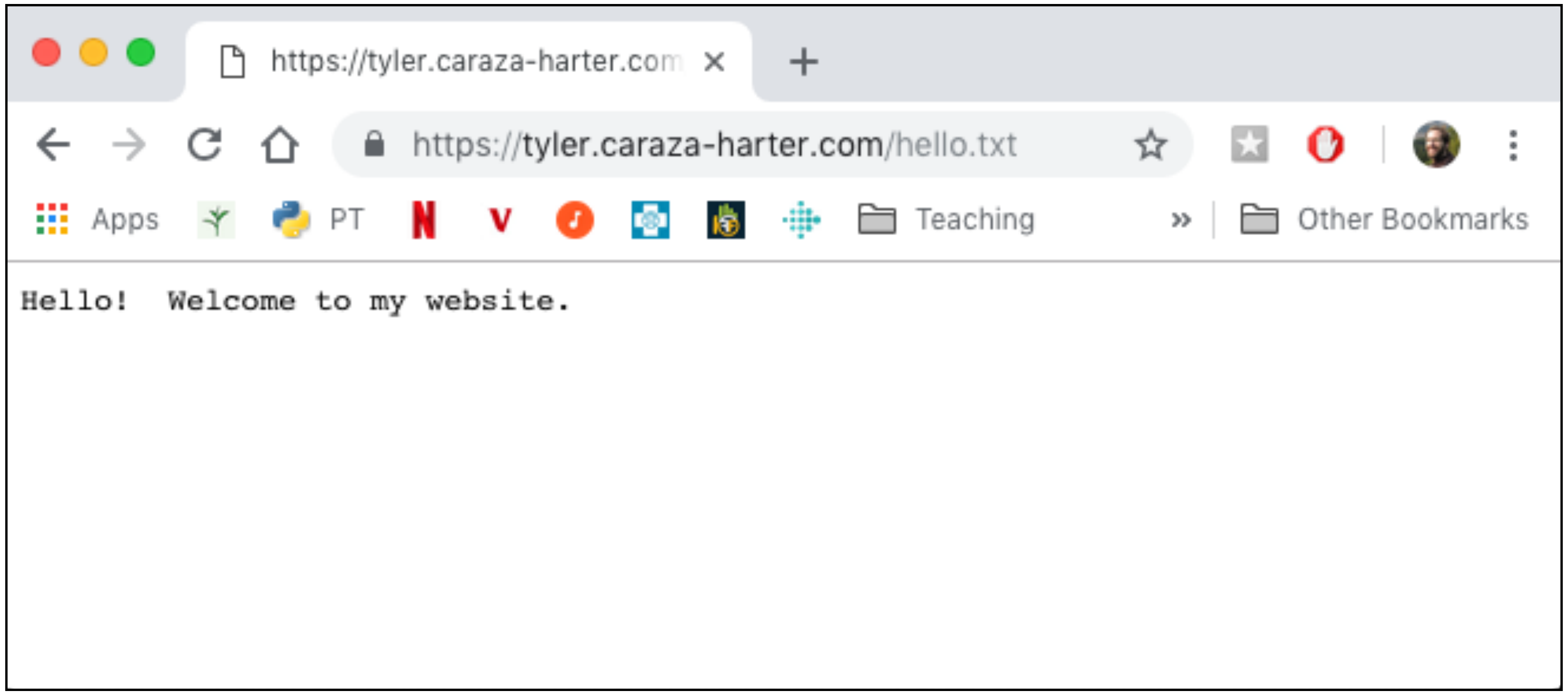
GET Request

```
import requests

url = "https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/hello.txt"

resp = requests.get(url)
```

put response from tyler.caraza-harter.com in the resp variable


https://tyler.caraza-harter.com
https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/hello.txt
Apps
PT
Teaching
Other Bookmarks

```
Hello!  Welcome to my website.
```

