

RESTful Diner

A Restaurant orders management APIs system

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Contents

A brief overview of what we are about to see:

Introduction

- System requirements

Application

- System design

- System implementation

- Linked Open Data

Conclusions

The Problem

In a far away land, there is a restaurant that is serving every day thousands of hungry customers. The restaurant owner needs a system to keep track of all the orders that are coming in, and that can also help him to analyze the data in order to improve the service that he is offering to his customers.

The restaurant owner understands that the data that he is collecting is very valuable, and **he wants to make it available to the public**¹, so that other willing Data Scientists can help him to improve his business.

¹The data will have to be Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable. Does this sound familiar?

Envisioned Solution

The solution of the problem is to design a system that can handle the restaurant orders data, and that can also provide an API to access the data in a simple and efficient way.

In a few words, an **Open Data API system** is exactly what the restaurant owner needs.

The whole code of the project is available on GitHub at <https://github.com/enstit/RESTfulDiner>.

Use Case Diagram

The first step of our development to identify the use cases of our system. We have identified four main use cases:

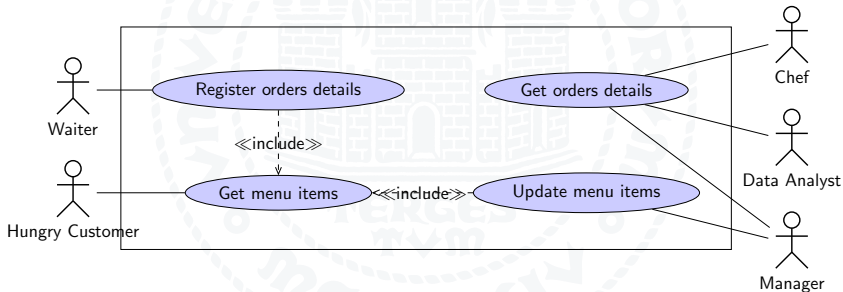


Figure: Use cases diagram

E/R Diagram

Next, the E/R diagram was designed to represent the data model of the system:

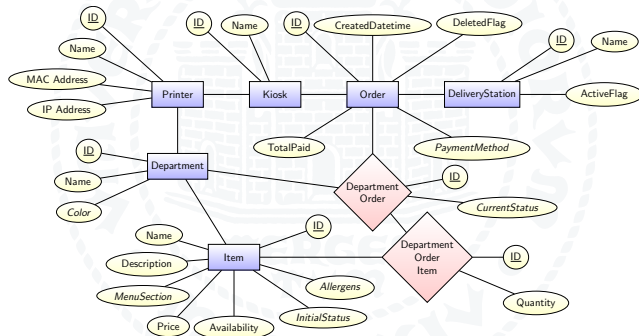


Figure: E/R diagram

Data model implementation I

The data model has been implemented using the SQLAlchemy ORM, which provides a high-level interface to the (PostgreSQL, in this case) database.

```
1 class BaseModel(DeclarativeBase):  
2     __abstract__ = True  
3     metadata = metadata  
  
4     id: Mapped[UUIDType] = mapped_column(  
5         cd.ID,  
6         default=uuid,  
7         primary_key=True,  
8         comment="Unique object identifier",  
9     )
```

Any class inherits from the `BaseModel` class and is automatically mapped to a table in the database.

Data model implementation II

```
1 class Department(BaseModel):
2     name: Mapped[str] = mapped_column(
3         cd.SHORT_NAME,
4         unique=True,
5         comment="Unique name of the department",
6     )
7     color: Mapped[Optional[str]] = mapped_column(
8         cd.SHORT_NAME,
9         comment=(
10             "A color between the Recognized color keyword names. "
11             "See also https://www.w3.org/TR/SVG11/types.html#ColorKeywords"
12         ),
13     )
14     printer_id: Mapped[Optional[UUIDType]] = mapped_column(
15         cd.ID,
16         ForeignKey("printer.id"),
17         nullable=True,
18         default=None,
19         comment="Identifier of the printer the department is equipped with",
20     )
```


API resources I

The RESTful API has been implemented using the Flask web framework.

```
1 class DepartmentResource(ProtectedResource):
2     def get(
3         self, *, _id: str | None = None, name: str | None = None
4     ) -> tuple[dict, int]:
5         if _id or name:
6             department = (
7                 db.session.query(Department)
8                 .where(
9                     Department.id == _id if _id else Department.name == name
10                )
11                .one_or_none()
12            )
13            if department:
14                return DepartmentDTO.from_model(department), 200
15            return {"message": "Department was not found"}, 404
16
17     departments = db.session.query(Department).all()
18     return DepartmentDTO.from_model_list(departments), 200
```

API resources II

```
1  "context": {
2    "schema": "https://schema.org/",
3    "self": "@id",
4    "type": "@type",
5    "name": "schema:name",
6    "printer": {
7      "@id": "schema:isRelatedTo",
8      "@type": "@id"
9    },
10   "license": {
11     "@id": "schema:license",
12     "@type": "@id"
13   }
14 },
15 "license": "https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/",
16 "self": "http://127.0.0.1/api/v1/departments/851c8de8-fb55-11ef-9aea-0242ac120003",
17 "type": "schema:Organization",
18 "name": "Kitchen",
19 "printer": "http://127.0.0.1/api/v1/printers/67936882-fb55-11ef-b5b9-0242ac120003"
```

Code: GET /api/v1/departments/851c8de8-fb55-11ef-9aea-0242ac120003 response

Open Data principles^[1] |



Make your stuff available on the Web (whatever format) under an open license.



Make it available as structured data (e.g., Excel instead of image scan of a table).



Make it available in a non-proprietary open format (e.g., CSV instead of Excel).

These requirements are satisfied by our RESTful API that allows publicly access to data in JSON-LD^[2] format and provide them under Creative Commons license.

Open Data principles^[1] ||



Use URIs to denote things, so that people can point at your stuff.



Link your data to other data to provide context.

Every resource in the system is identified by a URI, and can be accessed by a simple HTTP GET request to that URI. A relation between resources is established by linking them in the JSON response.

The real world scenario

The system we presented today is not a requirements from a very *far away land*, after all. . .

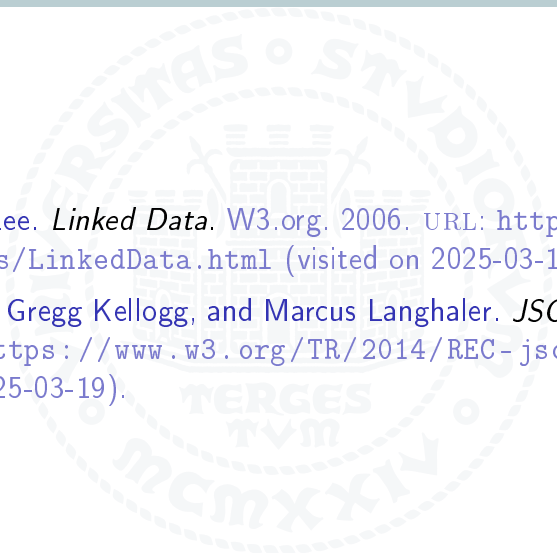
`https://www.sagrevolution.it`

Q&A

Questions?



References

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- [1] Tim Berners-Lee. *Linked Data*. W3.org. 2006. URL: <https://www.w3.org/DesignIssues/LinkedData.html> (visited on 2025-03-19).
- [2] Manu Sporny, Gregg Kellogg, and Marcus Langhaler. *JSON-LD 1.0*. W3.org. 2014. URL: <https://www.w3.org/TR/2014/REC-json-ld-20140116/> (visited on 2025-03-19).