# asyncspotify Documentation

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**RUNIE** 

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asyncspotify is an asynchronous, object-oriented wrapper for the Spotify Web API.

#### Primary goals of this library:

- easy and intuitive asynchronous interface
- object-oriented inheritance and design
- automatic rate limiting handling
- easy authentication

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## CHAPTER 1

Quickstart

This page will guide into installing and setting up a client.

## 1.1 Installing

The recommended way of installing this library is from PyPI.

```
pip install asyncspotify
```

Run pip as a module to install for a specific version of Python:

```
python3.7 -m pip install asyncspotify
```

To test your installation, you can import asyncspotify and print the version string:

```
import asyncspotify
print(asyncspotify.__version__)
```

## 1.2 Getting started

To communicate with the Spotify Web API, you have to create a Spotify Application first. Go to this page and create an app.

After having made an app, you will be forwarded to a page showing miscellaneous stats. The client id and client secret provided here is what you'll use when authenticating. If you're going to use the EasyAuthenticationCodeFlow authorizer, you have to click edit and add http://localhost/ to the list of redirect URIs.

To authenticate, you have to create an authenticator. If you do *not* need to access or modify personal data, you can simply use the <code>ClientCredentialsFlow</code> class:

```
import asyncio
import asyncspotify
async def main():
        # authenticate using the Client Credentials flow
        auth = asyncspotify.ClientCredentialsFlow(
               client_id='your client id',
                client_secret='your client secret',
        )
        # create and authorize your spotify client
        sp = asyncspotify.Client(auth)
        await sp.authorize()
        # done!
        playlist = await sp.get_playlist('1MG01HhbCvVhH9NmXhd9GC')
        async for track in playlist:
                print(track.name)
asyncio.run(main())
```

If you *do* need to access and modify personal data, you will have to use the Authentication Code flow and specify the *scope* you require. The easiest way to do this is to use the EasyAuthenticationCodeFlow class, which will handle storing your tokens and fetching them when your program restarts:

```
# this flow is "scoped", which means we have to list the resources we want access to.
# you can specify them like this, or do Scope.all() or Scope.none()
scope = asyncspotify.Scope(
       playlist_modify_public=True,
       playlist_modify_private=True,
       playlist_read_private=True,
       playlist_read_collaborative=True
# this is where our tokens will be stored
token_file = 'secret.json'
# create our authenticator
auth = asyncspotify.EasyAuthorizationCodeFlow(
       client_id='your client_id',
       client_secret='your client_secret',
       scope=scope,
        storage=token_file
# pass it to our new spotify client and authorize
sp = asyncspotify.Client(auth)
await sp.authorize()
# now we can do anything :)
print(await sp.get_me())
```

The EasyAuthenticationCodeFlow requires a first-time setup, please follow the steps in your console carefully. Remember to add http://localhost/ to the list of redirect URIs on your Spotify Application page!

If you need more granular control of how tokens are stored, you can extend AuthenticationCodeFlow with

your own methods.

To see some basic usage of the API, see the examples. For everything else, see the API Reference.

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## CHAPTER 2

Examples

Here are some various examples on how to misc. operations.

## 2.1 Getting Spotify Objects

```
track = await sp.get_track('track_id')
# <FullTrack id='track_id' name='track name here'>
album = await sp.get_artist('artist_id')
# <FullArtist id='artist_id' name='artist name here'>
# and so on for playlists and albums...
# to get several instances:
albums = await sp.get_albums('album_id_1', 'album_id_2')
# [<FullAlbum id='album_id_1' ...>, <FullAlbum id='album_id_2' ...>]
```

### 2.2 Getting playlists and adding tracks

```
# get a playlist
playlist = await sp.get_playlist('1wPvaRtuI8mt10CpP2Kn10')

# iterate tracks
async for track in playlist:
        print(track)

# get the user we're logged in as
me = await sp.get_me()
# <PrivateUser id='runie13'>
```

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### 2.3 Searching

## 2.4 Getting users/yourself

```
# to get a user you can use the User getter:
user = await sp.get_user('user_id')
# <PublicUser id='user_id'>
# to get the user you're logged in as, use get_me:
me = await sp.get_me()
# <PrivateUser id='your_user_id'>
# user objects have methods themselves, such as create_playlist()
# check the api reference for a complete list!
```

## CHAPTER 3

**API** Reference

### 3.1 Client

The Spotify API wrapper client itself.