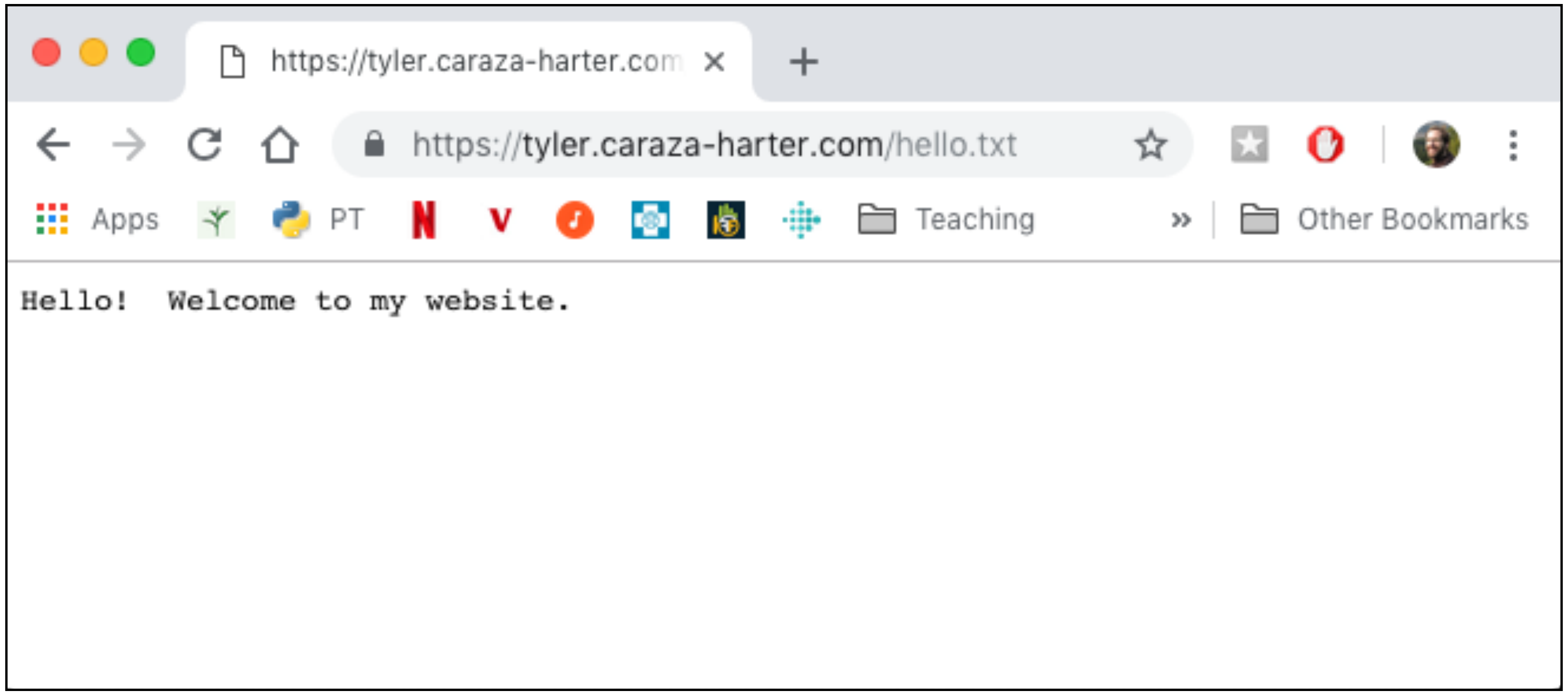
GET Request

```python
import requests

url = "https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/hello.txt"

resp = requests.get(url)

# make sure we got 200 (success) back
assert(resp.status_code == 200)
```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https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/hello.txt
Apps
PT
Teaching
Other Bookmarks

```
Hello!  Welcome to my website.
```

