

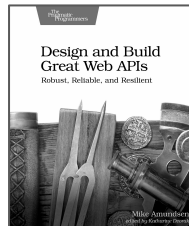
Design and Build Great Web APIs

Releasing

@mamund

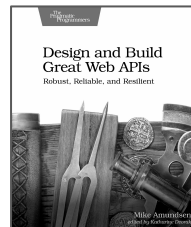
Mike Amundsen

training.amundsen.com

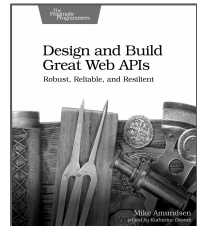


Releasing

- Testing
 - Happy and sad paths
- Securing
 - You want to do what?
- Deploying
 - Let's do it live

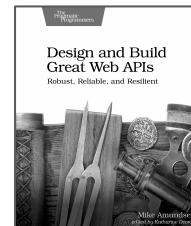


Testing



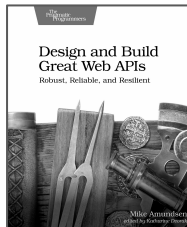
Testing APIs

- Testing the Network
- Using **Postman**/**Newman**



Testing APIs - Testing the Network

- Most of the threat for APIs is not in the code
- It's in the network itself
- And other people's APIs
- You can code and test for these cases



Testing APIs : BDD

- Behavior-Driven Development (2006)
- Dan North, Thoughtworks
- Outside-in

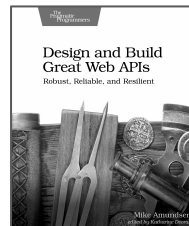
Dan North, the developer of the BDD, described it as: "...a second-generation, outside-in, pull-based, multiple-stakeholder, multiple-scale, high-automation, agile methodology. It describes a cycle of interactions with well-defined outputs, resulting in the delivery of working, tested software that matters."



Testing APIs : BDD

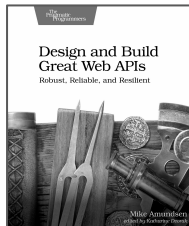
- Given - When - Then

Given the account is in credit
And the card is valid
And the dispenser contains cash
When the customer requests cash
Then ensure the account is debited
And ensure cash is dispensed
And ensure the card is returned



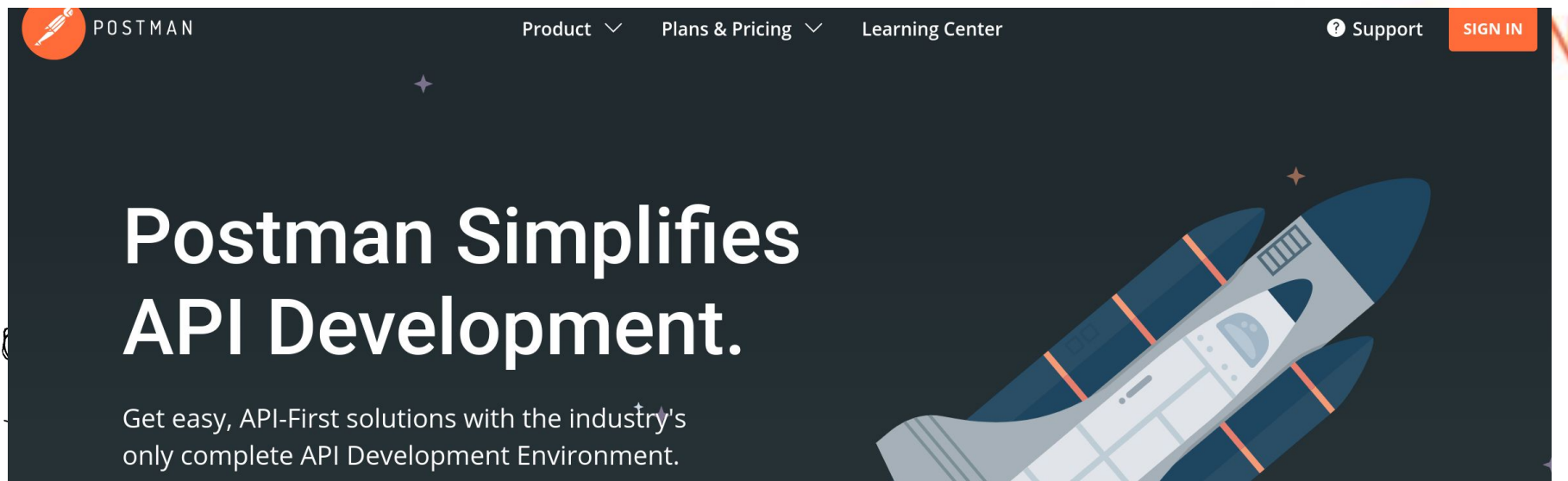
Testing APIs : Quick Requests

```
#####  
# load array  
declare -a req  
req[0]="curl http://localhost:8181/"  
req[1]="curl http://localhost:8181/list/"  
req[2]="curl http://localhost:8181/filter?status=active"  
req[3]="curl http://localhost:8181/ -X POST -d id=q1w2e3r4&status=pending&email=test@example.org"  
req[4]="curl http://localhost:8181/q1w2e3r4 -X PUT -d givenName=Mike&familyName=Mork&telephone=123-456-7890"  
req[5]="curl http://localhost:8181/status/q1w2e3r4 -X PATCH -d status=active"  
req[6]="curl http://localhost:8181/q1w2e3r4 -X DELETE"  
  
#####  
# start target service  
echo  
echo start API service...  
npm run dev &  
  
#####  
# allow service to spin up  
echo  
echo sleeping...  
sleep 5  
  
#####  
# run requests  
echo  
echo start request run...  
for i in "${req[@]}"  
do  
    echo  
    echo "$i"  
    $i  
done
```



