

# Django 8: Django REST Framework

IN608: Intermediate Application Development Concepts

Kaiako: Tom Clark & Grayson Orr

# Last Session's Content

- Security in Django
  - XSS protection
  - CSRF protection
  - SQL injection protection
  - Clickjacking protection
  - Secret key

# Today's Content

- Django REST framework
  - Permissions
  - Serialization
  - Viewsets
  - Routers
- GraphQL

# Django REST Framework

# Django REST Framework

- Install Django REST framework

```
# Windows
...\> pipenv install djangorestframework

# Linux or macOS
$ pipenv install djangorestframework
```

# Django REST Framework

- View Pipfile & Pipfile.lock

```
[[source]]
name = "pypi"
url = "https://pypi.org/simple"
verify_ssl = true

[dev-packages]

[packages]
django = "*"
selenium = "*"
django-crispy-forms = "*"
djangorestframework = "*"

[requires]
python_version = "3.7"
```

# Django REST Framework

- `mvt/settings.py`
- Resource: <https://www.django-rest-framework.org/#installation>

```
INSTALLED_APPS = [  
    'polls.apps.PollsConfig',  
    'django.contrib.admin',  
    'django.contrib.auth',  
    'django.contrib.contenttypes',  
    'django.contrib.sessions',  
    'django.contrib.messages',  
    'django.contrib.staticfiles',  
    'crispy_forms',  
    'rest_framework',  
]
```

# Permissions

- `mvt/settings.py`
- Default permission policy may be set globally using the `DEFAULT_PERMISSION_CLASSES` setting
- `IsAdminUser` permission class will deny permission to any user unless `user.is_staff` is `True`
  - Suitable if you want your API to only be accessible to trusted admins
- `IsAuthenticated` permission class will deny permission to any unauthenticated user
- Resource: <https://www.django-rest-framework.org/api-guide/permissions>

```
REST_FRAMEWORK = {  
    'DEFAULT_PERMISSION_CLASSES': [  
        'rest_framework.permissions.IsAdminUser',  
    ]  
}
```



# Serialization

- In the `polls/` directory, create a file called `serializers.py`
- App structure:

```
polls/  
  __init__.py  
  admin.py  
  apps.py  
  forms.py  
  migrations/  
    __init__.py  
  models.py  
  serializers.py  
  static/  
    polls/  
      style.css  
  templates/  
    polls/  
      base.html  
      detail.html  
      index.html  
      results.html  
  tests.py  
  urls.py  
  views.py
```

# Serialization

- polls/serializers.py
- ModelSerializer
  - Automatically generates a set of fields based on the model
  - Automatically generates validators for the serializer
  - Includes default implementations of `.create()` & `.update()`
- Resource: <https://www.django-rest-framework.org/api-guide/serializers>

```
from rest_framework import serializers
from .models import User, Question, Choice

class UserSerializer(serializers.ModelSerializer):
    class Meta:
        model = User
        fields = ['id', 'username', 'email', 'first_name', 'last_name']

class QuestionSerializer(serializers.ModelSerializer):
    class Meta:
        model = Question
        fields = ['id', 'question_text', 'pub_date']

class ChoiceSerializer(serializers.ModelSerializer):
    class Meta:
        model = Choice
        fields = ['id', 'question', 'choice_text', 'votes']
```

# Viewsets

- polls/views.py
- `from rest_framework import viewsets`
- `from .serializers import UserSerializer, QuestionSerializer, ChoiceSerializer`
- `ModelViewSet` - provides all actions
- `ReadOnlyModelViewSet` - only provides read-only actions, i.e. `.list()` & `.retrieve()`
- Resource: <https://www.django-rest-framework.org/api-guide/viewsets>

```
class UserViewSet(viewsets.ReadOnlyModelViewSet):  
    queryset = User.objects.all()  
    serializer_class = UserSerializer
```

```
class QuestionViewSet(viewsets.ModelViewSet):  
    queryset = Question.objects.all()  
    serializer_class = QuestionSerializer
```

```
class ChoiceViewSet(viewsets.ModelViewSet):  
    queryset = Choice.objects.all()  
    serializer_class = ChoiceSerializer
```