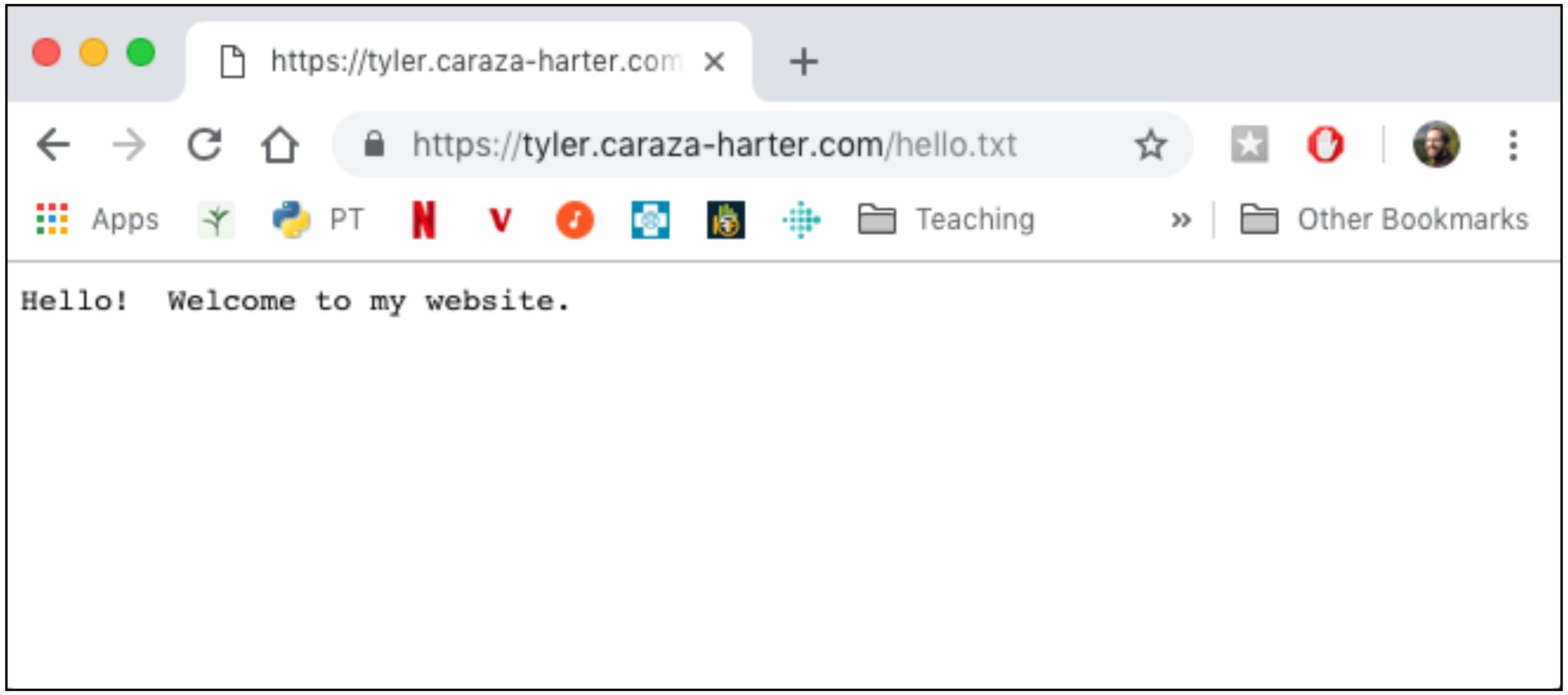
GET Request

```
import requests

url = "https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/hello.txt"

resp = requests.get(url)

resp.raise_for_status() # shortcut
```


