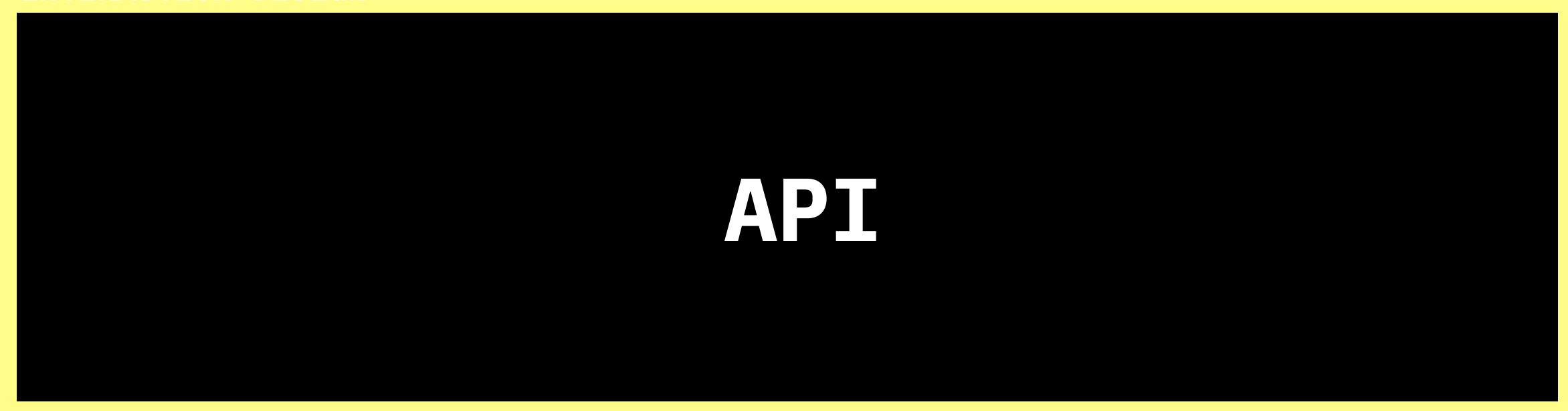
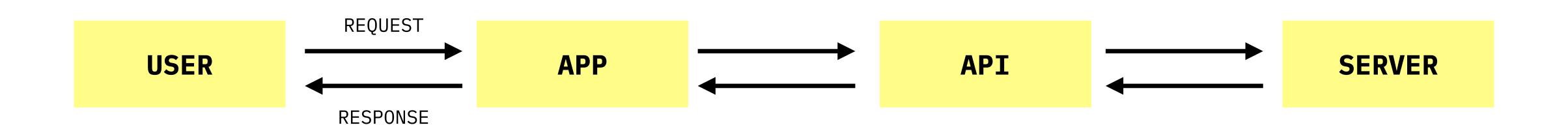
INTERACTION DESIGN



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API (Application Programming Interface) is an interface through which one application can access the services of another. The API acts as a middleman between any two machines that want to connect with each other for a specified task.

One of the biggest advantages of APIs is that they allow the abstraction of functionality between one system and another. Nearly all businesses that use any kind of modern technology use APIs at some level to retrieve data or interact with a database for customers to use.



WEB API

Browser is capable of creating a wide variety of user experiences, such as playing music, displaying intricate animations, and reacting to mouse or keyboard input. A browser gives control of these experiences to web developers via browser APIs using JavaScript.

REST

REST stands for **Representational State Transfer**. It is essentially an "architecture for networked applications." In other words, it's a set of standards that describe how computers should communicate with each other and with applications across a network.

REST defines certain specific operations that applications should be able to do in order to satisfy all of the **CRUD** (create, read, update, delete) requirements.

RESTful API is an **Application-Programmer Interface** for communicating with an application across a network using HTTP methods.

Not all HTTP APIs are REST APIs but all REST APIs are HTTP APIs.

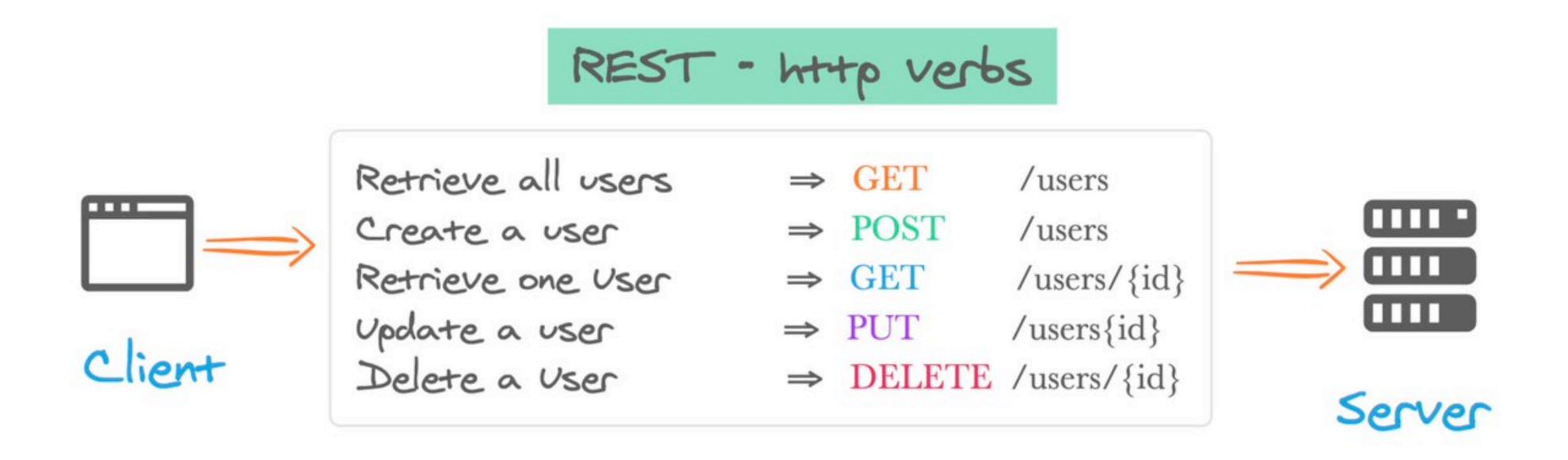
There are four parts of a REST API request:

