

Web Framework FastAPI

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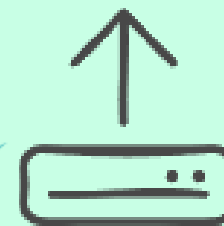
Agenda



FastAPI 入門
與基礎概念



非同步程式設
計與依賴注入



Server-Sent
Events (SSE)
的應用



實現
WebSocket
通訊



台灣人工智慧學校



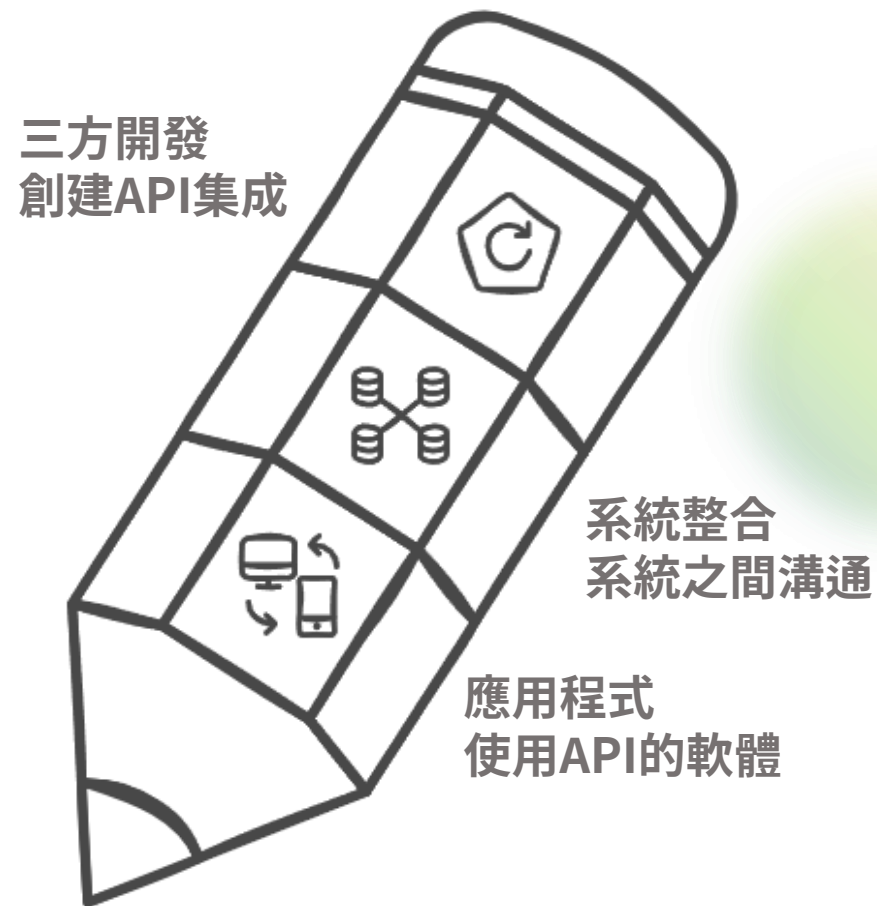
工百業用AI

FastAPI入門與基礎概念

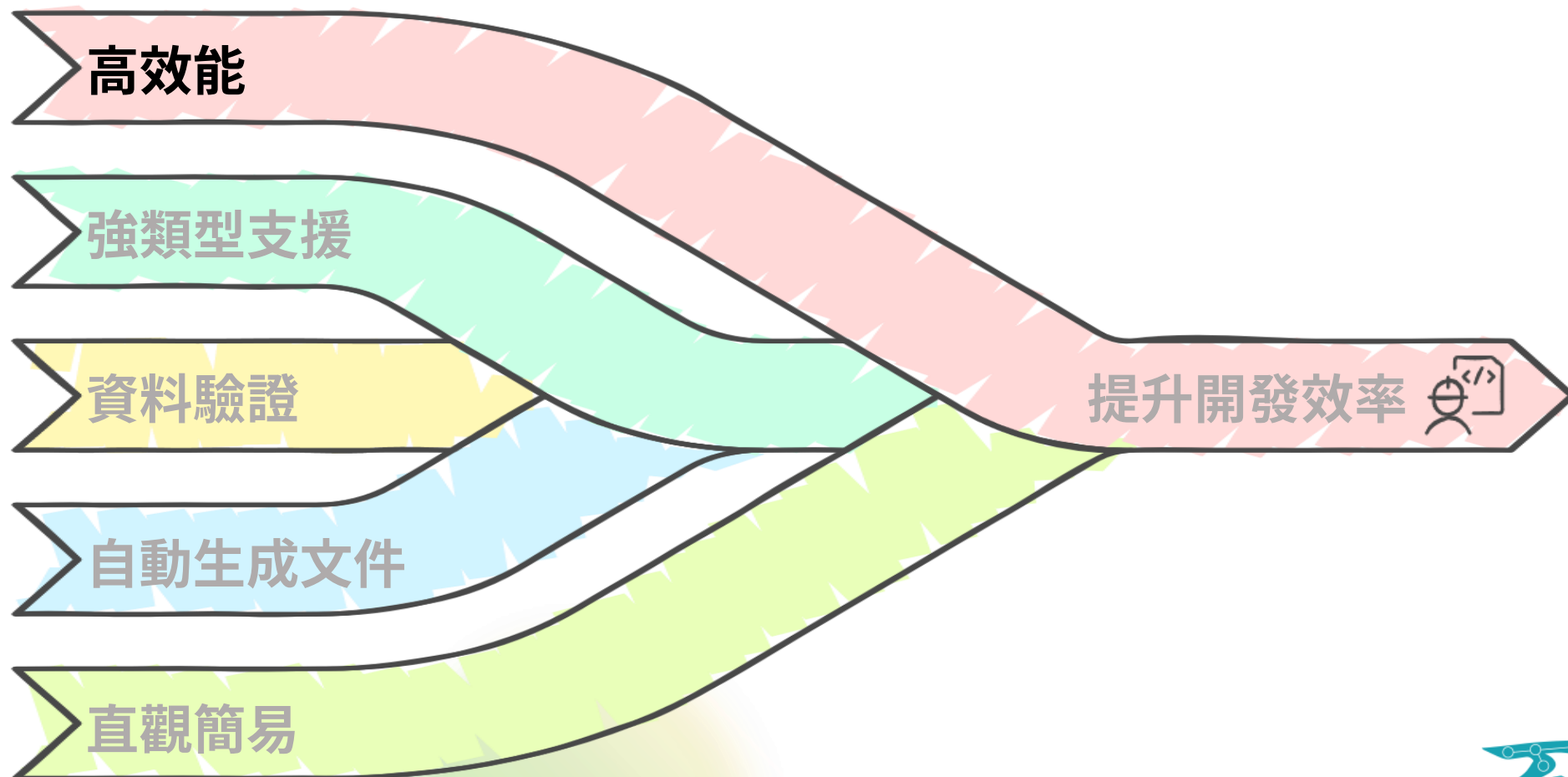


API 是什麼？

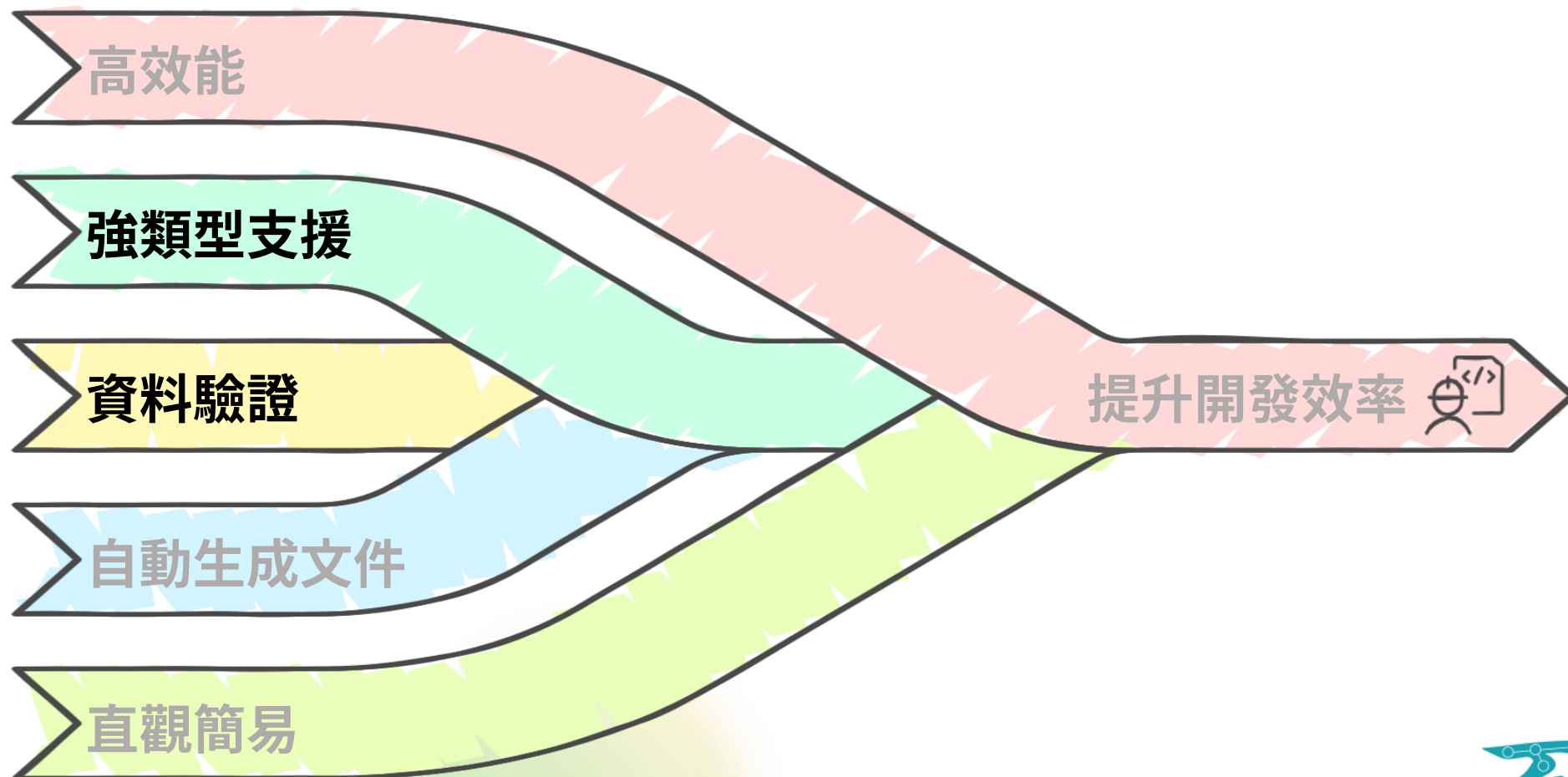
- 全名 Application Programming Interface (應用程式介面)
- 開發出的一種接口，讓第三方可以額外開發、應用在自身的產品上的系統溝通介面。



