

AI-Driven API Design

Mike Amundsen (@mamund)





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@mamund

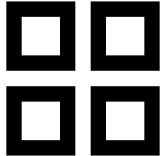
Introduction





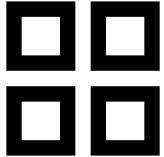
Course schedule

- Course Introduction
- API Design Basics
- AI Prompt Basics
- Authoring API Stories
- *BREAK (5min)*
- Generating API Descriptions
- Generating API Documentation
- *BREAK (5min)*
- Generating OpenAPI Documents
- Generating Running API Prototypes
- *BREAK (5min)*
- Generating API Tests
- Generating Security Profiles
- Course Review

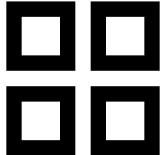




Course schedule



- Course Introduction (10min)
- API Design Basics (10min)
- AI Prompt Basics (10min)
- Authoring API Stories (20min)
- *BREAK (5min)*
- Generating API Descriptions (20min)
- Generating API Documentation (15min)
- *BREAK (5min)*
- Generating OpenAPI Documents (20min)
- Generating Running API Prototypes (15min)
- *BREAK (5min)*
- Generating API Tests (15min)
- Generating Security Profiles (20min)
- Course Review (10min)



Plans for the day

- Review basics of AI prompting and API design
- Explore API Stories
- Learn API Description with ALPS
- Generate Design Assets with AI

Play-along demos

- I will demonstrate each lesson
- You can play-along with your own AI chatbot
- Your results will vary - that's a feature!



<https://github.com/mamund/2025-05-ai-apis-design-with-alps>

<https://b.mamund.com/3FmkNeQ>



Poll: AI Awareness

How would you characterize your "AI Awareness" level?

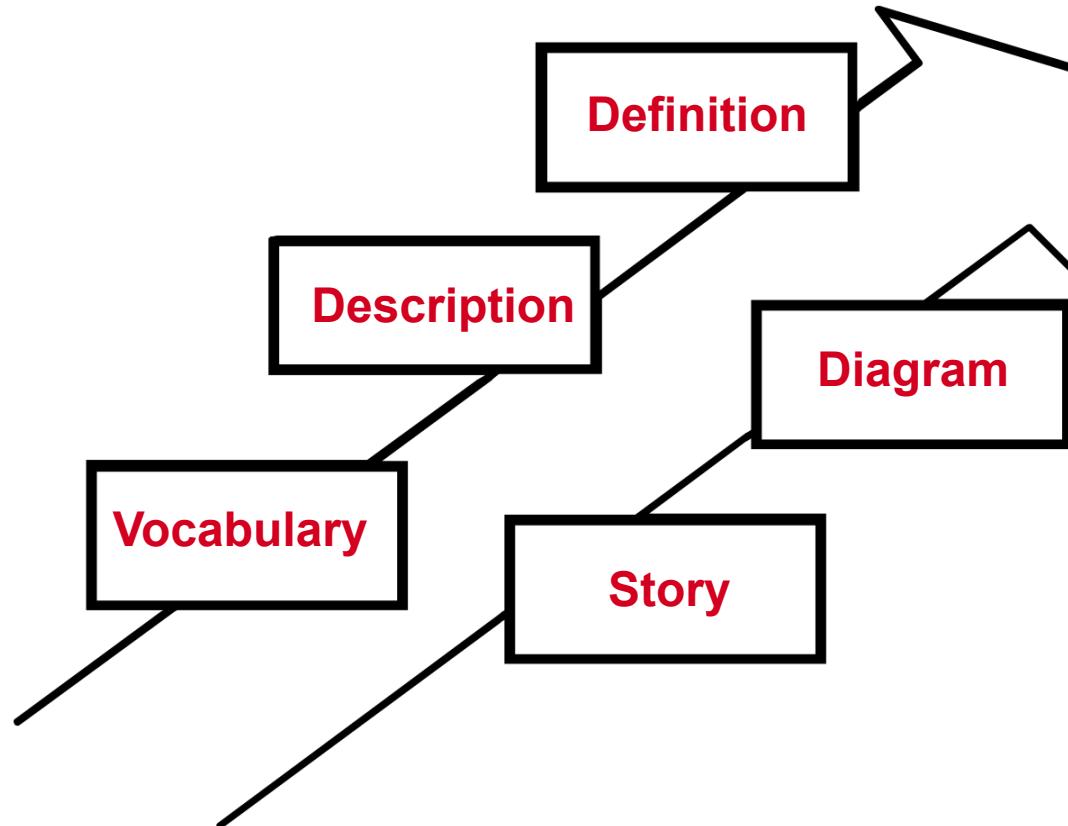
- **Novice:** Just starting to explore AI tools
- **Advanced Beginner:** I know my way around
- **Competent:** I can use AI to get things done
- **Proficient:** I am comfortable experimenting with advanced AI tools
- **Expert:** I am able to help others learn to use AI.

API Design Basics





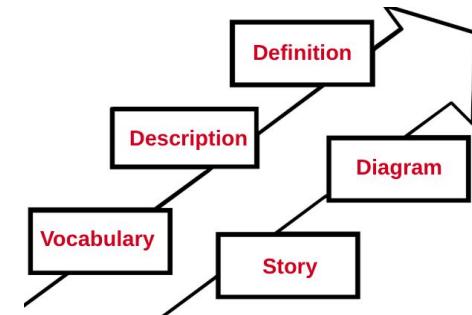
API Design Basics : Five Assets





API Design Basics: Story

- APIs start with a story
 - "We need..."
 - "Our customers requested..."
 - "I have an idea..."
- Stories are shared understanding
 - Our brains are wired for stories, not data
 - Stories are accessible
 - Stories are repeatable

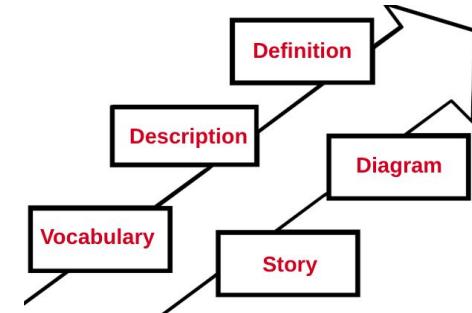


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DZIG9U4AmEE>



API Design Basics: Vocabulary

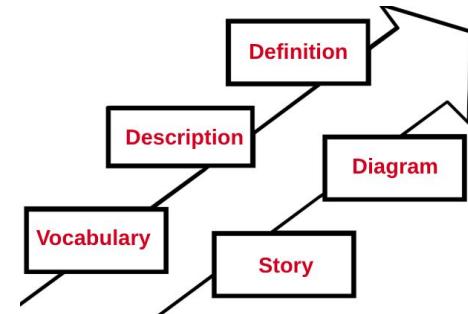
- All the "magic words" related to the domain
- Not just the properties:
 - id, givenName, etc.
- Also :
 - Actions (create, approve, save, etc.)
 - Enumerators (status.active, status.inactive)
 - Containers (item.id, item.givenName, etc.)
 - Resources/Topics (home, collection, item)





API Design Basics: Diagram

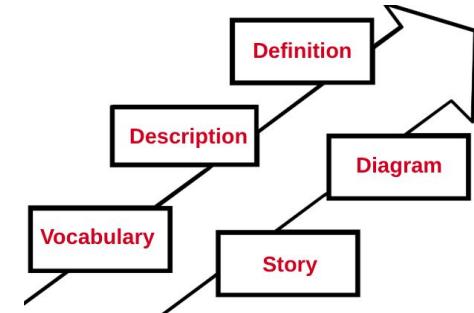
- Visual representation of the API
- Not ..
 - a state diagram
 - a flow diagram
- An *interaction* diagram