Testing APIs - Using Postman

- Postman (2014)
- Working to be a complete API platform
- Focused on testing



Testing APIs - Using Postman

- Download & Install

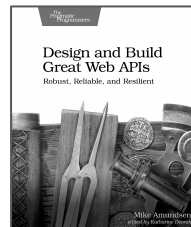
<https://www.getpostman.com/downloads/>

- Documentation

https://learning.getpostman.com/docs/postman/launching_postman/installation_and_updates/

- Create an Account (recommended)

<https://identity.getpostman.com/signup>



Testing APIs - Using Postman

- Install, launch, and start testing

▼ Postman

▼ Launching Postman

Installation and updates

Sending the first request

Creating the first collection

Navigating Postman

Postman account

Syncing

Settings

New button

Collaboration

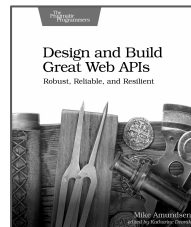
Sending the first request

An API request lets you contact a server with API endpoints that you want to reach and perform some action. Those actions are HTTP methods.

The most common methods are GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE. The names of the methods are self-explanatory. For example GET enables you to retrieve data from a server. POST enables you to add data to an existing file or resource in a server. PUT lets you replace an existing file or resource in a server. And DELETE lets you delete data from a server.

Postman makes sending API requests simple. Instead of testing your APIs through a command line or terminal, we offer an intuitive graphical interface that is quick to learn and rewarding to master.

As you can see in the image below, when you enter a request in Postman and click the **Send** button, the server receives your request and returns a response that Postman displays in the interface.



Testing APIs : Postman

```

/*****
 * FORMS+JSON TESTS
 *****/

// shared vars for this script
var body = pm.response.json();
var utils = eval(globals.loadUtils);
utils.setObject({object:'home'});

// 200 OK
utils.checkStatus(200);

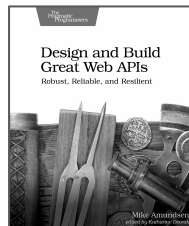
// HEADERS
utils.checkHeader({name:'content-type',value:'application/forms+json'});

// METADATA
utils.checkMetaProperty({name:'title', value:'BigCo Company Records'});
utils.checkMetaProperty({name:'release', value:'1.0.0'});
utils.checkMetaProperty({name:'author', value:'Amundsen'});

// LINKS
utils.checkPageLink({name:'home', has:['id','href','rel']});
utils.checkPageLinkProperty({name:'home', property:'id', value:'home'});
utils.checkPageLink({name:'self', has:['id','href','rel']});
utils.checkPageLink({name:'list', has:['id','href','rel']});

// 505

```



Testing APIs - Bonus Utility -- newman

- CLI for running postman tests

Getting Started

Newman is built on Node.js. To run Newman, make sure you have Node.js installed.

