

API Development

PyRVA - January 12th 2022

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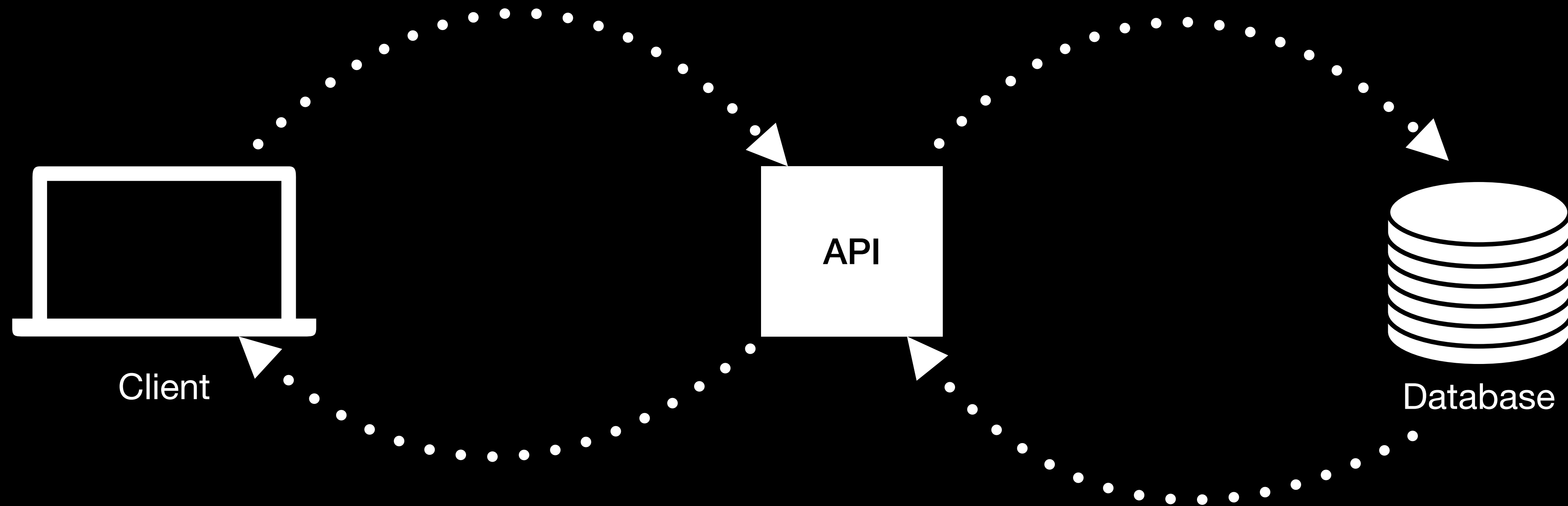
Agenda

- Who am I?
- What is an API?
- Python API development with FastAPI
- Docker and Microservices
- Beyond basic APIs

Who am I?

What is an API?

Application Programming Interface



REST API?

Representational State Transfer? CRUD?

1. Client-Server: The client and server act independently.
2. Stateless: The server does not record the state of the client.
3. Cacheable: The server marks whether data is cacheable.
4. Uniform Interface: The client and server interact in a uniform and predictable way. An important aspect of this is that the server exposes resources.
5. Layered System: The application behaves the same regardless of any intermediaries between the client and server.

Http and json

GET http://localhost:8000/items/5

```
{  
  "id": 5,  
  "name": "The Fifth Element"  
}
```

