

# Why OpenAPI Spec

When you create backend, it's very hard for other people to know the exact **shape** of your routes

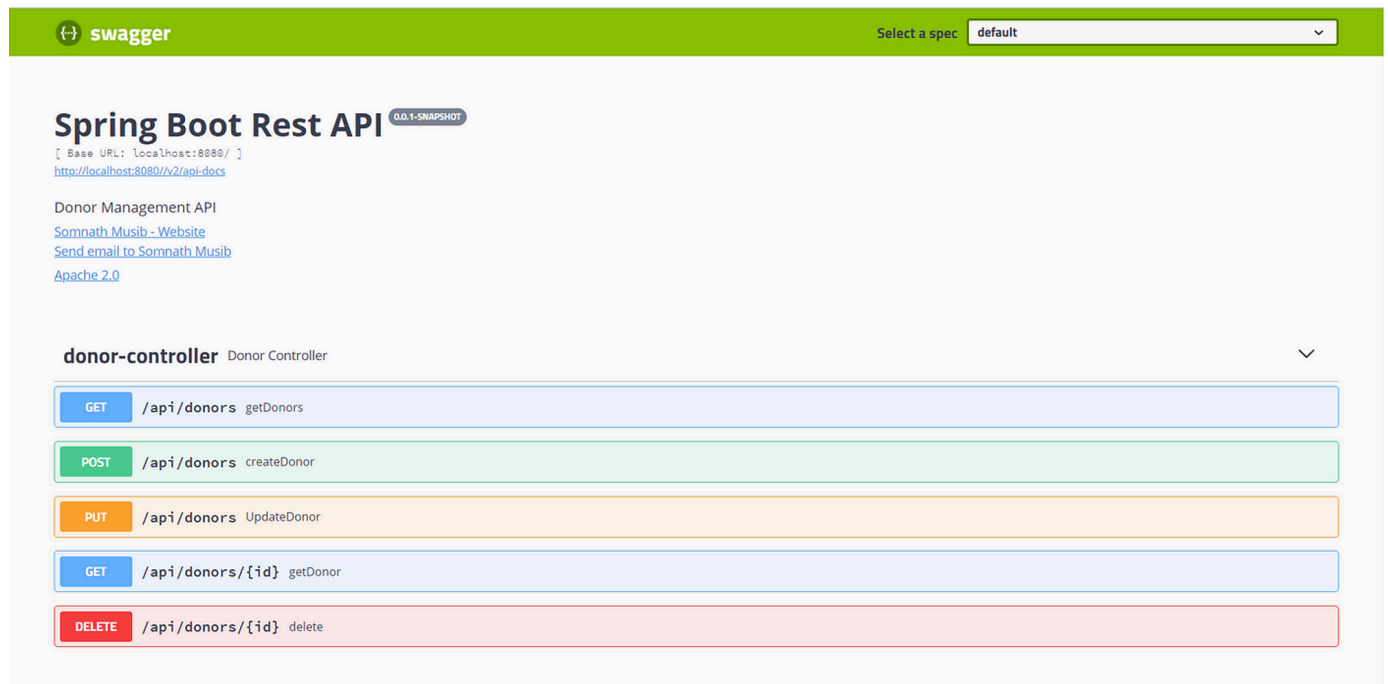
Wouldn't it be nice if you could describe, in a single file the **shape** of your routes?

For example - <https://sum-server.100xdevs.com/todo?id=1>



If you have this single long file that lists all your routes, you could

1. Auto generate documentation pages (Ref <https://binance-docs.github.io/apidocs/spot/en/#query-current-order-count-usage-trade>)
2. Auto generate **clients** in various languages (Java, JS, Go...)
3. Let the world look at your API routes shape without actually opening your code
4. Let AIs know how to **hit** your APIs in a single file, without sharing your code with the AI



The image shows a Swagger UI interface for a Spring Boot REST API. The header is green with the Swagger logo and a 'Select a spec' dropdown set to 'default'. The main content area has a title 'Spring Boot Rest API' with a '0.0.1-SNAPSHOT' tag. Below the title, there's a base URL 'localhost:8080' and a link to the API docs. The API is described as 'Donor Management API' with links to the website, email, and license. The 'donor-controller' section is expanded, showing five endpoints: GET /api/donors (getDonors), POST /api/donors (createDonor), PUT /api/donors (updateDonor), GET /api/donors/{id} (getDonor), and DELETE /api/donors/{id} (delete).

Swagger

Select a spec: default

## Spring Boot Rest API 0.0.1-SNAPSHOT

[ Base URL: localhost:8080/ ]  
<http://localhost:8080/v2/api-docs>

Donor Management API  
[Somnath Musib - Website](#)  
[Send email to Somnath Musib](#)  
[Apache 2.0](#)

### donor-controller Donor Controller

- GET /api/donors getDonors
- POST /api/donors createDonor
- PUT /api/donors updateDonor
- GET /api/donors/{id} getDonor
- DELETE /api/donors/{id} delete

# What is the OpenAPI Spec

The OpenAPI Specification (OAS) is a standard, language-agnostic interface to RESTful APIs which allows both humans and computers to discover and understand the capabilities of a service without access to source code, additional documentation, or network traffic inspection. When properly defined via OpenAPI, a consumer can understand and interact with the remote service with minimal implementation logic.

Developed initially by Swagger, and later donated to the OpenAPI Initiative under the Linux Foundation, the OpenAPI Specification has become a widely adopted industry standard for defining and using APIs.