https://tyler.caraza-harter.com
https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/hello.txt
Apps
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```
Hello!  Welcome to my website.
```

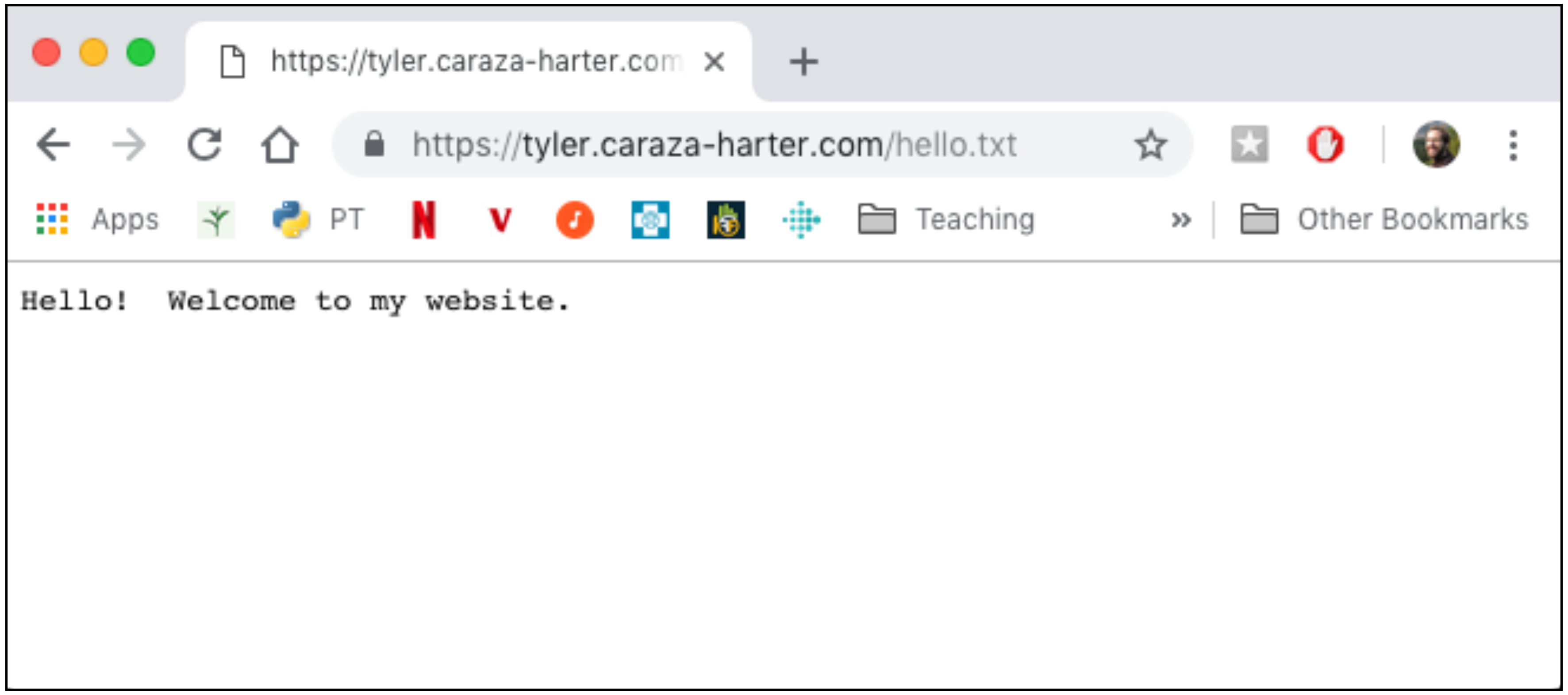
GET Request

```
import requests

url = "https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/hello.txt"

resp = requests.get(url)