API Design Basics: Description

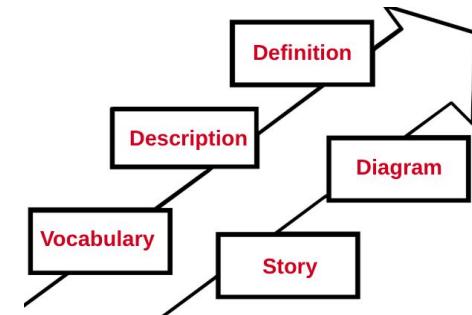
- Why "Descriptions"?
 - The complete design in one place, in one voice.
- Who uses descriptions?
 - Architects, Designers, Developers, Test, Security, etc.
- Time Traveling w/ descriptions
 - Options for the future, replays for the past
- Interaction-centric and Operation-centric





API Design Basics: Definition

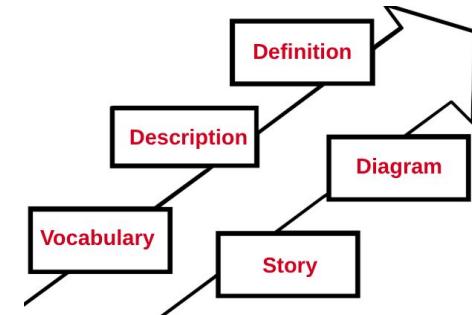
- API definitions translate design into implementation
- API definitions are implementation-specific
 - OpenAPI (HTTP)
 - AnsysAPI (Event-Driven)
 - ProtoBuf (gRPC)
 - SDL (GraphQL)
- Usually API definitions power "generators"
 - Code
 - Diagrams
 - Documentation





API Design Basics: Summary

- Story
 - Stories are shared understanding
- Vocabulary
 - All the "magic words" related to the API domain
- Diagram
 - Visual representation of the API
- Description
 - The complete design in one place, in one voice.
- Definition
 - Translate design into implementation



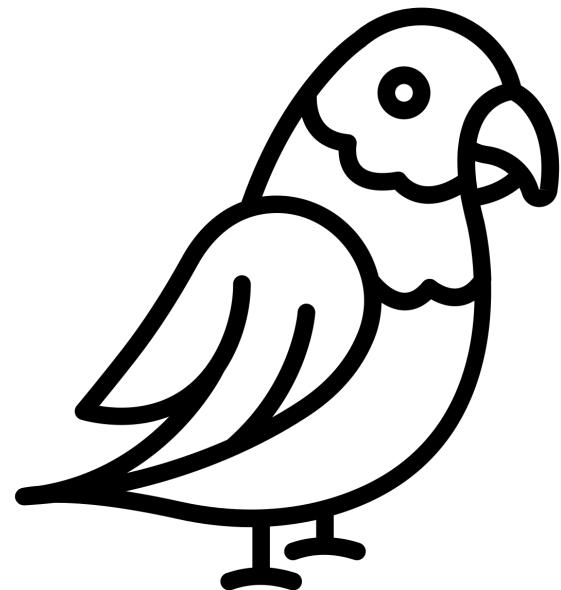
AI Prompt Basics

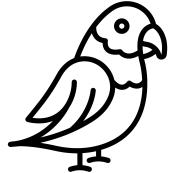




AI Prompt Basics

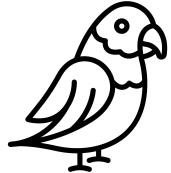
- Conversation
- Context
- Memory
- Tips





AI Prompt Basics : Conversation

- You're interacting in "plain english"
- Responses are statistical estimates
- Your results will vary - that's a feature



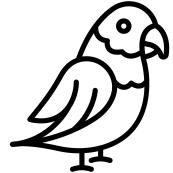
AI Prompt Basics : Context

- The context window is the limit of your bot
- Your inputs and outputs fills the window
- You can save context and load it next time
- Ask your bot how much context window is left

"On the Dangers of Stochastic Parrots" : Bender, Gebru, McMillan-Major, and Mitchell



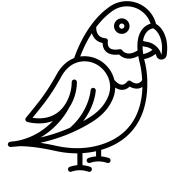
AI Prompt Basics : Memory



- Each conversation is a separate session
- That session is the only "memory" it has
- They won't remember anything for next time



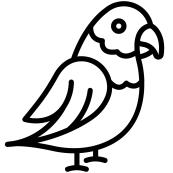
AI Prompt Basics : Tips



- "What are my options?"
- "Do you have all you need?"
- "Ask me questions until you are confident you can perform the task."
- "What do I need to repeat this in a new conversation tomorrow?"



AI Prompt Basics : Summary



- Conversation
 - Responses are statistical estimates
- Context
 - The context window is the limit of your bot
- Memory
 - They won't remember anything for next time
- Tips
 - Ask lots of questions

Authoring API Stories





Authoring API Stories

- Stories are shared understanding
- Parts of an API Story
- Iterating on your API Story
- ***Exercise: The Task Management API Story***



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=UUIhqPBk0GA>



Authoring API Stories : Shared Understanding

- Our brains are wired for stories
- Stories are accessible to all
- Stories are repeatable by everyone





Authoring API Stories : Story Parts

- Purpose
- Data Properties
- Resources
- Actions
- Rules





Authoring API Stories : Story Parts



Task Management

purpose

We need to track 'Task' records in order to improve both timeliness and accuracy of customer follow-up activity.



Authoring API Stories : Story Parts



Data Properties

In this first pass at the application, we need to keep track of the following data properties:

- **id** : a globally unique value for each record [uuid]
- **title** : the text content of the record (the title of the task) [string]
- **description** : the description of the record (the task details) [text]
- **dueDate** : the date the record is due to be completed [date]
- **status** : Indicates the status of the record (active, completed) [enumerated string]
- **priority** : the priority of the task (a number between 1 and 5) [enumerated number]
- **assignedUser** : the user assigned to handle the task (a simple name string) [string]



Authoring API Stories : Story Parts



Resources

The following are resources, or states, of the API. Each state has one or more possible Actions.

- **Home** : The home or landing page of the API. Users typically start here.
 - Actions: **GetTaskList**, **GetFilteredTaskList**, **ShowHomePage**
- **TaskCollection** : The list of tasks in the system are displayed here.
 - Actions: **ShowHomePage**, **GetTaskList**, **GetFilteredTaskList**, **CreateNewTask**, **GetTaskItem**
- **TaskItem** : This resource shows a single task (selected from the TaskCollection)
 - Actions: **EditExistingTask**, **UpdateStatusOfTask**, **SetDueDateOfTask**, **AssignUserToTask**, **GetTaskList**, **GetFilteredTaskList**, **ShowHomePage**



Authoring API Stories : Story Parts



Actions

This edition of the application needs to support the following operations. Each action has zero or more input properties and always has one return value (to another state). Each action is also marked as either Safe (GET), Unsafe (POST), Idempotent (PUT/PATCH), or Delete (DELETE)

- **ShowHomePage** : Use this action to display the `home` resource
 - Inputs: None
 - Returns: **Home**
 - Type: Safe
- **GetTaskCollection** : Use this action to return a list of all Task records in the system
 - Inputs: None
 - Returns: **TaskCollection**
 - Type: Safe
- **GetTaskItem**: Use this action to get a single existing task record.
 - Inputs: id
 - Required: id
 - Returns: **TaskItem**
 - Type: Safe
- **CreateNewTask** : Use this action to add a new Task record to the system
 - Inputs: id, title, description, dueDate, status, priority, assignedUser



Authoring API Stories : Story Parts



☞ Rules

- When executing **CreateNewTask**, the client should supply a unique `id` value.



Authoring API Stories : Story Parts

- Purpose
 - Sentence or two
- Data Properties
 - All data fields (id, givenName, etc.)
- Resources
 - All "resting states" (home, list, item)
- Actions
 - All actions (save, share, filter, etc.)
- Rules
 - Constraints (id must be unique, etc.)





Authoring API Stories : Iterating

- This is a multi-pass loop
- Get something now, improve later
- Know when to stop





Authoring API Stories : Exercise

Task Management

Purpose

We need to track 'Task' records in order to improve both timeliness and accuracy of customer follow-up activity.

