

### **MAKING AN API WITH PYTHON**

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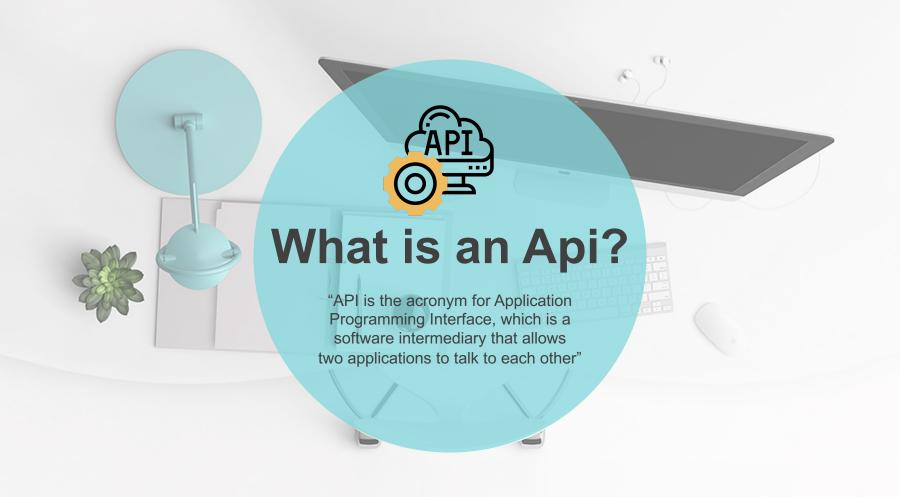


# Agenda

- 01 What is an Api?
- 02 General Concepts

03 SQL Alchemy

- 04 Serialization and Deserialization
- (05) Tools



# Advantages of an Api

01

03

### Separate the Client and Server

Separate the interface of user from the server and data storage

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### Independent of the platform

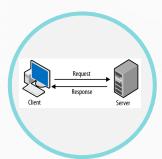
Liberty to change or test environment of development

02

#### Visibility, Reliability, Scalability

It is possible to perform a migration from one server to another or carry out chang es on the database at any time. Front and back can therefore be hosted on different servers, which is a significant management advantage

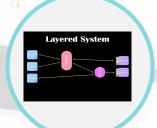
# Key architectural guidelines to using REST APIs













#### **Client - Server**

The client and server should be able to evolve independently from each other

Stateless

The interaction should not rely on any pre-defined context on the server

#### Cacheable

Saving in cache can eliminate the necessity of some interaction between client and server

## Uniform Interface

REST API from one application can communicate in the same way to an entirely different applicatio

### **Layered System**

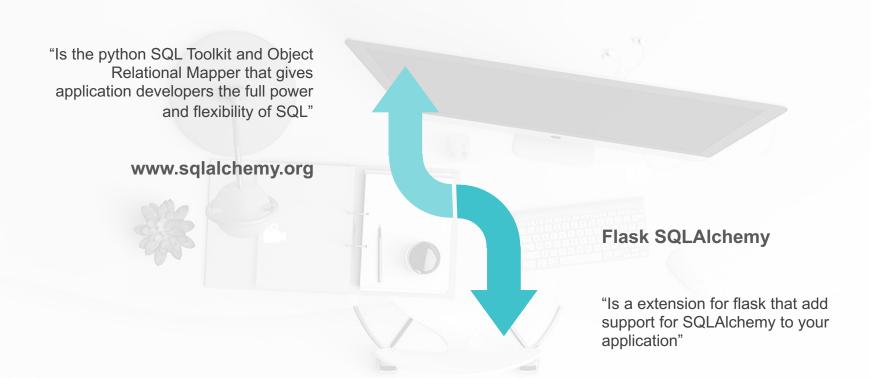
Layers of the system are encapsulated and accessed through one interface

## Code on Demand

The server can extend its functionality by sending the code to the client to download.

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# SQL Alchemy



### Serialization and Deserialization



### **Serialization**

Serialization is the process of converting app-level objects to primitive types, such as dictionary, text, string, Etc. Then can be rendered to a JSON Format by example

### **Deserialization**

The reverse process of serialization, in which data, typically dictionaries or JSON objects, are converted back into app-level objects.

### Tools

