

→ Here, we will learn about API that is made for CRUD application, and what are the standard conventions :-

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Http Method</u>	<u>Endpoint</u>	<u>Decoration Code</u>
Create	POST	/posts	@app.post("/posts")
Read	GET	/posts/:id	@app.get("/posts/{id}")
Read	GET	/posts	@app.get("/posts")
Update	PUT / PATCH	/posts/:id	@app.put("/posts/{id}")
Delete	DELETE	/posts/:id	@app.delete("/posts/{id}")

⇒ The above URL endpoint pattern & HTTP methods are standard for any CRUD application.

Some convention :-

⇒ After the root path (domain actually), keep the name, which matches the purpose/subject.

→ Here, we are using /posts as this endpoint will handle CRUD operation related to posts.

⇒ Keeping it plural, as it is for multiple operations handling. Ex :- posts rather than post

⇒ Create operation must use POST method.

⇒ Read operation → GET method.

In this operation, we have 2 path operations:-

→ One, for getting all the posts / multiple posts based on some filters & authentication  
Ex :- We are doing it by /posts GET req.

→ Another, for getting detailed / all information about a specific (single) entity (i.e, post here).

To identify that specific entity, with the request, unique identifier of that entity (Primary Key) must be passed.

Ex:- Here, doing it by /posts/:id

This id will be used to select the specific post uniquely from the database.

➤ Update operation → PUT/PATCH method.  
Making changes to already created entities.

For an entity with multiple fields,

- ⇒ When PUT method is used, data of all the fields must be passed.
- ⇒ When PATCH method is used, only that specific field data is to be passed, that is to be changed

Of course, the unique identifier must be passed in both case, to identify the entity uniquely.

➤ Delete operation → DELETE method.

Unique identifier of entity must be passed.

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