You can [download and install](#) Node.js on Linux, Windows, and Mac OSX.

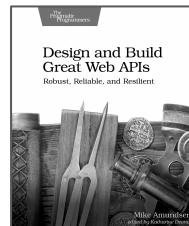
After you install Node.js, Newman is just a command away. Install Newman from npm globally on your system, which allows you to run it from anywhere.

```
$ npm install -g newman
```

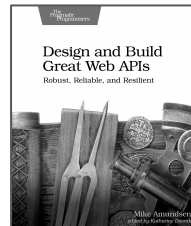
The easiest way to run Newman is to run it with a collection. You can run any collection file from your file system.

To learn how to export collections to share as a file, see the [collection documentation](#).

```
$ newman run mycollection.json
```

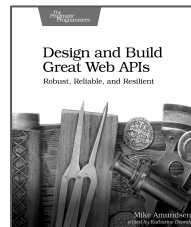


Securing



Securing APIs - Security Basics

- Authentication (Identity)
- Authorization (Access Control)
- TLS/HTTPS (message encoding)
- Encryption (field-level encoding)

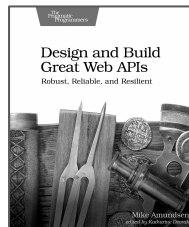


Securing APIs - Security Basics

- Securing a Web API is tricky
- Who holds the list of users?
- Who holds the list of access rules?
- Who wrote the server side?
- Who wrote the client side?
- Who can see credentials?

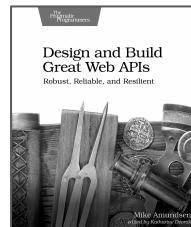
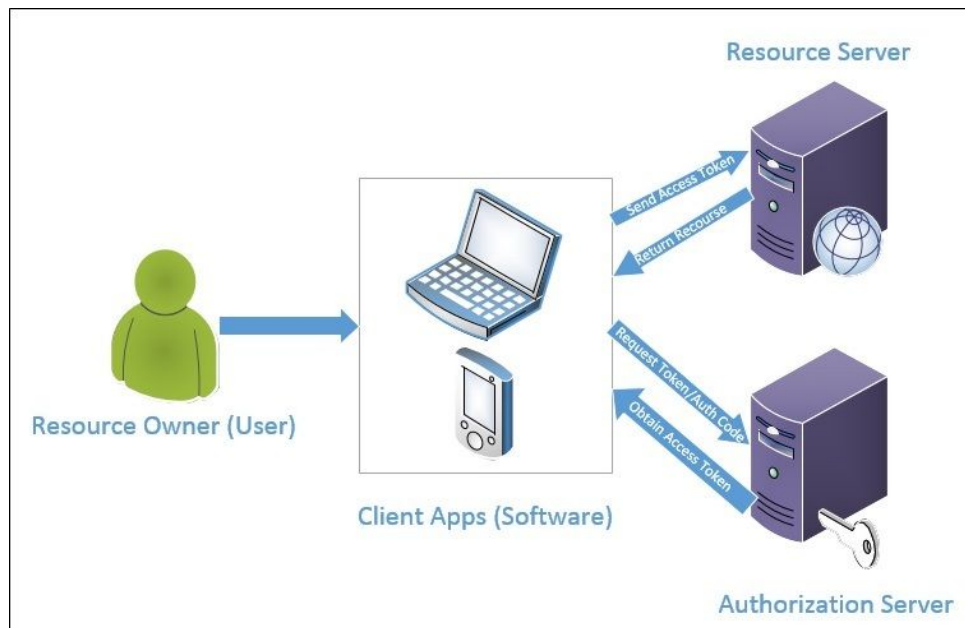


Solution: is "Three-legged Authentication"



