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2. APIs, Dictionaries, and JSON

What definitions do you know?

- API
- SDK
- Library
- Framework
- REST
- SOAP

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Definitions

- Application Programming Interface (API) - set of rules structuring interaction between applications
- Library - set of related, reusable code (e.g. pandas, matplotlib)
- Framework - structured code that makes it easier for a programmer or developer to create an desktop/mobile/web application; it usually includes a set of libraries to perform various tasks
- REST - most popular type of API; an architectural style
- SOAP - more secure version of REST
- Software Development Kit (SDK) - set of tools which can include libraries, APIs, frameworks, etc.

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Announcements

- Tomorrow (June 18) is a holiday - there will be no sessions!
- If you will be absent, please notify your TA AND Heaven (feel free to Slack them)

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What you will be able to do:

- Define Differences between libraries, SDKs, APIs, and frameworks
- Describe how an API works using the correct terminology
- Implement a GET request that retrieves JSON data from an API
- Explain how hashing works
- Perform basic operations on Dictionaries
- Parse JSON to generate interesting output

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Tools you will need for today:

- extra screen (your phone works!)
- pencil and scratch paper (8.5” x 11” ish)

  … or screen and stylus

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APIs

Types of APIs

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Why Use APIs?

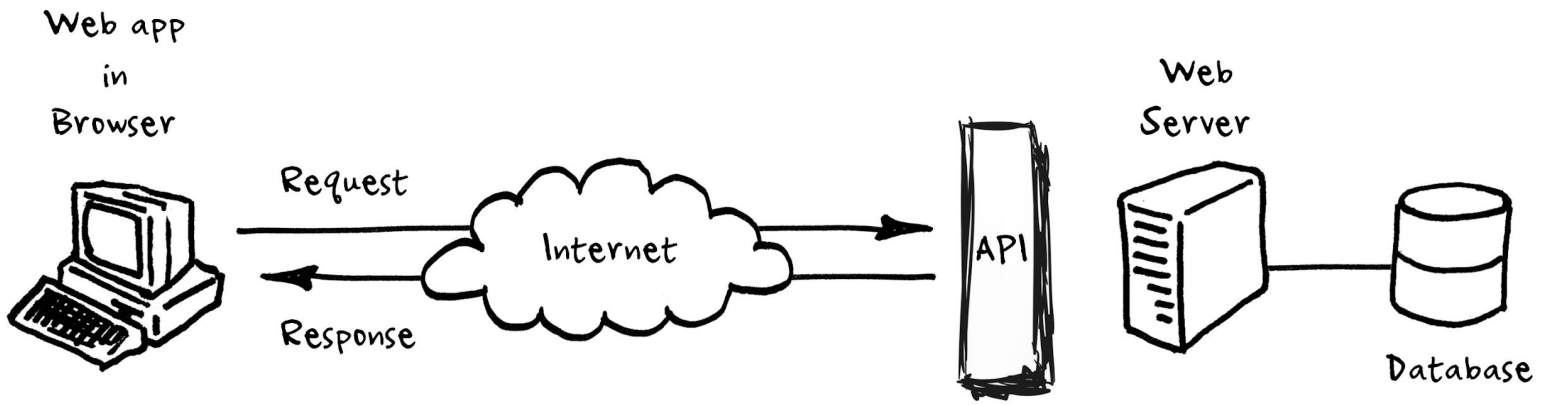
A popular goal for using many (web) APIs is to get information!

- Want to build a music web app that displays lyrics to a song? The Genius.com API provides lyrics to a bunch of songs!
- Want to build a web app that displays the weather from any location you input? The weather.com API provides forecasts!
- Want to build a web app that displays recipes using specific ingredients? the Spoonacular.com API provides recipes!

How APIs work

To access and interface with a site's stored information, we need to use their provided APIs:

1. Client sends a request for resources using an API endpoint , which includes a URL and parameters
2. Server sends response with the resource



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Let’s draw this out.

API Diagram

Say I want to create a web app that pulls in random lyrics of my favorite artist. Instead of manually typing up 100m + songs, I can use lyrics from genius.com....