Data Properties

In this first pass at the application, we need to keep track of the following data properties:

- **id** : a globally unique value for each record [uuid]
- **title** : the text content of the record (the title of the task) [string]
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- **priority** : the priority of the task (a number between 1 and 5) [enumerated number]
- **assignedUser** : the user assigned to handle the task (a simple name string) [string]

Resources





Authoring API Stories : Summary

- Stories are shared understanding
 - Our brains are wired for stories
- Parts of an API Story
 - Purpose, Data Properties, Resources, Actions, Rules
- Iterating on your API Story
 - This is a multi-pass loop





Break

Generating ALPS Design Docs



Generating ALPS Design Docs

- Information Architecture
- Application-Level Profile Semantics
- ALPS Basics



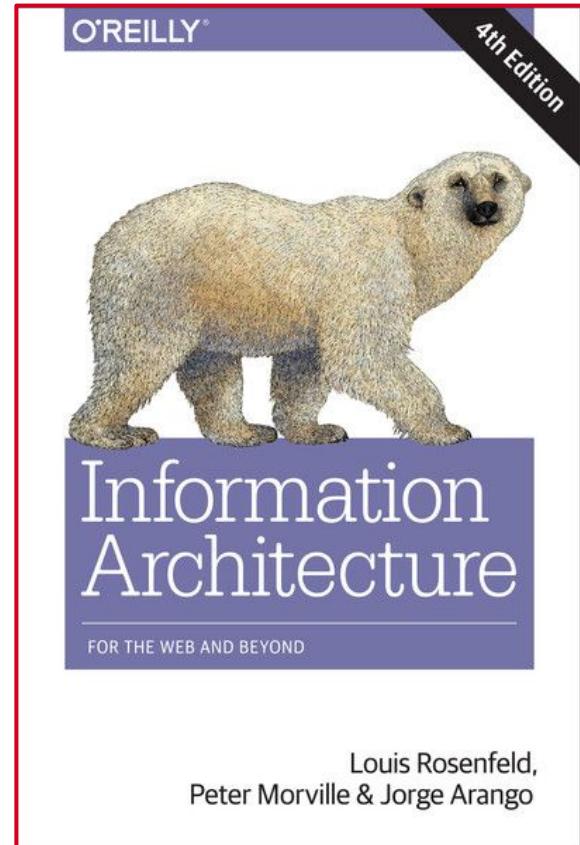
Exercise: Generating Designs with API Stories

<https://www.app-state-diagram.com/manuals/1.0/en/index.html>

Generating ALPS Design Docs

Information Architecture

- Content, structure, and intent
- Richard Saul Wurman, Peter Morville, Lou Rosenfeld, and Don Norman
- Used in library science and web UI design
- Ontology, Taxonomy, Choreography

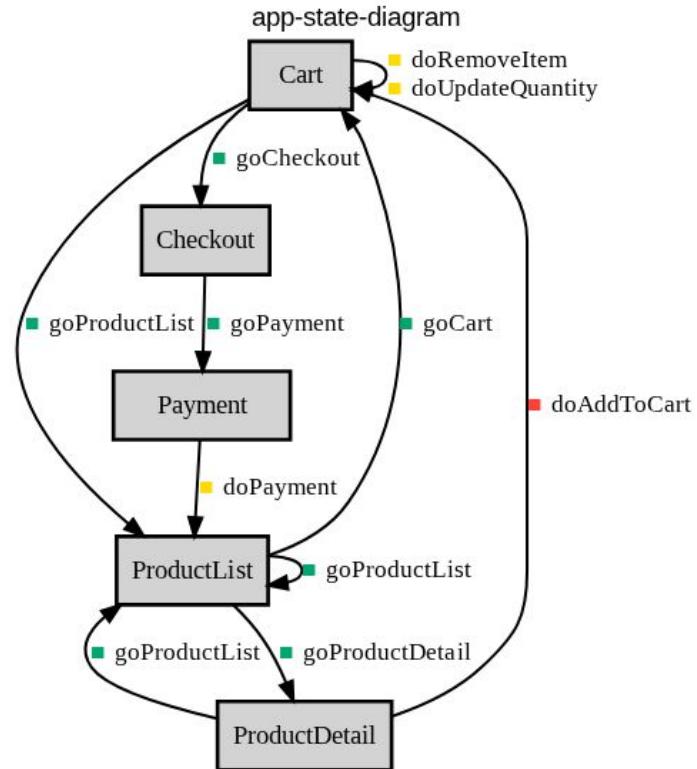


Louis Rosenfeld,
Peter Morville & Jorge Arango

Generating ALPS Design Docs

Application-Level Profile Semantics

- ALPS is a format that expresses application-level meaning and structure
- Focus on Actions and Resources
- Supporting RESTful Design



Generating ALPS Design Docs

ALPS Basics

- Establish Meaning
- Identify Resources
- Describe Actions



Generating ALPS Design Docs

ALPS Basics

- Establish Meaning
- Identify Resources
- Describe Actions



```
{ "$schema": "https://alps-io.github.io/schemas/alps.json",  
  "alps": {  
    "title": "Blog Example",  
    "descriptor": [  
      {"id": "id", "title": "id"},  
      {"id": "articleBody", "title": "Content"},  
      {"id": "dateCreated", "title": "Creation Date"},  
      {"id": "BlogPost", "title": "Article", "descriptor": [  
        {"href": "#id"}, {"href": "#dateCreated"}, {"href": "#articleBody"}]}  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

Generating ALPS Design Docs

ALPS Basics

- Establish Meaning
- **Identify Resources**
- Describe Actions



```
{"id": "Collection", "title": "Article List", "descriptor": [  
    {"href": "#BlogPost"}, {"href": "#goItem"}, {"href": "#doAddPost"}]},  
 {"id": "Item", "title": "Article", "descriptor": [  
    {"href": "#BlogPost"}, {"href": "#doRemovePost"}, {"href": "#goList"}]},  
 {"id": "BlogPost", "title": "Blog Post", "descriptor": [  
    {"href": "#BlogPost"}, {"href": "#doRemovePost"}, {"href": "#goList"}]}
```

Generating ALPS Design Docs

ALPS Basics

- Establish Meaning
- Identify Resources
- **Describe Actions**



```
{"type": "safe", "id": "goList", "rt": "#Collection", "title": "View Article List"},  
 {"type": "safe", "id": "goItem", "rt": "#Item", "title": "View Article",  
   "descriptor": [{"href": "#id"}]},  
 {"type": "unsafe", "id": "doAddPost", "rt": "#Item", "title": "Add Blog Article",  
   "descriptor": [{"href": "#BlogPost"}]},  
 {"type": "idempotent", "id": "doRemovePost", "rt": "#Collection",  
   "title": "Remove Blog Article", "descriptor": [{"href": "#id"}]}
```

Generating ALPS Design Docs

ALPS Basics

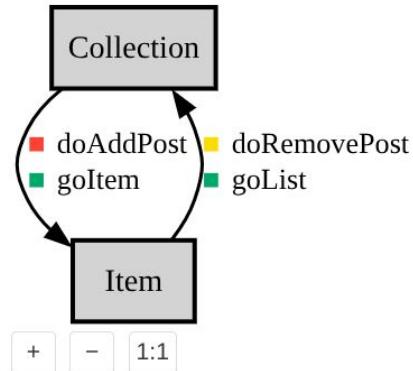
app-state-diagram