You can start a client in a context using the async with statement, see below. Do note the client calls Client. authenticate() itself, so you don't have to do this.

```
async with asyncspotify.Client(auth) as sp:
    # your code here
```

Otherwise, you would start a client like this:

```
sp = asyncspotify.Client(auth)
await sp.authenticate()

# your code here..

# close the client session before you exit
await sp.close()
```

```
class asyncspotify.Client(auth)
```

Client interface for the API.

This is the class you should be interfacing with when fetching Spotify objects.

auth: Authenticator Authenticator instance used for authenticating with the API.

```
__init__(auth)
```

Creates a Spotify Client instance.

Parameters auth - Instance of Authenticator

```
authorize()
```

Tell the authenticator to authorize this client.

```
close()
```

Close this client session.

 $\label{eq:create_playlist} \textbf{(}\textit{user, name, public=False, collaborative=False, description=None)} \ \rightarrow \text{asyncspotify.playlist.FullPlaylist}$ 

Create a new playlist.

#### **Parameters**

- user User instance or Spotify ID.
- name (str) Name of the new playlist.
- **description** (*str*) Description of the new playlist.
- **public** (bool) Whether the playlist should be public.
- **collaborative** (bool) Whether the playlist should be collaborative (anyone can edit it).

**Returns** A FullPlaylist instance.

#### **Parameters**

- playlist Playlist instance or Spotify ID.
- name (str) New name of the playlist.
- **description** (*str*) New description of the playlist.
- **public** (bool) New public state of the playlist.
- **collaborative** (bool) New collaborative state of the playlist.

following (type, \*ids, limit=None, after=None)

Follow artists or users.

#### **Parameters**

- **type** (str) The ID type: either artist or user.
- ids (str) Spotify ID of the artist or the user.
- limit Maximum number of items to return.
- after The last artist ID retrieved from the previous request.

 $\mathtt{get\_album}$  ( $album\_id$ , market=None)  $\rightarrow$  asyncspotify.album.FullAlbum Get an album.

#### **Parameters**

- album\_id (str) Spotify ID of album.
- market ISO-3166-1 country code.

Returns FullAlbum instance.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \tt get\_album\_tracks (\it album, & limit=20, & \it offset=None, & \it market=None) \\ & List[asyncspotify.track.SimpleTrack] \\ \end{tabular}$ 

Get tracks from an album.

#### **Parameters**

• album - Album or Spotify ID of album.

- **limit** How many tracks to fetch.
- **offset** What pagination offset to start from.
- market ISO-3166-1 country code.

Returns List[SimpleTrack]

**get\_albums** (\*album\_ids, market=None)  $\rightarrow$  List[asyncspotify.album.FullAlbum] Get several albums.

#### **Parameters**

- album\_ids (str) Spotify ID of album.
- market ISO-3166-1 country code.

**Returns** List[FullAlbum]

 $\mathtt{get\_artist}(\mathit{artist\_id}) \to \mathsf{asyncspotify.artist.FullArtist}$  Get an artist.

**Parameters** artist\_id(str) - Spotify ID of artist.

Returns FullArtist instance.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tabular}{ll} $\tt get\_artist\_albums (artist\_id, limit=20, include\_groups=None, country=None, offset=None) $\to$ \\ List[asyncspotify.album.SimpleAlbum] \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{t$ 

**Note:** This endpoint does *not* return the track objects for each album. If you need those, you have to fetch them manually afterwards.

#### **Parameters**

- artist\_id (str) Spotify ID of artist.
- limit (int) How many albums to return.
- kwargs other query params for this method

Returns List[SimpleAlbum]

 $\texttt{get\_artist\_related\_artists}$  (artist)  $\rightarrow$  List[asyncspotify.artist.FullArtist] Get an artists related artists.

**Parameters artist** – Artist or Spotify ID.

Returns A list of maximum 20 FullArtist instances.

 $\texttt{get\_artist\_top\_tracks}$  (artist, market=None)  $\rightarrow$  List[asyncspotify.track.FullTrack] Returns the top tracks for an artist.

#### **Parameters**

- artist Artist instance or Spotify ID.
- market ISO-3166-1 country code. Leave blank to let the library auto-resolve this.

**Returns** A list of maximum 10 FullTrack instances.

 $\texttt{get\_artists}$  (\* $artist\_ids$ )  $\rightarrow$  List[asyncspotify.artist.FullArtist] Get several artists.

Parameters artist\_ids - List of artist Spotify IDs.