URI

https://



Scheme

URI

https://john.doe@



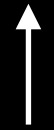
Scheme



Userinfo

URI

https://john.doe@www.example.com



Scheme



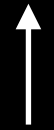
Userinfo



Host

URI

https://john.doe@www.example.com:123



Scheme



Userinfo



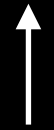
Host



Port

URI

https://john.doe@www.example.com:123/forum/questions/



Scheme



Userinfo



Host



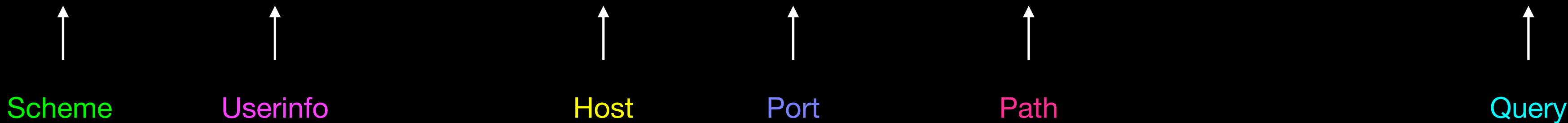
Port



Path

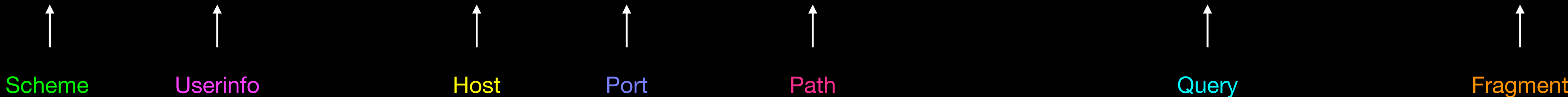
URI

https://john.doe@www.example.com:123/forum/questions/?tag=networking&order=newest



URI

https://john.doe@www.example.com:123/forum/questions/?tag=networking&order=newest#top



HTTP Methods

- GET - request data from resource
- POST - send data to create or update resource
- PUT - send data to create or update resource idempotent
- HEAD - request data from resource without body
- DELETE - deletes a resource
- PATCH - send data to modify a resource
- OPTIONS - describes communication options

HTTP Methods

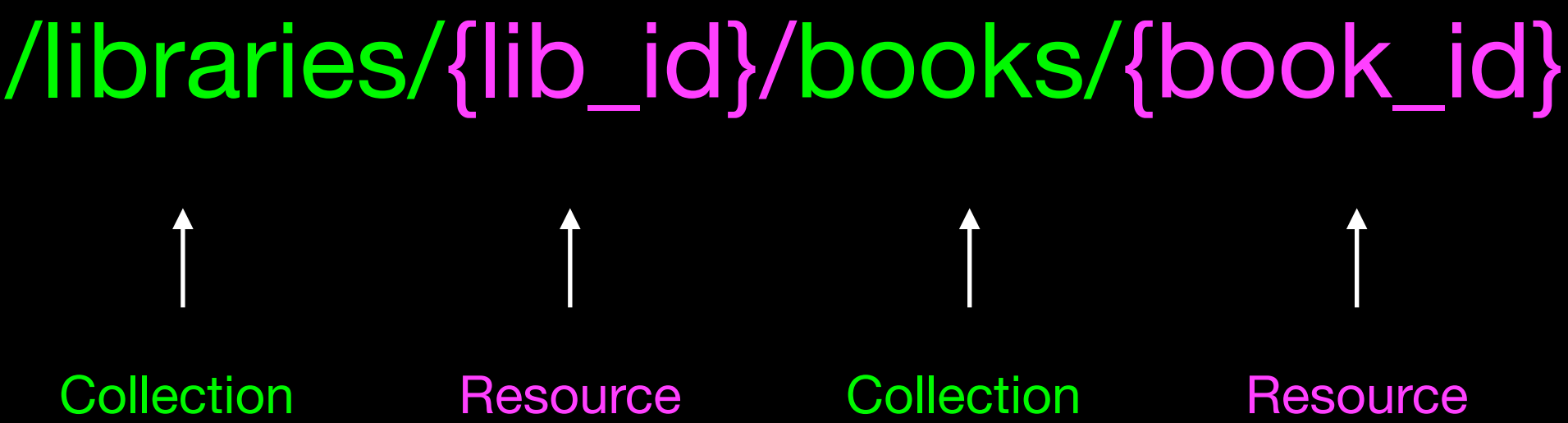
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Google API Standards

<https://cloud.google.com/apis/design/>

Standard Method	HTTP Mapping	HTTP Request Body	HTTP Response Body
List	GET <collection URL>	N/A	Resource* list
Get	GET <resource URL>	N/A	Resource*
Create	POST <collection URL>	Resource	Resource*
Update	PUT or PATCH <resource URL>	Resource	Resource*
Delete	DELETE <resource URL>	N/A	google.protobuf.Empty**