```

1  {
2      "$schema": "https://alps-io.github.io/schemas/alps.json",
3      "alps": {
4          "title": "Blog Example",
5          "descriptor": [
6              {"id": "id", "title": "id"},
7              {"id": "articleBody", "title": "Content"},
8              {"id": "dateCreated", "title": "Creation Date"},
9              {"id": "BlogPost", "title": "Article", "descriptor": [
10                 {"href": "#id"}, {"href": "#dateCreated"}, {"href": "#articleBody"}]},
11              {"id": "Collection", "title": "Article List", "descriptor": [
12                 {"href": "#BlogPost"}, {"href": "#goItem"}, {"href": "#doAddPost"}]},
13              {"id": "Item", "title": "Article", "descriptor": [
14                 {"href": "#BlogPost"}, {"href": "#doRemovePost"}, {"href": "#goList"}],
15                 {"type": "safe", "id": "goList", "rt": "#Collection", "title": "View Article List"},
16                 {"type": "safe", "id": "goItem", "rt": "#Item", "title": "View Article",
17                     "descriptor": [{"href": "#id"}]},
18                 {"type": "unsafe", "id": "doAddPost", "rt": "#Item", "title": "Add Blog Article",
19                     "descriptor": [{"href": "#BlogPost"}]},
20                 {"type": "idempotent", "id": "doRemovePost", "rt": "#Collection",
21                     "title": "Remove Blog Article", "descriptor": [{"href": "#id"}]}]
22          ]
23      }
24  }

```

Blog Example



View: id title

Semantic Safe Unsafe Idempotent

Generating ALPS Design Docs

Exercise : Generating Designs with API Stories

- Supply Context
- Generate ALPS
- Validate Output



ALPS

01-alps-conversion-guidance.md (File) 02-alps-conversion-checklist.md (File) (New)

using the supplied context the api-story file, generate an ALPS design document

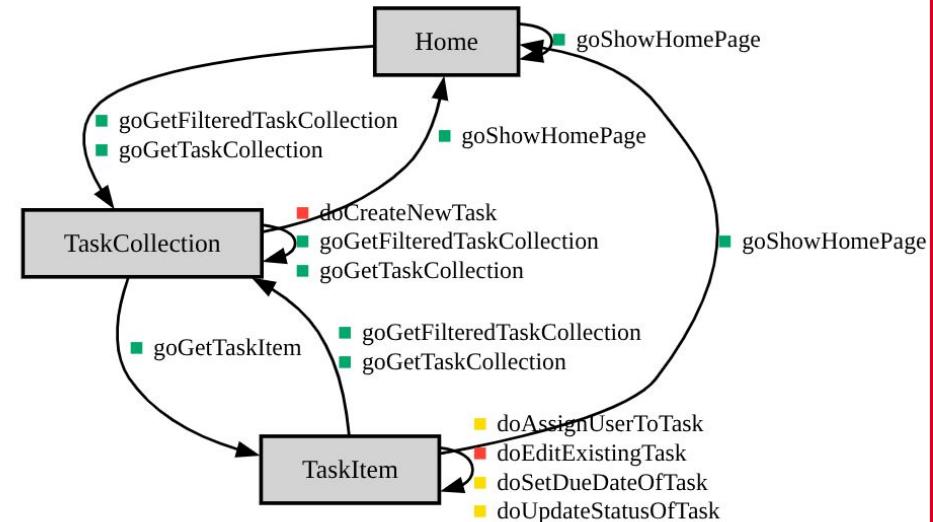
+ Tools

0 ↑

app-state-diagram

```
1 {  
2   "$schema": "https://alps-io.github.io/schemas/alps.json",  
3   "alps": {  
4     "version": "1.0",  
5     "descriptor": [  
6       {  
7         "id": "id",  
8         "type": "semantic",  
9         "title": "Identifier",  
10        "doc": {  
11          "value": "A globally unique identifier for each task record."  
12        },  
13        "tag": "task-management"  
14      },  
15      {  
16        "id": "title",  
17        "type": "semantic",  
18        "title": "Title",  
19        "doc": {  
20          "value": "Short title or name of the task."  
21        },  
22        "tag": "task-management"  
23      },  
24      {  
25        "id": "description",  
26        "type": "semantic",  
27        "title": "Description",  
28        "doc": {  
29          "value": "Detailed description of the task."  
30        },  
31        "tag": "task-management"  
31      }  
31    ]  
31  }  
31 }
```

ALPS



+ - 1:1

Generating ALPS Design Docs

- Information Architecture
 - Structure: Ontology, Taxonomy, Choreography
- Application-Level Profile Semantics
 - RESTful: Focus on Actions and Resources
- ALPS Basics
 - Properties, resources, actions

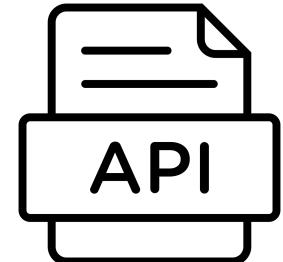


Generating API Documentation



Generating API Documentation

- What are Docs?
- Who uses them?
- Basic Elements of API Docs



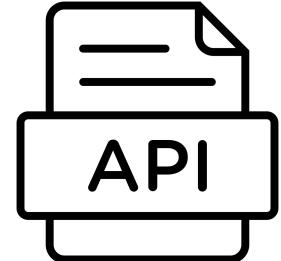
Exercise: Generate starter documentation from ALPS

<https://www.getambassador.io/blog/api-documentation-done-right-technical-guide>

Generating API Documentation

What are Docs?

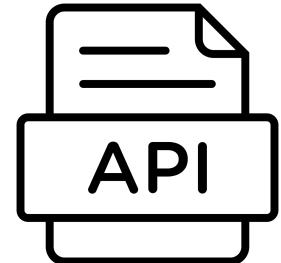
- Design Document
 - Intentions, scope, capabilities
- Implementation Plan
 - Inputs, outputs, states, protocols
- Operational Guide
 - Deployment, dependencies, monitoring, etc



Generating API Documentation

Who uses them?

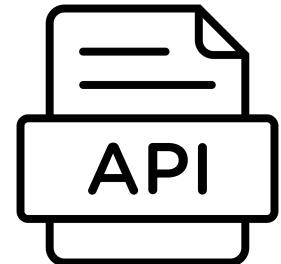
- Designers
 - What it should look like
- Programmers
 - How we should build it
- Customers
 - How we can use it
- Product Managers
 - How we can manage it



Generating API Documentation

Basic elements of API documentation

- Purpose
 - Short statement
- Data Properties
 - Name, type, description
- Resource States
 - Name, contents, links
- Action Transitions
 - Inputs, protocol details, outputs (states)
- Metadata
 - Errors, limits, security, etc.



Generating API Documentation

From ALPS design to HTML documentation



01-alps-to-html-step-by-step.md

File



02-alps-to-html-template.md

File



03-alp

File

using the context files and the task-management ALPS document, generate HTML document. Beusre to generate work working mermaid diagram, too.|

+

Tools

0



Task Management API

Overview Data Fields States Transitions Diagram

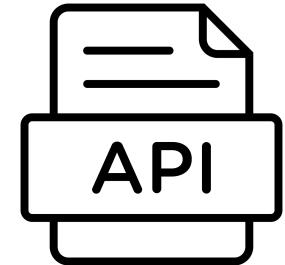
doSetDueDateOfTask	Set Due Date	idempotent	PUT	TaskItem	<pre>{ "id": "...", "dueDate": "..." }</pre>
doAssignUserToTask	Assign User	idempotent	PUT	TaskItem	<pre>{ "id": "...", "assignedUser": "..." }</pre>
goGetFilteredTaskCollection	Filter Task Collection	safe	GET	TaskCollection	?title=...&dueDate=...&status=...&priority=...&assignedUser=...

API State Diagram



Generating API Documentation : Summary

- What are Docs?
 - Design, implementation, operation
- Who uses them?
 - Developers, customers, operators
- Basic Elements of API Docs
 - Purpose, properties, resources, actions





Break

Generating OpenAPI Docs



Generating Open API Documents

Why Open API

- The OpenAPI Specifications provide a formal standard for describing HTTP APIs.
- Common way to describe implementations
- Common platform for tooling
- Shared practice for building



<https://www.openapis.org/what-is-openapi>

Generating Open API Documents

Who Uses it?

- Designers
 - Produces API specifications
- Builders
 - Produces working code
- Testers
 - Produces validation
- Consumers
 - Produces useful solutions



Generating Open API Documents

Open API Basics



- **Basic Info**
- Component Section
- Paths Section

```
1  openapi: 3.0.0
2  info:
3    version: '1.0'
4    title: Person API
5    description: An example API for the "Designing APIs with OpenAPI" workshop
6  servers:
7    # Added by API Auto Mocking Plugin
8    - description: SwaggerHub API Auto Mocking
9      url: https://virtserver.swaggerhub.com/amundsen/Person-API/1.0
10
11 paths: {}
12 components: {}
```

Generating Open API Documents

Open API Basics

- Basic Info
- Component Section
- Paths Section