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```
Returns List[FullArtist]
```

get\_audio\_analysis (track) → asyncspotify.audioanalysis.AudioAnalysis Get Audio Analysis of a track.

Parameters track - Track instance or Spotify ID.

Returns AudioAnalysis

**get\_audio\_features** (*track*) → asyncspotify.audiofeatures.AudioFeatures Get Audio Features of a track.

Parameters track - Track instance or Spotify ID.

Returns AudioFeatures

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{get\_audio\_features\_multiple\_tracks} (*tracks) \rightarrow List[asyncspotify.audiofeatures.AudioFeatures] \\ \end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Get Audio Features for multiple tracks}. \end{tabular}$ 

**Parameters** tracks (str) – Track or a comma seperated list of Spotify IDs

**Returns** list[AudioFeatures]

**get\_devices** () → List[asyncspotify.device.Device]

Get a list of user devices.

**Returns** A list of maximum 20 devices.

 $\texttt{get\_followed\_artists}$  (limit=20, after=None)  $\rightarrow$  List[asyncspotify.artist.SimpleArtist] Get user's followed artists

#### **Parameters**

- limit (int) The maximum number of items to return. Default infinity
- after What artist ID to start the fetching from.

**Returns** List[SimpleArtist]

 $\texttt{get\_me}$  ()  $\rightarrow$  asyncspotify.user.PrivateUser

Gets the current user.

**Returns** A *PrivateUser* instance of the current user.

#### **Parameters**

- limit (int) How many artists to return. Maximum is 50.
- **offset** (*int*) The index of the first result to return.
- time\_range (str) The time period for which data are selected to form a top.

#### Valid values for time\_range

- long\_term (calculated from several years of data and including all new data as it becomes available),
- medium\_term (approximately last 6 months),
- short\_term (approximately last 4 weeks).

**Returns** List[SimpleArtist]

```
get_me_top_tracks(limit=20,
                                              offset=None,
                                                                     time range=None)
                         List[asyncspotify.track.SimpleTrack]
     Gets the top tracks of the current user.
     Requires scope user-top-read.
         Parameters
              • limit (int) – How many tracks to return. Maximum is 50.
              • offset (int) – The index of the first result to return.
              • time range (str) - The time period for which data are selected to form a top.
     Valid values for time_range
           • long term (calculated from several years of data and including all new data as it becomes
             available),
           • medium_term (approximately last 6 months),
           • short_term (approximately last 4 weeks).
         Returns List[SimpleTrack]
\texttt{get\_player} \ (\ **kwargs) \ \rightarrow \ a sync spotify. playing. Currently Playing Context
     Get a context for what user is currently playing.
         Parameters kwargs – query params for this request
         Returns PlayingContext
\texttt{get\_playlist}(\textit{playlist\_id}) \rightarrow \text{asyncspotify.playlist.FullPlaylist}
     Get a pre-existing playlist.
         Parameters playlist_id (str) – Spotify ID of the playlist.
         Returns FullPlaylist instance.
get_playlist_tracks (playlist) → List[asyncspotify.track.PlaylistTrack]
     Get tracks from a playlist.
         Parameters playlist - Playlist instance or Spotify ID.
         Returns List[PlaylistTrack]
get_track (track_id) → asyncspotify.track.FullTrack
     Get a track.
         Parameters track_id (str) - Spotify ID of track.
         Returns FullTrack instance.
get tracks (*track ids) → List[asyncspotify.track.FullTrack]
     Get several tracks.
         Parameters track_ids (str) - List of track Spotify IDs.
         Returns List[FullTrack]
```

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 $get\_user(user\_id) \rightarrow asyncspotify.user.PublicUser$ 

Returns A PublicUser instance.

**Parameters user\_id** (str) – Spotify ID of user.

Get a user.

```
get_user_playlists (user) → List[asyncspotify.playlist.SimplePlaylist]
    Get a list of attainable playlists a user owns.
        Parameters user – User instance or Spotify ID.
        Returns List[SimplePlaylist]
player next (device=None)
    Skip to the next track in a player.
        Parameters device – Device or Spotify ID.
player_pause (device=None)
    Stop playback on a device.
        Parameters device - Device or Spotify ID.
player_play (device=None, **kwargs)
    Start playback on device.
        Parameters
             • device – Device or Spotify ID.
             • kwargs – body params of the request.
    Example:
    player_play(
              context_uri='spotify:album:6xKK037rfCf2f6gf30SpvL',
              offset=dict(uri='spotify:track:2beor6qrB0XJxW1CM6X9x2'),
              position_ms=98500
player_prev (device=None)
    Play the previous track.
        Parameters device - Device or Spotify ID.
player_repeat (state, device=None)
    Set player repeat mode.
        Parameters
             • state (str) – Can be 'track', 'context' or 'off'.
             • device – Device or Spotify ID.
player_seek (time, device=None)
    Seek to a point in the currently playing track.
        Parameters
             • time – timedelta object or milliseconds (integer)
             • device – Device or Spotify ID.
player_shuffle (state, device=None)
    Set player shuffle mode.
        Parameters
```

state (bool) – Shuffle mode state.
device – Device or Spotify ID.