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HTTP Requests

	HTTP Method	Path	Protocol Version
Start Line	GET	/codio/home	http/1.1
HTTP Headers	mandatory: Host: codio.com optional: Accept-Language: en		
Empty String			
Message Body *(optional)*			

- Request methods:
  - GET – requests resource
  - POST – requests resource be posted on server (e.g. posting on a forum)
  - PUT – requests resource be put in specific place on server
  - DELETE – request resource is removed from server

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Making HTTP Requests (the easy way)

- HTTP requests are generally formulated on our behalf via...
  - software (such as a browser)
  - a library such as the requests library python
  - a shell command, such as curl.
- When requesting information, all we usually have to do is usually provide the HTTP method (GET in our case)* and the host to send the request to.

** In some cases, you don't even need to provide GET!*

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HTTP Responses

	Protocol Version	Status Code	Status Message
Start Line	http/1.1	200	OK
HTTP Headers	content-length=[1256] content-type=[text/html; charset=UTF-8] date=[Thu, 02 Mar 2023 20:25:34 GMT]		
Empty String			
Message Body *(optional)*	<!doctype html> <html> <head> <title>Example Domain</title>		

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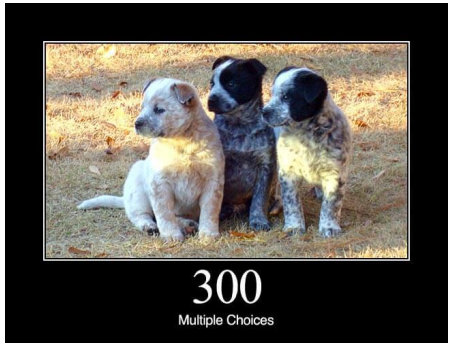
HTTP Response Status Code Classes

- The first digit of the status code indicates it's class:
  - 1XX (informational) - the request was received, continuing process
  - 2XX (successful) - request received, understood, and accepted
  - 3XX (redirection) - further action needed to complete the request
  - 4XX (client error) - the request cannot be fulfilled (bad syntax)
  - 5XX (server error) - the server failed to fulfill a valid request



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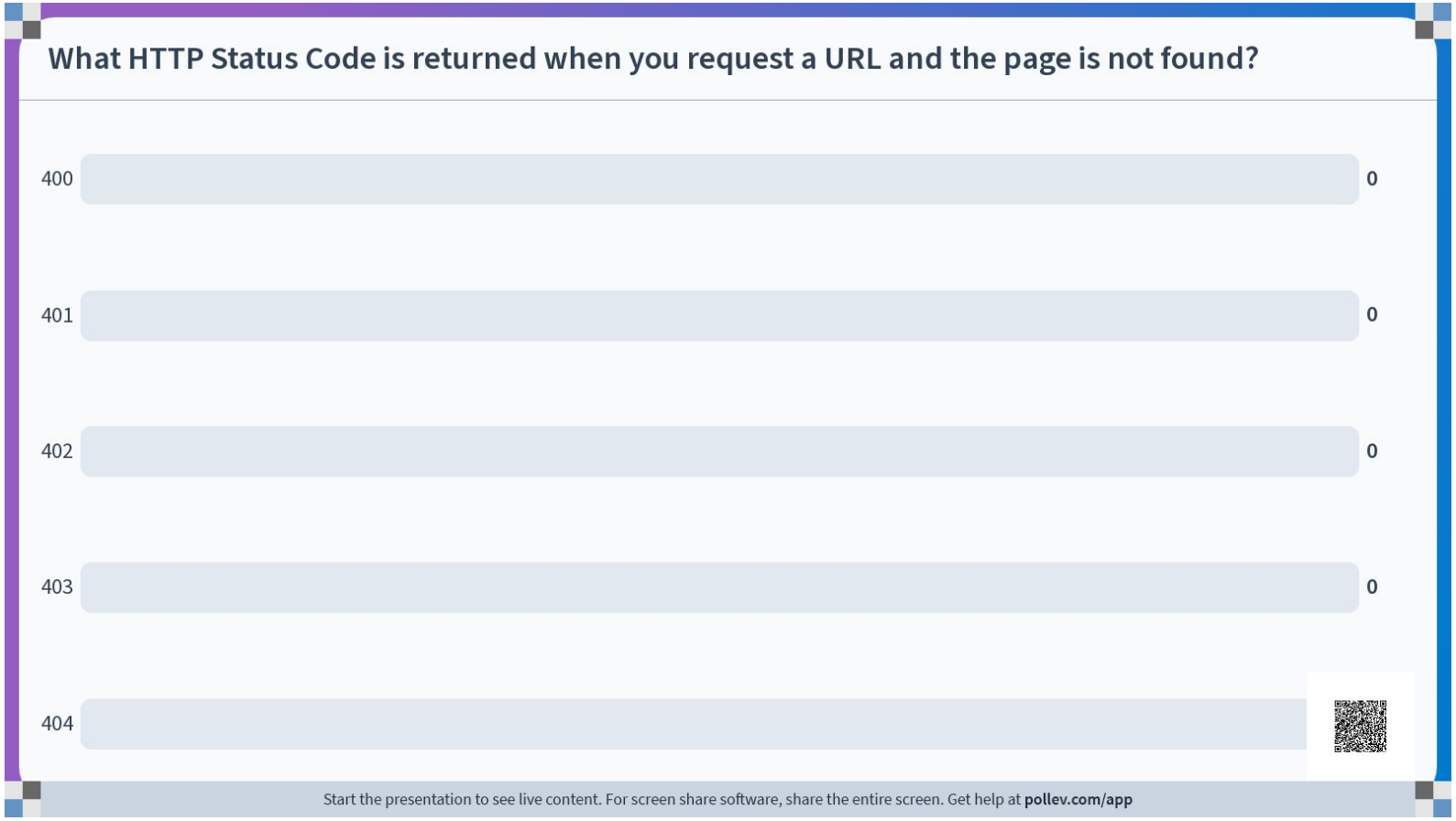

