Headless WordPress
All micros have a device which is used to communicate back to a person. This is called “output”. Some micros use your TV set, while others require a special type of TV called a “monitor”. Some use paper in a device called a “printer” and some use a liquid crystal display (LCD) which is the same display that is used on some time pieces.

What is Basic?

BASIC is a computer language. The name BASIC stands for Beginner’s All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code. It was developed by professors at Dartmouth College in the mid-1960s. It was designed for students who had no previous experience in programming computers.

BASIC is a computer language based upon the computer that uses it in the exact same way that English is different depending on which country it is spoken in (Great Britain or the United States) or which part of the country the language is spoken in (East Coast, Midwest, South or “fer sure” the West Coast).

The differences in the language will depend on the computer that is being used and on the company that produced the language for the computer manufacturer. Microsoft BASIC, so-called because it was developed by the Microsoft Corporation of Bellevue, Washington, is generally found on Apple II+, IBM PC and PC Jr., Laser Computers, Commodore VIC20 and Commodore 64 and others. Other computers such as the Timex Sinclair ZX80 and the Texas Instruments 99/4 use versions of BASIC similar to MS-BASIC.

What is a program?

A computer program is a series of instructions that tells a computer what tasks you want it to perform. Computer programs are written in a Programming Language. BASIC is one of the languages that a human and a computer understand and so BASIC can be used to write a program that a computer can carry out for you.
Basic computer tutorial

1. A real small program.

You and Taraesa went to the local video store to rent some movies. Taraesa brought back 12 but 4 were to gory for you and so you took them back. On that trip you got carried away and came home with 7 new ones. How many are you going to watch this afternoon? You could work this out yourself but here is a small BASIC program that can do the arithmetic for you. Type in:

10 PRINT 12-4+7 and press ENTER
20 END and press ENTER

Not much to it. Now type RUN and press ENTER. What happens? The answer, 15, appears on the display.

In BASIC, you write a series of line-numbered statements that tell the PRECOMPUTER 1000 what to do. The first statement, numbered 10, tells the computer to work out the sum of three numbers and then PRINT the answer in the display. The next statement, number 20, tells the computer that this is the end of the program and that it can stop RUNNING. The last statement is not necessary in this program because you only wanted to print out the sum of 3 numbers and it could be removed.

Remove the last line by typing 20 and press ENTER, then type RUN and press ENTER. What happens? That’s right, you get the same results.

Suppose you typed:

10 PRONG 12-4+7 press ENTER

Now type RUN and press ENTER what happens? You get a strange message, "?SN ERROR" in the display. That means you made a mistake in BASIC grammar and this is PRECOMPUTER 1000’s way of telling you this. You need to EDIT the line or re-type it, changing the "PRONG" word to "PRINT" and then RUN it again.
Relations or comparisons used in the IF ... THEN statement are the following:

- Equal to
- Less than or equal to
- Not equal to
- Greater than or equal to
- Less than
- Greater than

Examples of how you can use conditionals:

IF ... THEN A = B
IF ... THEN GOTO
IF ... THEN GOSUB
IF ... THEN PRINT
IF ... THEN INPUT

Example: 30 IF X > 25 THEN 60

Here if the condition X > 25 is true, the computer is told to jump to line 60 (Note: the GOTO is optional after THEN).

If the condition is not true, that is, if X is not greater than 25 then the computer simply carries on with the normal line number order in the program. Notice that it is not necessary to use the ELSE part of the command here as this is optional.

Example: 10 INPUT A, B
20 IF A > B THEN 50
30 IF A < B THEN 60
40 IF A = B THEN 70
50 PRINT A; "IS GREATER THAN"; B: END
60 PRINT A; "IS LESS THAN"; B: END
• API 101
• Traditional vs Headless/Decoupled CMS
• Going Headless
• Yetta
API 101
Application Programming Interface

- Commands, functions, or methods developers can use to build their own software or applications.

- Typically includes common operations like accessing a file system, creating dialog boxes, or deleting files.
REST API

• Representational State Transfer

• HTTP Requests (GET, POST, DELETE)

• URI Endpoints
Endpoints

https://api.example.com/[apiMethod]/[id]

- graph.facebook.com
- maps.googleapis.com
- api.instagram.com
- api.twitter.com
- swapi.co
Traditional vs Headless/Decoupled
Traditional CMS
Headless CMS
Going Headless
WordPress REST API Features

- Read and modify posts, pages, media, users, and more.
- JSON formatted responses
- Works with built-in Javascript API
Security and Authentication

• nonce

• Basic Authentication - For development only

• OAuth 1

• OAuth 2 - Preferred
REST API Clients

- insomnia.rest
- getpostman.com
- paw.cloud
http://v2.wp-api.org/reference/
Create

CRUD
Create
Read
Update
Delete
DEMO
Yetta
Vote for Yetta Bronstein for President of the U.S.A.

Mrs. Bronstein's Platform:
- Fluoridation
- National Bingo
- Sex Education
- Stronger Govt.

The Best Party 507 5th Ave., N.Y.
Thank You