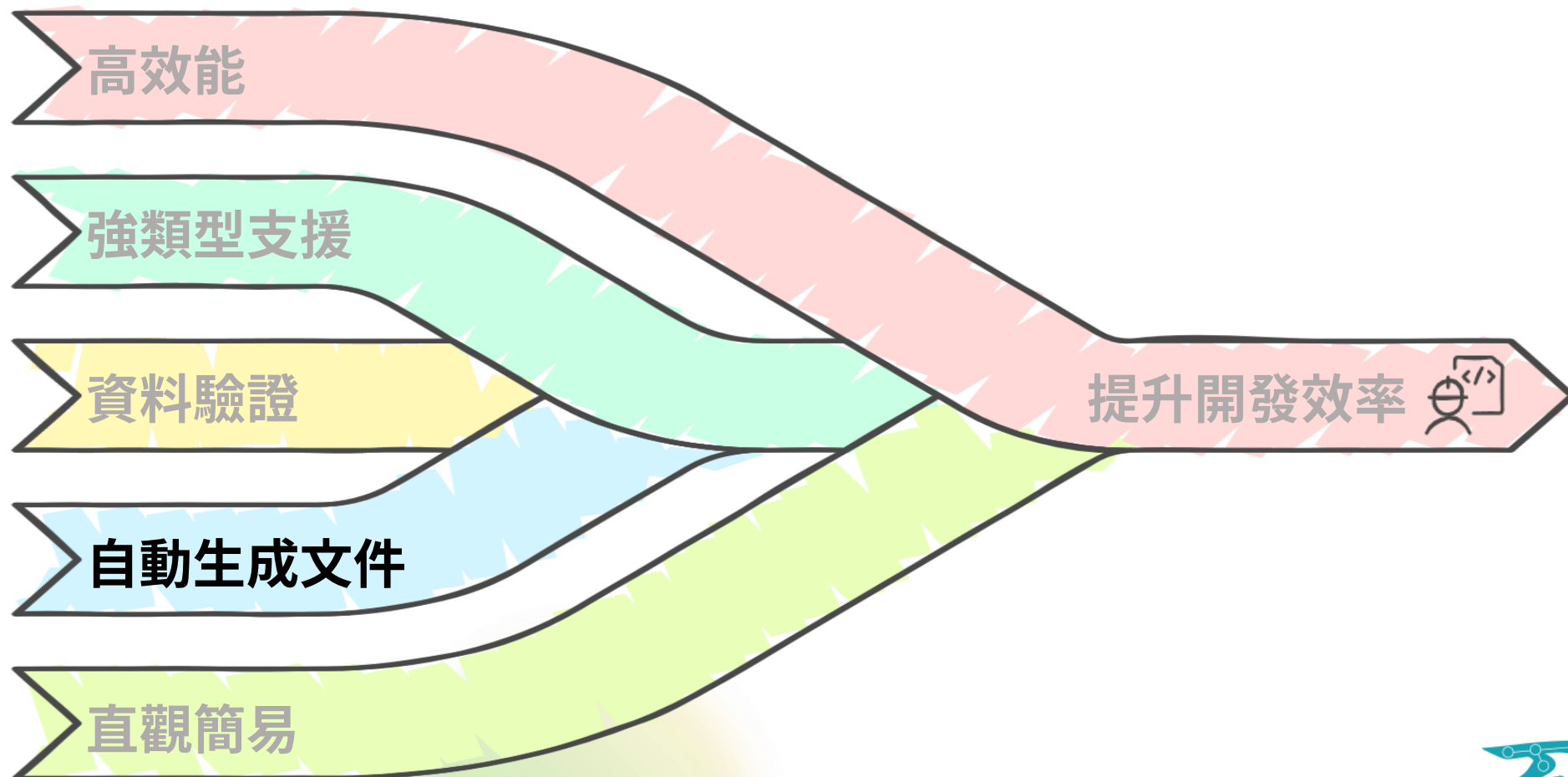
FastAPI 框架介紹：框架特性與優勢



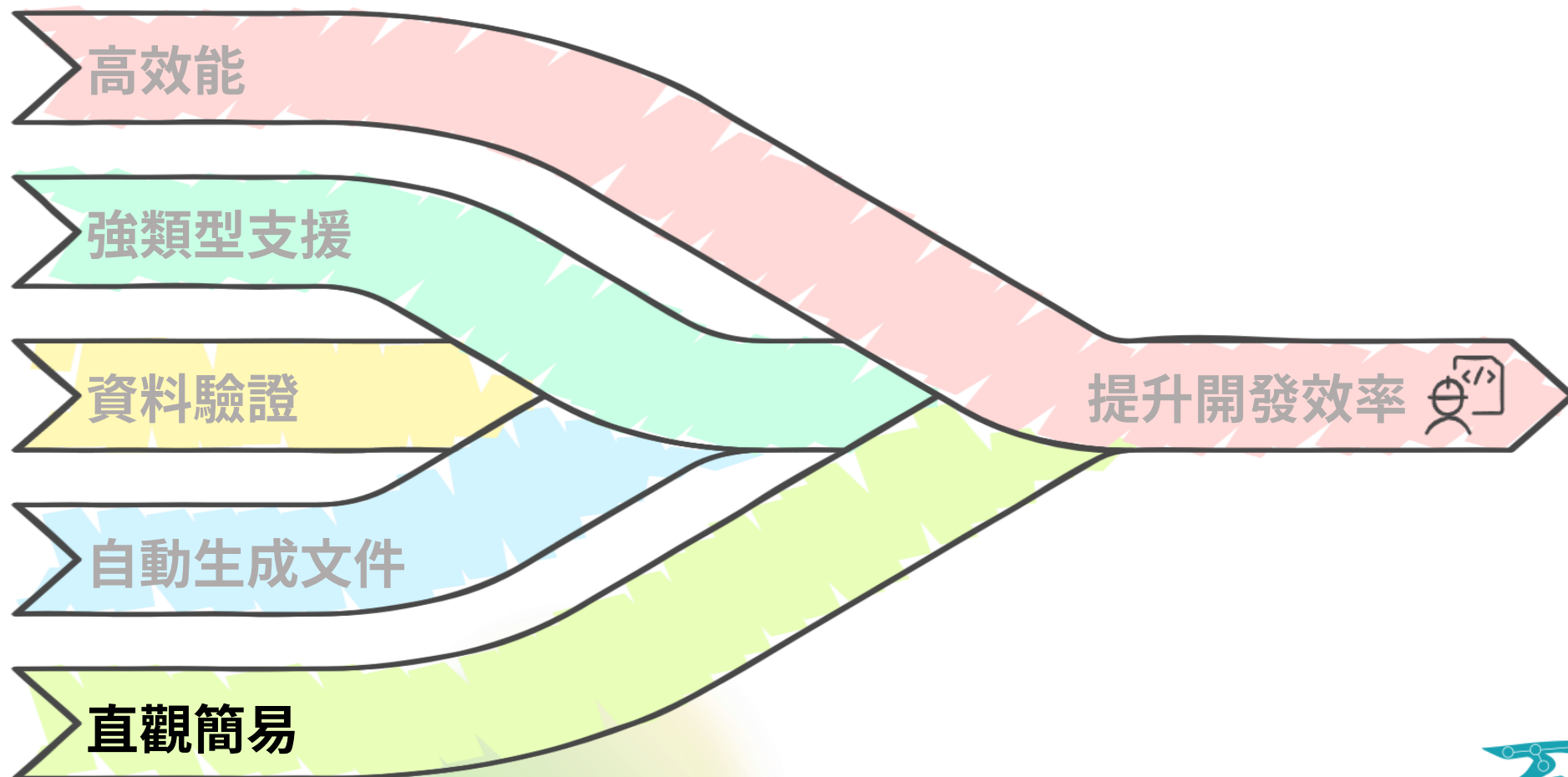
FastAPI 框架介紹：框架特性與優勢



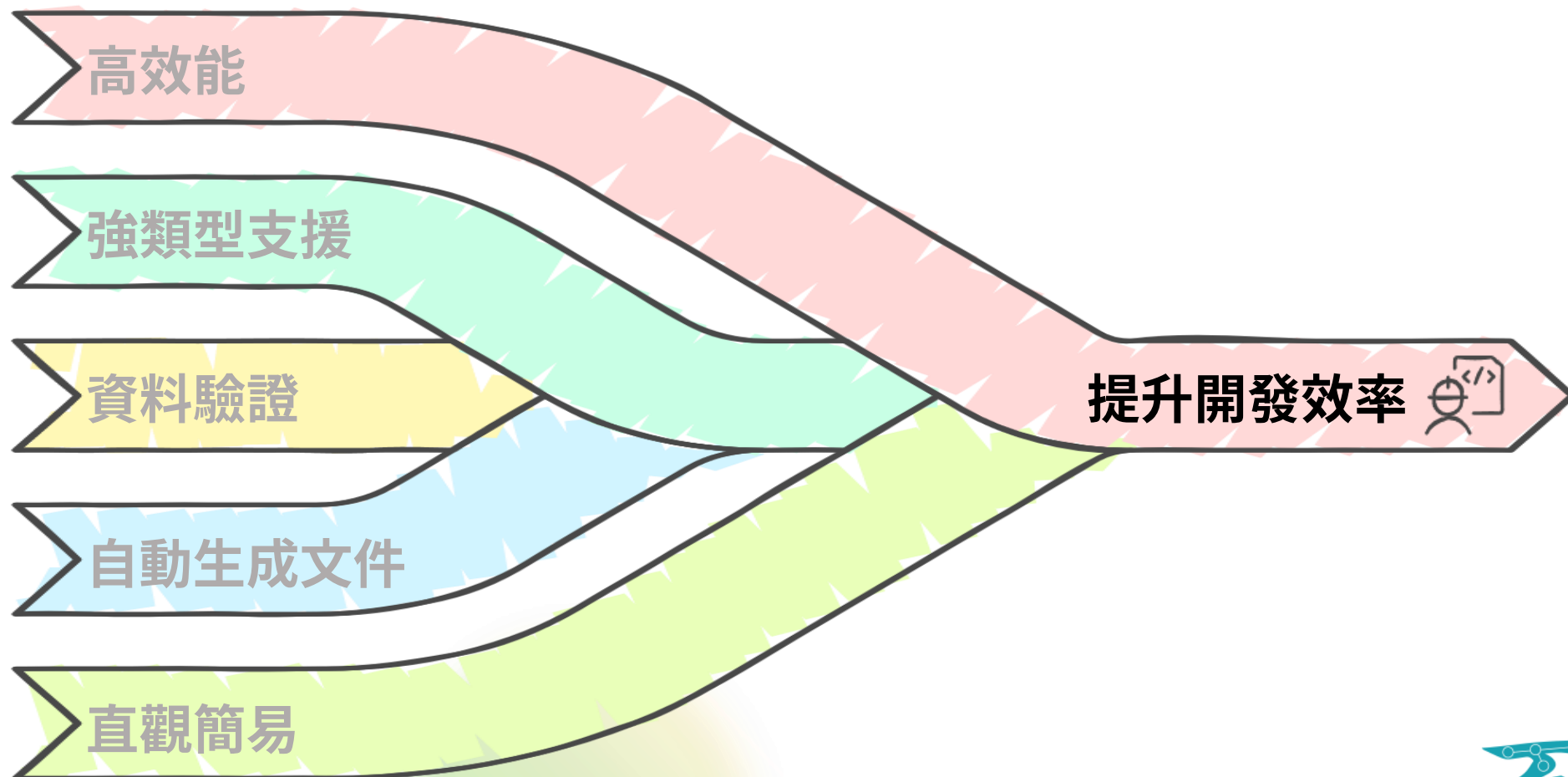
FastAPI 框架介紹：框架特性與優勢



FastAPI 框架介紹：框架特性與優勢

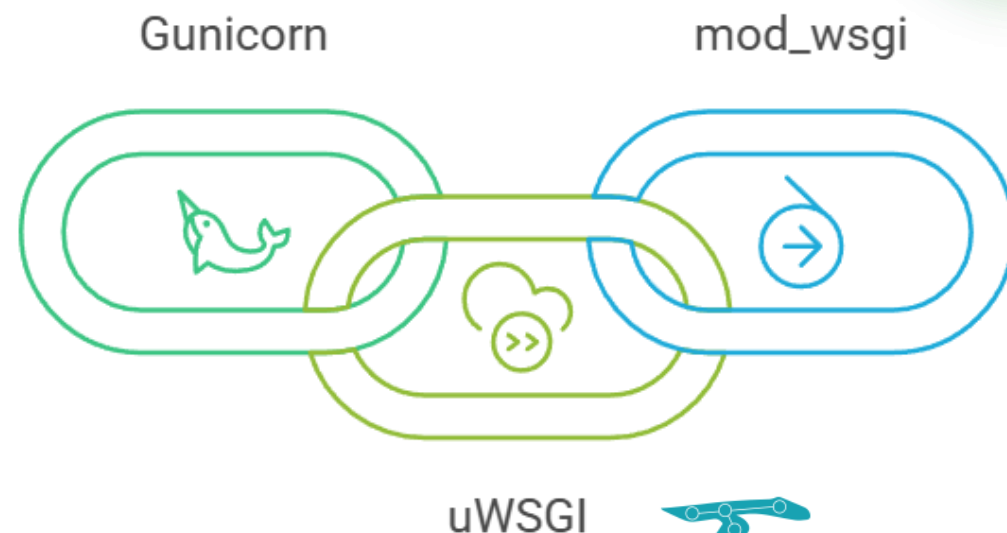


FastAPI 框架介紹：框架特性與優勢



WSGI (Web Server Gateway Interface)

- 什麼是 WSGI ?