```
player_volume (volume, device=None)
     Set player volume.
         Parameters
              • volume (int) – Value from 0 to 100.
              • device – Device or Spotify ID.
playlist_add_tracks (playlist, *tracks, position=None)
     Add several tracks to a playlist.
         Parameters
              • playlist - Playlist instance or Spotify ID.
              • tracks – List of Spotify IDs or Track instance (or a mix).
              • position (int) – Position in the playlist to insert tracks.
refresh()
     Tell the authenticator to refresh this client, if applicable.
search (*types, q, limit=20, market=None, offset=None, include\_external=None) \rightarrow dict
     Searches for tracks, artists, albums and/or playlists.
         Parameters
              • types - One or more of the strings track, album, artist, playlist or the class
               equivalents.
              • q(str) - The search query. See Spotifys' query construction guide here.
              • limit (int) – How many results of each type to return.
              • market - ISO-3166-1 country code or the string from_token.
              • offset – Where to start the pagination.
              • include_external - If this is equal to audio, the specified the response will include
                any relevant audio content that is hosted externally.
         Returns A dict with a key for each type, whose values are a list of instances.
search\_album(q=None) \rightarrow asyncspotify.album.SimpleAlbum
     Returns the top album for the query.
         Returns SimpleAlbum
search albums(q,
                        limit=20,
                                     market=None,
                                                      offset=None,
                                                                      include_external=None)
```

```
search_albums (q, limit=20, market=None, offset=None, include_external=None) <math>\rightarrow List[asyncspotify.album.SimpleAlbum] Alias for Client.search('album', ...)
```

Returns List[SimpleAlbum]

 $\mathbf{search\_artist}(q=None) \rightarrow \text{asyncspotify.artist.FullArtist}$  Returns the top artist for the query.

Returns SimpleArtist or None

**Returns** List[FullArtist]

**search\_playlist**  $(q=None) \rightarrow$  asyncspotify.playlist.SimplePlaylist Returns the top playlist for the query.

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```
Returns SimplePlaylist
search_playlists(q, limit=20, market=None, offset=None, include_external=None)
                     List[asyncspotify.playlist.SimplePlaylist]
    Alias for Client.search('playlist', ...)
        Returns List[SimplePlaylist]
search\_track(q=None) \rightarrow asyncspotify.track.SimpleTrack
    Returns the top track for the query.
        Returns SimpleTrack or None
search\_tracks(q,
                                                 offset=None,
                      limit=20,
                                 market=None,
                                                               include_external=None)
                 List[asyncspotify.track.SimpleTrack]
    Alias for Client.search('track', ...)
        Returns List[SimpleTrack]
```

### 3.2 Spotify Objects

Note: None of these objects should be instantiated manually. They are returned by convenience methods in Client.

```
class asyncspotify.SpotifyObject (client, data)
   Represents a generic Spotify Object.

id: str Spotify ID of the object.

name: str Name of the object.

uri: str Spotify URI of the object.
```

