postcodepy_proxy Documentation

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CHAPTER 1

Installation

1.1 Introduction

The postcodepy_proxy package offers a simple API for Django to the Postcode.nl API REST service. To use the Django postcodepy_proxy you will need an *access_key* and *access_secret*. For details check api.postcode.nl.

Note: This package is ONLY useful to be used with the postcode REST-service of api.postcode.nl.

1.2 Application

The simple combination of `postcode/housenumber` allows the retrieval of a rich set of address information. You can use this for instance in websites for orderhandling or registration purposes. Using AJAX a registration form can be autocompleted for several parts. For details take a look at the *Example*.

1.3 Download & Install

1.3.1 From pypi

Install the package with pip:

```
$ pip install django-postcodepy-proxy
```

1.3.2 From Github

```
$ git clone https://github.com/hootnot/django-postcodepy-proxy.git
$ cd django-postcodepy-proxy
$ python setup.py install
```

CHAPTER 2

postcodepy proxy API

2.1 Django App to the postcode.nl REST-service

This app make use of the `postcodepy` module. For details, see: postcode-api-wrapper.readthedocs.org.

class `postcodepy_proxy.views.`**`PostcodepyProxyView`**(***kwargs*)
Bases: `django.views.generic.base.View`

PostcodeProxyView - base View class to render a postcode API response.

derive your own View from this class to render postcode API responses.

`__init__`(***kwargs*)
Constructor. Called in the URLconf; can contain helpful extra keyword arguments, and other things.

`as_view`(***initkwargs*)
Main entry point for a request-response process.

`get`(*request*, *postcode=None*, *houseNumber=None*, *houseNumberAddition=None*)
get - fetch 'adres-info' by 'postcode/huisnummer'.

Parameters

- **`request`** (*`request`*) – the django request object
- **`postcode`** (*`str`*) – postcode formatted as 4 digits 2 characters (no space), ex: 7514BP
- **`houseNumber`** (*`int`*) – housenumber without additions
- **`houseNumberAddition`** (*`str (optional)`*) – the housenumber addition as a string. Mostly one character (7514BP,129,A), but also numerical additions may apply (8651AP,1,41).

`options`(*request*, **args*, ***kwargs*)
Handles responding to requests for the OPTIONS HTTP verb.

class `postcodepy_proxy.views.`**`SignalProxyView`**(***kwargs*)
Bases: `django.views.generic.base.View`

SignalProxyView - base View class to render a signal API response.

derive your own View from this class to render signal API responses.

`__init__`(***kwargs*)
Constructor. Called in the URLconf; can contain helpful extra keyword arguments, and other things.

`as_view`(***initkwargs*)
Main entry point for a request-response process.

get (*request*, *sar*)
get - fetch 'signal-info' based on specified set of parameters.

Parameters **sar** (*dict*) – the signal-api-request (sar), being a dictionary of parameters relevant for the request. Since all parameters are optional, please take a look at the API documentation: https://api.postcode.nl/documentation

options (*request*, **args*, ***kwargs*)
Handles responding to requests for the OPTIONS HTTP verb.

class postcodepy_proxy.signalapi.**SignalRequestData** (*_d=None*, *delimiter=None*)
Bases: object

SignalRequestData - map flat formatted structure to nested structure.

Class to map for instance posted form data to a nested dictionary structure. This can be done when fields are named using a convention like: name1_name2_name3, but also: name1.name2.name3 .

Example:

```
sarArgs = {
  "customer_email": "test-address@postcode.nl",
  "customer_phoneNumber": "+31235325689",
  "customer_address_postcode": "2012ES",
  "customer_address_houseNumber": "30",
  "customer_address_country": "NL",
  "transaction_internalId": "MyID-249084",
  "transaction_deliveryAddress_postcode": "7514BP",
  "transaction_deliveryAddress_houseNumber": "129",
  "transaction_deliveryAddress_houseNumberAddition": "B",
  "transaction_deliveryAddress_country": "NL"
 }
```

with:

```
print(json.dumps(SignalRequestData(sarArgs)(),
      sort_keys=True, indent=2))
```

will be mapped to:

```
{
   "customer": {
     "address": {
       "country": "NL",
       "houseNumber": "30",
       "postcode": "2012ES"
     },
     "email": "test-address@postcode.nl",
     "phoneNumber": "+31235325689"
   },
   "transaction": {
     "deliveryAddress": {
       "country": "NL",
       "houseNumber": "129",
       "houseNumberAddition": "B",
       "postcode": "7514BP"
     },
     "internalId": "MyID-249084"
   }
 }
```

__init__(*_d=None*, *delimiter=None*)
Instantiate a SignalRequestData object.

Parameters **d** (*dict) optional*) –

CHAPTER 3

Example

Lets create a simple Django appplication that accepts parameters via the URL and present the postcode.nl REST API response in HTML output.