 - WSGI 是 Python Web 應用程式與 Web 伺服器之間的 同步通信標準。
 - 它讓應用程式能夠與不同的 Web 伺服器兼容，例如：
 - Gunicorn (常用於 Flask 和 Django)
 - uWSGI
 - mod_wsgi (Apache 模組)



WSGI (Web Server Gateway Interface)

- WSGI 的工作方式

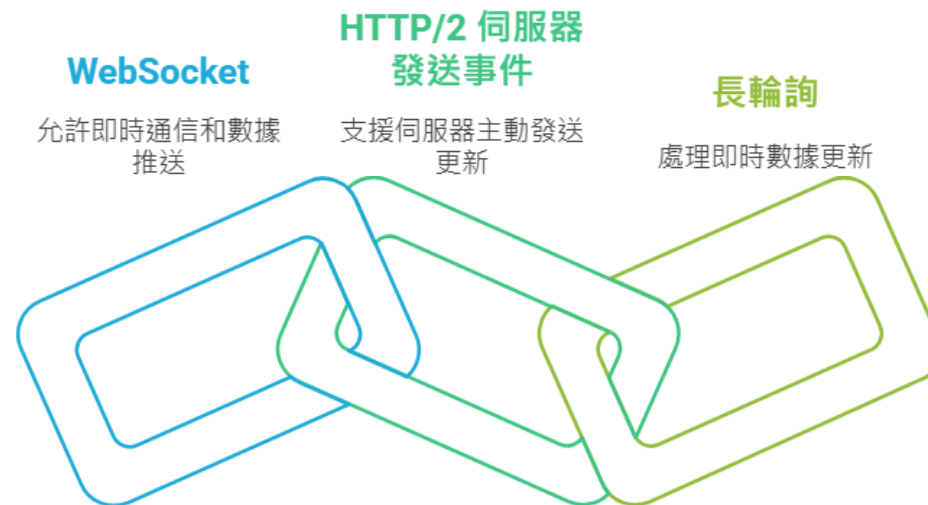


WSGI (Web Server Gateway Interface)



ASGI (Asynchronous Server Gateway Interface)

- 什麼是 ASGI ?
 - ASGI 是 WSGI 的進化版，支援 同步 和 異步 的通信方式。