Collections and Resources



Custom Methods

POST <https://service.name/v1/books:checkout>

GET <https://service.name/v1/books:search>

Status Codes

HTTP	gRPC	Description
200	OK	No error.
201	Created	No error.
400	INVALID_ARGUMENT	Client specified an invalid argument. Check error message and error details for more information.
401	UNAUTHENTICATED	Request not authenticated due to missing, invalid, or expired OAuth token.
403	PERMISSION_DENIED	Client does not have sufficient permission. This can happen because the OAuth token does not have the right scopes, the client doesn't have permission, or the API has not been enabled.
404	NOT_FOUND	A specified resource is not found.
500	INTERNAL	Internal server error. Typically a server bug.
503	UNAVAILABLE	Service unavailable. Typically the server is down.

Python API Frameworks

- Django
- Flask
- FastAPI
- Falcon
- Bottle
- Tornado
- Starlette


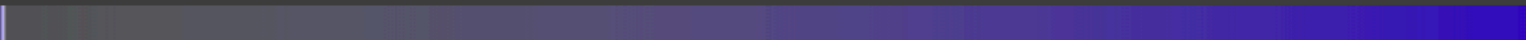



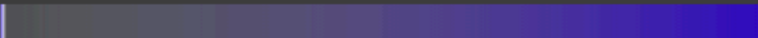

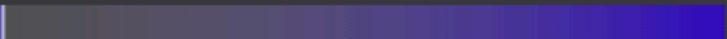

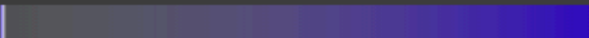








































FastAPI

Features

- Fast, Async
- OpenAPI
- Validation built-in
- Auto Documentation
- Pydantic data modeling

FastAPI

How fast?

Rnk	Framework	Best performance (higher is better)
1	 uvicorn	71,763  100.0% (17.0%)
2	 starlette	65,396  91.1% (15.4%)
3	 bottle-raw	35,793  49.9% (8.5%)
4	 aiohttp-pg-raw	34,037  47.4% (8.0%)
5	 api_hour	27,747  38.7% (6.6%)
6	 flask-raw	23,078  32.2% (5.5%)
7	 api_hour-mysql	21,304  29.7% (5.0%)
8	 flask-pypy2-raw	20,929  29.2% (4.9%)
9	 aiohttp	19,528  27.2% (4.6%)
10	 weppy-pypy2	18,396  25.6% (4.3%)
11	 morepath	18,041  25.1% (4.3%)
12	 tornado-pypy2	16,804  23.4% (4.0%)
13	 weppy-py3	16,533  23.0% (3.9%)
14	 weppy-nginx-uwsgi	16,283  22.7% (3.8%)
15	 pyramid-py2	16,253  22.6% (3.8%)
16	 pyramid	15,284  21.3% (3.6%)
17	 bottle-pypy2	13,670  19.0% (3.2%)
18	  django-postgresql	12,059  16.8% (2.8%)
19	 bottle	11,857  16.5% (2.8%)
20	 turbogears	11,798  16.4% (2.8%)
21	 tornado-py3	11,293  15.7% (2.7%)
22	 web2py-optimized	10,815  15.1% (2.6%)
23	  django	10,687  14.9% (2.5%)
24	 flask	10,376  14.5% (2.5%)

Code

```
from fastapi import FastAPI
```

```
app = FastAPI()
```

```
@app.get("/")  
def read_root():  
    return {"Hello": "World"}
```

Documentation

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Fast API - Swagger UI". The address bar displays "127.0.0.1:8000/docs". The page content includes the "Fast API" logo with version "0.1.0" and "OAS3" specification. A "default" dropdown menu is visible. Below it, two API endpoints are listed: a GET endpoint for "/" (Read Root Get) and a GET endpoint for "/items/{item_id}" (Read Item Get). The PUT endpoint for "/items/{item_id}" (Save Item Put) is expanded, showing its details. The "Parameters" section lists a required "item_id" parameter of type "integer" (path). The "Request body" section is marked as "required" and shows a dropdown menu set to "application/json". At the bottom, the "Example Value" section displays a JSON object: {"name": "string", "price": 0, "is_offer": true}.