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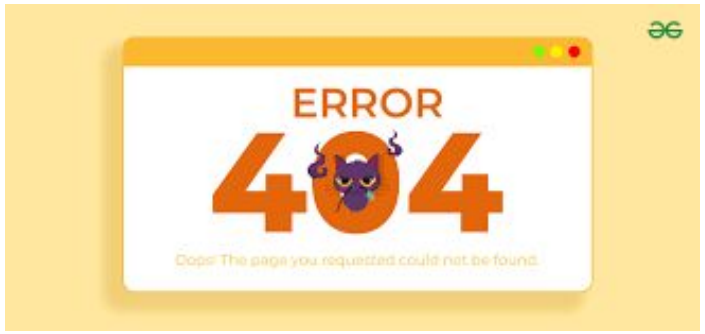
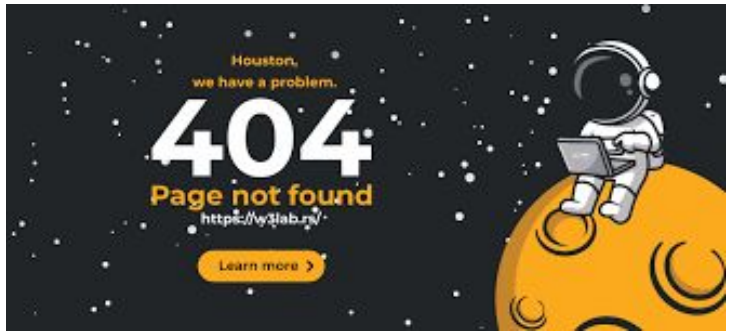
404 - One of the most popular HTTP statuses





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Using an API - Making a Request

1. Head to the website's API documentation
2. Sign up/Register your app if needed
3. Find the data you want to access
4. Look for the endpoint needed to access the data
    - the endpoint is usually a URL when dealing with APIs
5. Use their endpoint and make an HTTP Request (from a service that does it for you)

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DEMO Using APIs

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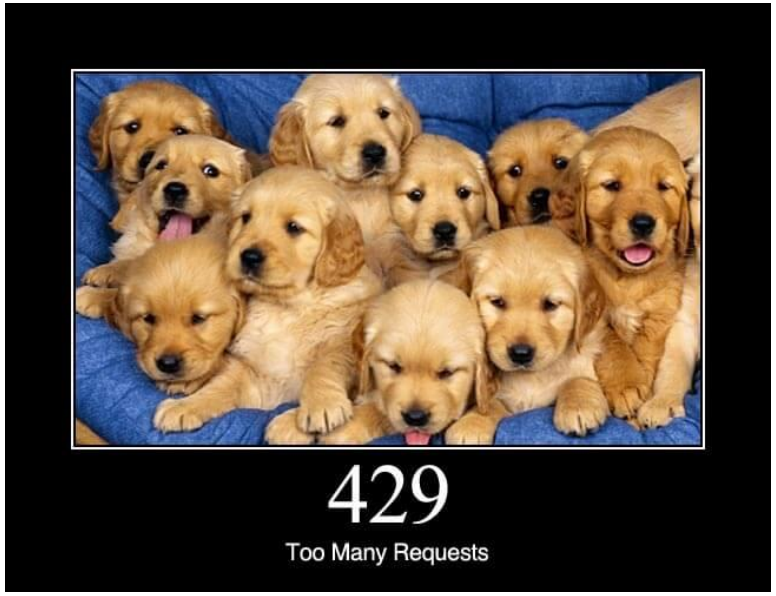
Other Important API Considerations