 - 解決 WSGI 只能處理同步請求的問題，適用於現代的 Web 技術。



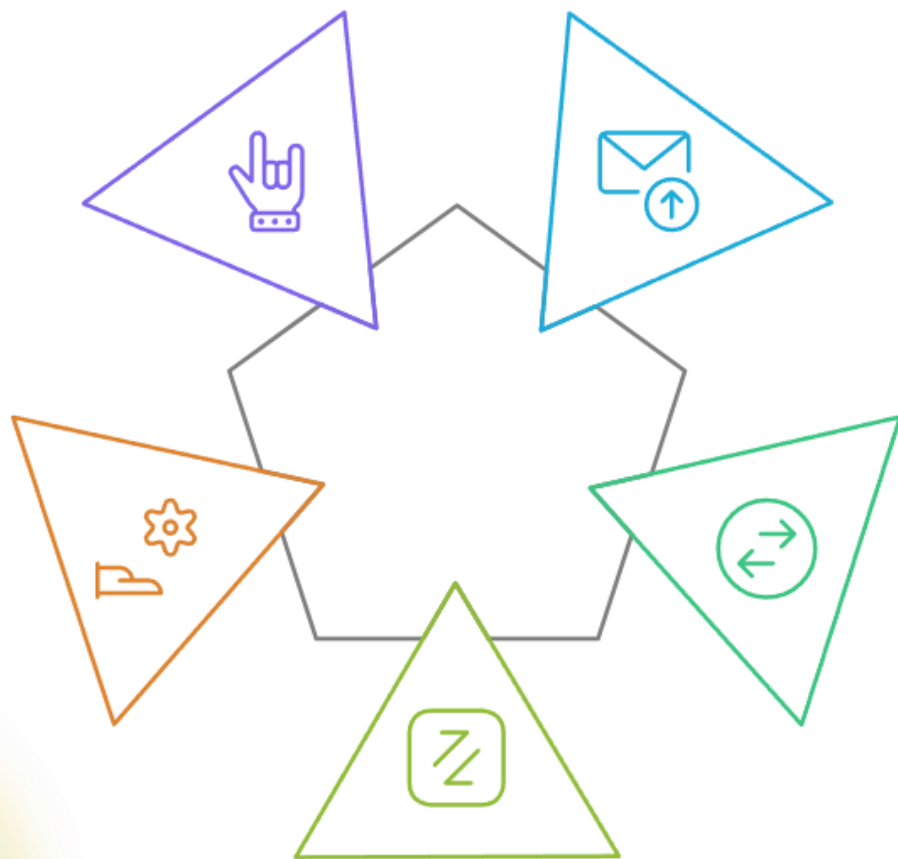
ASGI (Asynchronous Server Gateway Interface)

- ASGI 的工作方式





ASGI (Asynchronous Server Gateway Interface)

- ASGI 支援同步 & 異步



- ▶ **傳統 HTTP**
處理標準網絡請求
- ▶ **WebSocket**
實現雙向即時通信
- ▶ **SSE**
用於單向實時更新
- ▶ **背景任務**
管理後台處理
- ▶ **高並發**
支持大量同時用戶