resp.raise_for_status() # shortcut
print(resp.text) # "Hello! Welcome to my website."
```


https://tyler.caraza-harter.com
https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/hello.txt
Apps
PT
Teaching
Other Bookmarks

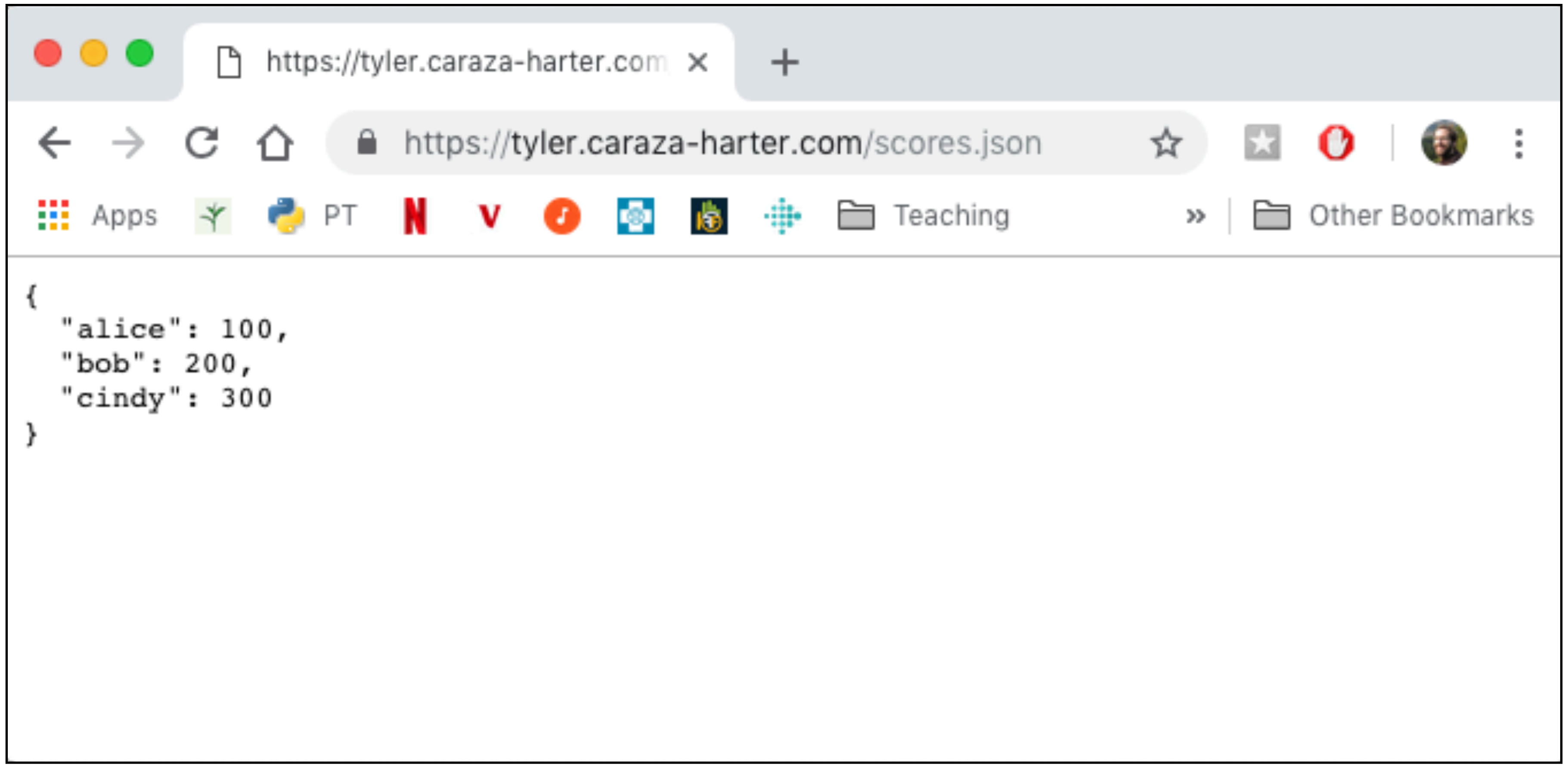
```
Hello!  Welcome to my website.
```

JSON Responses