#### 3.2.1 Track

```
class asyncspotify.SimpleTrack (client, data)
Represents a Track object.

id: str Spotify ID of the track.

name: str Name of the track.

artists: List[Artist] List of artists that appear on the track.

images: List[Image] List of associated images, such as album cover in different sizes.

uri: str Spotify URI of the album.

link: str Spotify URL of the album.

type: str Plaintext string of object type: track.

available_markets: List[str] or None Markets where the album is available in ISO-3166-1 form.

disc_number: int What disc the track appears on. Usually 1 unless there are several discs in the album.

duration: timedelta timedelta instance representing the length of the track.

explicit: bool Whether the track is explicit or not.

external_urls: dict Dictionary that maps type to url.
```

```
is_playable: bool tbc
     linked from: LinkedTrack tbc
     restrictions: restrictions object tbc
     preview_url: str An URL to a 30 second preview (MP3) of the track.
     track number: int The number of the track on the album.
     is local: bool Whether the track is from a local file.
     audio\_analysis() \rightarrow asyncspotify.audioanalysis.AudioAnalysis
           Get 'Audio Analysis' of the track.
               Parameters track – Track instance or Spotify ID of track.
               Returns AudioAnalysis
     {\tt audio\_features} () \to asyncspotify.audiofeatures.AudioFeatures
           Get 'Audio Features' of the track.
               Parameters track – Track instance or Spotify ID of track.
               Returns AudioFeatures
     avaliable_in (market)
           Check if track is available in a market.
               Parameters market - ISO-3166-1 value.
               Returns
class asyncspotify.FullTrack(client, data)
     Represents a complete Track object.
     This type has some additional attributes not existent in SimpleTrack.
     album: SimpleAlbum An instance of the album the track appears on.
     popularity: int An indicator of the popularity of the track, 0 being least popular and 100 being the most.
     external_ids: dict Dictionary of external IDs.
class asyncspotify.PlaylistTrack(client, data)
     Represents a Track object originating from a playlist.
     This type has some additional attributes not existent in SimpleTrack or FullTrack.
     added at: datetime Indicates when the track was added to the playlist.
     added by: User object Indicates who added the track to the playlist. The information provided from the API
           is not enough to instantiate a PublicUser object, so it's a plain copy of the returned json object.
3.2.2 Artist
class asyncspotify.SimpleArtist(client, data)
     Represents an Artist object.
     id: str Spotify ID of the artist.
     name: str Name of the artist.
     uri: str Spotify URI of the artist.
```

link: str Spotify URL of the artist.

```
external_urls: dict Dictionary that maps type to url.
     albums (limit=20, include_groups=None, country=None, offset=None)
           Get artists albums
               Returns List[SimpleAlbum]
     related artists()
           Get related artists. Maximum of 20 artists.
               Returns List[FullArtist]
     top_tracks (market=None)
           Returns this artists top tracks.
               Parameters market – Market to find tracks for. Auto-resolved by the library if left blank.
               Returns List[FullTrack]
class asyncspotify.FullArtist (client, data)
     Represents a complete Artist object.
     This type has some additional attributes not existent in SimpleArtist.
     follow count: int Follow count of the artist.
     genres: List[str] Genres associated with the artist.
     popularity: int An indicator of the popularity of the track, 0 being least popular and 100 being the most.
     images: List[Image] List of associated images.
3.2.3 Playlist
class asyncspotify.SimplePlaylist(client, data)
     Represents a playlist object.
     Note: To iterate all tracks, you have to use the async for construct or fill the object with .fill() before
     iterating .tracks.
     id: str Spotify ID of the playlist.
     name: str Name of the playlist.
     tracks: List[SimpleTrack] All tracks in the playlist.
     track_count: int The expected track count as advertised by the last paging object. is_filled() can return
           True even if fewer tracks than this exists in tracks, since some fetched tracks from the API can be None
           for various reasons.
     uri: str Spotify URI of the playlist.
     link: str Spotify URL of the playlist.
     snapshot_id: str Spotify ID of the current playlist snapshot. Read about snapshots here.
     collaborative: bool Whether the playlist is collaborative.
     public: bool Whether the playlist is public.
     owner: PublicUser Owner of the playlist.
```

external\_urls: dict Dictionary that maps type to url.

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```
images: List[Image] List of associated images.
async for track in playlist
    Create a pager and iterate all tracks in this object. Also updates the tracks cache (same as calling fill()).
```

add track(track, position=None)

Add a track to the playlist.

#### **Parameters**

- track Spotify ID or Track instance.
- **position** (*int*) Position in the playlist to insert tracks.

add\_tracks (\*tracks, position=None)

Add several tracks to the playlist.

#### **Parameters**

- tracks Several Spotify IDs or Track instances (or a mix).
- **position** (*int*) Position in the playlist to insert tracks.

edit (name=None, public=None, collaborative=None, description=None)
 Edit the playlist.

#### **Parameters**

- name (str) New name of the playlist.
- **description** (*str*) New description of the playlist.
- **public** (bool) New public state of the playlist.
- **collaborative** (bool) New collaborative state of the playlist.

#### fill()

Update this objects tracks cache.

#### has\_track(track)

Check if this object has a track.

#### is\_filled()

Whether this object contains as many tracks as advertised by the previous pager.

