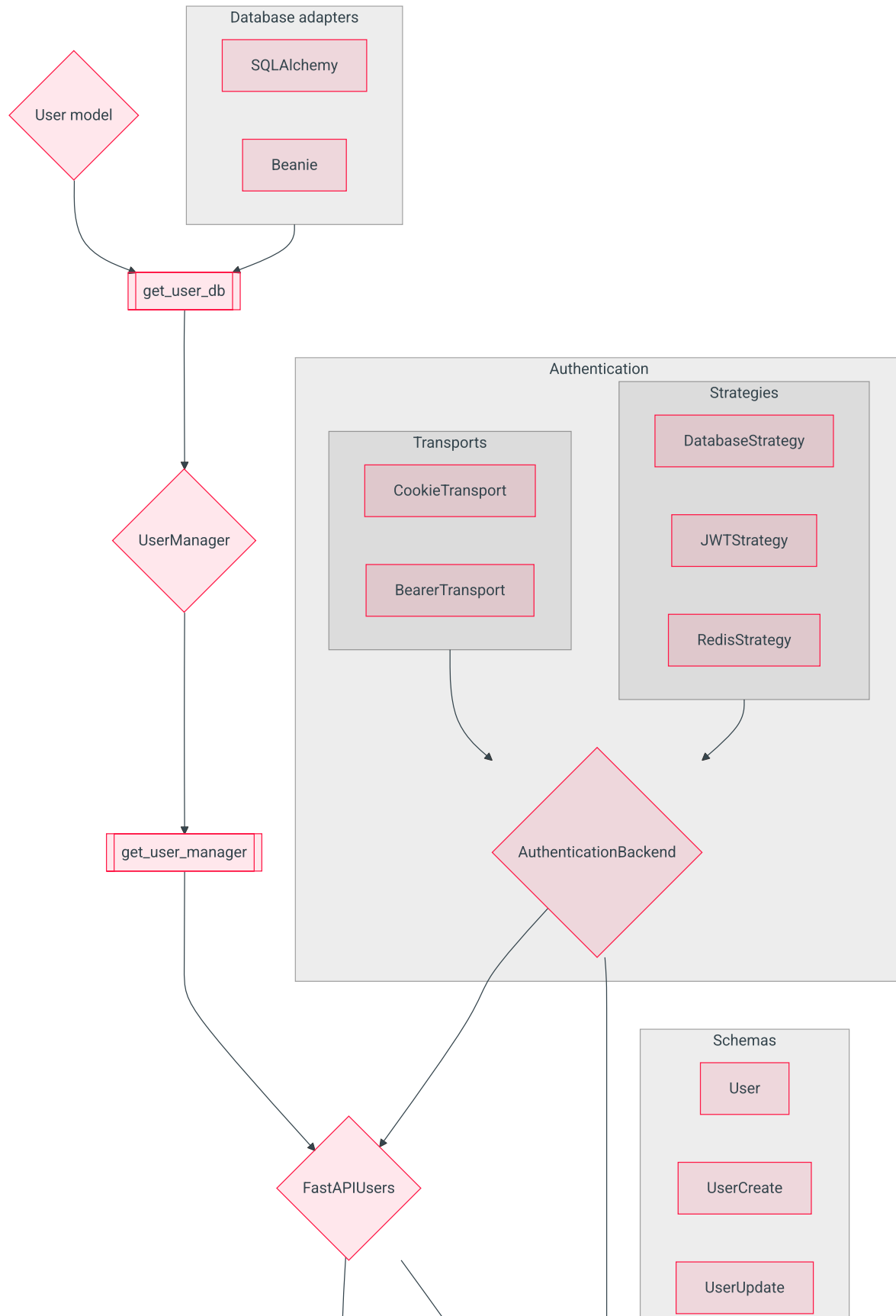
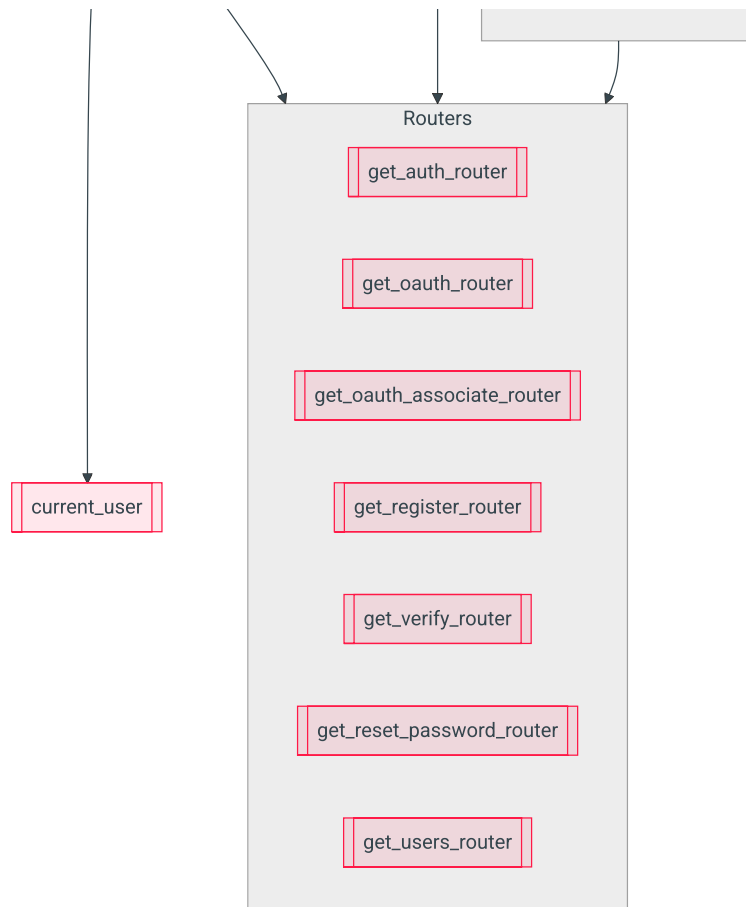


Overview

The schema below shows you how the library is structured and how each part fit together.





User model and database adapters

FastAPI Users is compatible with various **databases and ORM**. To build the interface between those database tools and the library, we provide database adapters classes that you need to instantiate and configure.

➡ I'm using SQLAlchemy

➡ I'm using Beanie

Authentication backends

Authentication backends define the way users sessions are managed in your app, like access tokens or cookies.

They are composed of two parts: a **transport**, which is how the token will be carried over the requests (e.g. cookies, headers...) and a **strategy**, which is how the token will be generated and secured (e.g. a JWT, a token in database...).

→ [Configure the authentication backends](#)

UserManager

The `userManager` object bears most of the logic of FastAPI Users: registration, verification, password reset... We provide a `BaseUserManager` with this common logic; which you should overload to define how to validate passwords or handle events.

This `userManager` object should be provided through a FastAPI dependency, `get_user_manager`.

→ [Configure userManager](#)

Schemas

FastAPI is heavily using [Pydantic models](#) to validate request payloads and serialize responses. **FastAPI Users** is no exception and will expect you to provide Pydantic schemas representing a user when it's read, created and updated.

→ [Configure schemas](#)

FastAPIUsers and routers

Finally, `FastAPIUsers` object is the main class from which you'll be able to generate routers for classic routes like registration or login, but also get the `current_user` dependency factory to inject the authenticated user in your own routes.

→ [Configure FastAPIUsers and routers](#)