Authentication - sometimes needed to get access to data behind an API

- There are a few popular methods:
  - Tokens
  - API keys
  - Oauth
- Sometimes the authentication method you use determines what you have access to
- Failed authentication will result in a 401 status

- Rate limits
  - APIs limit the rate of requests a client can send
  - When you exceed the limit, you get a 429 status



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Read API Docs

- https://developer.spotify.com/documentation/web-api
  - What authentication methods can we use?
  - What time frame is used to monitor the rate limit?
  - What piece of information can you receive from the Spotify API, what endpoint do you use?

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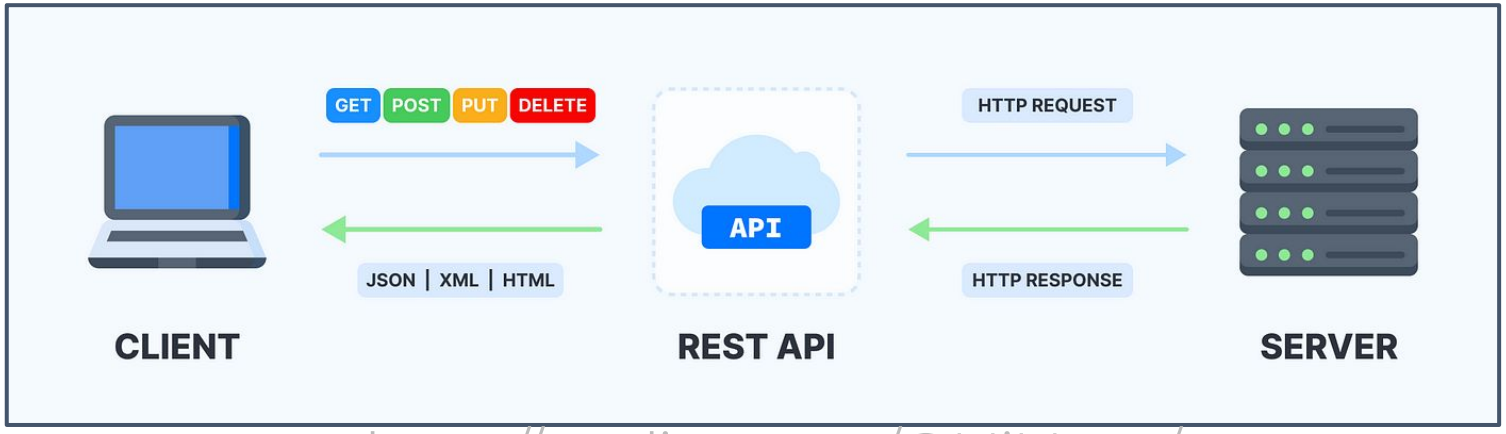
REST APIs

- Rest stands for REpresentational State Transfer
- It is an architecture style that was created to manage communication across complex networks (like the Internet)



source: https://medium.com/@MiMuuu/

- If a system is REST compliant (AKA adhere's to REST design principles) it is called RESTful

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REST Design Principles

1. **Uniform interface** - All API requests for the same resource should look the same
2. **Client-server decoupling** - client and server applications must be completely independent of each other
3. **Statelessness** - each request needs to include all the information necessary for processing it
4. **Cacheability** – Resource should be cacheable on the client or server side
5. **Layered system architecture** - calls and responses go through different layers.
6. **Code on demand (optional)** - REST APIs *usually* send static resources

