

## **Difference between Django REST Framework (DRF) and FastAPI**

### **Django REST Framework (DRF):**

#### **Key Features:**

- Built on top of Django, which is a full-stack web framework, making it ideal for projects that need both backend and frontend.
- Provides tools for creating APIs, authentication, and permissions with ease.
- Includes a browsable API, which allows for testing and exploring the API directly in the browser.

#### **Advantages:**

- Integration with Django's ORM makes database management easier.
- Extensive documentation and community support.
- Built-in authentication, serialization, and permissions.

#### **Disadvantages:**

- Slower performance compared to FastAPI, especially for large-scale applications.
- Can feel heavy if you don't need all of Django's features.
- Less flexible compared to FastAPI in terms of handling asynchronous requests.

### **FastAPI:**

#### **Key Features:**

- Modern, fast web framework designed for building APIs with Python.
- Fully supports asynchronous programming and is built around Python's type hints for improved development speed and validation.
- Automatic generation of OpenAPI and JSON Schema documentation.

#### **Advantages:**

- Very fast performance due to async capabilities, ideal for high-performance applications.

- Automatic generation of documentation via OpenAPI, making it easy to test and explore APIs.
- Lightweight and flexible, with easy integration into existing projects or microservices.

#### **Disadvantages:**

- Less built-in functionality compared to Django (e.g., no ORM, so you need to set up your own database integration).
- Smaller community compared to Django, although growing quickly.
- Can be challenging for developers used to synchronous programming due to async concepts.

## **Challenges Encountered in Development and Deployment**

### **Django REST Framework (DRF):**

#### **Development Challenges:**

**ISSUE:** *CORS error when connecting frontend to backend.*

**FIX:** *Solved by installing `django-cors-headers`, adding it to middleware, and allowing frontend origin.*

**ISSUE:** *React frontend couldn't fetch data initially.*

**FIX:** *Fixed by verifying correct URL for API requests and enabling CORS.*

#### **Deployment Challenges:**

**ISSUE:** *Render PostgreSQL connection issues when replacing default SQLite.*

**FIX:** *Solved by using `dj-database-url` to properly parse the Render-provided connection string.*

**ISSUE:** *React frontend couldn't connect to deployed API.*

**FIX:** *Double-checked backend URL and CORS settings; tested endpoints directly using Postman.*

**ISSUE:** *Difficulty creating a superuser in deployment.*

**FIX:** *Created a `createsuperuser.py` script to programmatically create a superuser, and added it to the **start command** of the deployment. This ensured automatic superuser creation without manual input.*

## **FastAPI:**

### **Development Challenges:**

**ISSUE:** *CORS errors when connecting frontend to backend.*

**FIX:** *Solved by adding `CORSMiddleware` in `main.py` and allowing Vite's dev server origin.*

### **Deployment Challenges:**

**ISSUE:** *Render deployment crash due to invalid `check_same_thread` config.*

**FIX:** *Fixed by removing `check_same_thread` (only needed for SQLite).*

**ISSUE:** *Frontend failed to fetch data from deployed backend.*

**FIX:** *Fixed by ensuring correct backend URL and CORS setup.*