```
class asyncspotify.FullPlaylist(client, data)
```

Represents a complete playlist object.

This type has some additional attributes not existent in SimplePlaylist.

**description: str** Description of the playlist, as set by the owner.

**primary\_color: str** Primary color of the playlist, for aesthetic purposes.

follower\_count: int Follower count of the playlist.

#### 3.2.4 Album

```
class asyncspotify.SimpleAlbum(client, data)
   Represents an Album object.
```

3.2. Spotify Objects

iterating .tracks. id: str Spotify ID of the album. **name:** str Name of the album. tracks: List[Track] List of tracks on the album. **artists:** List[Artist] List of artists that appear on the album. **images:** List[Image] List of associated images, such as album cover in different sizes. track\_count: int The expected track count as advertised by the last paging object. is\_filled() can return True even if fewer tracks than this exists in tracks, since some fetched tracks from the API can be None for various reasons. uri: str Spotify URI of the album. **link: str** Spotify URL of the album. type: str Plaintext string of object type: album. album\_type: Type of album, e.g. album, single or compilation. available\_markets: List[str] or None Markets where the album is available: ISO-3166-1. external\_urls: dict Dictionary that maps type to url. release\_date: datetime Date (and maybe time) of album release. release\_date\_precision: str Precision of release\_date. Can be year, month, or day. album\_group: str or None Type of album, e.g. album, single, compilation or appears\_on. async for track in album Create a pager and iterate all tracks in this object. Also updates the tracks cache (same as calling fill()). **fill**() Update this objects tracks cache. has track(track) Check if this object has a track. is filled() Whether this object contains as many tracks as advertised by the previous pager. class asyncspotify.FullAlbum(client, data) Represents a complete Album object. This type has some additional attributes not existent in SimpleAlbum. genres: List[str] List of genres associated with the album. **label: str** The label for the album. **popularity:** int An indicator of the popularity of the album, 0 being least popular and 100 being the most. **copyrights:** dict List of copyright objects. external\_ids: dict Dictionary of external IDs.

Note: To iterate all tracks, you have to use the async for construct or fill the object with .fill() before

#### 3.2.5 Audio Features

class asyncspotify.AudioFeatures(client, data)

Represents an Audio Features object.

id: str The Spotify ID of the track.

uri: str Spotify URI of the album.

analysis\_url: str An HTTP URL to access the full audio analysis of this track.

**track\_href: str** A link to the Web API endpoint providing full details of the track.

duration: timedelta The duration of the track.key: int The estimated overall key of the track.

**mode:** int Mode indicates the modality (major or minor) of a track, the type of scale from which its melodic content is derived.

**time\_signature:** int An estimated overall time signature of a track.

acousticness: float A confidence measure from 0.0 to 1.0 of whether the track is acoustic.

**danceability: float** A measure of how suitable the track is for dancing.

energy: float Energy is a measure from 0.0 to 1.0 and represents a perceptual measure of intensity and activity.

**instrumentalness: float** Predicts whether a track contains no vocals.

**liveness: float** Detects the presence of an audience in the recording.

**loudness:** float The overall loudness of a track in decibels (dB).

**speechiness: float** Speechiness detects the presence of spoken words in a track.

valence: float A measure from 0.0 to 1.0 describing the musical positiveness conveyed by a track.

tempo: float The overall estimated tempo of a track in beats per minute (BPM).

#### 3.2.6 Audio Analysis

class asyncspotify.AudioAnalysis(client, data)

Represents an Audio Analysis object.

This page only skims the details on this object. *Please* read the official Spotify documentation here.

**bars:** List[TimeInterval] The time intervals of the bars throughout the track. A bar (or measure) is a segment of time defined as a given number of beats.

**beats:** List[TimeInterval] The time intervals of beats throughout the track. A beat is the basic time unit of a piece of music; for example, each tick of a metronome.

**sections:** List[Section] List of sections of the track. Sections are defined by large variations in rhythm or timbre, e.g. chorus, verse, bridge, guitar solo, etc.

**segments:** List[Segment] List of audio segments of the track. Audio segments attempts to subdivide a song into many segments, with each segment containing a roughly consistent sound throughout its duration.

**tatums:** List[TimeInterval] The time intervals of tatums throughout the track. A tatum represents the lowest regular pulse train that a listener intuitively infers from the timing of perceived musical events (segments).

#### 3.2.7 Image