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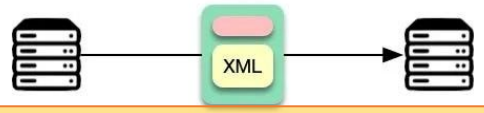
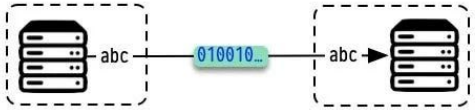
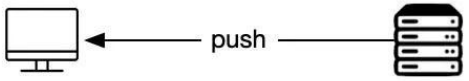
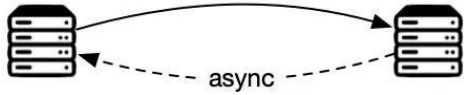
Types of API Architectures

Style	Illustration	Use Cases
SOAP		XML-based for enterprise applications
RESTful		Resource-based for web servers
GraphQL		Query language reduce network load
gRPC		High performance for microservices
WebSocket		Bi-directional for low-latency data exchange
Webhook		Asynchronous for event-driven application

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source: www.bytebytego.com

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Dictionaries

Do you know the following definitions?

- Hashtable
- Hashing function
- Dictionary
- Key-Value Pair

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Definitions

Hash table – a data structure used to implement a dictionary as a means to allow quick look up keys to corresponding values

Hashing function – a one-way function often used to transform data into a random, formatted value. It can be used for encryption or indexing hashmaps or hash tables

Dictionary – the concept of storing data using a key and value system

Key-Value Pair – a hash table entry

- Fun fact, C# has Hashtables and Dictionaries as data structures - so take many of these definitions as high level

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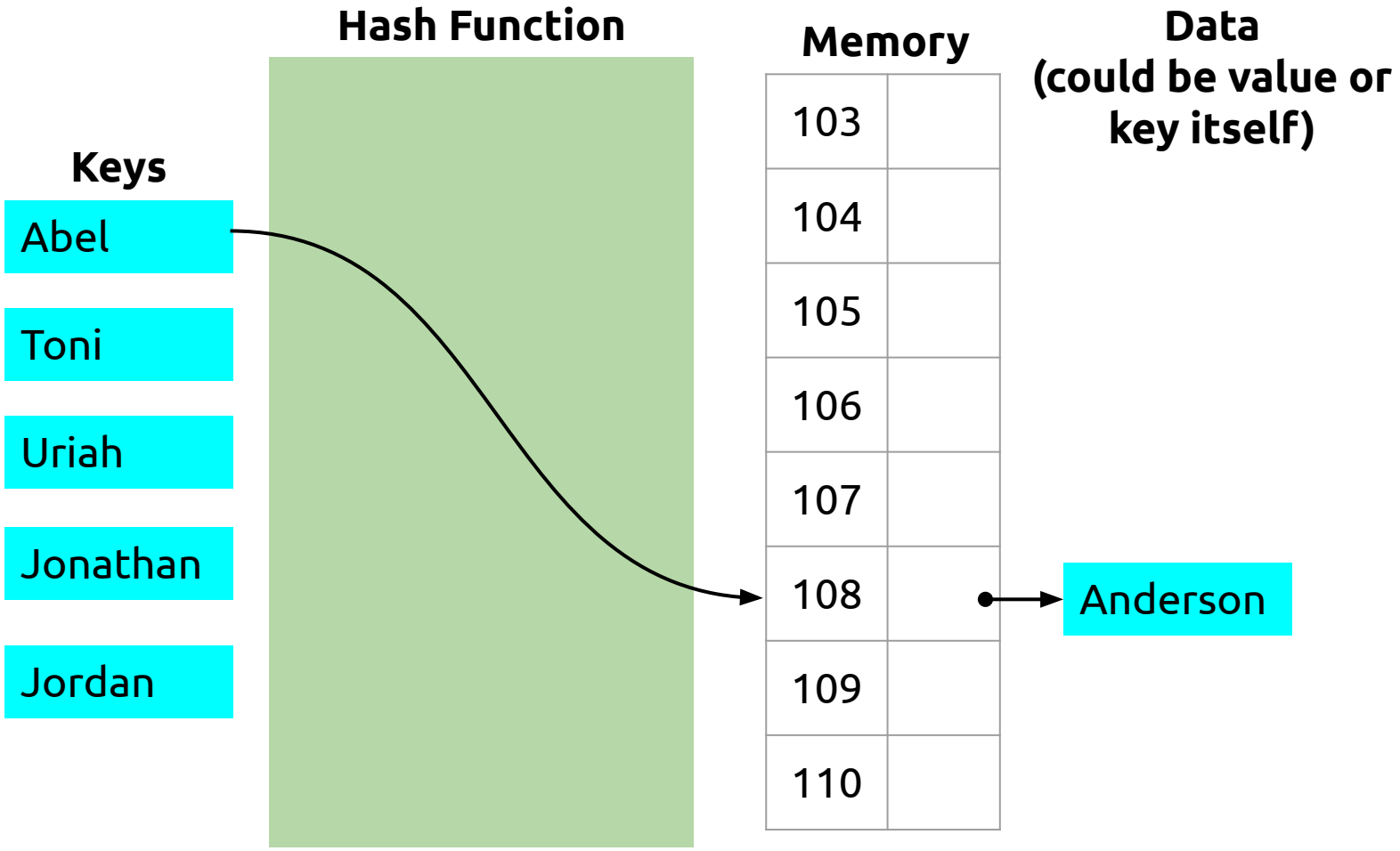
Hashing for Hashmaps and Tables....