Fast API ^{0.1.0} ^{OAS3}
[/openapi.json](#)

default

GET / Read Root Get

GET /items/{item_id} Read Item Get

PUT /items/{item_id} Save Item Put

Parameters Try it out

Name	Description
item_id ^{required} integer (path)	

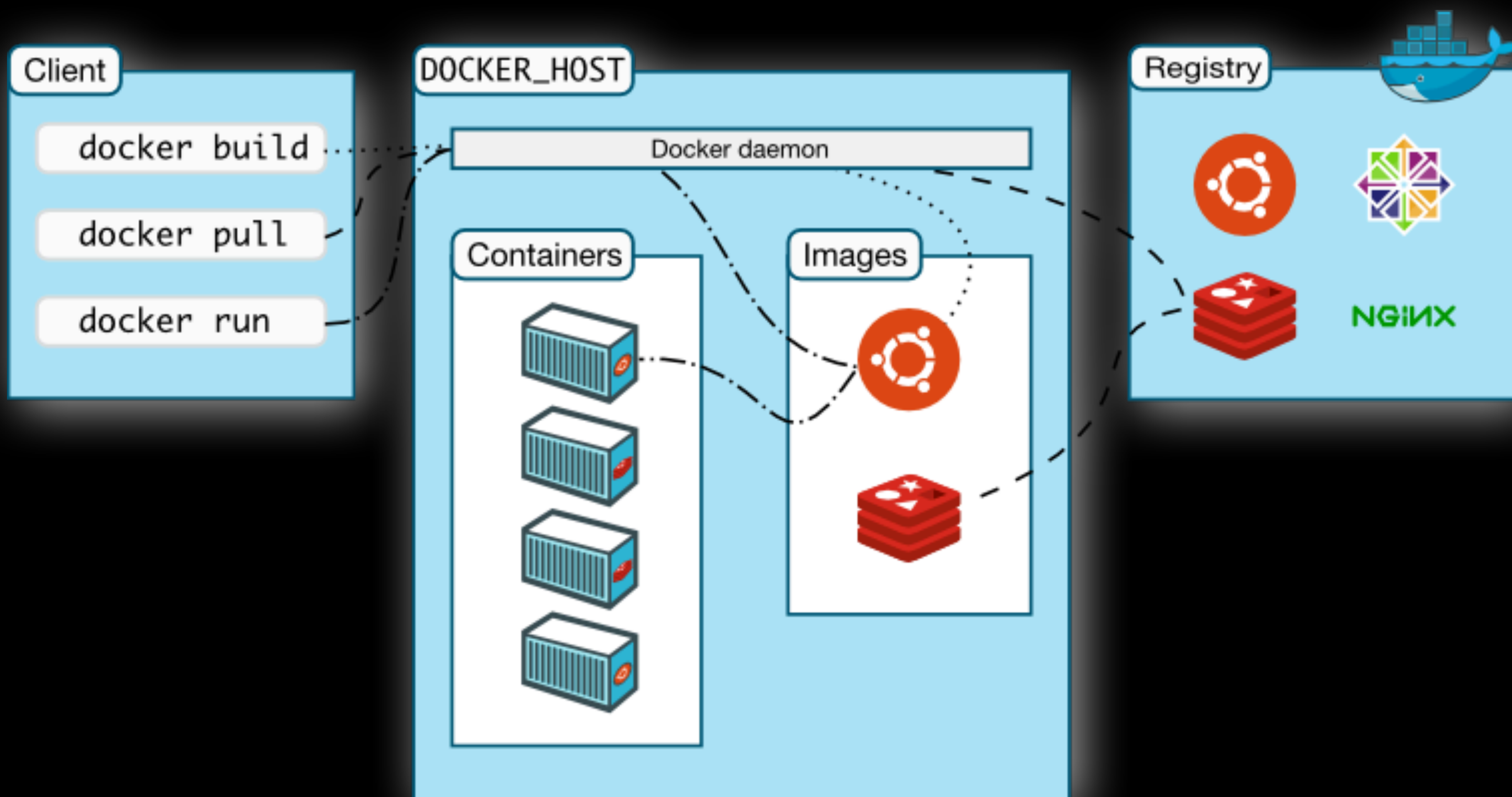
Request body ^{required} application/json

