

Accessing Web Services

KTor (Android) & URLSession (iOS)

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Accessing Web Services: Overview

1. Understand the data format of the response from the server
 - a. Is it a (JSON) object, a (JSON) array
 - b. Is it unstructured text?
2. Inspect the URL details
 - a. Server Domain Name
 - b. Which Port number?
 - c. Which paths?
 - d. Any query parameters?
3. JSON Formatter Extension for your Web Browser

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Parts of URL

`https://randomuser.me/api?inc=name,email&results=2`

The diagram shows the URL `https://randomuser.me/api?inc=name,email&results=2` with three parts highlighted by brackets and labeled below:

- `randomuser.me` is labeled *domain (base URL)* in red.
- `/api` is labeled *path* in red, with an upward-pointing arrow.
- `?inc=name,email&results=2` is labeled *query params* in purple.

Live Server Response

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Step 1a: Setup Top-Level build.gradle.kts

```
// Project's build.gradle.kts
buildscript {
    dependencies {
        // The version number below should be compatible with Kotlin version
        id ("org.jetbrains.kotlin.plugin.serialization") version "2.3.0" apply false
    }
}
```

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Step 1b: Setup in app build.gradle.kts

```
// Module/App build.gradle.kts
plugin {
    id("org.jetbrains.kotlin.plugin.serialization")
}

dependencies {
    implementation("io.ktor:ktor-client-core:3.4.1")
    // HTTP client engine that handle network requests
    implementation("io.ktor:ktor-client-android:3.4.1")
    // Handle data (de)serialization
    implementation("io.ktor:ktor-client-serialization:3.4.1")
    implementation("io.ktor:ktor-client-content-negotiation:3.4.1")
    implementation("org.jetbrains.kotlinx:kotlinx-serialization-json:1.7.3")
    // Handle HTTP request logging (useful for debugging)
    implementation("io.ktor:ktor-client-logging:3.4.1")
}
```

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Step 1: Add INTERNET permission

- Add INTERNET permission to AndroidManifest.xml

```
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    xmlns:tools="http://schemas.android.com/tools">

    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET" />

    <application>
        <!-- more contents here not shown -->
    </application>

</manifest>
```

- Make sure your Android Emulator is connected to Wifi!

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Step 2a: Map API Response To Data Class(es)

```
/* API Response (Object) */
{
  "results":[
    {
      "name":{
        "title":"___",
        "first":"___",
        "last":"___"
      },
      "email":"___"
    },
    {
      "name": {
        "title":"___",
        "first":"___",
        "last":"___"
      }
    },
    "email": "___",
  ],
  "info": {
    "seed": "___",
    "results":2,
    "page":1,
    "Version": "___"
  }
}
```

results:
array of objects

info:
an object with 4 fields

@Serializable

```
data class RandomNameResponse(
  val results: List<Person>,
  //val info: Any // We don't care
)
```

@Serializable

```
data class Person(
  val name: Name,
  val email:String)
```

@Serializable

```
data class Name(
  // title will be ignored
  val first: String,
  val last: String)
```

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Step 3: Create HTTP Client (Minimal Setup)

```
class MyViewModel: ViewModel() {
  private val httpClient = HttpClient() {
    install(ContentNegotiation) {
      json(Json {
        ignoreUnknownKeys = true // Enable this option to ignore fields
                                  // which are not defined in your data class
      })
    }
    install(Logging) {
      level = LogLevel.ALL // Or: .HEADERS, .BODY, .NONE
    }
  }
}
```

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Step 4: Create & Use Client Object

```
class MyViewModel: ViewModel() {
    private val userClient = _____ // defined in Step 3

    fun fetchNames(N: Int) {
        viewModelScope.launch(Dispatchers.IO) {
            val response = userClient.get("https://randomuser.me/api/?limits=${N}");
        }
    }
    //***** Alternative GET call syntax
    // val response = userClient.get {
    //     url {
    //         protocol = URLProtocol.HTTPS
    //         host = "randomuser.me"
    //         path("/api")
    //         parameters.append("limits", N.toString());
    //     }
    // }
}
```

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Step 5a: Parse the response

```
@Serializable
data class RandomNameResponse(
    val results: List<Person>
)
```

```
class MyViewModel: ViewModel() {
    private val userClient = _____ // defined in Step 3
    private val _users = MutableStateFlow<List<Person>>(emptyList())

    fun fetchNames(N: Int) {
        viewModelScope.launch(Dispatchers.IO) {
            val response = userClient.get { /* details omitted here */ }

            // For debugging purpose, you can parse the entire response as a string
            val body_text = response.body<String>()
            println(body_text)
            // For actual production, parse the response as your data class
            val randUsr: RandomNameResponse = response.body<RandomNameResponse>()
            _user.update { randUsr.results }
        }
    }
}
```

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Parse Array Response

```
/* API Response (Array of objects) */  
[  
  {  
    "picture": {  
      "large": "http://___",  
      "thumbnail": "http://___",  
    },  
    "description": "___"  
  },  
  {  
    "picture": {  
      "large": "http://___",  
      "thumbnail": "http://___",  
    },  
    "description": "___"  
  }  
]
```

```
@Serializable  
data class Artwork (  
    val picture: Picture,  
    val description: String  
)  
  
@Serializable  
data class Picture(  
    // URL to the actual image  
    val large: String,  
    val thumbnail: String  
)
```

