

Développez des applications web performantes avec Litestar

Irina Mitiaïeva, Cyril Monmouton

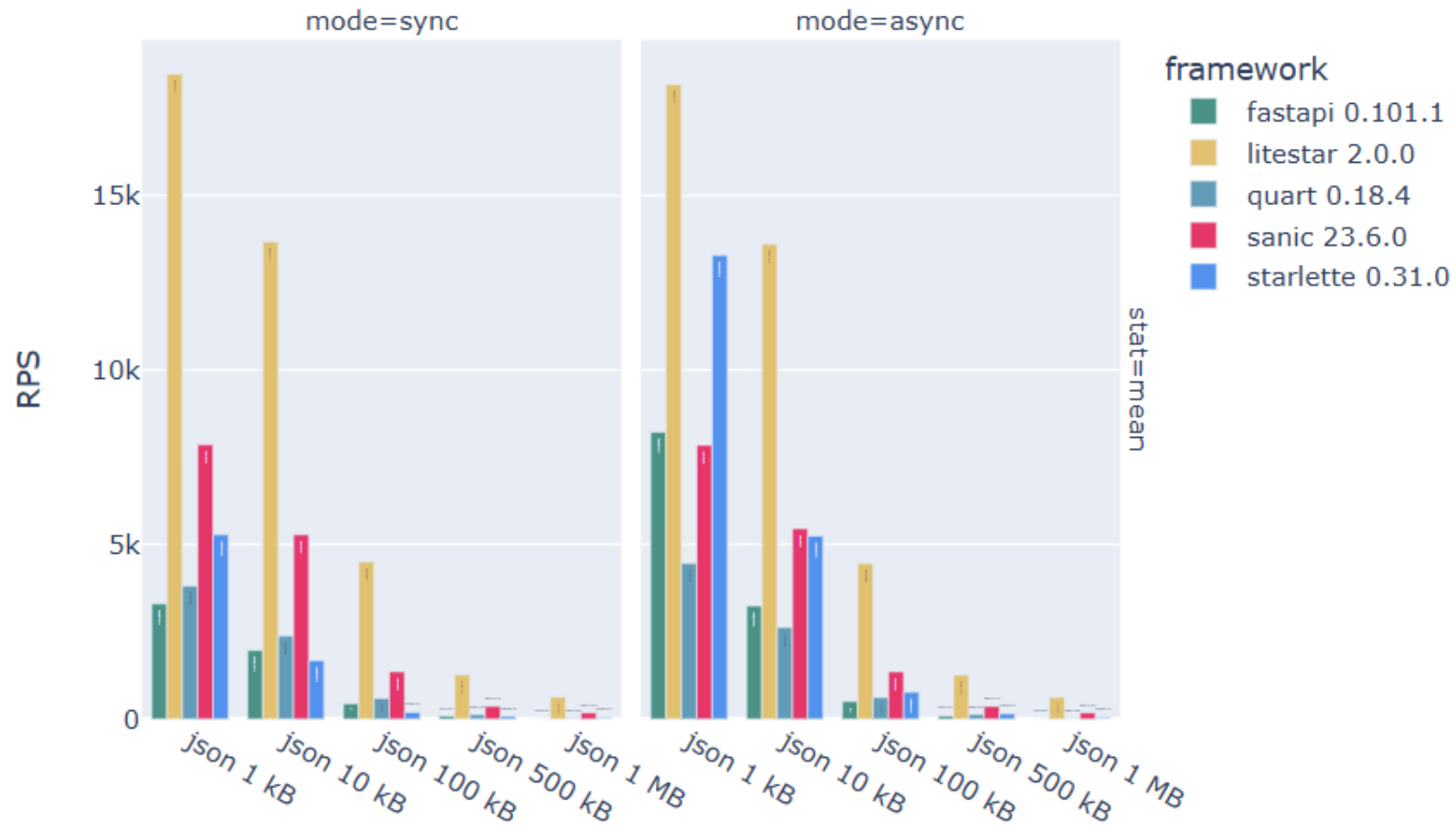
Qu'est-ce que Litestar ?