# Routers

- polls/urls.py
- DefaultRouter() - returns a response containing hyperlinks to all the views
- register() - prefix & viewset
- Resource: <https://www.django-rest-framework.org/#installation>

```
from django.contrib.auth import views as auth_views
from django.urls import include, path
from rest_framework import routers
from . import views

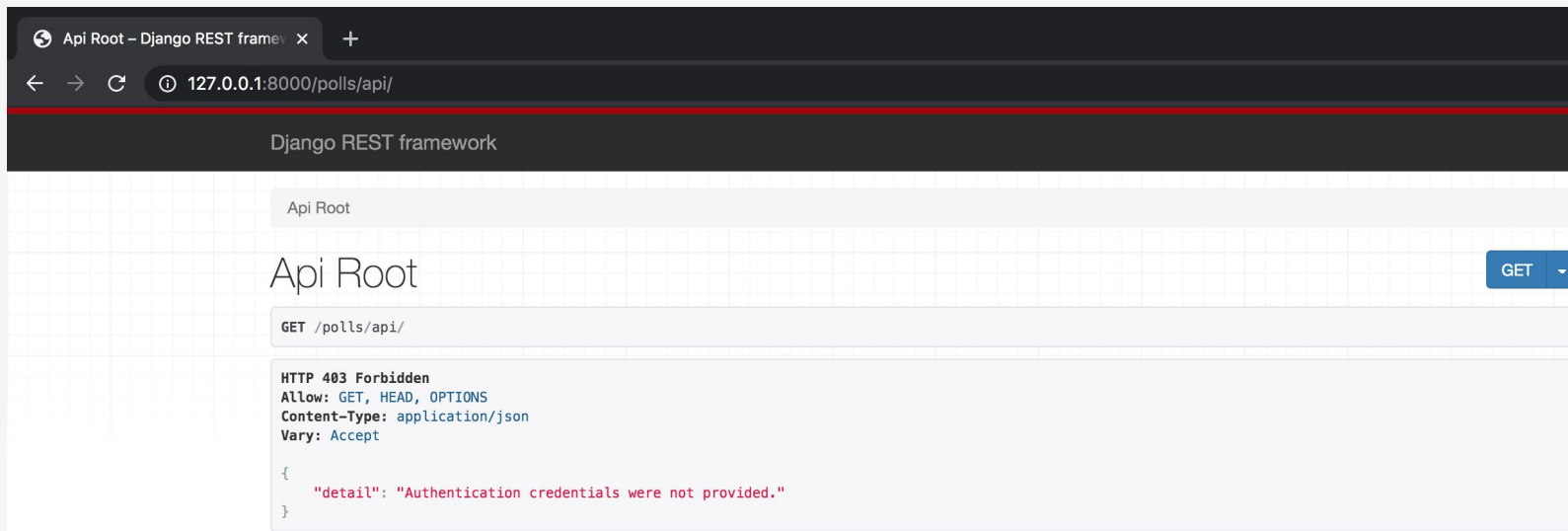
app_name = 'polls'

router = routers.DefaultRouter()
router.register(r'api/user', views.UserViewSet)
router.register(r'api/question', views.QuestionViewSet)
router.register(r'api/choice', views.ChoiceViewSet)

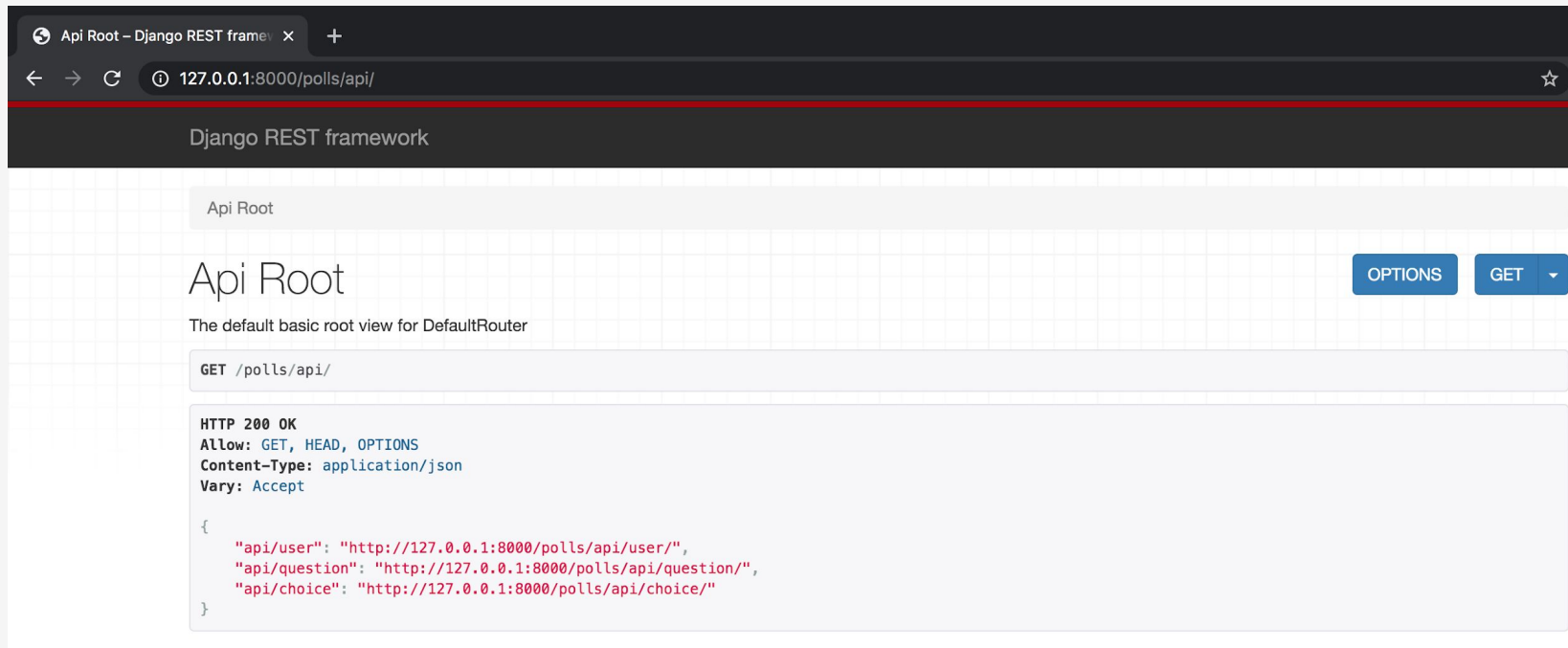
urlpatterns = [
    path('api/', include(router.urls), name='api'),
    path('accounts/signup/', views.SignupView.as_view(), name='signup'),
    path('accounts/login/', auth_views.LoginView.as_view(), name='login'),
    path('accounts/logout/', auth_views.LogoutView.as_view(), name='logout'),
    path('', views.IndexView.as_view(), name='index'), # /polls/
    path('<int:pk>/', views.DetailView.as_view(), name='detail'), # /polls/2/
    path('<int:pk>/results/', views.ResultsView.as_view(), name='results'), # /polls/2/results/
    path('<int:question_id>/vote/', views.vote, name='vote'), # /polls/2/vote/
]

urlpatterns += router.urls
```