Good reference file -

<https://github.com/knadh/listmonk/blob/1bf7e362bf6bee23e5e2e15f8c7cf12e23860df6/docs/swagger/collections.yaml>

# Parts of the spec file

For a simple server

server.js

```
import express from 'express';

const app = express();
const port = 3000;

app.use(express.json());

let users = [
  { id: 1, name: 'John Doe' },
  { id: 2, name: 'Jane Doe' }
];

app.get('/users', (req, res) => {
  const { name } = req.query;

  if (name) {
    const filteredUsers = users.filter(user => user.name.toLowerCase() === name.toLowerCase());
    res.json(filteredUsers);
  }
});
```

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```
    } else {  
      res.json(users);  
    }  
  });  
  
app.listen(port, () => {  
  console.log(`Server running on http://localhost:${port}`);  
});
```

## OpenAPI Spec

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```
openapi: 3.0.0  
info:  
  title: User API  
  description: API to manage users  
  version: "1.0.0"  
servers:  
  - url: http://localhost:3000  
paths:  
  /users:  
    get:  
      summary: Get a list of users  
      description: Retrieves a list of users, optionally filtered by name  
      parameters:  
        - in: query  
          name: name  
          schema:  
            type: string  
            required: false  
            description: Name filter for user lookup.  
      responses:  
        '200':  
          description: A list of users  
          content:  
            application/json:  
              schema:  
                type: array  
                items:  
                  $ref: '#/components/schemas/User'  
components:  
  schemas:  
    User:  
      type: object  
      properties:
```

```
id:
  type: integer
  format: int64
  description: The unique identifier of the user.
name:
  type: string
  description: The name of the user.
required:
  - id
  - name
```

Try visiting

<http://localhost:3000/users?name=John Doe,a,http://localhost:3000/users> Copy

## How to create a spec

1. Write it by hand (bad, but still happens)
2. Auto generate it from your code
  1. Easy in languages that have deep types like Rust
  2. Slightly harder in languages like Go/Rust
3. Node.js has some libraries/codebases that let you do it
  1. With express - <https://www.npmjs.com/package/express-openapi> (highly verbose)
  2. Without express - <https://github.com/lukeautry/tsoa> (Cohort 1 video)
4. Hono has a native implementation with zod - <https://hono.dev/snippets/zod-openapi>

We'll be going through `d`, but we've covered `c.ii` in Cohort 1

# Hono + Zod + OpenAPI

Ref <https://hono.dev/snippets/zod-openapi>

```
import { z } from '@hono/zod-openapi'
import { createRoute } from '@hono/zod-openapi'
import { OpenAPIHono } from '@hono/zod-openapi'

const ParamsSchema = z.object({
  id: z
    .string()
    .min(3)
    .openapi({
      param: {
        name: 'id',
        in: 'path',
```

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```
    },
    example: '1212121',
  }},
})

const UserSchema = z
  .object({
    id: z.string().openapi({
      example: '123',
    }),
    name: z.string().openapi({
      example: 'John Doe',
    }),
    age: z.number().openapi({
      example: 42,
    }),
  })
  .openapi('User')

const route = createRoute({
  method: 'get',
  path: '/users/{id}',
  request: {
    params: ParamsSchema,
  },
  responses: {
    200: {
      content: {
        'application/json': {
          schema: UserSchema,
        },
      },
      description: 'Retrieve the user',
    },
  },
})

const app = new OpenAPIHono()

app.openapi(route, (c) => {
  const { id } = c.req.valid('param')
  return c.json({
    id,
    age: 20,
    name: 'Ultra-man',
  })
})
```

```
}  
}  
  
// The OpenAPI documentation will be available at /doc  
app.doc('/doc', {  
  openapi: '3.0.0',  
  info: {  
    version: '1.0.0',  
    title: 'My API',  
  },  
})  
  
export default app
```

Try running the app locally and visiting

<http://localhost:8787/users/123123>

<http://localhost:8787/doc>

## Create a swagger page

Given the OpenAPI Spec, you can create a swagger page for your app

<https://hono.dev/snippets/swagger-ui>

```
app.get('/ui', swaggerUI({ url: '/doc' }  
Copy  
}))
```

Try visiting <http://localhost:8787/ui>



# Auto generated clients

Given you have a yaml/json file that describes the **shape** of your routes, lets try generating a **ts** client that we can use in a **Node.js** / **React** app to talk to the backend

Ref <https://www.npmjs.com/package/openapi-typescript-codegen>

1. Store the OpenAPI Spec in a file (spec.json)

```
{  
  "openapi": "3.0.0",  
  "info": {  
    "version": "1.0.0",  
    "title": "My API"  
  },  
  "components": {
```

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```
"schemas": {
  "User": {
    "type": "object",
    "properties": {
      "id": {
        "type": "string",
        "example": "123"
      },
      "name": {
        "type": "string",
        "example": "John Doe"
      },
      "age": {
        "type": "number",
        "example": 42
      }
    },
    "required": [
      "id",
      "name",
      "age"
    ]
  },
  "parameters": {
  }
},
"paths": {
  "/users/{id}": {
    "get": {
      "parameters": [
        {
          "schema": {
            "type": "string",
            "minLength": 3,
            "example": "1212121"
          },
          "required": true,
          "name": "id",
          "in": "path"
        }
      ],
      "responses": {
        "200": {
          "description": "Retrieve the user",
```

```
"content": {  
  "application/json": {  
    "schema": {  
      "$ref": "#/components/schemas/User"  
    }  
  }  
}
```

## 2. Generate the client

```
npx openapi-typescript-codegen --input ./spec.json --output ./generated
```

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## 1. Explore the client

```
cd generated  
cat index.ts
```

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## 1. Use it in a different project