



Utiliser OpenAPI plutôt qu'un document
HTML quelconque pour décrire son API

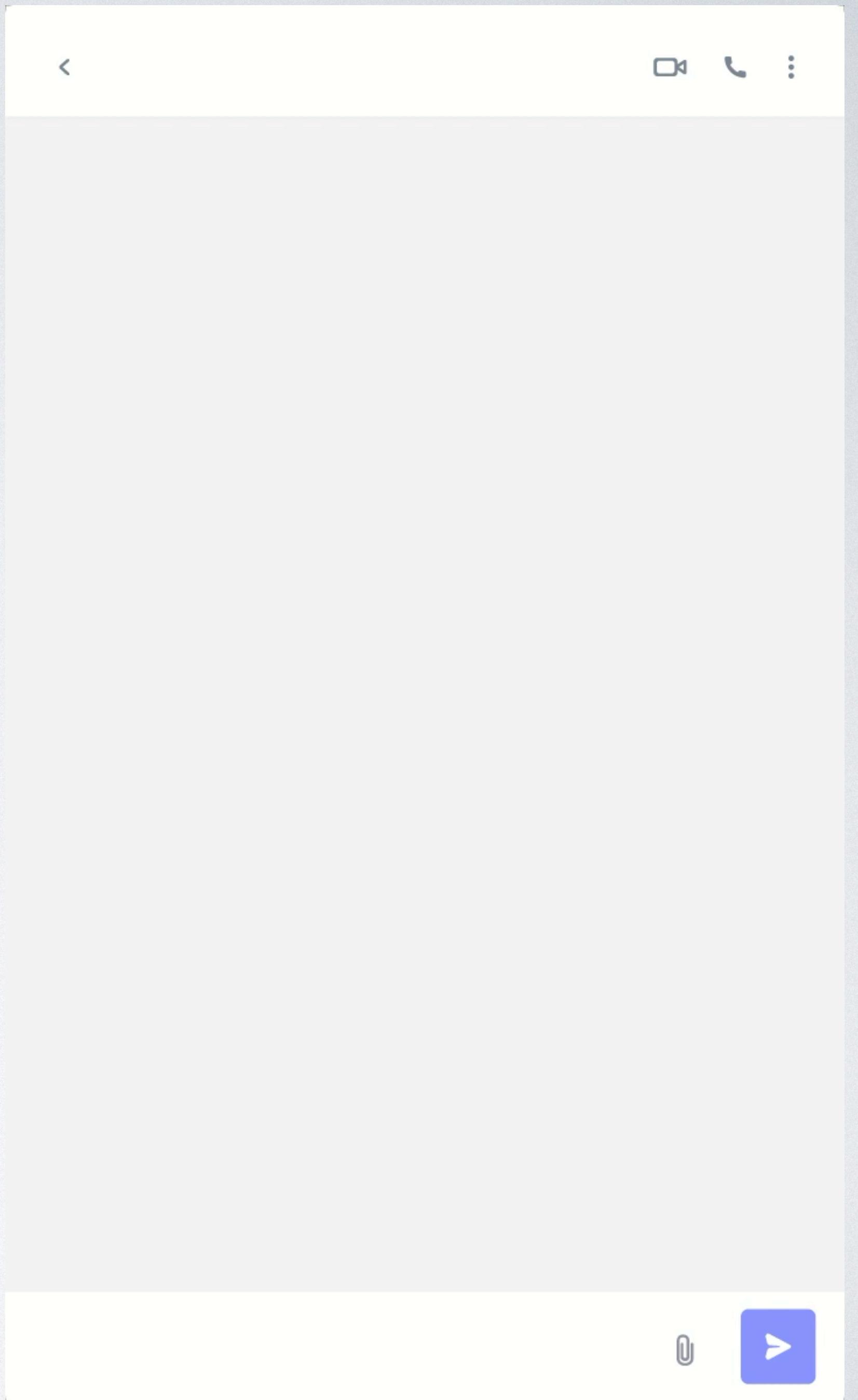
Voxxed Days Luxembourg 2019 - Jérémie Bresson

unblu

Jérémie Bresson

 @j2r2b

 jmini





Homepage - Voxxed Days Luxembourg
< > C https://voxxeddays.com/luxembourg/

HOME CALL FOR PAPER REGISTRATION SPEAKERS SCHEDULE MEET & GREET CONTACT

VOXXED DAYS LUXEMBOURG

20 et 21 juin 2019

Casino 2000, Luxembourg

Voxxed Days Luxembourg est un évènement IT destiné aux développeurs, issu de la famille Devoxx.

Les 3 premières éditions de Voxxed Days ont eu lieu à Luxembourg, les 22 juin 2016, 2017 et 2018! Ces journées étaient composées de conférences sur les technologies futures, pour les développeurs, et par les développeurs.