Example Value | Schema

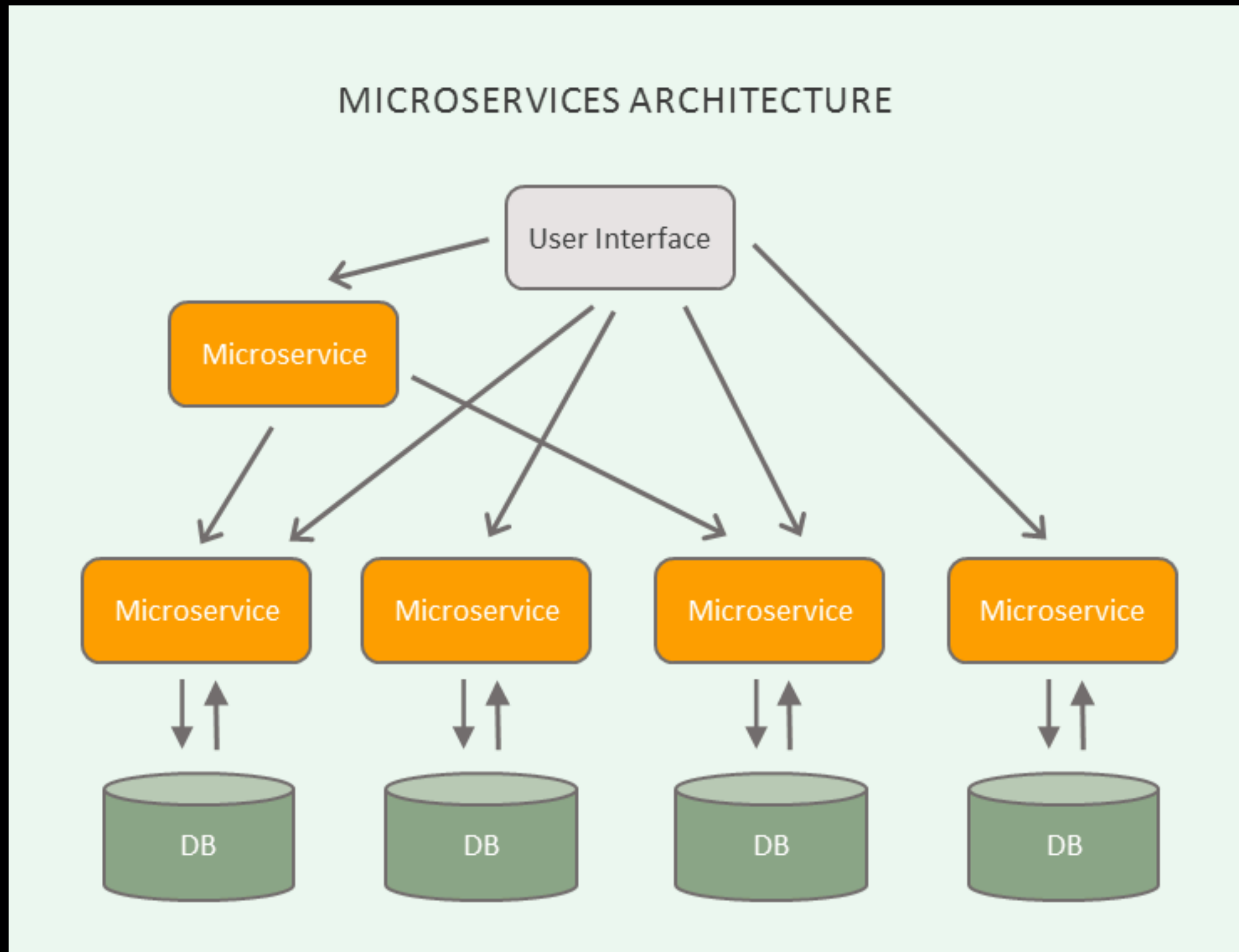
```
{
  "name": "string",
  "price": 0,
  "is_offer": true
}
```