```
parameters:
  nameParam:
    name: name
    in: query
    description: "The name of the person to retrieve"
    required: true
    schema:
      type: string
      example: "morton.muffleay"

PersonItem:
  type: object
  properties:
    id:
      type: string
      description: "The unique identifier for the person"
      example: "q1w2e3r4t5"
    name:
      type: string
      description: "The name of the person"
      example: "Morton Muffleay"
    email:
      type: string
      description: "Default email for the person"
      example: "morton.muffleay@example.com"
  responses:
    GenericError:
      description: "An error occurred during the request"
      content:
        application/json:
          schema:
            $ref: "#/components/schemas/Error"
    AddPerson:
      description: "body for a new Person record"
      required: true
      content:
        application/json:
          schema:
            $ref: "#/components/schemas/PersonItem"
        application/x-www-form-urlencoded:
          schema:
            $ref: "#/components/schemas/PersonItem"

PersonCollection:
  type: array
  items:
    $ref: '#/components/schemas/PersonItem'
```

Generating Open API Documents

Open API Basics

- Basic Info
- Component Section
- **Paths Section**

```
### work in progress record ###
/wip/{identifier}:
  get:
    operationId: wipItem
    summary: Use this to return a single onboarding record
    tags:
      - onboarding

    parameters:
      - $ref: "#/components/parameters/identifier"
      - $ref: "#/components/parameters/eTag"

    responses:
      '200':
        $ref: "#/components/responses/reply"

    default:
      $ref: "#/components/responses/error"
```



Generating Open API Documents

From ALPS to OpenAPI

tasks-alps-profile.json.txt
Document

attached are the context files for generating OpenAPI from ALPS

The OpenAPI 3.1 YAML specification has been generated from the ALPS profile, using all context files and mapping rules.

You can download it here:

[tasks-openapi.yaml](#)

Let me know if you'd like a validation report, HTML rendering, or further transformations. [→]

Ask anything

+

Tools

0





Generating Open API Documents

From ALPS to OpenAPI

API Hub | Design Powered by Swagger

task-management_api Version: 1.0.0 Export

Save to Hub

navigation

```
openapi: 3.1.0
info:
  title: Task Management API
  version: 1.0.0
  description: OpenAPI specification generated from ALPS profile for task tracking.
paths:
  /goShowHomePage:
    get:
      operationId: goShowHomePage
      summary: Go to Home
      description: ''
      responses:
        '200':
          description: Successful operation
          content:
            application/json:
              schema:
                $ref: '#/components/schemas/Home'
        '400':
          description: Invalid input
        '404':
          description: Resource not found
      tags:
        - navigation
      parameters: []
  /goGetTaskCollection:
    get:
      operationId: goGetTaskCollection
      summary: Get Task Collection
      description: ''
      responses:
```

task-management

Method	Path	Description
GET	/goGetTaskCollection	Get Task Collection
GET	/goGetTaskItem	Get Task Item
POST	/doCreateNewTask	Create Task
POST	/doEditExistingTask	Edit Task
PUT	/doUpdateStatusOfTask	Update Status
PUT	/doSetDueDateOfTask	Set Due Date
PUT	/doAssignUserToTask	Assign User
GET	/goGetFilteredTaskCollection	Filter Task Collection



Generating Open API Documents : Summary

- Why OpenAPI
 - Common platform for describing HTTP APIs
- Who Uses it?
 - Designers, builders, testers, consumers
- OpenAPI Basics
 - Info, components, paths

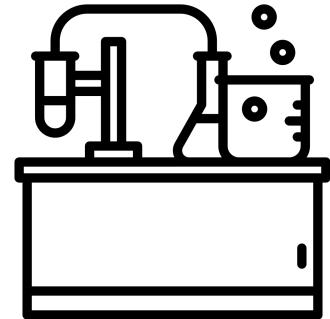


Generating Running Prototypes



Generating Running Prototypes

- What is a Prototype?
- Why use them?
- Prototype Essentials



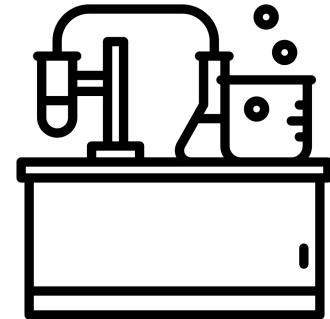
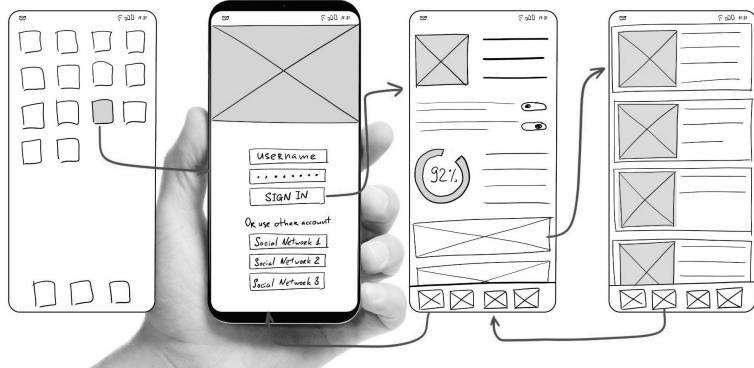
Exercise: Generate a NodeJS prototype from ALPS

Generating Running Prototypes

What is a prototype?

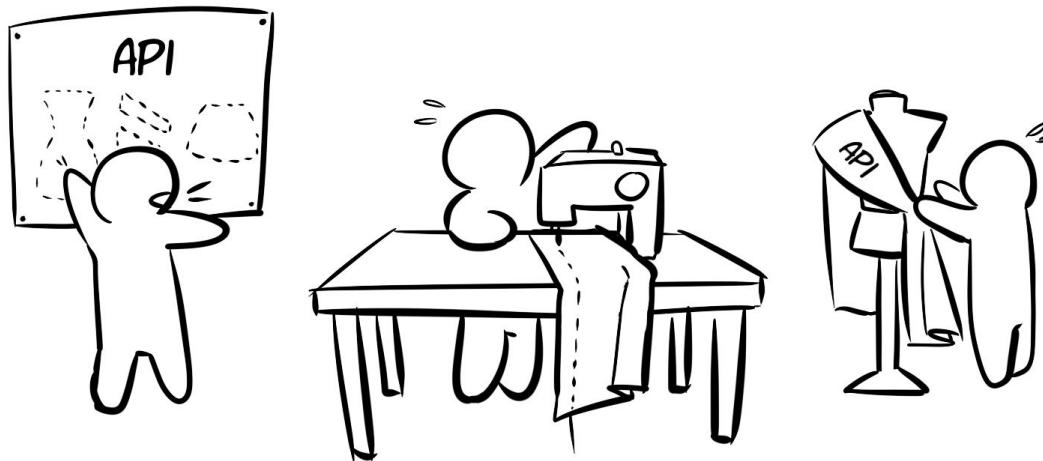
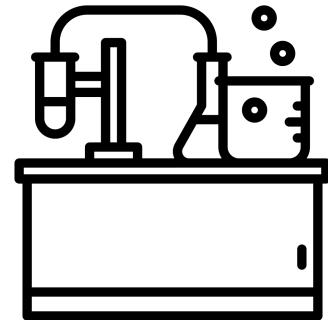
A first, typical or preliminary model of something, especially a machine, from which other forms are developed or copied.

-- Oxford Dictionary



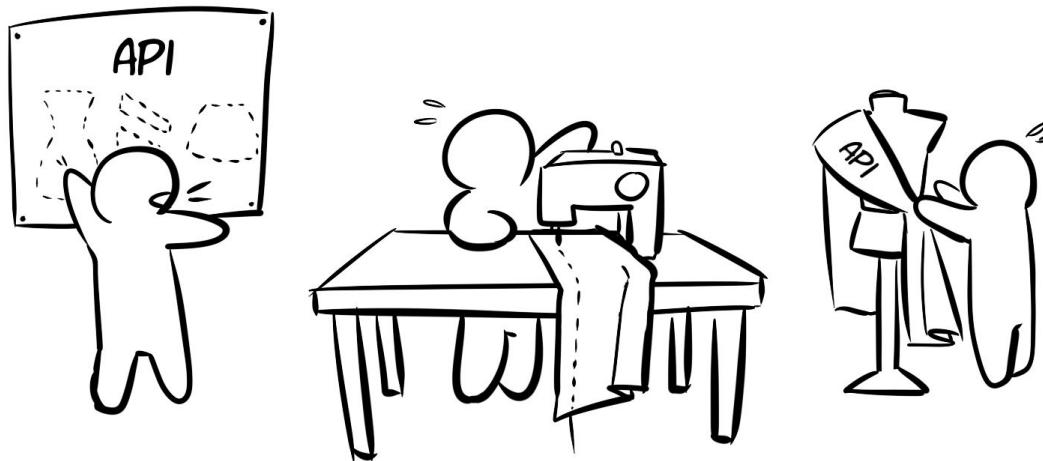
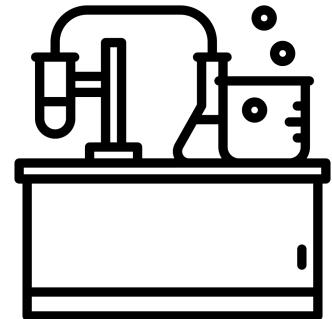
Generating Running Prototypes

- Inexpensive experiments
- Explore the details
- Prototypes are made to be tested



Generating Running Prototypes

- Inexpensive experiments
- Explore the details
- *Prototypes are made to be tested*

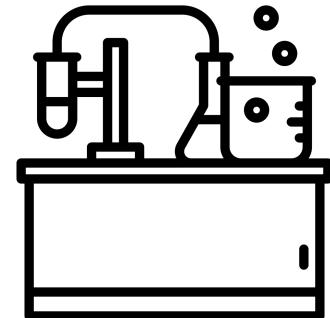




Generating Running Prototypes

Prototype Essentials

- Running Code
 - Rough Consensus
 - Throw it away

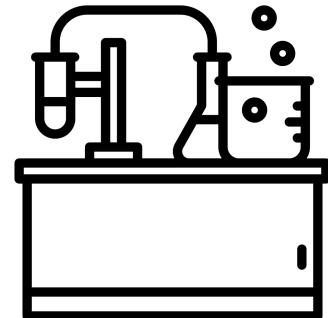


Code Blame 130 lines (116 loc) · 4.26 KB