- Framework web Python asynchrone et moderne
- Rapide, typé, facile d'utilisation
- v2 de Starlite, inspiré de Starlette
- 7.6k étoiles sur GitHub
- Dernière version: 2.18.0
- Date de sortie: 2021



Pourquoi Litestar ?

Requests per second (higher is better)



<https://github.com/litestar-org/api-performance-tests>

C'est parti!

```
pip install 'litestar[standard]'
```

Bonjour, ~~monde~~ Litestar!

app.py

```
from litestar import Litestar, get
```

```
@get("/")
```

```
async def index() -> str:
```

```
    return "Bonjour, Litestar!"
```

```
app = Litestar([index])
```

Organisation des routes en contrôleur

```
from litestar import Litestar, Controller, get, post, put, patch, delete
```

```
class MyController(Controller):
```

```
    path = "/controller"
```

```
    @get()
```

```
    def get_handler(self) -> None: ...
```

```
    @post()
```

```
    def post_handler(self) -> None: ...
```

```
    @put()
```

```
    def put_handler(self) -> None: ...
```

```
    @patch()
```

```
    def patch_handler(self) -> None: ...
```

```
    @delete()
```

```
    def delete_handler(self) -> None: ...
```

```
app = Litestar(route_handlers=[MyController])
```

Gestion des paramètres

- Paramètres « path »
- Paramètres « query »
- `litterstar.params.Parameter()`
- Entêtes et cookies

Paramètres « path »

```
@get(path="/path-date/{your_date:str}")  
async def path_date(votre_date: date) -> int:  
    return (date.today() - votre_date).days
```

```
@get(path="/path-int/{version:int}")  
async def path_int(  
    version: Annotated[  
        int,  
        Parameter(  
            ge=3,  
            le=13,  
            description="Validation et documentation pour les paramètres de chemins",  
        )  
    ]  
) -> int:  
    return version
```


Paramètres « query »

```
@get(path="/query-str")
async def query_str(nom: str) -> str:
    return f« Salut ici, {nom}»
```

```
@get("/query-coercion")
async def query_coercion(nombre: int, nombre_flottant: float, strings: list[str])
-> dict[str, Any]:
    return {
        "int": nombre,
        "float": nombre_flottant,
        "list": strings,
    }
```

Entêtes et cookies

```
from litestar.exceptions import PermissionDeniedException
```

```
TOKEN_VALIDE = "super-secret-secret"
```

```
VALEUR_COOKIE_VALIDE = "cookie-secret"
```

```
BD_UTILISATEURS = {1: {"id": 1, « nom": "John Doe" }}
```

```
@get(path="/header-cookies/{id_utilisateur:int}/")
```

```
async def get_user(
```

```
    id_utilisateur: int,
```

```
    cle_api: Annotated[str, Parameter(header="X-API-KEY")],
```

```
    cookie: Annotated[str, Parameter(cookie="my-cookie-param")],
```

```
) -> dict[str, str]:
```