```
class asyncspotify.Image(data)
     Represents an image.
     url: str URL of the image.
     width: int Width of the image
     height: int Height of the image.
3.2.8 User
class asyncspotify.PublicUser(client, data)
     Represents a User object.
     id: str Spotify ID of the user.
     name: str Name of the user. Also aliased to the display_name attribute.
     images: List[Image] List of associated images, such as the users profile picture.
     uri: str Spotify URI of the user.
     link: str Spotify URL of the user.
     follower_count: int or None Follower count of the user.
     external_urls: dict Dictionary that maps type to url.
     playlists()
          Get the users playlists.
          Alias of Client.get_user_playlists()
class asyncspotify.PrivateUser(client, data)
     Represents a private User object, usually fetched through the me endpoint.
     This type has some additional attributes not existent in PublicUser.
     country: str ISO-3166-1 code of users country.
     email: str Email of user. Please do not this email is note necessarily verified by Spotify.
     product: str Users Spotify subscription level, could be free, open or premium. free and open are
          synonyms.
     create_playlist (name, public=False, collaborative=False, description=None)
          Create a new playlist.
               Parameters
                   • name (str) – Name of the new playlist.
```

- **description** (str) Description of the new playlist.
- **public** (bool) Whether the playlist should be public.
- **collaborative** (bool) Whether the playlist should be collaborative (anyone can edit it).

**Returns** A FullPlaylist instance.

#### playlists()

Get the users playlists.

```
Alias of Client.get_user_playlists()
```

#### top\_artists (limit=20, offset=None, time\_range=None)

Get the top artists of the current user.

#### **Parameters**

- limit (int) How many artists to return. Maximum is 50.
- **offset** (*int*) The index of the first result to return.
- time\_range (str) The time period for which data are selected to form a top.

#### Valid values for time\_range

- long\_term (calculated from several years of data and including all new data as it becomes available),
- medium\_term (approximately last 6 months),
- short\_term (approximately last 4 weeks).

**Returns** List[SimpleArtist]

#### top\_tracks (limit=20, offset=None, time\_range=None)

Gets the top tracks of the current user.

Requires scope user-top-read.

#### **Parameters**

- limit (int) How many tracks to return. Maximum is 50.
- **offset** (*int*) The index of the first result to return.
- $time\_range(str)$  The time period for which data are selected to form a top.

#### Valid values for time\_range

- long\_term (calculated from several years of data and including all new data as it becomes available),
- medium\_term (approximately last 6 months),
- short\_term (approximately last 4 weeks).

**Returns** List[SimpleTrack]

### 3.2.9 Playing Objects

#### class asyncspotify.CurrentlyPlaying(client, data)

Represents a Currently Playing object.

timestamp: datetime When the object information was created by the Spotify API.

progress: timedelta How far into the current track the player is.

**is\_playing: bool** Whether the track is playing or not.

track: Track What track is currently playing, can be None

```
currently_playing_type: str What is currently playing, can be track, episode, ad or unknown.
class asyncspotify.CurrentlyPlayingContext(client, data)
     Represents a Player object, extends CurrentlyPlaying
     This type has some additional attributes not existent in CurrentlyPlaying.
     device: Device What device is owns this context.
     repeat state: str The repeat state of the player. Can be off, track or context.
     shuffe_state: bool The shuffle state of the player. Can be True or False.
     next()
          Skips to the next track.
     pause()
          Pauses playback.
     play(**kwargs)
          Starts playback.
              Parameters kwargs – Body parameters of the request.
          player_play(
                    context_uri='spotify:album:1Je1IMUlBXcx1Fz0WE7oPT',
                    offset=dict(uri='spotify:track:1301WleyT98MSxVHPZCA6M'),
                    position_ms=1000
     prev()
          Goes to the previous track.
     repeat (state)
          Set player repeat mode.
              Parameters state (str) – Can be 'track', 'context' or 'off'.
     seek (time)
          Seeks to a specified time in the current track.
              Parameters time – timedelta object or milliseconds (integer)
     shuffle (state)
          Set player shuffle mode.
              Parameters state (bool) – Shuffle mode state.
     volume (volume)
          Set player volume.
              Parameters volume (int) – Value from 0 to 100.
3.2.10 Device
class asyncspotify.Device(client, data)
     Represents a Device object.
     is_active: bool Whether this device is currently the active device.
     is_private_session: bool If the device session is private.
     is_restricted: bool Whether controlling this device is restricted. If this is true, no API commands will work
```

on it.