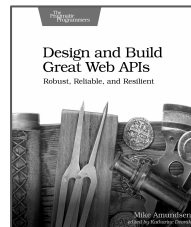
Securing APIs - Security Basics

- Three-legged Authentication



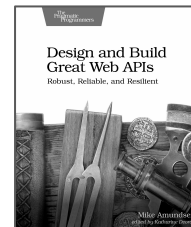
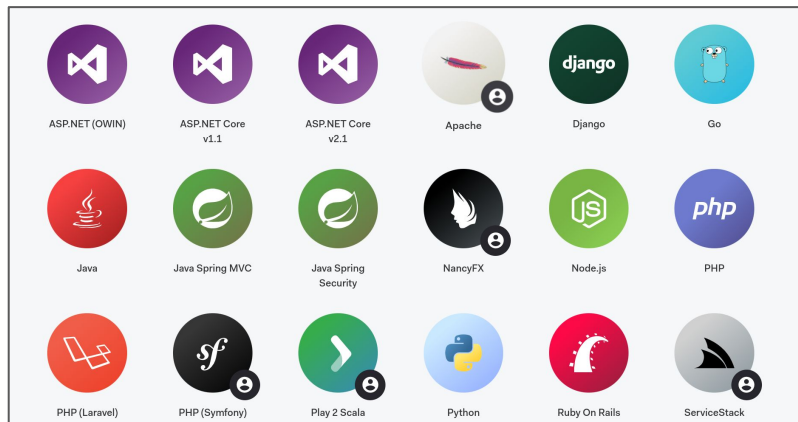
Securing APIs - OAuth

- OAuth was created to solve this problem
- Originally designed for Twitter in 2006
- Moved to IETF Standards in 2008
- OAuth 1.0 released 2010 (RFC5849)
- OAuth 2.0 released in 2012 (RFC6749 & RFC6750)



Securing APIs - Auth0

- Public OAuth Cloud Service
- Created in 2013
- Supports Mobile, Web, API scenarios
- Lots of SDKs for many platforms



Securing APIs - Auth0

- No Download

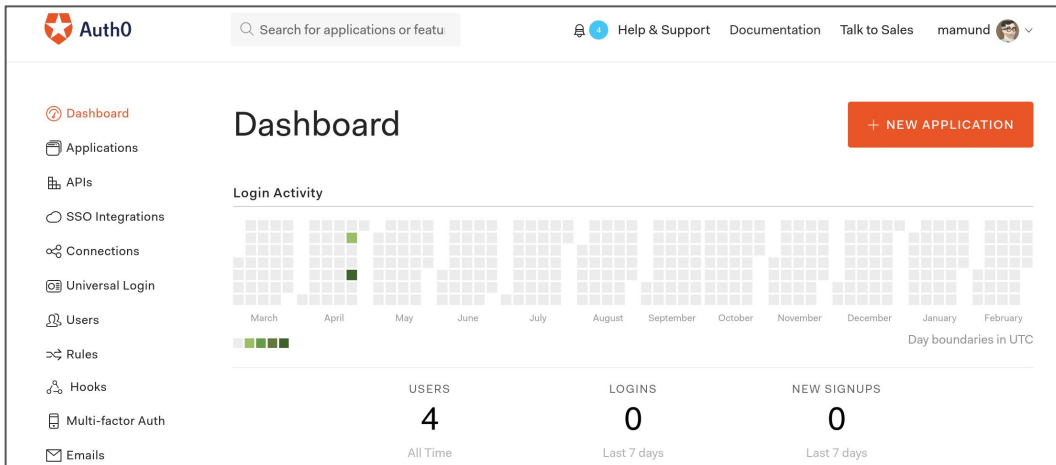
<https://auth0.com/>

- Create Account (required)

