

The background image shows a hand holding a white card in front of an open book. The book's pages are filled with binary code (0s and 1s). The hand is positioned on the right side, holding the card as if presenting it. The overall scene suggests a connection between physical information (the book) and digital data (the binary code and the card).

Using APIs for Non-Programmers

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These slides at: <https://tinyurl.com/api-howto>

Why?

- Lots of APIs available!
 - Repository systems, publication/preprint systems, museum catalogs, ...
 - <https://www.programmableweb.com>
- Get information not otherwise available
- Get information in compute-friendly form
- Prelude to automation
- *It's now possible!*

Outline

- Terminology
- Basic process
- Three methods
 - web browser
 - curl
 - swishy desktop application
- How to interpret API documentation
- Handling paging of results
- Further steps

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- Parts of a URL
 - protocol://server/path?query#fragment
 - <https://www.google.com/search?q=aardvark#result2>

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 - GET – 99% of time
 - POST – form submission
- Query formatting
 - param1=value1¶m2=value2&...
 - q=drosophila&type=dataset

Basic process

1. Construct a URL
 - Basic access point + request
2. Get back something readable
 - JSON nowadays
 - But maybe XML, CSV, other text format
3. View JSON

“REST” or “RESTful” API

Example: determining a DOI's registrar

- DOI identifiers uniquely identify publications, datasets, ...
 - 10.3886/ICPSR36422
 - doi:10.3886/ICPSR36422
 - <https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR36422>
- Multiple registration agencies
 - Crossref, DataCite, mEDRA, ...
- Crossref API
 - GET [https://api.crossref.org/works/\[doi\]/agency](https://api.crossref.org/works/[doi]/agency)
 - GET <https://api.crossref.org/works/10.3886/ICPSR36422/agency>

Method 1: web browser

- Visit URL
- Copy/paste JSON into JSON viewer
 - search for “JSON viewer”

Method 2: curl

- Standard command line tool
- Lots of options

```
> curl 'http://api.crossref.org/works/10.3886/ICPSR36422/agency'  
{ "status": "ok", "message-type": "work-agency", "message-  
version": "1.0.0", "message": { "DOI": "10.3886/icpsr36422", "agency": { "  
id": "datacite", "label": "DataCite" } } }  
>
```

Method 3: Postman

- Free desktop application
- <https://www.postman.com>

Example 2: art museum

- Metropolitan Museum of Art API
 - Documentation at <https://metmuseum.github.io>
 - API endpoint: <https://collectionapi.metmuseum.org>
- Task: find highlight vases
- Notice how Postman formats query parameters
 - Manually, use <https://ascii.cl/url-encoding.htm>
- If POST request is required
 - Don't use URL query parameters
 - Use body
 - Use form-data or x-www-form-urlencoded option
 - Enter query parameters

Example 3: preprint archive

- EarthArXiv preprint, hosted by OSF
 - Documentation at <https://developer.osf.io>
 - API endpoint: <https://api.osf.io/v2>
- Task: find papers on geomorphology
- Note paging links at bottom of JSON

Further study: automation

- Needed to, for example, obtain information on all Met vases
- Library Carpentry lesson on web scraping
 - <https://librarycarpentry.org/lc-webscraping/>
 - N.B.: automating API calls = web scraping, but vastly easier