```
import requests, json

url = "https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/scores.json"
resp = requests.get(url)

scores = json.loads(resp.text)
```


https://tyler.caraza-harter.com
https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/scores.json
Apps
PT
Teaching
Other Bookmarks

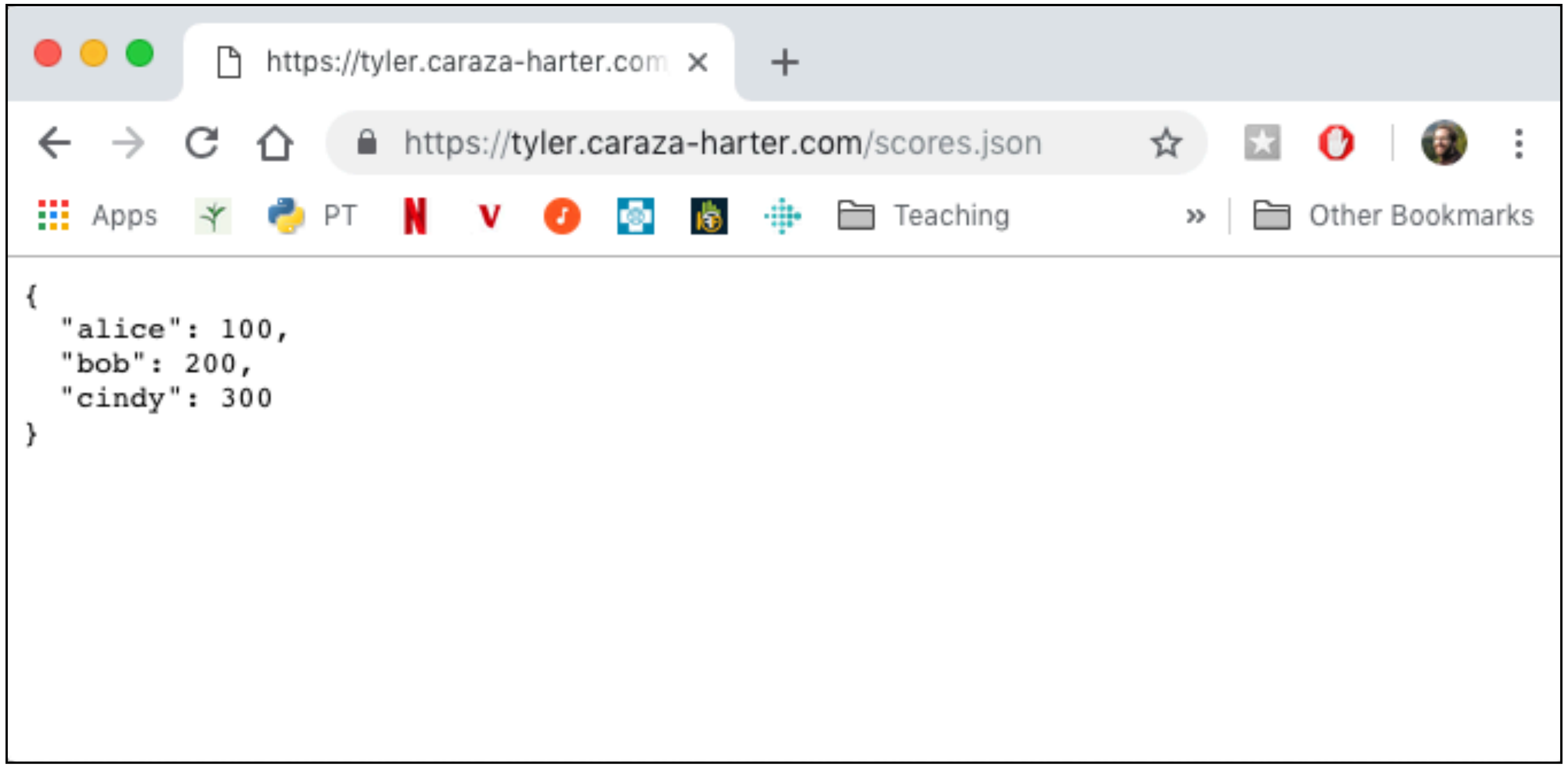
```
{
  "alice": 100,
  "bob": 200,
  "cindy": 300
}
```

JSON Responses