# Django REST Framework



# Django REST Framework



# Django REST Framework

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `127.0.0.1:8000/polls/api/user/`. The page title is "User List - Django REST frame". The browser's address bar shows the URL `127.0.0.1:8000/polls/api/user/`. The page content shows the Django REST Framework API interface for the "User List" endpoint. The breadcrumb navigation shows "Api Root / User List". The endpoint name "User List" is displayed in a large font, with "OPTIONS" and "GET" buttons to its right. Below the endpoint name, the HTTP method "GET" and the path `/polls/api/user/` are shown. The response details are listed: "HTTP 200 OK", "Allow: GET, HEAD, OPTIONS", "Content-Type: application/json", and "Vary: Accept". The response body is a JSON array containing two user objects.

Api Root / User List

## User List

OPTIONS GET

GET /polls/api/user/

HTTP 200 OK  
Allow: GET, HEAD, OPTIONS  
Content-Type: application/json  
Vary: Accept

```
[
  {
    "id": 1,
    "username": "admin",
    "email": "admin@example.com",
    "first_name": "Admin",
    "last_name": "Admin"
  },
  {
    "id": 2,
    "username": "johndoe123",
    "email": "johndoe@example.com",
    "first_name": "John",
    "last_name": "Doe"
  }
]
```

# Django REST Framework

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "User Instance - Django REST framework". The address bar displays the URL "127.0.0.1:8000/polls/api/user/1/". The page header includes the text "Django REST framework" and a user profile "admin". The breadcrumb navigation shows "Api Root / User List / User Instance". The main heading is "User Instance", with "OPTIONS" and "GET" buttons to its right. Below the heading, the HTTP method and URL "GET /polls/api/user/1/" are shown. The response details are as follows:

HTTP 200 OK  
Allow: GET, HEAD, OPTIONS  
Content-Type: application/json  
Vary: Accept

```
{
  "id": 1,
  "username": "admin",
  "email": "admin@example.com",
  "first_name": "Admin",
  "last_name": "Admin"
}
```



# Django REST Framework



# Django REST Framework

Question List - Django REST fr x +

← → ↺ 127.0.0.1:8000/polls/api/question/

Django REST framework admin

Api Root / Question List

## Question List

OPTIONS GET


GET /polls/api/question/

HTTP 200 OK  
Allow: GET, POST, HEAD, OPTIONS  
Content-Type: application/json  
Vary: Accept

```
[
  {
    "id": 1,
    "question_text": "Did you enjoy class today?",
    "pub_date": "2020-07-17T09:36:55Z"
  },
  {
    "id": 2,
    "question_text": "What is your favourite course?",
    "pub_date": "2020-07-17T09:36:55Z"
  },
  {
    "id": 3,
    "question_text": "Who is your favourite teacher?",
    "pub_date": "2020-07-17T09:36:55Z"
  }
]
```

Raw data HTML form

Question text

Pub date  

POST

# GraphQL

# GraphQL

- A query language for your API
- A server-side runtime for executing queries
- Does not use any specific database or storage engine
- Resources:
  - <https://graphql.org/learn>
  - <https://graphene-python.org>

# GraphQL

- Install Graphene Django

```
# Windows
...\> pipenv install graphene-django

# Linux or macOS
$ pipenv install graphene-django
```

# GraphQL

- View Pipfile & Pipfile.lock

```
[[source]]
name = "pypi"
url = "https://pypi.org/simple"
verify_ssl = true

[dev-packages]

[packages]
django = "*"
selenium = "*"
django-crispy-forms = "*"
django-rest-framework = "*"
graphene-django = "*"

[requires]
python_version = "3.7"
```

# GraphQL

- `mvt/settings.py`
- Resource: <https://docs.graphene-python.org/projects/django/en/latest/installation>

```
INSTALLED_APPS = [  
    'polls.apps.PollsConfig',  
    'django.contrib.admin',  
    'django.contrib.auth',  
    'django.contrib.contenttypes',  
    'django.contrib.sessions',  
    'django.contrib.messages',  
    'django.contrib.staticfiles',  
    'crispy_forms',  
    'rest_framework',  
    'graphene_django',  
]
```

# GraphQL

- polls/urls.py
- `from graphene_django.views import GraphQLView`
- `path('graphql/', GraphQLView.as_view(graphiql=True))`
- GraphQL is accessed through a single URL
- Requests to this URL are handled by Graphene's `GraphQLView` view
- `graphiql=True` - serves as the GraphQL endpoint