```
30 function generateLinks(person) {
31   const index = persons.findIndex(p => p.id === req.params.id);
32   if (index === -1) return res.status(404).json({ error: 'Person not found' });
33   persons[index] = { ...persons[index], ...person };
34   res.json({ ...persons[index], _links: generateLinks(persons[index]) });
35 }
36
37
38 app.put('/persons/:id/status', (req, res) => {
39   const { person } = req.body;
40   if (!person || !person.status) return res.status(400).json({ error: 'Missing required field: status' });
41   const record = persons.find(p => p.id === req.params.id);
42   if (!record) return res.status(404).json({ error: 'Person not found' });
43   record.status = person.status.toLowerCase();
44   if (!['active', 'inactive'].includes(record.status)) {
45     return res.status(400).json({ error: 'Invalid status value' });
46   }
47 }
```



Generating Running Prototypes



01-api-template-notes-v2.md x

File

02-api-checklist-v2.md x

File

02-api x

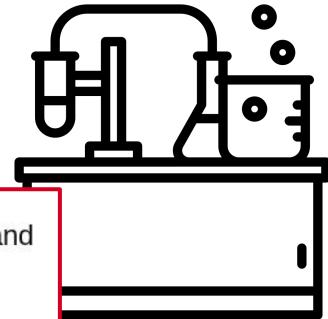
File

attached are all the context files and the ALPS document for generating a simple index.js server

+ Tools

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Generating Running Prototypes



✓ The Node.js Express API server has been generated from the ALPS profile using the provided context and conventions. It includes:

- In-memory data
- Fully RESTful endpoints
- HAL-style `_links`
- Proper transition handling (GET, POST, PUT)
- Filtering and validation logic

You can download the complete `index.js` file here:

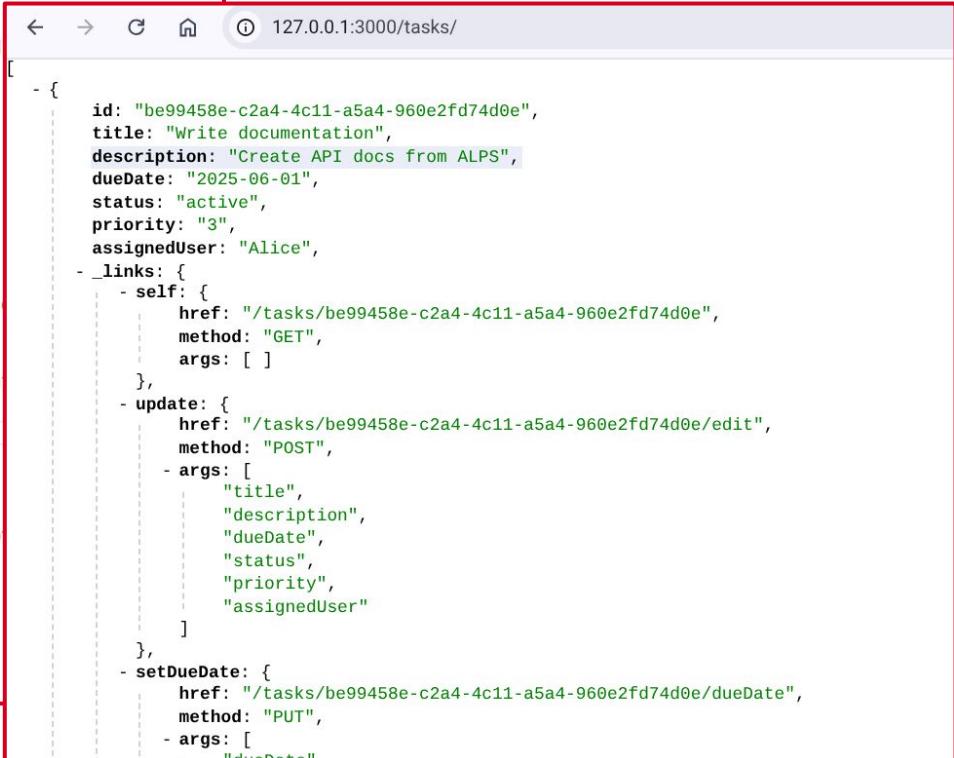
[index.js](#)

Let me know if you'd like to test it, add more sample data, or wrap it in a Docker container. [\[→\]](#)



Generating Running Prototypes

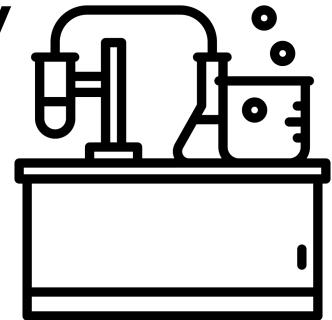
```
43 // Root endpoint
44 app.get('/', (req, res) => {
45   res.json({
46     _links: {
47       tasks: { href: "/tasks", method: "GET", args: [] },
48       create: { href: "/tasks", method: "POST", args: ["id"] }
49     }
50   });
51 });
52
53 // GET all tasks or filter
54 app.get('/tasks', (req, res) => {
55   const filters = req.query;
56   let filtered = tasks.filter(task =>
57     Object.entries(filters).every(([key, value]) =>
58       (task[key] || "").toLowerCase() === value.toLowerCase()
59     )
60   );
61   res.json(filtered.map(task => ({ ...task, _links: generateLinks(task) })));
62 });
63
64 // GET single task
65 app.get('/tasks/:id', (req, res) => {
66   const task = tasks.find(t => t.id === req.params.id);
67   if (!task) return res.status(404).json({ error: "Task not found" });
68   res.json({ ...task, _links: generateLinks(task) });
69 });
70
71 // POST create new task
72 app.post('/tasks', (req, res) => {
73   const input = req.body.task;
```



The screenshot shows a browser window displaying a JSON response at the URL 127.0.0.1:3000/tasks/. The response is a single task object with its details and a generated link object.