<https://auth0.com/signup>

- Dashboard

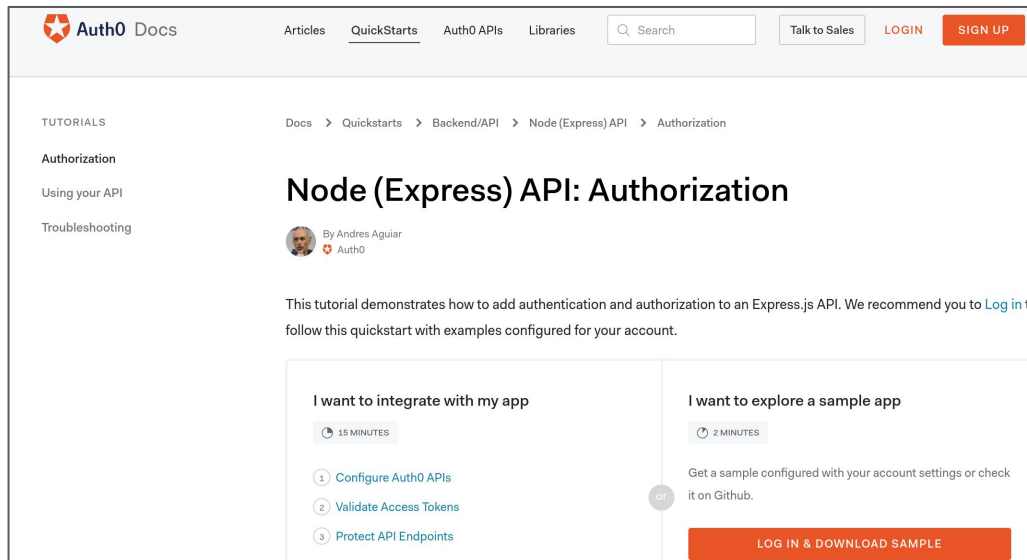
<https://manage.auth0.com/#/>



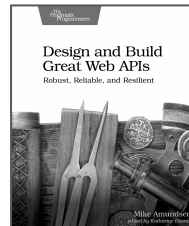
Securing APIs - Auth0

- Set up API Authentication for ExpressJS

<https://auth0.com/docs/quickstart/backend/nodejs>



The screenshot shows the Auth0 Docs website. The header includes the Auth0 logo, navigation links for Articles, QuickStarts, Auth0 APIs, and Libraries, a search bar, and buttons for 'Talk to Sales', 'LOGIN', and 'SIGN UP'. The main content area is titled 'Node (Express) API: Authorization' by Andres Aguiar. It includes a brief description of the tutorial and two options for users: 'I want to integrate with my app' (15 minutes) and 'I want to explore a sample app' (2 minutes). The 'I want to integrate with my app' option lists three steps: 1. Configure Auth0 APIs, 2. Validate Access Tokens, and 3. Protect API Endpoints. A 'LOG IN & DOWNLOAD SAMPLE' button is visible at the bottom right of the content area.



Securing APIs - Auth0

- Execute machine-to-machine (API) call via test page

Onboarding

[Quick Start](#) [Settings](#) [Scopes](#) [Machine to Machine Applications](#) [Test](#)

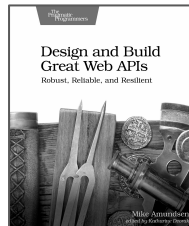
Asking Auth0 for tokens from my application

Please select the application you would like to test: Onboarding (Test Application) ▼

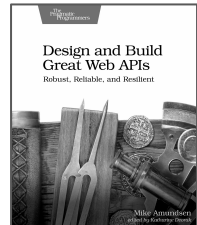
You can ask Auth0 for tokens for any of your authorized applications with issuing the following API call:

[cURL](#) [C#](#) [Go](#) [Java](#) [jQuery](#) [Node.JS](#) [...](#)

```
curl --request POST \  
  --url https://mamund.auth0.com/oauth/token \  
  --header 'content-type: application/json' \  
  --data '{"client_id":"mqRXCQCUZh87igIxgD3g8TCRQLiX6i6uA","client_secret":"Ids-uzxqXfh9xQ203RyiGGdbKCM4jM"
```

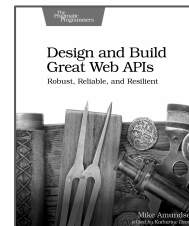


Deploying



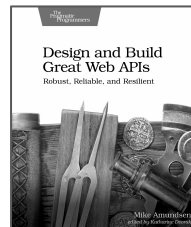
Deploying APIs

- Git-based Deployment
- Using **Heroku**



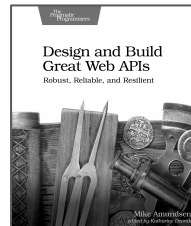
Deploying APIs - Challenges

- Deploying your app can be complicated
- Compatibility
 - Hardware
 - OS
 - Platform
 - Framework
 - Dependencies