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Python: Using Dictionaries

- Say you want to map your zipcode (key) to a city using the syntax #####: ‘city name’,
  - example:
    77478: ‘Sugar Land’,

- A way to create a list of key-value pairs in Python is:

```
zip_codes = { 11201: 'Brooklyn',
              94112: 'San Francisco' }
```

- Accessing information in dictionary:

```
  print(zip_codes[11201])
```

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Python: Modifying a Dictionary

`dictionary['key'] = new_value`
- creates/update a value:

`pop(key)`
– removes specified key and returns associated value

`popitem()`
– removes last item and returns tuple

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JSON

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JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)

- Looks (and acts) like a dictionary with nested key-value pairs and lists
- Is sometimes returned as an API GET response
- Is easily parse-able by machines and systems
  - Python has `json` library with includes a function called `json.loads` that turns JSON into a dictionary data structure for easy manipulation!

```
{
    "firstName": "John",
    "lastName": "Smith",
    "age": 21,
    "address": {
        "streetAddress": "21 2nd Street",
        "city": "New York",
        "state": "NY",
        "zipCode": "10021"
    },
    "children": [
        "Mary",
        "James"
    ]
}
```

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JSON-ifying in Python

```python
import requests
import json

url = "https://api.genius.com/search?q=Kendrick%20Lamar"

my_headers = { "Authorization": "Bearer ACCESS_TOKEN" }

response = requests.get(url, headers=my_headers)
response_dict = json.loads(response.text);

print(response_dict["meta"]["status"]) // prints 200
```

```
codio@brazilindigo-gurusantana:~/workspace$
{"meta":{"status":200},"response":{"hits":[{"highl
ights":[],"index":"song","type":"song","result":{"
annotation_count":20,"api_path":"/songs/3039923","
artist_names":"Kendrick
Lamar","full_title":"HUMBLE. by Kendrick
Lamar","header_image_thumbnail_url":"https://image
s.genius.com/483306c535608c27f9e3781b854dc91d.300x
300x1.png","header_image_url":"https://images.geni
us.com/483306c535608c27f9e3781b854dc91d.1000x1000x
1.png","id":3039923,"lyrics_owner_id":104344,"lyri
cs_state":"complete","path":"/Kendrick-lamar-humbl
e-lyrics","pyongs_count":1203,"relationships_index
_url":"https://genius.com/Kendrick-lamar-humble-sa
mple","release_date_components":{"year":2017,"mont
h":3,"day":30},"release_date_for_display":"March
30....
```

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JSON Syntax, the basics

- Maps are denoted with `{}` (technically, these are called objects)
  - `{"a": 1, "b": 2, "c": 3}` is a map for a to 1, b to 2, and c to 3
  - JSON *always* starts with a '{' and ends with an '}'
- A few basic data types: numbers, strings, booleans, and nulls
- These types work as you would expect in any programming language
- Arrays using []
- [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] is an array of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