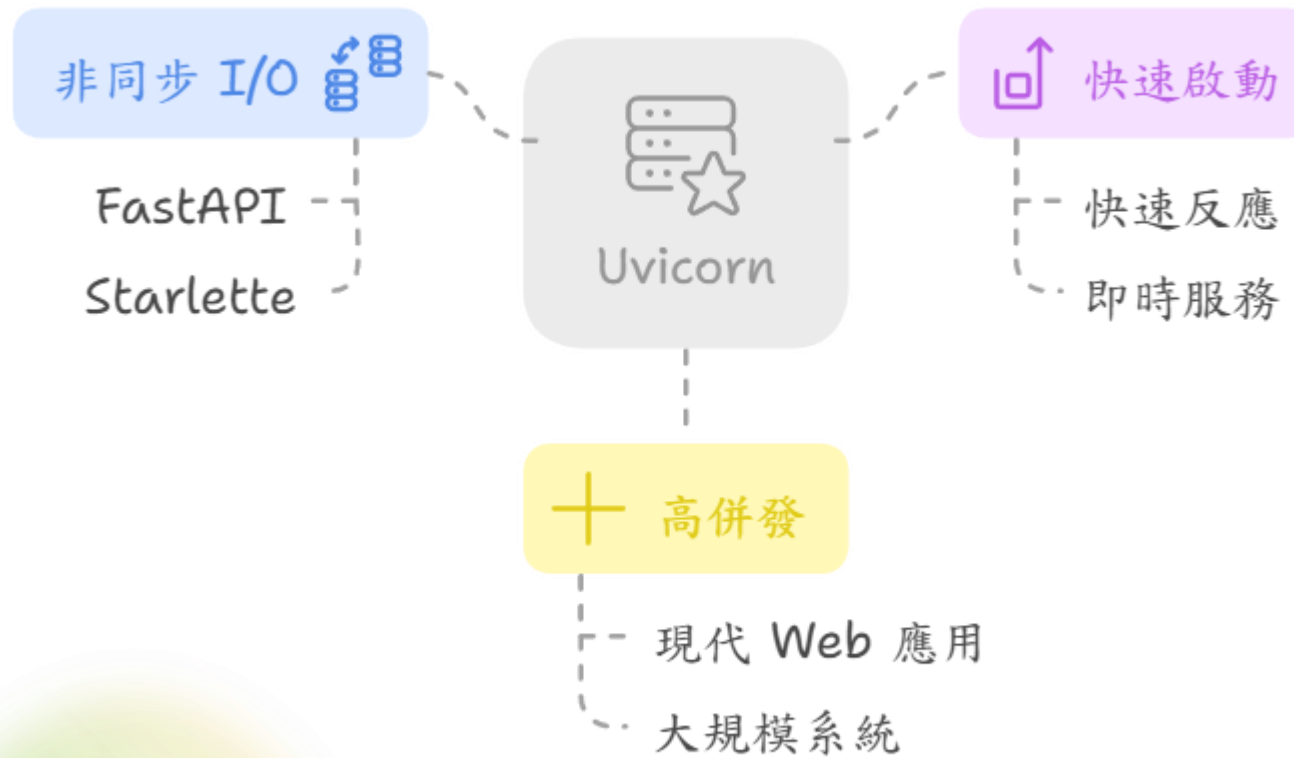
WSGI vs ASGI 的對比

特性	同步	異步	WebSocket	場景	伺服器	框架
 ASGI	✓	✓	✓	高併發 即時應用	Uvicorn Daphne	FastAPI Django Channels
 WSGI	✓	✗	✗	一般 HTTP 服務	Gunicorn uWSGI	Flask Django

FastAPI vs Flask vs Django

Python 後端開發框架比較			
	FASTAPI	Flask	Django
框架類型	高效能API框架	微服務框架	全功能框架
框架特點	注重效能 支援非同步I/O	簡單設計 靈活自由	嚴格設計 Django ORM
內建功能	自動生成 API文件	無內建 需額外擴充	ORM、驗證、 模板引擎
學習曲線	簡單	平緩	陡峭
框架效能	非常高 適合高效能應用	較低 適合靜態應用	良好 適合全功能應用

Uvicorn



FastAPI實作基礎框架(GET)

python

```
pip install fastapi uvicorn
```

```
from fastapi import FastAPI
import uvicorn
```

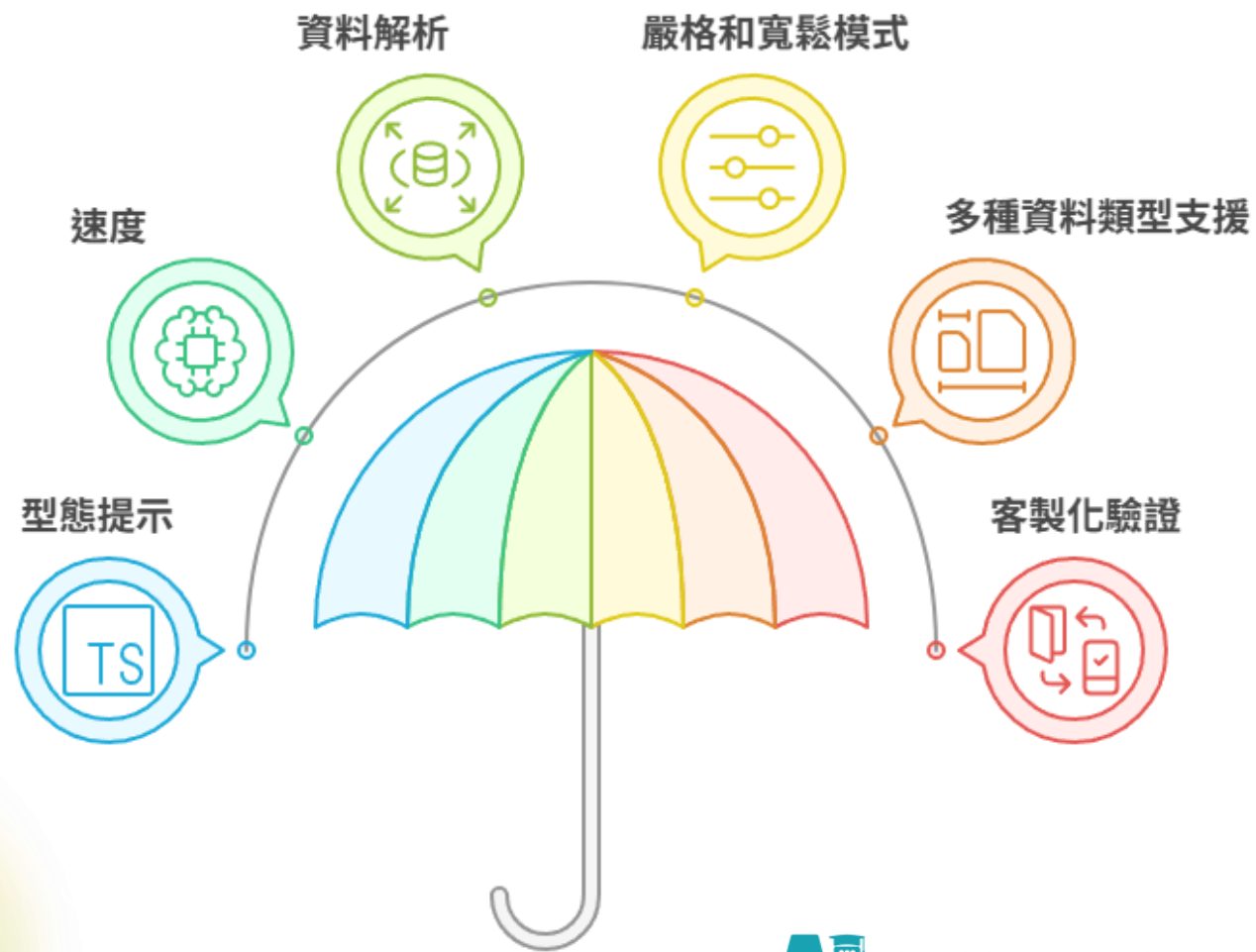
```
app = FastAPI()
```

```
@app.get("/resource")
def read_resource():
    return {"message": "Ok!"}
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    uvicorn.run("FastAPI:app", host="127.0.0.1", port=8000)
```