```
- {
  id: "be99458e-c2a4-4c11-a5a4-960e2fd74d0e",
  title: "Write documentation",
  description: "Create API docs from ALPS",
  dueDate: "2025-06-01",
  status: "active",
  priority: "3",
  assignedUser: "Alice",
  _links: {
    - self: {
      href: "/tasks/be99458e-c2a4-4c11-a5a4-960e2fd74d0e",
      method: "GET",
      args: []
    },
    - update: {
      href: "/tasks/be99458e-c2a4-4c11-a5a4-960e2fd74d0e/edit",
      method: "POST",
      args: [
        "title",
        "description",
        "dueDate",
        "status",
        "priority",
        "assignedUser"
      ]
    },
    - setDueDate: {
      href: "/tasks/be99458e-c2a4-4c11-a5a4-960e2fd74d0e/dueDate",
      method: "PUT",
      args: [
        "dueDate"
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

Generating Running Prototypes : Summary



- What is a Prototype?
 - A preliminary model
- Why use them?
 - Prototypes are made to be tested
- Prototype Essentials
 - Rough consensus and running code

Exercise: Generate a NodeJS prototype from ALPS



Break

Generating API Tests



Generating API Tests

- "Outside-In" testing
- Validating inputs/outputs
- Confirming Interface Behavior



Exercise: Generating API Tests from source code

Generating API Tests

Outside-In Testing

- Consumers can only "see" the API
- The aim is to test the interface, not the code
- Code may change, but the tests do not



Generating API Tests

Validating inputs/outputs

- Confirm the URL exists and responds as expected
- Validate the methods, input parameters
- Inspect the response bodies



Generating API Tests

Confirm interface behavior

- Validate expected results
- Happy-path tests (200 OK)
- Sad-path tests (400 Bad Request)





Generating API Tests

Exercise: Generates Tests from Code



00-nodejs-to-test.md
File



01-setup-tests.md
File



02-inc
File

use the supplied context documents including the attached index.js to generate a set of API tests using the Jest framework. Be sure to run a verification check list after you produce the HTML report.

+

Tools



Generating API Tests

Confirm test file

```
41 // @alps-route:GET /tasks
42 // @link-check
43 test('GET /tasks returns tasks with links', async () => {
44   const res = await request(app).get('/tasks');
45   expect(res.statusCode).toBe(200);
46   expect(Array.isArray(res.body)).toBe(true);
47   expect(res.body[0]._links).toBeDefined();
48 });
49
50 // @alps-route:GET /tasks/:id
51 // @error-case
52 test('GET /tasks/:id returns 404 for invalid id', async () => {
53   const res = await request(app).get('/tasks/invalid');
54   expect(res.statusCode).toBe(404);
55 });
56
57 // @alps-route:POST /tasks
58 test('POST /tasks creates task', async () => {
59   const newTask = {
60     id: uuidv4(),
61     title: "New",
62     description: "Test",
63     dueDate: "2025-06-15",
64     status: "active",
65     priority: "1",
66     assignedUser: "Test"
67   };
68   const res = await request(app).post('/tasks').send({ task: newTask });
69   expect(res.statusCode).toBe(201);
70   expect(res.body._links).toBeDefined();
71 });
72 }
```

Generating API Tests

Modify running code

```
1 # 🔧 API Test Setup Guide for ALPS-Based Express Server
2
3 This guide walks you through all the necessary steps to prepare and run Jest
4 generated from an ALPS document.
5 ---
6
7 ## ✅ Prerequisites
8
9 Make sure the following are installed:
10
11 - **Node.js** (v18+)
12 - **npm** (v9+)
13 - **Jest** and **Supertest**
14
15 ---
16
17 ## 📂 Project Structure
18
19 Expected folder layout:
20
21 ```
22 /project-root
23   ├── index.js           ← Express API server
24   └── test/
25     └── api.test.js      ← Jest test suite
26   └── package.json
27
28
29 ---
30
31 ## 1. 🔧 Modify `index.js` for Testing Support
32
33 Add a test hook to reset in-memory data. Just after defining `let tasks = [`.
34
```

Generating API Tests

Run test suite

```
mca@mamund-ws:..../task-management$ npm test

> task-management@1.0.0 test
> jest

  PASS  test/api.test.js
    Task API
      ✓ GET / returns HAL links (29 ms)
      ✓ GET /tasks returns tasks with links (4 ms)
      ✓ GET /tasks/:id returns 404 for invalid id (3 ms)
      ✓ POST /tasks creates task (603 ms)
      ✓ POST /tasks/:id/edit modifies a task (6 ms)
      ✓ PUT /tasks/:id/status changes status (5 ms)
      ✓ PUT /tasks/:id/dueDate sets dueDate (8 ms)
      ✓ PUT /tasks/:id/assign sets assignedUser (5 ms)

Test Suites: 1 passed, 1 total
Tests:       8 passed, 8 total
Snapshots:  0 total
Time:        3.397 s
Ran all test suites
```

Generating API Tests : Summary

- "Outside-In" testing
 - Test the interface, not the code
- Validating inputs/outputs
 - URLs, methods, inputs, response bodies
- Confirming Interface Behavior
 - Happy path (200 OK) & sad path (400 Bad Request)



Generating Security Profiles



Generating Security Profiles

Retro-fitting the process

- API Security Basics
- RBAC to the rescue
- Modifying Existing Assets



Exercise: Update Story, Generate Profile, regenerate, other assets

Generating Security Profiles

API Security Basics



- Encryption
 - HTTPS
- API Key
 - Controls access to the API
- Authentication
 - Identifies user
- Authorization
 - Defines access control

Generating Security Profiles

RBAC to the rescue



- Role-Based Access Control
 - RBAC
- Define Roles
 - anon, user, admin, etc
- Assign users to one or more roles
 - user:mike, roles:user, admin
- Secure API resources and actions
 - /tasks/, /tasks/:id, addTask, updateStatus, etc.

Generating Security Profiles

Exercise: Retrofit process



- Update API Story
 - Define roles, apply to resources & actions
- Generate Profile Report
 - New generation action
- Regenerate Assets
 - HTML documentation
 - ALPS
 - OpenAPI
 - NodeJS
 - Tests

Generating Security Profiles

Exercise: Update API Story



```
* AllowedRoles: user, admin
* **SetDueDateOfTask** : Use this action to set the `dueDate` of a single r
* Inputs: id, dueDate
* Required: id, dueDate
* Returns: **TaskItem**
* Type: Idempotent
* AllowedRoles: admin
* **AssignUserToTask** : Use this action to update the name of the `assignedU
* Inputs: id, assignedUser
* Required: id, assignedUser
* Returns: **TaskItem**
* Type: Idempotent
* AllowedRoles: admin
* **GetFilteredTaskCollection** : Use this action to filter the list of tas
`priority` and/or `assignedUser`
* Inputs: title, dueDate, status, priority
* Returns: **TaskCollection**
* Type: Safe
* AllowedRoles: user, admin

## Roles
These are the RBAC security roles for this API.

* anon : Unauthenticated visitor (read-only, limited views)
* user : Authenticated end-user with basic task interaction privileges
* admin : Elevated privileges for managing tasks and assignments
```



Generating Security Profiles

Run security context process



00-rbac-system-prompt.md

File



01-rbac-style-guide.md

File



02-rb:

File

using the task-api-story-security.md document, generate an API Security Profile Report

+

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↑

Generating Security Profiles

Run security context process



using the task-api-story-security.md document, generate

Security Profile

Declared Roles

Role	Description
anon	Anonymous (unauthenticated user)
user	Authenticated standard user
admin	Authenticated administrative user