3.1 Setup the Django environment

Create a virtual environment and install the packages we need:

```
$ cd <somedir>
$ virtualenv pcp
$ cd pcp
$ . ./bin/activate
$ pip install django
$ pip install django-postcodepy-proxy

$ django-admin startproject pcp
$ cd pcp
$ django-admin startapp pcproxy
$ cd pcproxy
```

3.2 Add views

Edit the file: pcproxy/views.py and add the HTML and JSON views.

```
from django.shortcuts import render
from django.http import HttpResponse
import json

from postcodepy_proxy.views import PostcodepyProxyView
from postcodepy.postcodepy import PostcodeError


class PCDemoHTMLView(PostcodepyProxyView):
    template_name = "postcodeproxy.html"

    def get(self, request, *args, **kwargs):
        rv = None
        try:
            rv = super(PCDemoHTMLView, self).get(request, *args, **kwargs)
```

```
        except PostcodeError as e:
            # Pass the exceptioninformation as response data
            rv = e.response_data

        return render(request, self.template_name, rv)


class PCDemoJSONView(PostcodepyProxyView):
    def get(self, request, *args, **kwargs):
        rv = None
        try:
            rv = super(PCDemoJSONView, self).get(request, *args, **kwargs)
        except PostcodeError as e:
            # Pass the exceptioninformation as response data
            rv = e.response_data

        return HttpResponse(json.dumps(rv, sort_keys=True, indent=2),
                            content_type="application/json")
```

3.3 Add a HTML template

Create a file: templates/postcodeproxy.html

```
<h1>Postcodeproxy</h1>
  {{ postcode }}
  {{ huisnummer }}
  {{ city }}
  {{ street }}
  {{ postcode }}
  {{ houseNumber }}
  {{ latitude }}
  {{ longitude }}


{% if exception %}
  <H1>OOPS:<H1>
  <H3>exception: {{exception}}<H3>
  <H3>exceptionId: {{exceptionId}}<H3>
{% endif %}
```

3.4 Add request routes

Create the `pcproxy/urls.py` file and add url's to route the requests.

```
from django.conf.urls import url
from django.contrib import admin

from pcproxy import views

urlpatterns = [
    url(r'^postcode/(?P<postcode>[\d]{4}[a-zA-Z]{2})/'
        '(?P<houseNumber>[\d]+)/$',
        views.PCDemoHTMLView.as_view() ),
    url(r'^postcode/(?P<postcode>[\d]{4}[a-zA-Z]{2})/'
```

```
        '(?P<houseNumber>[\d]+)/'
        '(?P<houseNumberAddition>[\dA-Za-z]+)/$',
        views.PCDemoHTMLView.as_view() ),

    url(r'^jsonpostcode/(?P<postcode>[\d]{4}[a-zA-Z]{2})/'
        '(?P<houseNumber>[\d]+)/$',
        views.PCDemoJSONView.as_view() ),
    url(r'^jsonpostcode/(?P<postcode>[\d]{4}[a-zA-Z]{2})/'
        '(?P<houseNumber>[\d]+)/'
        '(?P<houseNumberAddition>[\dA-Za-z]+)/$',
        views.PCDemoJSONView.as_view() ),
]
```

3.5 Alter project settings

Edit the `pcp/settings.py` and add the apps

```
INSTALLED_APPS = (
  ...
  'postcodepy_proxy',
  'pcproxy',
)
```

and the authentication information required by *postcodepy_proxy*

```
POSTCODEPY = {
  "AUTH" : {
    "API_ACCESS_KEY" : "<your_access_key>",
    "API_ACCESS_SECRET" : "<your_access_secret>",
  },
}
```

3.5.1 Add the app urls to the project urls

Edit the project `pcp/urls.py` file and add the reference the `pcproxy/urls.py` file:

```
urlpatterns = [
    ...
    url(r'^pcp/', include('pcproxy.urls')),
]
```

3.5.2 Up and running ...

```
$ python manage.py runserver
```

From your webbrowser hit: `http://127.0.0.1:8000/pcp/jsonpostcode/7514BP/129/` and you should get the response:

```
{
  "addressType": "building",
  "bagAddressableObjectId": "0153010000345343",
  "bagNumberDesignationId": "0153200000345342",
  "city": "Enschede",
```

```
  "houseNumber": 129,
  "houseNumberAddition": "",
  "houseNumberAdditions": [
    "",
    "A"
  ],
  "latitude": 52.22770127,
  "longitude": 6.89701549,
  "municipality": "Enschede",
  "postcode": "7514BP",
  "province": "Overijssel",
  "purposes": [
    "assembly"
  ],
  "rdX": 258149,
  "rdY": 472143,
  "street": "Lasondersingel",
  "surfaceArea": 6700
}
```


As you can see in the response, this postcode/number combination also comes with a houseNumberAddition `A`. When we hit: `http://127.0.0.1:8000/pcp/jsonpostcode/7514BP/129/A/` you should get the response:


```
{
  "addressType": "building",
  "bagAddressableObjectId": "0153010000329929",
  "bagNumberDesignationId": "0153200000329928",
  "city": "Enschede",
  "houseNumber": 129,
  "houseNumberAddition": "A",
  "houseNumberAdditions": [
    "",
    "A"
  ],
  "latitude": 52.22770127,
  "longitude": 6.89701549,
  "municipality": "Enschede",
  "postcode": "7514BP",
  "province": "Overijssel",
  "purposes": [
    "residency"
  ],
  "rdX": 258149,
  "rdY": 472143,
  "street": "Lasondersingel",
  "surfaceArea": 119
}
```


... or with an exception, hit: `http://127.0.0.1:8000/pcp/jsonpostcode/7514BP/129/B` and you should get the response:


```
{
  "exception": "Invalid housenumber addition: 'None'",
  "exceptionId": "ERRHouseNumberAdditionInvalid",
  "validHouseNumberAdditions": [
    "",
    "A"
  ]
}
```

CHAPTER 4

Indices and tables

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