pydantic



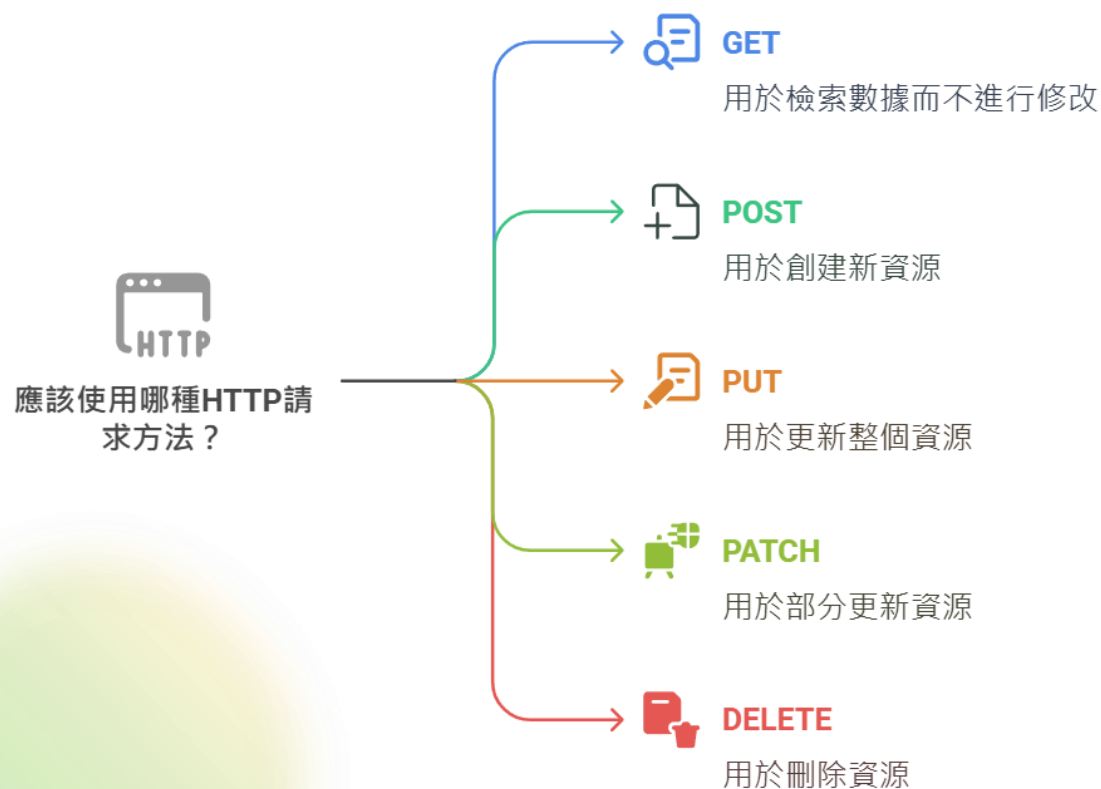
HTTP協定(HyperText Transfer Protocol)

- 用於傳輸超文本資料的應用層協定。

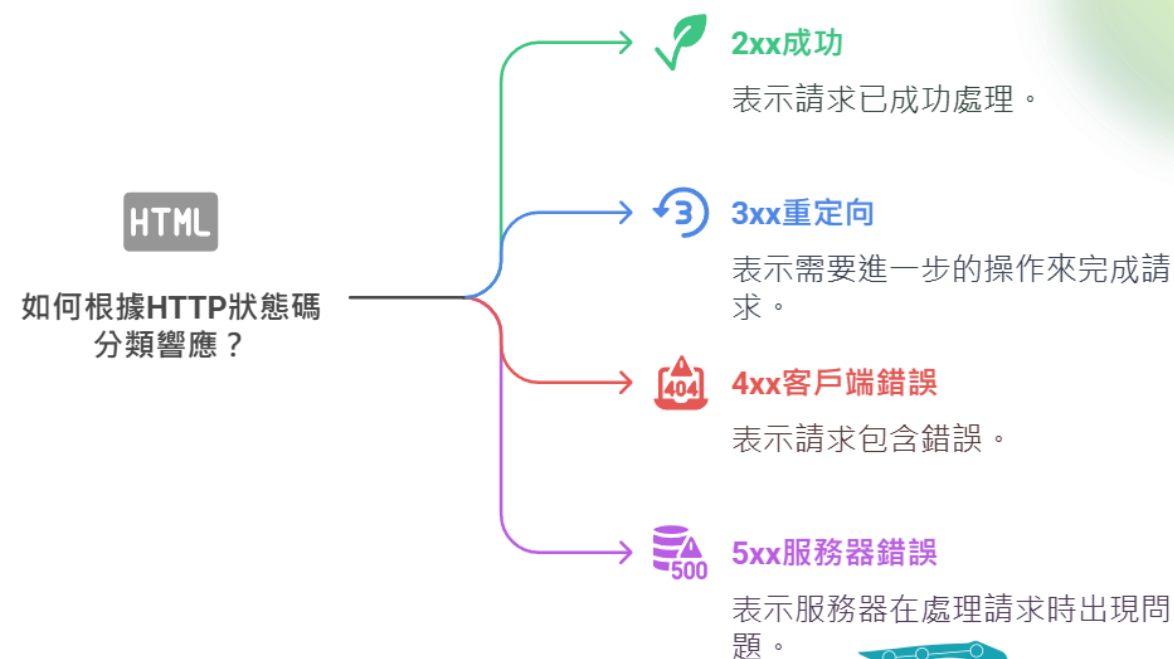


HTTP請求方法

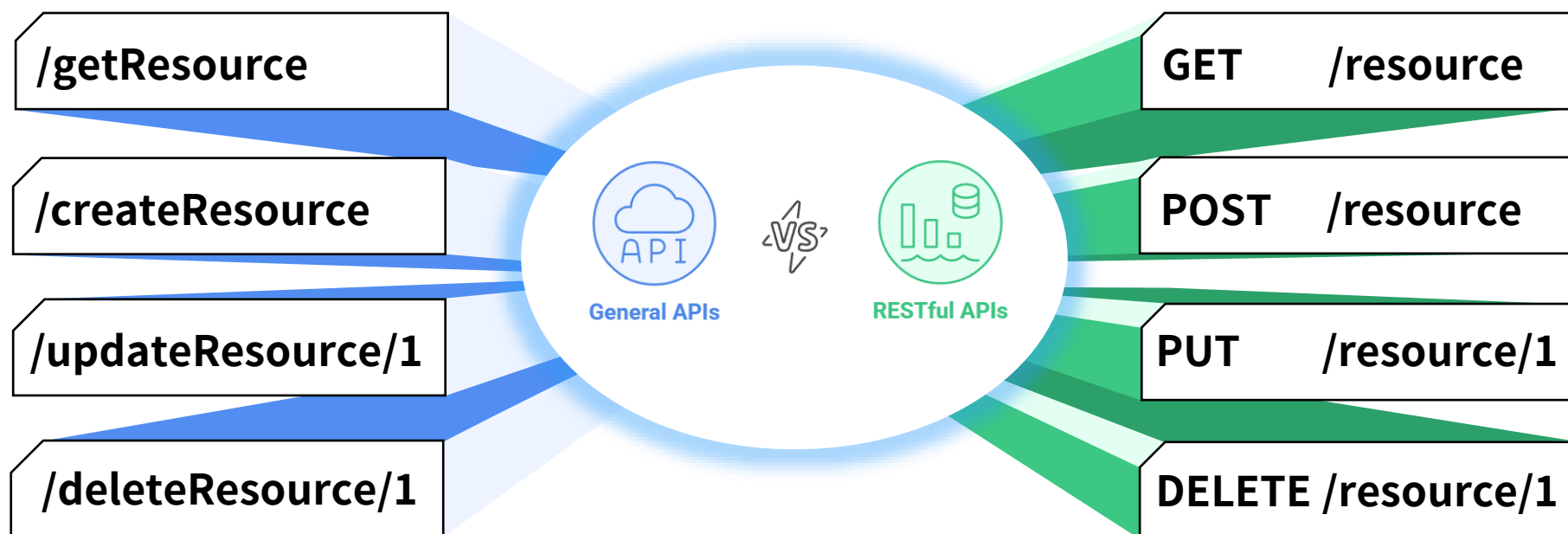
• 常見的請求方法CRUD •



• 狀態碼分為以下幾種：



RESTful API設計風格



Swagger/OpenAPI



▶ SmartBear Software

▶ OpenAPI Initiative

▶ 公共可用性



FastAPI實作RESTful API(GET)

python

```
import uvicorn
from fastapi import FastAPI, HTTPException
from pydantic import BaseModel
from typing import List

app = FastAPI()

class Fruit(BaseModel):
    id: int
    name: str
    description: str = None
    price: float
    on_offer: bool = False
```