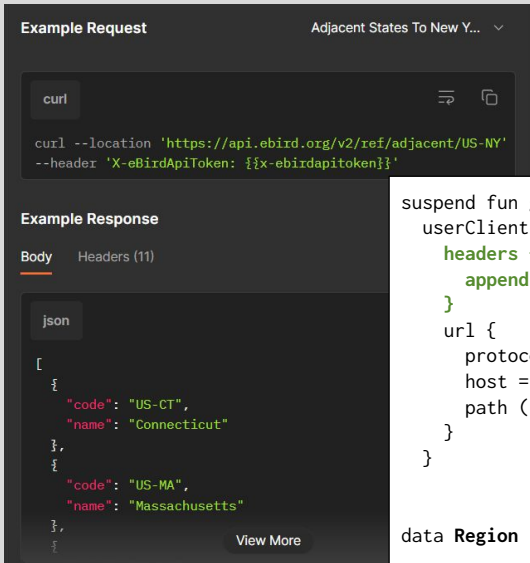
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Step 5b: Parse Array Response

```
class MyViewModel: ViewModel() {  
    private val userClient = _____ // defined in Step 3  
    private val _artsy = MutableStateFlow<List<Artwork>>(emptyList())  
  
    fun fetchNames(N: Int) {  
        viewModelScope.launch(Dispatchers.IO) {  
            val response = userClient.get { /* details omitted here */ }  
  
            // For actual production, parse the response as your data class  
            val arr: List<Artwork> = response.body<List<Artwork>>()  
            _artsy.update { arr }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

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KTor Header: http://api.ebird.org



```
curl --location 'https://api.ebird.org/v2/ref/adjacent/US-NY' --header 'X-eBirdApiToken: {{x-ebirdapitoken}}'
```

Example Response

Body Headers (11)

```
json
```

```
[ { "code": "US-CT", "name": "Connecticut" }, { "code": "US-MA", "name": "Massachusetts" }, ]
```

```
suspend fun getAdjacentRegionsTo(regionCode:String): List<Region> =
  userClient.request {
    headers {
      append("X-eBirdApiToken", "XXXXXXXXXX")
    }
    url {
      protocol = URLProtocol.HTTPS
      host = "api.ebird.org"
      path ("v2/ref/adjacent/${regionCode}")
    }
  }
data Region (val code: String, val name: String)
```

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Typical HTTP Errors

Code	Description
1xx	Informational
	100: Continue 101: Switching Protocol
2xx	Success
	200: OK 201: Created 202: Accepted
3xx	Redirection
4xx	Client Error (Mistakes in your Android App)
	400: Bad Request 401: Unauthorized 404: Not Found
5xx	Server Error

[Complete List](#)

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Rename field names

```
/* API Response */  
{  
  "name": "Luke Skywalker",  
  "height": 172,  
  "hair_color": "blond",  
  "films": [  
    "https://swapi.dev/api/films/1/",  
    "https://swapi.dev/api/films/2/",  
  ],  
  "vehicles": [  
    "https://swapi.dev/api/vehicles/14/",  
    "https://swapi.dev/api/vehicles/30/"  
  ],  
  "created": "2014-12-09T13:50:51.644000Z",  
}
```

```
data class StarWarsCharacter(  
    val name: String,  
    val height: Int,  
    @SerializedName("hair_color")  
    val hairColor: String,  
    val films: List<String>,  
    val vehicles: List<String>,  
    val created: String  
)
```

```
// StarWars API: https://swapi.dev/api/people/1  
interface StarwarsApi {  
    @GET("api/people/{id}")  
    suspend fun getRandomQuotes(@Path("id") id: Int): Response<StarwarsCharacter>>  
}
```

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Web Client in iOS

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Kotlin @Serializable ⇒ Swift Decodable

```
@Serializable
data class RandomNameResponse(
    val results: List<Person>,
    //val info: Any // We don't care
)
```

```
@Serializable
data class Person(
    val name: Name,
    val email: String)

```

```
@Serializable
data class Name(
    // title will be ignored
    val first: String,
    val last: String)

```

```
// Swift struct equivalent

struct RandomNameResponse: Decodable {
    let results: Array<Person>
}

struct Person: Decodable {
    let name: Name
    let email: String
}

struct Name: Decodable {
    let first: String
    let last: String
}
```

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Parse JSON response (iOS)

```
class MyViewModel: ViewModel() {
    fun fetchNames(N: Int) {
        viewModelScope.launch(Dispatchers.IO) {
            val response = userClient.get { /* details omitted here */ }
            val randUsr: RandomNameResponse = response.body<RandomNameResponse>()
        }
    }
}
```

```
class MyViewModel: ObservableObject {
    @Published var users = Array<Person>()

    func fetchNames(N: Int) {
        let url = URL("https://randomuser.me/api?results=3")
        Task {
            let (rawData, rawResp) = try! await URLSession.shared.data(from: url!)
            guard let response = rawResp as? HTTPURLResponse else { return }
            debugPrint(response.statusCode)
            let decodedData = try! JSONDecoder().decode(RandomNameResponse.self, from: rawData)
            users = decodedData.results
        }
    }
}
```

```
struct RandomNameResponse: Decodable
{
    let results: Array<Person>
}
```

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