# GraphQL

- In the `polls/` directory, create a file called `schema.py`
- App structure:

```
polls/
  __init__.py
  admin.py
  apps.py
  forms.py
  migrations/
    __init__.py
  models.py
  schema.py
  serializers.py
  static/
    polls/
      style.css
  templates/
    polls/
      base.html
      detail.html
      index.html
      results.html
  tests.py
  urls.py
  views.py
```

# GraphQL

- polls/schema.py

```
from graphene import Field, Int, List
from graphene_django.types import DjangoObjectType
from .models import Question, Choice

class QuestionType(DjangoObjectType):
    class Meta:
        model = Question

class ChoiceType(DjangoObjectType):
    class Meta:
        model = Choice

class Query:
    question = Field(QuestionType, id=Int())
    all_questions = List(QuestionType)
    choice = Field(ChoiceType, id=Int())
    all_choices = List(ChoiceType)

    def resolve_question(self, int, **kwargs):
        id = kwargs.get('id')
        if id is not None:
            return Question.objects.get(pk=id)
        return None

    def resolve_all_questions(self, info, **kwargs):
        return Question.objects.all()

    def resolve_choice(self, int, **kwargs):
        id = kwargs.get('id')
        if id is not None:
            return Choice.objects.get(pk=id)
        return None

    def resolve_all_choices(self, info, **kwargs):
        return Choice.objects.select_related('question').all()
```

# GraphQL

- `DjangoObjectType`
  - Converts a Django model into a `ObjectType`
  - By default, displays all fields in a Django model
  - Use `fields` or `exclude` to display a subset of fields in a Django model
  - Strongly recommended that you explicitly set all fields using the `fields` attribute
- `graphene_django.types`
- Resources:
  - <https://docs.graphene-python.org/projects/django/en/latest/queries>
  - <https://docs.graphene-python.org/en/latest/types/scalars>

# GraphQL

- `mvt/settings.py`

```
GRAPHENE = {  
    'SCHEMA': 'mvt.schema.schema'  
}
```

# GraphQL


- In the `mvt/` directory, create a file called `schema.py`
- `ObjectType` - defines the relationship between `Fields` in your `Schema` & how its data is retrieved
- `Schema` - defines the types & relationships between `Fields` & your API

```
from graphene import ObjectType, Schema
from polls.schema import Query
```

```
class Query(Query, ObjectType):
    pass
```

```
schema = Schema(query=Query)
```


# GraphQL

GraphQL  Prettify Merge Copy History

```
1 {  
2   allQuestions {  
3     id  
4     questionText  
5   }  
6 }  
7
```

```
{  
  "data": {  
    "allQuestions": [  
      {  
        "id": "1",  
        "questionText": "Did you enjoy class today?"  
      },  
      {  
        "id": "2",  
        "questionText": "What is your favourite course?"  
      },  
      {  
        "id": "3",  
        "questionText": "Who is your favourite teacher?"  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

# GraphQL

GraphiQL  Prettify Merge Copy History

```
1 {  
2   allQuestions {  
3     id  
4     questionText  
5     choice {  
6       id  
7       choiceText  
8     }  
9   }  
10 }  
11
```

```
{  
  "data": {  
    "allQuestions": [  
      {  
        "id": "1",  
        "questionText": "Did you enjoy class today?",  
        "choice": [  
          {  
            "id": "1",  
            "choiceText": "Yes"  
          },  
          {  
            "id": "2",  
            "choiceText": "No"  
          }  
        ]  
      },  
      {  
        "id": "2",  
        "questionText": "What is your favourite course?",  
        "choice": []  
      },  
      {  
        "id": "3",  
        "questionText": "Who is your favourite teacher?",  
        "choice": []  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

# GraphQL

GraphiQL



Prettify

Merge

Copy

History

```
1 {  
2   question(id: 1){  
3     questionText  
4   }  
5 }
```

```
{  
  "data": {  
    "question": {  
      "questionText": "Did you enjoy class today?"  
    }  
  }  
}
```