FastAPI實作RESTful API(GET)

python

```
fake_db = {  
    1: Fruit(id=1, name="香蕉", description="這是香蕉", price=41.9, on_offer=True),  
    2: Fruit(id=2, name="蘋果", description="這是蘋果", price=36.0, on_offer=False),  
    3: Fruit(id=3, name="芭樂", description="這是芭樂", price=39.7, on_offer=True),  
}  
  
@app.get("/fruit", response_model=List[Fruit], tags=["Fruit"])  
def query_Fruits():  
    return list(fake_db.values())  
  
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    uvicorn.run("FastAPI_Restful:app", host="127.0.0.1", port=8000, reload=True)
```



FastAPI實作RESTful API(GET ByID)

python

```
@app.get("/fruit/{fruit_id}", response_model=Fruit, tags=["Fruit"])
def query_Fruit(fruit_id: int):
    if fruit_id not in fake_db:
        raise HTTPException(status_code=404, detail="Fruit not found")
    return fake_db[fruit_id]
```



FastAPI實作RESTful API(POST)

python

```
@app.post("/fruit", response_model=Fruit, tags=["Fruit"])
def create_Fruit(fruit: Fruit):
    if any(existing_fruit.name == fruit.name for existing_fruit in fake_db.values()):
        raise HTTPException(status_code=400, detail="fruit already exists")
    fake_db[fruit.id] = fruit
    return fruit
```



FastAPI實作RESTful API(PUT)

python

```
@app.put("/fruit/{fruit_id}", response_model=Fruit, tags=["Fruit"])
def update_Fruit(fruit_id: int, fruit: Fruit):
    if fruit_id not in fake_db:
        raise HTTPException(status_code=404, detail="Fruit not found")
    fake_db[fruit_id] = fruit
    return fruit
```



FastAPI實作RESTful API(DELETE)

python

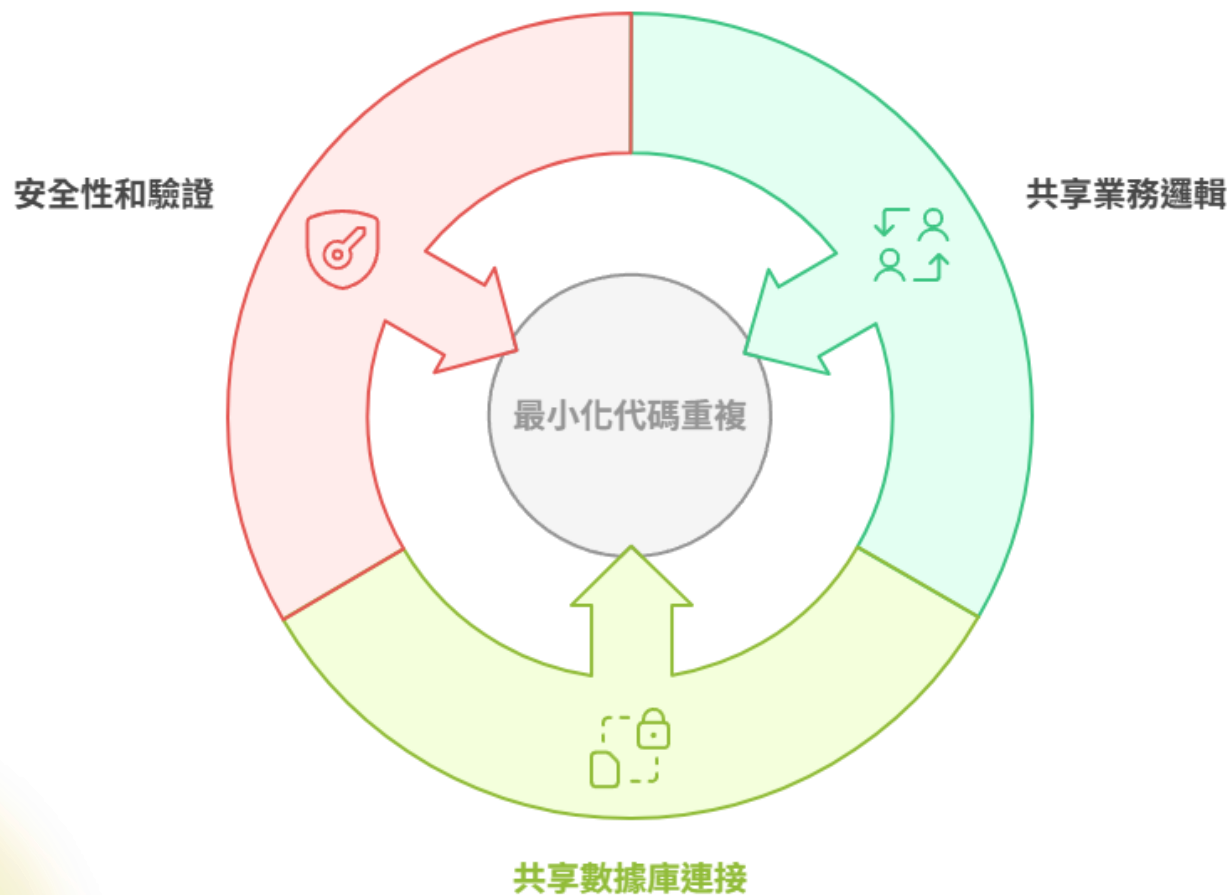
```
@app.delete("/fruit/{fruit_id}", tags=["Fruit"])
def delete_Fruit(fruit_id: int):
    if fruit_id not in fake_db:
        raise HTTPException(status_code=404, detail="Fruit not found")
    del fake_db[fruit_id]
    return {"message": "Fruit deleted successfully"}
```