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```
{
    "firstName": "John",
    "lastName": "Smith",
    "age": 21,
    "address": {
        "streetAddress": "21 2nd Street",
        "city": "New York",
        "state": "NY",
        "zipCode": "10021"
    },
    "children": [
        "Mary",
        "James"
    ]
}
```

JSON Syntax, nesting

- Nested arrays and maps can live recursively inside each other, and vice versa
- `[{"name": "a"}, {"name": "b"}, {"name": "c"}]`
  is an array of maps, each one with a key called name
- `{"users": [{"name": "a"}, {"name": "b"}, {"name": "c"}]}`
  is a map with one key called users, whose value is an array of maps (described above)

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Reminders

- Check your Google Calendars for this week's events!

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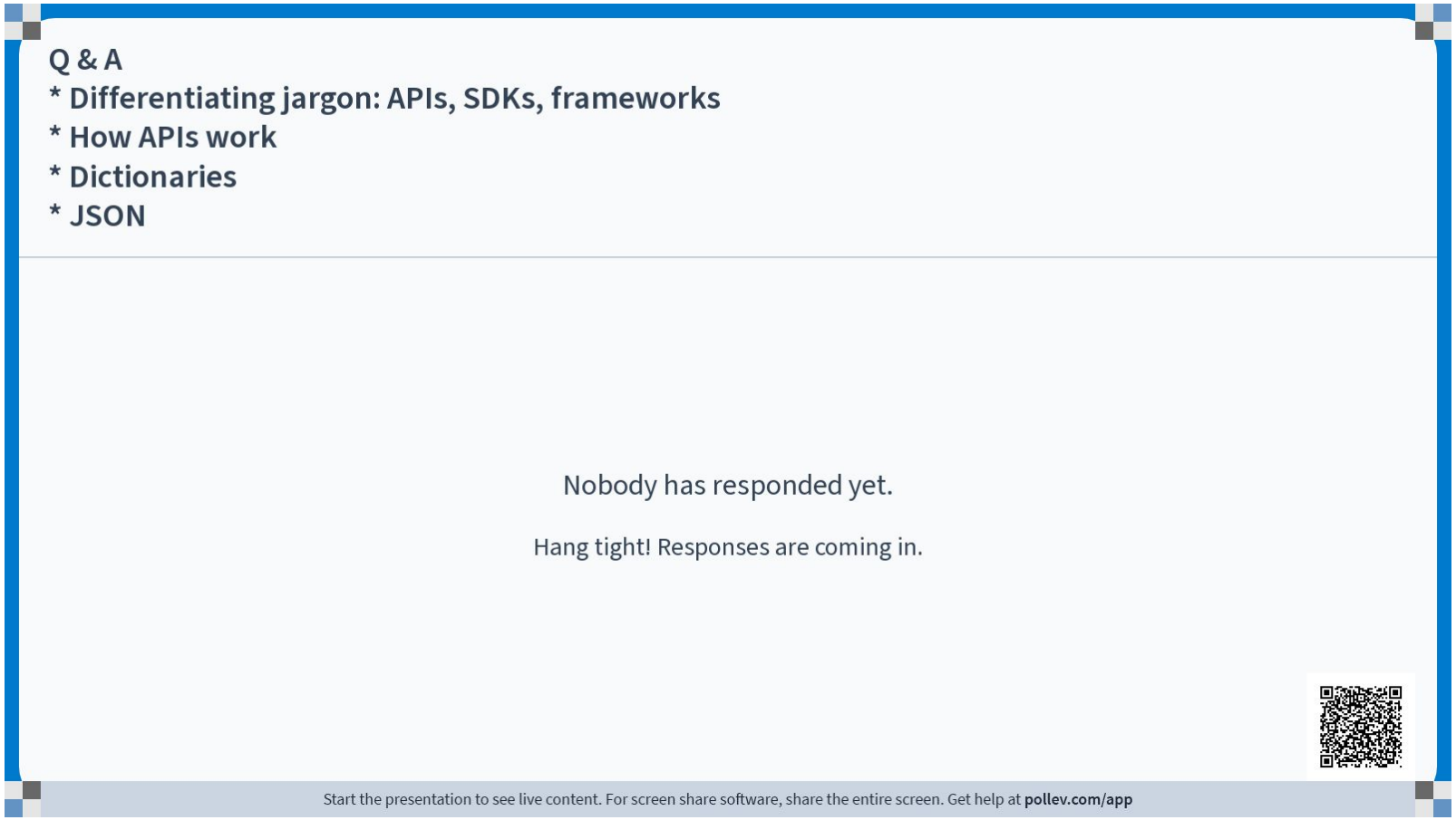

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Thank you!