When you install with pip install "fastapi[standard]" it comes with some default optional standard dependencies.

If you don't want to have those optional dependencies, you can instead install pip install fastapi.

**Path**[**¶**](https://fastapi.tiangolo.com/tutorial/first-steps/#path)

"Path" here refers to the last part of the URL starting from the first /.

So, in a URL like:

https://example.com/items/foo

...the path would be:

/items/foo

**Info**

A "path" is also commonly called an "endpoint" or a "route".

While building an API, the "path" is the main way to separate "concerns" and "resources".

Path Parameter: Variables defined in Url (“/items/{item\_id}”)

Query Parameters[¶](https://fastapi.tiangolo.com/tutorial/query-params/#query-parameters)

When you declare other function parameters that are not part of the path parameters, they are automatically interpreted as "query" parameters

The query is the set of key-value pairs that go after the ? in a URL, separated by & characters.

For example, in the URL:

http://127.0.0.1:8000/items/?skip=0&limit=10

Multiple path and query parameters[¶](https://fastapi.tiangolo.com/tutorial/query-params/#multiple-path-and-query-parameters)

You can declare multiple path parameters and query parameters at the same time, **FastAPI** knows which is which.

And you don't have to declare them in any specific order.

Request Body[¶](https://fastapi.tiangolo.com/tutorial/body/#request-body)

When you need to send data from a client (let's say, a browser) to your API, you send it as a **request body**.

A **request** body is data sent by the client to your API. A **response** body is the data your API sends to the client.

Your API almost always has to send a **response** body. But clients don't necessarily need to send **request bodies** all the time, sometimes they only request a path, maybe with some query parameters, but don't send a body.