```
name: str Name of this device.type: str Equal to device.
```

**volume\_percent:** int Volume of this device. Integer between 0 to 100.

#### 3.3 Authenticators

A guide on how authentication works is located here.

Examples can also be found under the quickstart guide.

**Note:** You do not have to worry about when your access token expires as the library will refresh the tokens automatically. Unless you're rolling your own authenticator, obviously.

#### 3.3.1 ClientCredentialsFlow

Only requires a client id and secret to authenticate. Does *not* give access to private resources. No refresh token is used here. To extend, it simply authorizes again.

#### 3.3.2 EasyAuthorizationCodeFlow

Extends AuthorizationCodeFlow and requires one extra argument, storage, which tells the authenticator which file to store tokens in.

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#### 3.3.3 AuthorizationCodeFlow

Exposes helper methods for implementing a version of the Authorization Code flow. EasyAuthorizationCodeFlow inherits from this and is recommended for most if access to private resources is required.

```
 \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{class} \  \, \textbf{asyncspotify.AuthorizationCodeFlow} (\textit{client\_id}, & \textit{client\_secret}, & \textit{scope}, & \textit{redirect\_uri}, & \textit{response\_class} = < \textit{class} & \textit{`asyncspotify.oauth.response.AuthorizationCodeFlowResponse'} >) \end{array}
```

Implements the Authorization Code flow.

client\_id: str Your application client id.

Refresh this authenticator.

**Note:** This class is not for general use, please use <code>EasyAuthorizationCodeFlow</code> or subclass this and implement your own load(), store(response) and setup() methods.

```
client_secret: str Your application client secret.
scope: Scope The scope you're requesting.
redirect_uri: str Where the user will be redirected to after accepting the client.
response_class: The type that is expected to be returned from load() and setup(), and is passed to store(response) when a token refresh happens. Should be AuthorizationCodeFlowResponse or inherit from it.

create_authorize_route()
    Craft the Route for the user to use for authorizing the client.

get_code_from_redirect(url)
    Extract the authorization code from the redirect uri.
authorize()
    Authorize the client. Reads from the file specificed by store.
refresh (start_task=True)
```

## 3.4 Scope

You can create a scope with specific permissions by passing kwargs in, like:

```
scope = Scope(
   user_top_read=True,
   playlist_modify_private=True
)
```

```
class asyncspotify.Scope (value=0, **kwargs)
   Flags representing Spotify scopes.
   ugc_image_upload Write access to user-provided images.
   user_modify_playback_state Write access to a user's playback state.
   user_read_playback_state Read access to a user's player state.
   user_read_currently_playing Read access to a user's currently playing content.
```

```
user_top_read Read access to a user's top artists and tracks.
     user_read_playback_position Read access to a user's playback position in a content.
     user_read_recently_played Read access to a user's recently played tracks.
     user_library_modify Write/delete access to a user's "Your Music" library.
     user library read Read access to a user's "Your Music" library.
     user follow modify Write/delete access to the list of artists and other users that the user follows.
     user_follow_read Read access to the list of artists and other users that the user follows.
     playlist_read_private Read access to user's private playlists.
     playlist_modify_public Write access to a user's public playlists.
     playlist_modify_private Write access to a user's private playlists.
     playlist_read_collaborative Include collaborative playlists when requesting a user's playlists.
     user_read_private Read access to user's subscription details (type of user account).
     user read email Read access to user's email address.
     app_remote_control Remote control playback of Spotify. This scope is currently available to Spotify iOS and
           Android SDKs.
     streaming Control playback of a Spotify track. This scope is currently available to the Web Playback SDK.
           The user must have a Spotify Premium account.
     all()
           Return Scope with all scopes enabled.
     none()
           Return Scope with no scopes enabled.
     string()
           Get a string representation of the enabled scopes. Used when authenticating.
3.5 Exceptions
class asyncspotify.SpotifyException
     Base exception of all exceptions thrown by this library.
class asyncspotify.HTTPException (response, message=None)
     Bases: asyncspotify.exceptions.SpotifyException
     Base exception of all HTTP related exceptions.
     response: aiohttp.ClientResponse The response of the failed HTTP request.
     message: Optional[str] Message about what went wrong.
class asyncspotify.BadRequest (response, message=None)
     Bases: asyncspotify.exceptions.HTTPException
     400 Bad Request
```

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Base class for all 4xx status code exceptions.

## 

#### 3.6 Utilities

asyncspotify.utils.get (items, \*\*kwargs)
Get an item from a list of items.

#### **Parameters**

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- items List or iterator containing Object s
- **kwargs** kwargs that should match with the objects attributes.

**Returns** First item that matched.

```
asyncspotify.utils.find(items, **kwargs)

Same as get () except it returns a list of all matching items.
```

#### **Parameters**

- items List or iterator containing Object
- **kwargs** kwargs that should match with the objects attributes.

Returns List[Object]

# $\mathsf{CHAPTER}\, 4$

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