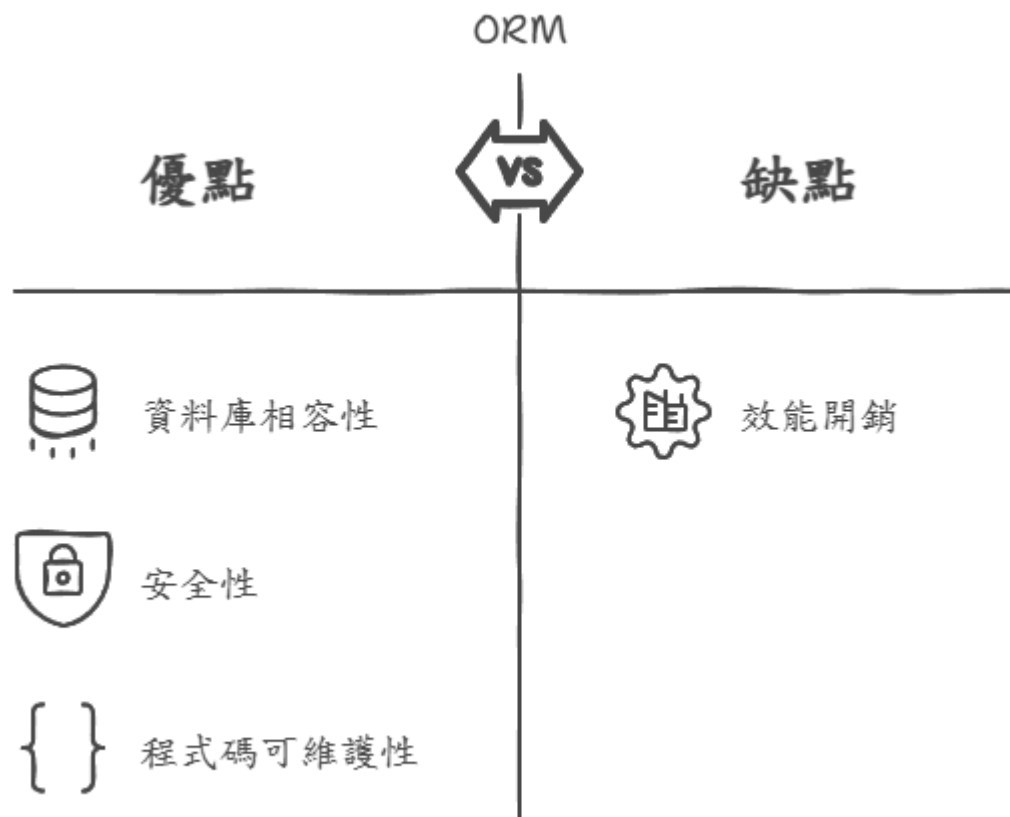
非同步程式設計與依賴注入



依賴注入



ORM(Object-Relational Mapping)



SQLAlchemy



安裝SQLite

The screenshot shows the SQLite extension page in the Visual Studio Code Marketplace. At the top, the extension is identified as 'SQLite' by 'alexcvzz', with 3,389,926 downloads and a 4.5-star rating from 72 reviews. It includes buttons for 'Disable', 'Uninstall', and 'Auto Update'. Below this, the 'vscode-sqlite' extension is highlighted, described as a 'VSCode extension to explore and query SQLite databases.' A preview image shows the extension's interface within VS Code, featuring a sidebar with a database explorer and a main editor with a SQL query. To the right, the 'Installation' section lists the identifier 'alexcvzz.vscode-sqlite', version '0.14.1', last updated date '2025-03-31, 18:12:11', and size '5.15MB'. The 'Marketplace' section shows the published date '2018-06-24, 00:21:17' and last released date '2022-06-05, 00:19:15'. The 'Categories' section lists 'Other'. The 'Resources' section includes links to the 'Marketplace', 'Issues', 'Repository', 'License', and the author 'alexcvzz'. At the bottom, the 'Requirements' section states 'Windows, MacOS: No requirement.'



FastAPI實作連接資料庫(建立DB)

python

```
import sqlite3

conn = sqlite3.connect("test.db")
cursor = conn.cursor()

cursor.execute("""
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS fruit (
    id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
    name TEXT NOT NULL,
    description TEXT,
    price REAL NOT NULL,
    on_offer BOOLEAN DEFAULT 0
)
""")

cursor.executemany("""
INSERT INTO fruit (name, description, price, on_offer)
VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?)
""", [
    ('香蕉', '這是香蕉', 41.9, True),
    ('蘋果', '這是蘋果', 36.0, False),
    ('芭樂', '這是芭樂', 39.7, True)
])

cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM fruit")
for row in cursor.fetchall():
    print(row)
conn.commit()
conn.close()
```



FastAPI實作連接資料庫(套件安裝)

python

```
pip install sqlalchemyaiosqlite
```



FastAPI實作連接資料庫(建立框架)

python

```
import uvicorn
from fastapi import FastAPI, HTTPException, Depends, Response
from pydantic import BaseModel
from typing import List, Optional
from sqlalchemy import Column, Integer, String, Float, Boolean
from sqlalchemy.ext.asyncio import create_async_engine, AsyncSession
from sqlalchemy.ext.declarative import declarative_base
from sqlalchemy.orm import sessionmaker
from sqlalchemy.future import select

app = FastAPI()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    uvicorn.run("FastAPI_DB:app", host="127.0.0.1", port=8000, reload=True)
```



FastAPI實作連接資料庫(設定資料庫)

python

```
DATABASE_URL = "sqlite+aiosqlite:///./test.db"  
engine = create_async_engine(DATABASE_URL, echo=True)  
SessionLocal = sessionmaker(bind=engine, class_=AsyncSession, expire_on_commit=False)
```



FastAPI實作連接資料庫(建立資料庫模型)

python

```
Base = declarative_base()

class Fruit(Base):
    __tablename__ = "fruit"
    id = Column(Integer, primary_key=True, index=True)
    name = Column(String, index=True)
    description = Column(String, default=None)
    price = Column(Float)
    on_offer = Column(Boolean, default=False)
```



FastAPI實作連接資料庫(定義Pydantic模型)

python

```
class FruitCreate(BaseModel):  
    name: str  
    description: Optional[str] = None  
    price: float  
    on_offer: bool = False  
  
class Config:  
    orm_mode = True
```

```
class FruitRead(BaseModel):  
    id: int  
    name: str  
    description: Optional[str] = None  
    price: float  
    on_offer: bool  
  
class Config:  
    orm_mode = True
```



FastAPI實作連接資料庫(設定資料庫)

python

```
async def get_db():  
    async with SessionLocal() as session:  
        yield session
```



FastAPI實作連接資料庫(GET GETByID)

python

```
@app.get("/fruit", response_model=List[FruitRead], tags=["Fruit"])
async def query_Fruits(db: AsyncSession = Depends(get_db)):
    result = await db.execute(select(Fruit))
    fruits = result.scalars().all()
    return fruits

@app.get("/fruit/{fruit_id}", response_model=FruitRead, tags=["Fruit"])
async def query_Fruit(fruit_id: int, db: AsyncSession = Depends(get_db)):
    result = await db.execute(select(Fruit).filter(Fruit.id == fruit_id))
    fruit = result.scalars().first()
    if not fruit:
        raise HTTPException(status_code=404, detail="Fruit not found")
    return fruit
```



FastAPI實作連接資料庫(POST)

python

```
@app.post("/fruit", response_model=FruitRead, tags=["Fruit"])
async def create_Fruit(fruit: FruitCreate, db: AsyncSession = Depends(get_db)):
    result = await db.execute(select(Fruit).filter(Fruit.name == fruit.name))
    existing_fruit = result.scalars().first()
    if existing_fruit:
        raise HTTPException(status_code=400, detail="Fruit already exists")
    db_fruit = Fruit(name=fruit.name, description=fruit.description, price=fruit.price,
on_offer=fruit.on_offer)
    db.add(db_fruit)
    await db.commit()
    await db.refresh(db_fruit)
    return db_fruit
```



FastAPI實作連接資料庫(PUT)

python

```
@app.put("/fruit/{fruit_id}", response_model=FruitRead, tags=["Fruit"])
async def update_Fruit(fruit_id: int, fruit: FruitCreate, db: AsyncSession = Depends(get_db)):
    db_fruit = await db.execute(select(Fruit).filter(Fruit.id == fruit_id))
    db_fruit = db_fruit.scalars().first()
    if not db_fruit:
        raise HTTPException(status_code=404, detail="Fruit not found")
    db_fruit.name = fruit.name
    db_fruit.description = fruit.description
    db_fruit.price = fruit.price
    db_fruit.on_offer = fruit.on_offer
    await db.commit()
    await db.refresh(db_fruit)
    return db_fruit
```



FastAPI實作連接資料庫(DELETE)

python

```
@app.delete("/fruit/{fruit_id}", status_code=204, tags=["Fruit"])
async def delete_Fruit(fruit_id: int, db: AsyncSession = Depends(get_db)):
    db_fruit = await db.execute(select(Fruit).filter(Fruit.id == fruit_id))
    db_fruit = db_fruit.scalars().first()
    if not db_fruit:
        raise HTTPException(status_code=404, detail="Fruit not found")

    await db.delete(db_fruit)
    await db.commit()
    return Response(status_code=204)
```



補充(Postman)