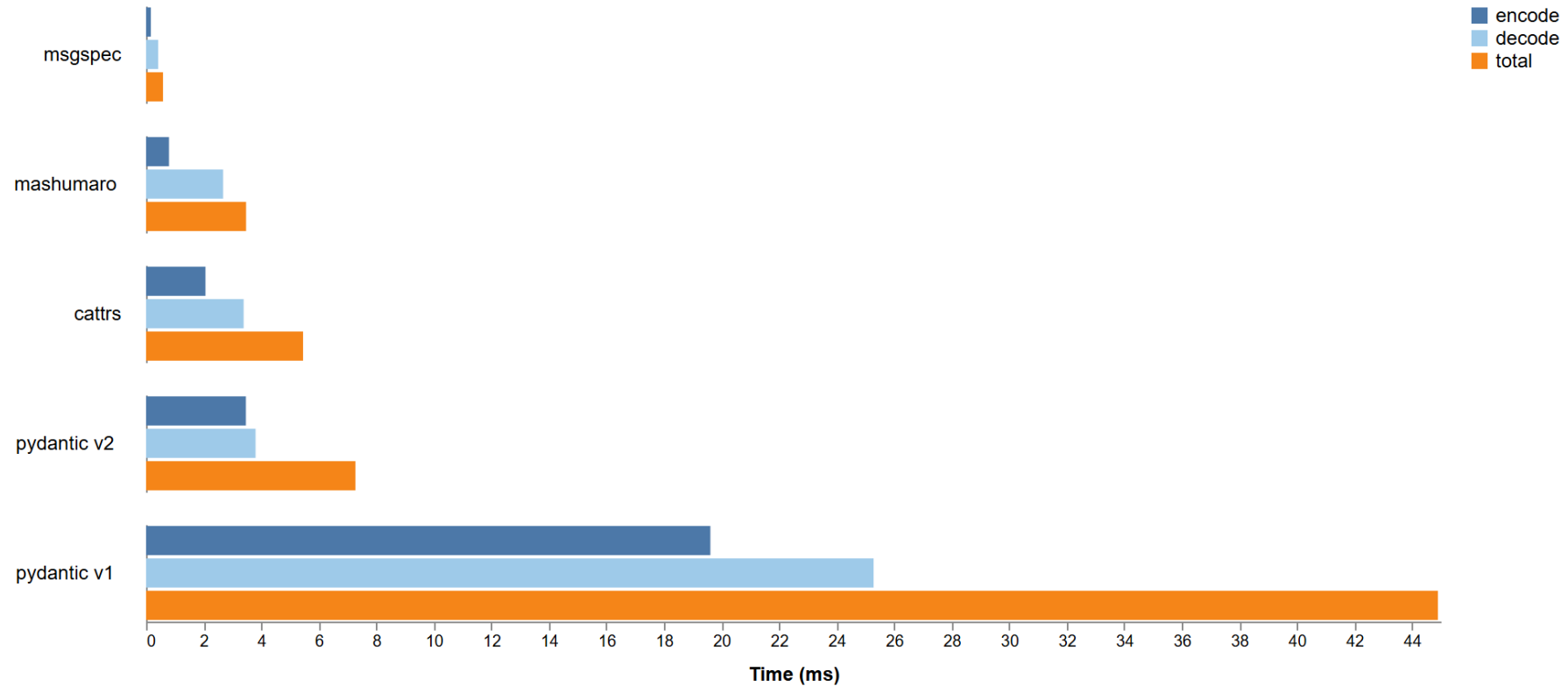
```
    if cle_api != TOKEN_VALIDE or cookie != VALEUR_COOKIE_VALIDE :
```

```
        raise PermissionDeniedException
```

```
    return BD_UTILISATEURS[id_utilisateur]
```

Modèles de données

Benchmark - JSON Serialization & Validation



Modèles de données

```
from enum import Enum
from uuid import UUID, uuid4
from msgspec import Struct, field
from litestar.dto.msgspec_dto import MsgspecDTO
from litestar.dto.config import DTOConfig
```

```
class RoleUtilisateur(Enum):
    admin = "admin"
    modérateur = "modérateur"
    éditeur = "éditeur"
    lecteur = "lecteur"
```

```
class Utilisateur(Struct):
    nom: str
    role: RoleUtilisateur
    id: UUID = field(default_factory=uuid4)
```

```
class UserCreatedDTO(MsgspecDTO[Utilisateur]):
    config = DTOConfig(exclude={"id"})
```

```
class UserReadDTO(MsgspecDTO[Utilisateur]): ...
```

Contrôleur Utilisateur

```
path = "/users"  
dto = UserCreateDTO  
return_dto = UserReadDTO
```

À vous de jouer ;-)