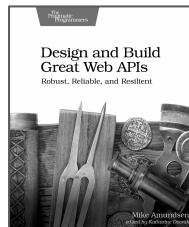
Deploying APIs - DevOps

- DevOps was created to help with all this
- Developers & Operators working together
- Started as a hashtag on twitter #DevOps
- Series of small conferences started in 2009
- Emphasis on automation to improve reliability



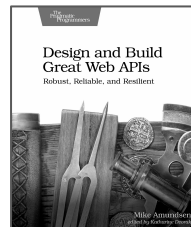
Deploying APIs - Tools

- Build tools
- CI/CD pipeline
- Docker (containers)
- Kubernetes (deployment orchestration)



Deploying APIs - Using Heroku

- Cloud platform (2007)
- Originally just for Ruby/Rails projects
- Now supports Java, NodeJS, Python, Go, Clojure, Scala
- Acquired by Salesforce in 2011
- Full platform w/ marketplace ecosystem
- Heroku uses proprietary container tech (Dynos)



Deploying APIs - Using Heroku

- Download CLI

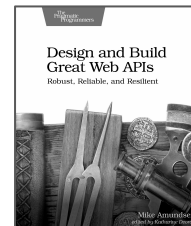
<https://devcenter.heroku.com/articles/heroku-cli>

- Documentation

<https://devcenter.heroku.com/articles/using-the-cli>

- Create an Account (required)

<https://signup.heroku.com/>



Deploying APIs - Using Heroku

- Git deploy tutorial

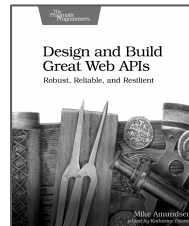
<https://devcenter.heroku.com/articles/git>

The `heroku create` CLI command creates a new empty application on Heroku, along with an associated empty Git repository. If you run this command from your app's root directory, the empty Heroku Git repository is automatically set as a remote for your local repository.

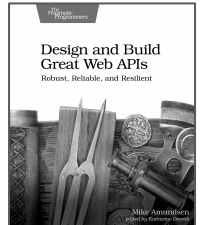
```
$ heroku create
Creating app... done, ⬢ thawing-inlet-61413
https://thawing-inlet-61413.herokuapp.com/ | https://git.heroku.com/thawing-inlet-61413.git
```

You can use the `git remote` command to confirm that a remote named `heroku` has been set for your app:

```
$ git remote -v
heroku https://git.heroku.com/thawing-inlet-61413.git (fetch)
heroku https://git.heroku.com/thawing-inlet-61413.git (push)
```

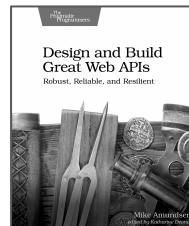


Releasing Exercise

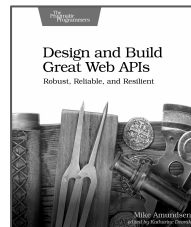


Releasing Exercise

- Open command window in your project
- `heroku login`
- `heroku create`
- `git push heroku master`



Summary



Testing APIs : BDD

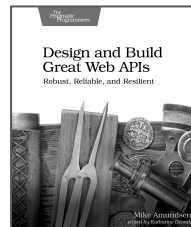
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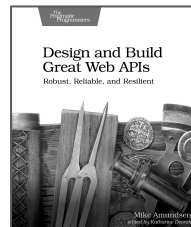
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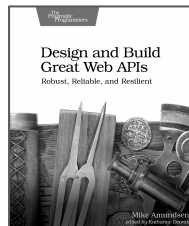
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 - Framework
 - Dependencies



Releasing

- Testing
 - From request lists to BDD
- Securing
 - Identity and Access Control
- Deploying
 - Automation is your friend



Design and Build Great Web APIs

Releasing

@mamund

Mike Amundsen

training.amundsen.com