Demo

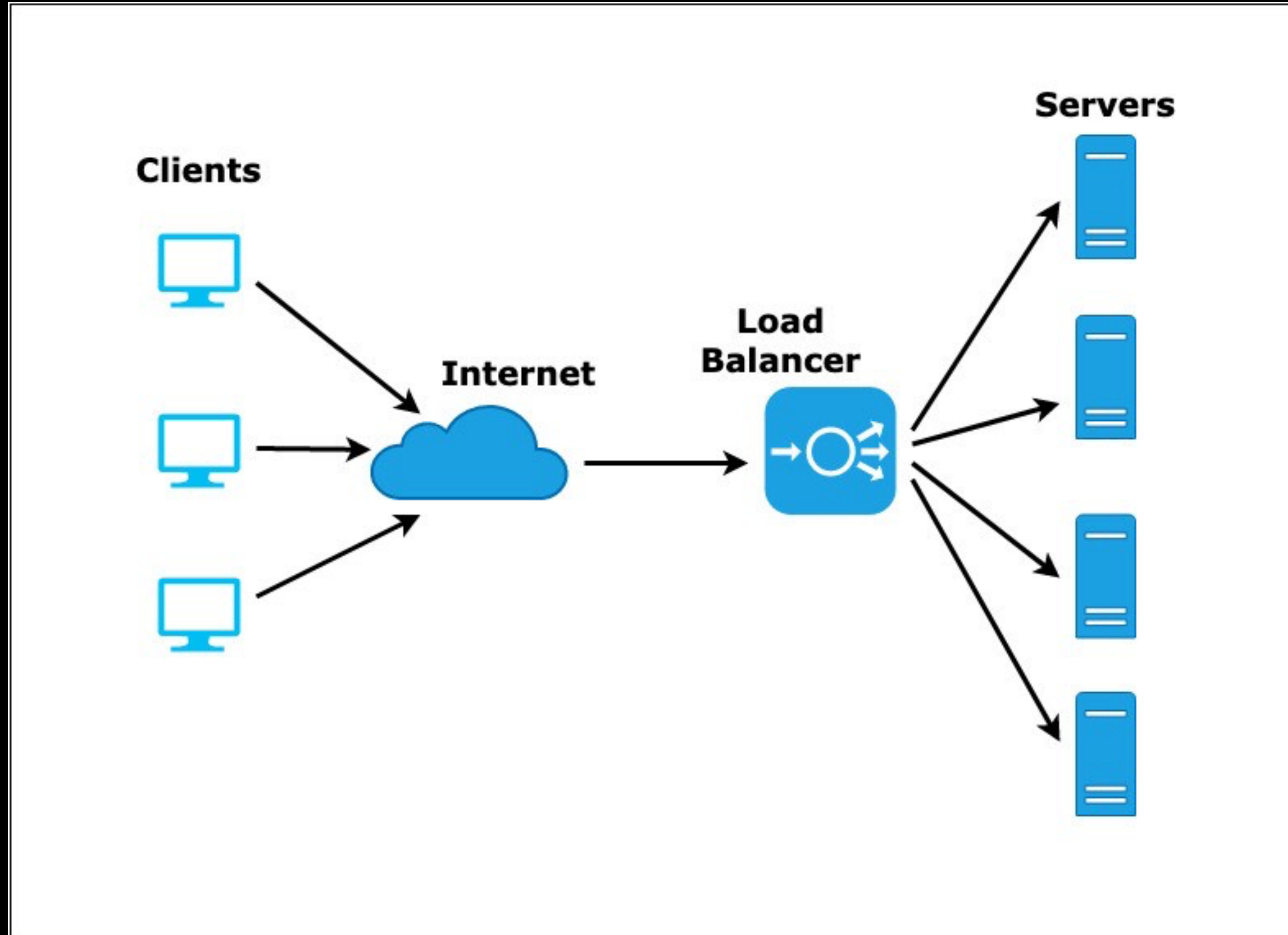
Docker



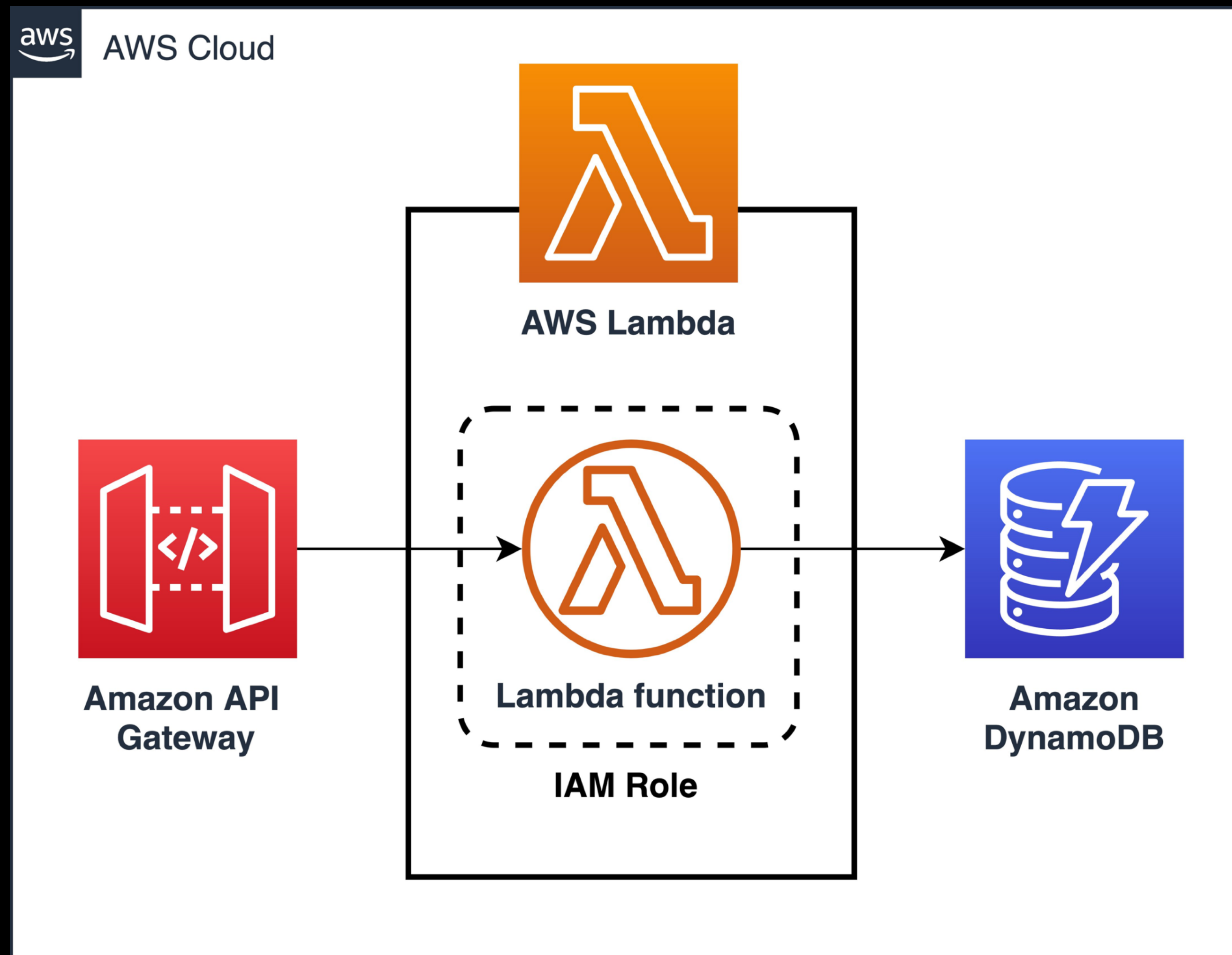
Microservices



Scaling



AWS Serverless



Web Sockets and GraphQL

Demo