```
import requests~~, json~~

url = "https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/scores.json"
resp = requests.get(url)

~~scores = json.loads(resp.text)~~
scores = resp.json() # shortcut
```


https://tyler.caraza-harter.com
https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/scores.json
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```
{
  "alice": 100,
  "bob": 200,
  "cindy": 300
}
```

Demo 1: State Populations

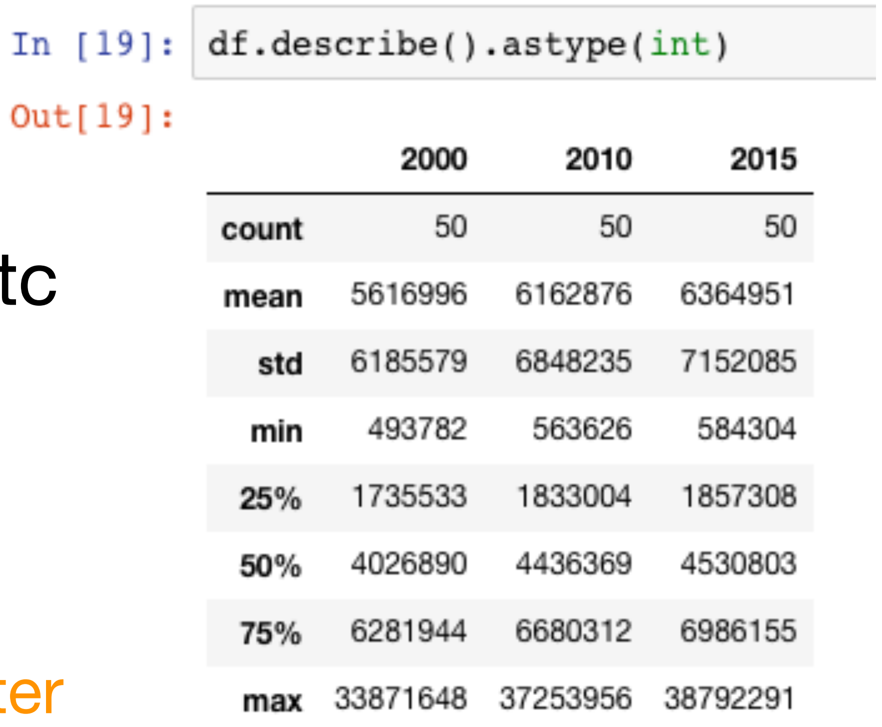
Goal: fetch population data for all states and provide summary stats

Input:

- List of state files: https://tyler.caraza-harter.com/cs301/spring19/materials/code/lec-30/data/state_files.txt
- The 50 JSON files

Output:

- Stats about population: mean, max, min, etc



```
In [19]: df.describe().astype(int)
Out[19]:
```

	2000	2010	2015
count	50	50	50
mean	5616996	6162876	6364951
std	6185579	6848235	7152085
min	493782	563626	584304
25%	1735533	1833004	1857308
50%	4026890	4436369	4530803
75%	6281944	6680312	6986155
max	33871648	37253956	38792291

Bonus! "cache" results to make reruns of notebook faster

POST Request

```
import requests

url = "…"

requests.post(url, data)
```

POST Request

```
import requests

url = "…"

requests.post(url, data)
```

data to upload

Demo 2: Score Keeper

Goal: use POSTs and GETs to keep track of scores

Server Setup:

- `pip install flask`
- download https://raw.githubusercontent.com/tylerharter/caraza-harter-com/master/tyler/cs301/spring19/materials/code/lec-30/scores.py
- run this: `python scores.py`
- open `http://127.0.0.1:8080/` in web browser
- see code examples

to view scores:

```
GET IP:PORT/scores
```

to record score:

`POST` a player name to `IP:PORT/scores`