URI(Uniform Resource Identifier): the URL
address, also known as an "endpoint"

HTTP: PUT, POST, GET, DELETE methods

Headers: include authentication tokens, define the data format of the response, impose rate limits

Body: (payload) the actual part of the request



Organises complex applications into a simple resource.

Can be used for synchronising data within websites without any issue.

Provides a flexible approach using XML or JSON format.

Allows the user to access identical standard data and objects.

Provides protection using OAuth protocol.

API DOWNSIDES

Many APIs allow only an X amount of calls per day, meaning that it's hard to get new data.

Solution:

Using public API which allows for unlimited (or at least high) amount of requests

API DOWNSIDES

https://github.com/public-apis/public-apis

INTERACTION DESIGN

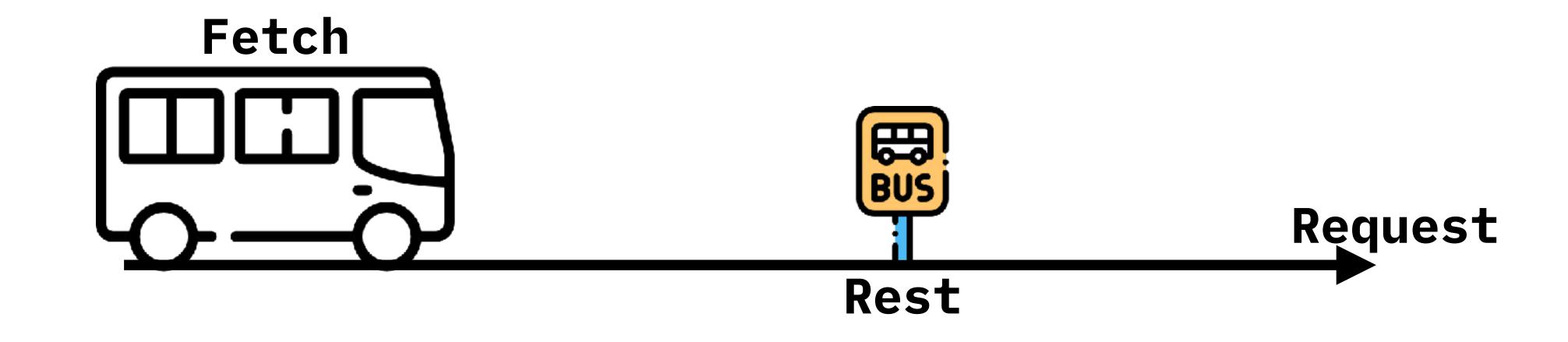
API IN P5.JS

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FETCH API

REST is a software architectural style which uses a subset of HTTP.

Fetch is a simple interface for fetching resources, that allows you to make external calls to a REST (or any other) type of data source.



FETCH API

```
var requestOptions = {
 method: 'GET',
 body: formdata,
  redirect: 'follow',
 headers: {authentication: 'Basic'}
};
fetch(url, requestOptions)
  .then(function(response) {
    return response.text();
  })
  .then(function(text) {
    console.log('Request successful', text);
  })
  .catch(function(error) {
    log('Request failed', error)
  });
```

HTTP METHODS

```
httpGet(path, [datatype], [data], [callback], [errorCallback])
httpPost(path, [datatype], [data], [callback], [errorCallback])
httpDo(path, [method], [datatype], [data], [callback], [errorCallback]) <--- Allows headers!</pre>
```

Examples on openProcessing

EMISSIONS API

Emissions-API

Location Information: City(country) name, GeoJSON Data **Air Quality Information:** methane, carbonmonoxide, ozone, nitrogendioxide

Downsides:

Limited API documentation Entries updated once per day

Upsides:

Country specific
No limit calls
Registration and API key are not needed

IQAIR API

IQAir

Location Information: City name, station name and coordinates, GPS coordinates **Air Quality Information & Pollutants:** AQI Index, PM2.5 and PM10, SO₂, CO, O₃, NO₂ **Weather:** Humidity & pressure, wind speed & direction, 3-day forecast

Downsides:

Needs registration to obtain API key Only 500 calls/day with a free plan City specific

Upsides:

Hourly updated data
Documentation for all languages