Resource Access Matrix

Resource	anon	user	admin
Home	✓	✓	✓
TaskCollection		✓	✓
TaskItem		✓	✓

Action Access Matrix

Action	Type	anon	user	admin
ShowHomePage	Safe	✓	✓	✓
GetTaskCollection	Safe		✓	✓

Generating Security Profiles

Retro-fitting the process



- API Security Basics
 - Encryption, API Key, Authentication, Authorization
- RBAC to the rescue
 - Role-based access control
- Modifying Existing Assets
 - Generate new report, backfill existing assets

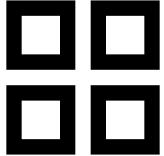
Course Review





Course Review

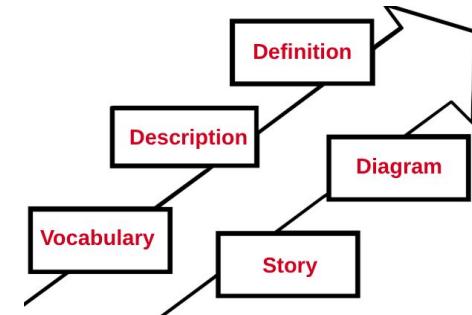
- API Design Basics
- AI Prompt Basics
- Authoring API Stories
- Generating API Descriptions
- Generating API Documentation
- Generating OpenAPI Documents
- Generating Running API Prototypes
- Generating API Tests
- Generating Security Profiles





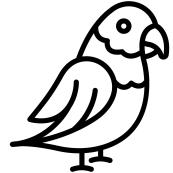
API Design Basics: Review

- Story
 - Stories are shared understanding
- Vocabulary
 - All the "magic words" related to the API domain
- Diagram
 - Visual representation of the API
- Description
 - The complete design in one place, in one voice.
- Definition
 - Translate design into implementation





AI Prompt Basics : Review



- Conversation
 - Responses are statistical estimates
- Context
 - The context window is the limit of your bot
- Memory
 - They won't remember anything for next time
- Tips
 - Ask lots of questions



Authoring API Stories : Review

- Stories are shared understanding
 - Our brains are wired for stories
- Parts of an API Story
 - Purpose, Data Properties, Resources, Actions, Rules
- Iterating on your API Story
 - This is a multi-pass loop



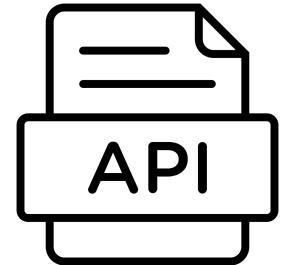
Generating ALPS Design Docs : Review

- Information Architecture
 - Structure: Ontology, Taxonomy, Choreography
- Application-Level Profile Semantics
 - RESTful: Focus on Actions and Resources
- ALPS Basics
 - Properties, resources, actions



Generating API Documentation : Review

- What are Docs?
 - Design, implementation, operation
- Who uses them?
 - Developers, customers, operators
- Basic Elements of API Docs
 - Purpose, properties, resources, actions



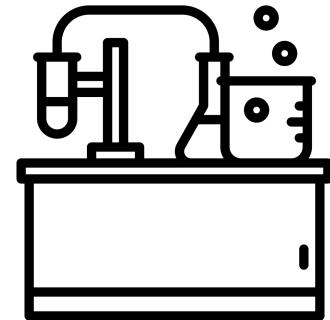
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- Why OpenAPI
 - Common platform for describing HTTP APIs
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Generating Running Prototypes : Review

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 - A preliminary model
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Generating API Tests : Review

- "Outside-In" testing
 - Test the interface, not the code
- Validating inputs/outputs
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 - Happy path (200 OK) & sad path (400 Bad Request)

Generating Security Profiles : Review

Retro-fitting the process



- API Security Basics
 - Encryption, API Key, Authentication, Authorization
- RBAC to the rescue
 - Role-based access control
- Modifying Existing Assets
 - Generate new report, backfill existing assets

Finally ...



Andrej Karpathy

@karpathy

🔗 ...

There's a new kind of coding I call "vibe coding", where you fully give in to the vibes, embrace exponentials, and forget that the code even exists. It's possible because the LLMs (e.g. Cursor Composer w Sonnet) are getting too good. Also I just talk to Composer with SuperWhisper so I barely even touch the keyboard. I ask for the dumbest things like "decrease the padding on the sidebar by half" because I'm too lazy to find it. I "Accept All" always, I don't read the diffs anymore. When I get error messages I just copy paste them in with no comment, usually that fixes it. The code grows beyond my usual comprehension, I'd have to really read through it for a while. Sometimes the LLMs can't fix a bug so I just work around it or ask for random changes until it goes away. It's not too bad for throwaway weekend projects, but still quite amusing. I'm building a project or webapp, but it's not really coding - I just see stuff, say stuff, run stuff, and copy paste stuff, and it mostly works.

6:17 PM · Feb 2, 2025 · 4.9M Views



1.3K



5K



29K



15K



Andrej Karpathy

"Ultimately, vibe coding full web apps today is kind of messy and not a good idea for anything of actual importance."

— Andrej Karpathy



Q&A



O'REILLY®

What makes an effective slide?

- **Less is more.** Keep your bullet points and graphics simple and clear. Bold **important terms** and animate bullet points to help attendees follow your presentation
- Too much information for one slide? Break it out into multiple slides.

Real-world examples and case studies help learners contextualize and retain new information.

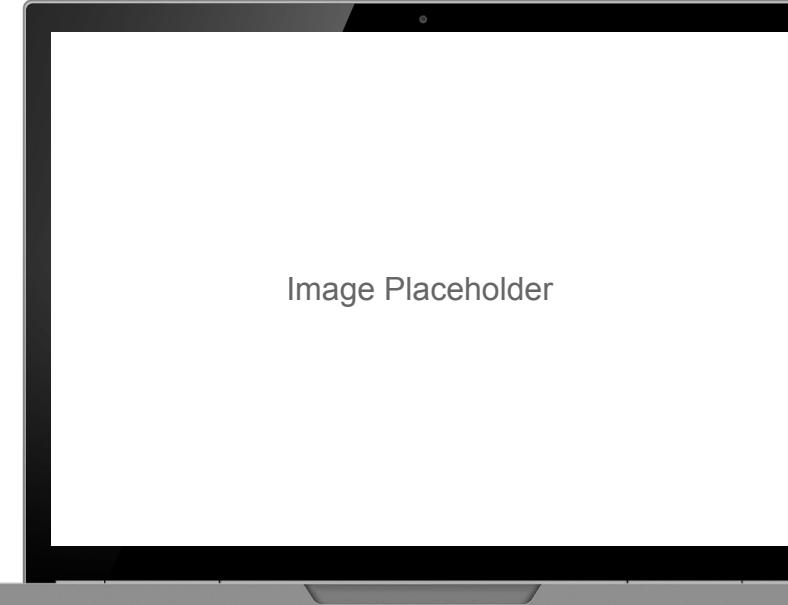


Exercise

If you screen share during your exercise attendees will still be able to see the slide deck. Including some brief instructions or information to reference during the exercise can be helpful.

1. Step one
2. Step two
3. What is the goal of the exercise?

Image Placeholder





Poll: AI Awareness

How would you characterize your "AI Awareness" level?

- **Novice:** Just starting to explore AI options
- **Advanced Beginner:** I know my way around
- **Competent:** I can use AI to get things done
- **Proficient:** I am comfortable experimenting with advanced AI tools
- **Expert:** I am able to help others learn to use AI.

Pulse Check

These are a way to quickly check in with attendees. Ask them a simple yes or no question, and the platform will prompt them to press “thumbs up” or “thumbs down”. E.g.

- Does everyone have their Colab environment and model access ready?
- Are you clear on the key architectural differences between our three models?
- Do you feel confident about implementing SLMs in your own projects?





Discussion Question

- What should attendees think about? Ask a prompt question that attendees can answer in the group chat.

Q&A





Break



Takeaways

- What books, courses, etc. would you recommend attendees try next?
 - Do you have any other live courses coming up?
- What resources are you sharing with them?
- Including your social media handles or upcoming work can be a nice way to connect with attendees

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