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Code examples in our API docs: curl, PHP, Python and JavaScript, ready to copy and adapt

PHP & Development

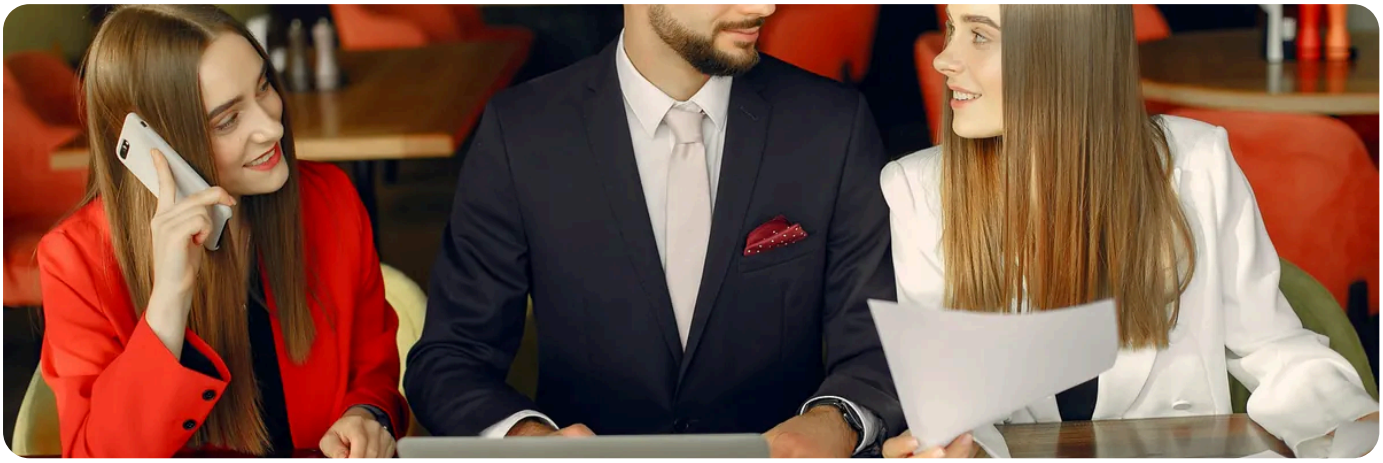
CODE	VERSION	COUNTRY · LANGUAGE
RLX-AO-KB-2724	v2026.11.13	Angola · English

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Code examples in our API docs: curl, PHP, Python and JavaScript, ready to copy and adapt

PHP & Development Created on **November 13, 2026** 2 min read



The short answer: every operation has the same request written in **four languages**: curl, PHP, Python and JavaScript. All of them read the key from the `RLX_API_KEY` environment variable, so you can copy them without pasting your key into the code.

The four languages

Language	What it uses	Where it runs
curl	The command line.	In a Linux or macOS terminal. Lines end with `\`, as in a terminal. In Windows PowerShell, type `curl.exe` on a single line and replace `$RLX_API_KEY` with `$env:RLX_API_KEY`.
PHP	PHP's cURL extension.	On your server or your hosting.
Python	The `requests` library.	Anywhere you have Python; install it with `pip install requests`.
JavaScript	`fetch`, with no libraries.	On Node.js 18 or newer, on the server.

The key never goes in the code

Set the variable once, in the environment where the program runs, and every example works:

```
# Linux and macOS
export RLX_API_KEY="sandbox_..."

# Windows PowerShell
$env:RLX_API_KEY="sandbox_..."
```

PHP reads it with `getenv('RLX_API_KEY')`, Python with `os.environ["RLX_API_KEY"]` and JavaScript with `process.env.RLX_API_KEY`.

Pick your language once

The examples sit in tabs. When you pick one, **every block on the page** switches to that language, and your choice is remembered in your browser for the next pages. Each block has a copy button.

What to adapt before using them

1. **The example values:** domains, service numbers and texts are samples; replace them with your own.
2. **The `Idempotency-Key` on `POST` requests:** the example has a fixed value. In your program, generate a unique identifier for each operation, and reuse it only when you repeat that same operation.
3. **The `Accept-Language` header:** it follows the language of the page; change it if you want messages in the other language.
4. **Error handling:** the examples only print the status and the body. Your program should read the error `code` and decide what to do.

Do not put the key in the JavaScript of a page on your website.

Browsers cannot call the API outside the documentation, and anyone opening the page would see the key. The JavaScript example is meant to run on the server, with Node.js.

Node complains about `await`?

The example uses `await` outside a function: save the file with the `.mjs` extension, or wrap the code in an `async` function. For PHP, there is more detail in **calling an API from PHP with cURL**.

RECOMMENDED

The first examples, ready to copy, are in Get started with the API.

See the first examples →

SEE ALSO

Reading one API operation in our docs: permission, parameters, examples, responses and errors →

- **The API Playground: trying a real request from your browser, step by step**
- **Generating an API client for your language from our OpenAPI specification**
- **Calling a web API from PHP with cURL and reading the JSON reply**
- **A reading path through our API docs: from the first request to a finished integration**

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