Gestion des erreurs

```
from litestar import Litestar
from litestar.exceptions import ValidationException
from litestar.status_codes import HTTP_500_INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR

import error_handler

app = Litestar(
    route_handlers=[],
    exception_handlers={
        # C'est à vous de créer ces deux fonctions:
        # ValueError: value_error_handler,
        # ValidationException: validation_exception_handler,
        HTTP_500_INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR: error_handler.internal_server_error_handler,
    }
)

def internal_server_error_handler(request: Request, exc: Exception) -> Response:
    return Response(media_type=MediaType.TEXT,
        content=f« Erreur serveur: {exc}»,
        status_code=500,
    )
```



<https://docs.litestar.dev/latest/usage/exceptions.html>

Journalisation

```
logging_config = LoggingConfig(  
    root={"level": "INFO", "handlers": ["queue_listener"]},  
    formatters={  
        "standard": {"format": "%(asctime)s - %(name)s - %(levelname)s - %(message)s"}  
    },  
    log_exceptions="always",  
)
```

```
app = Litestar(  
    ...  
    logging_config=logging_config,  
)
```

- Utilise des logs structurés
- Intégrer avec uvicorn / gunicorn
- Formateur personnalisés supportés



<https://docs.litestar.dev/latest/usage/logging.html>

Mise en cache

- Usage simple pour get/post/put/patch/delete
- Clé de mise en cache personnalisable
- Filtre de mise en cache personnalisable

```
@get("/cache-demo", cache=15, cache_key_builder=key_builder)
async def cached_during_15s_handler() -> str:
    await sleep(2)
    return "cached"
```

```
app = Litestar(
    [cached_during_15s_handler],
    response_cache_config=response_cache_config,
)
```



Garde de sécurité

- Endpoint
- Contrôleur
- Routeur
- Application

```
from litestar.connection import ASGIConnection
from litestar.exceptions import NotAuthorizedException
from litestar.handlers import BaseRouteHandler
```

```
def api_key_guard(connection: ASGIConnection, _: BaseRouteHandler) -> None:
    """ @:param: connection: ASGIConnection est l'instance d'un objet 'Request'
    ou 'WebSocket' (ils héritent tout les deux de la classe ASGIConnection)
    """
    if "X-API-KEY" not in connection.headers:
        raise NotAuthorizedException
```



<https://docs.litestar.dev/latest/usage/security/guards.html>

Injection des dépendances

```
from litestar.di import Provide
```

```
app = Litestar(  
    route_handlers=[di_demo],  
    dependencies={"app_config": Provide(lambda: "My awesome app")},  
)
```

```
@get("/di-demo")  
async def di_demo(app_config: str) -> str:  
    return f"I am {app_config}"
```

- Endpoint
- Contrôleur
- Routeur
- Application



<https://docs.litestar.dev/latest/usage/dependency-injection.html>

Observabilité

```
pip install 'litestar[opentelemetry]'
```

```
from litestar.contrib.opentelemetry import OpenTelemetryConfig, OpenTelemetryPlugin
```

```
app = Litestar(  
    ...  
    plugins=[OpenTelemetryPlugin(OpenTelemetryConfig())]  
)
```



<https://docs.litestar.dev/latest/usage/metrics/open-telemetry.html>

Middlewares

```
from litestar import Litestar
from litestar.types import ASGIApp, Scope, Receive, Send

def middleware_factory(app: ASGIApp) -> ASGIApp:
    async def mon_middleware(scope: Scope, receive: Receive, send: Send) -> None:
        print("Avant")
        await app(scope, receive, send)
        print("Après")

    return mon_middleware

@get("/test-middleware")
async def my_handler() -> int:
    print("Test middleware")
    return 42

app = Litestar(route_handlers=[my_handler], middleware=[middleware_factory])
```

- Endpoint
- Contrôleur
- Routeur
- Application

intégrés: CORS, CSRF,
Compression, Limite,
Journalisation, Session



<https://docs.litestar.dev/2/usage/middleware/index.html>

Merci!



<https://github.com/irmiti/litestar-workshop>