Cette année nous verrons la 4ème édition!

ADD TO MY CALENDAR

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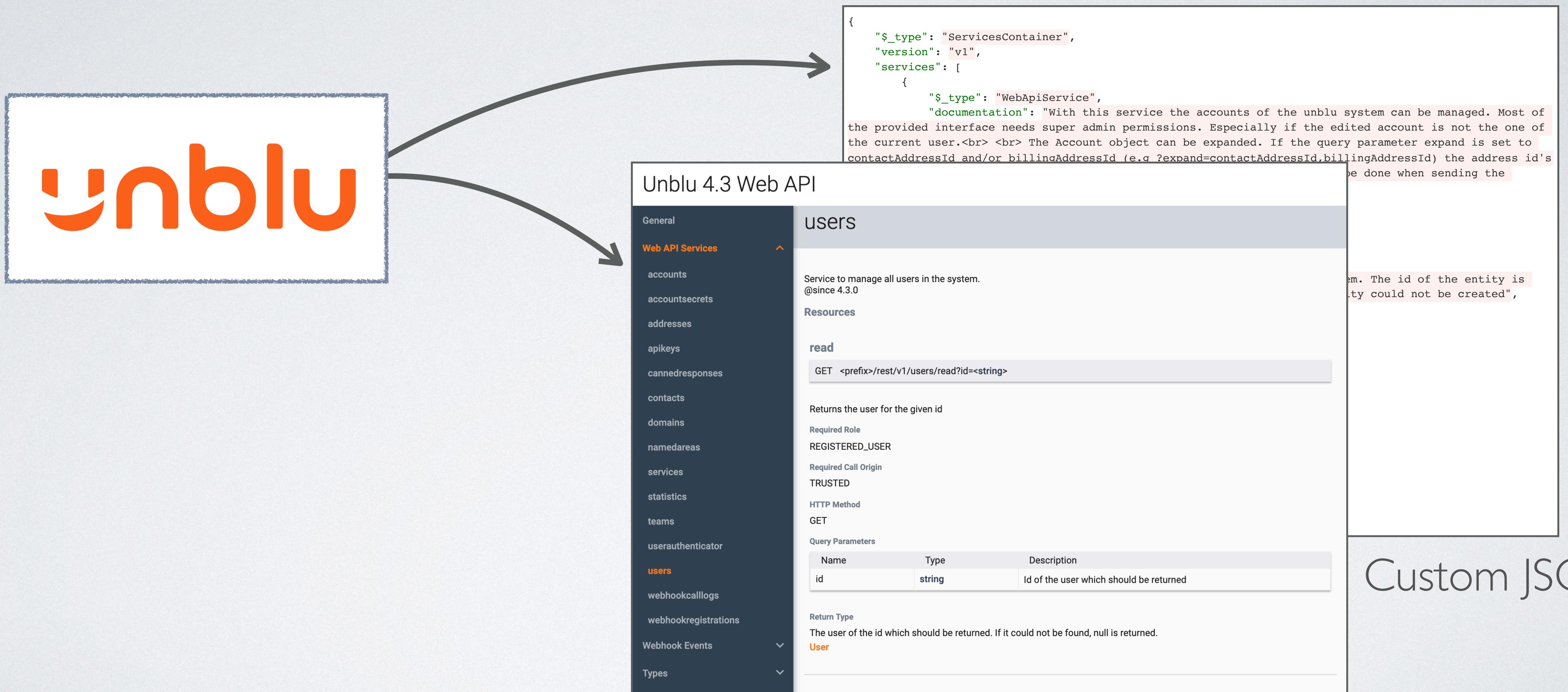
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End Co-Browsing

At the beginning...



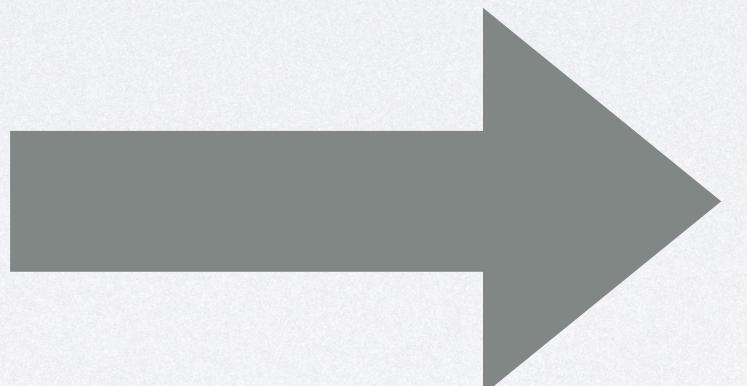
Static HTML pages

OpenAPI



All the same

Swagger



OpenAPI



OpenAPIs are everywhere

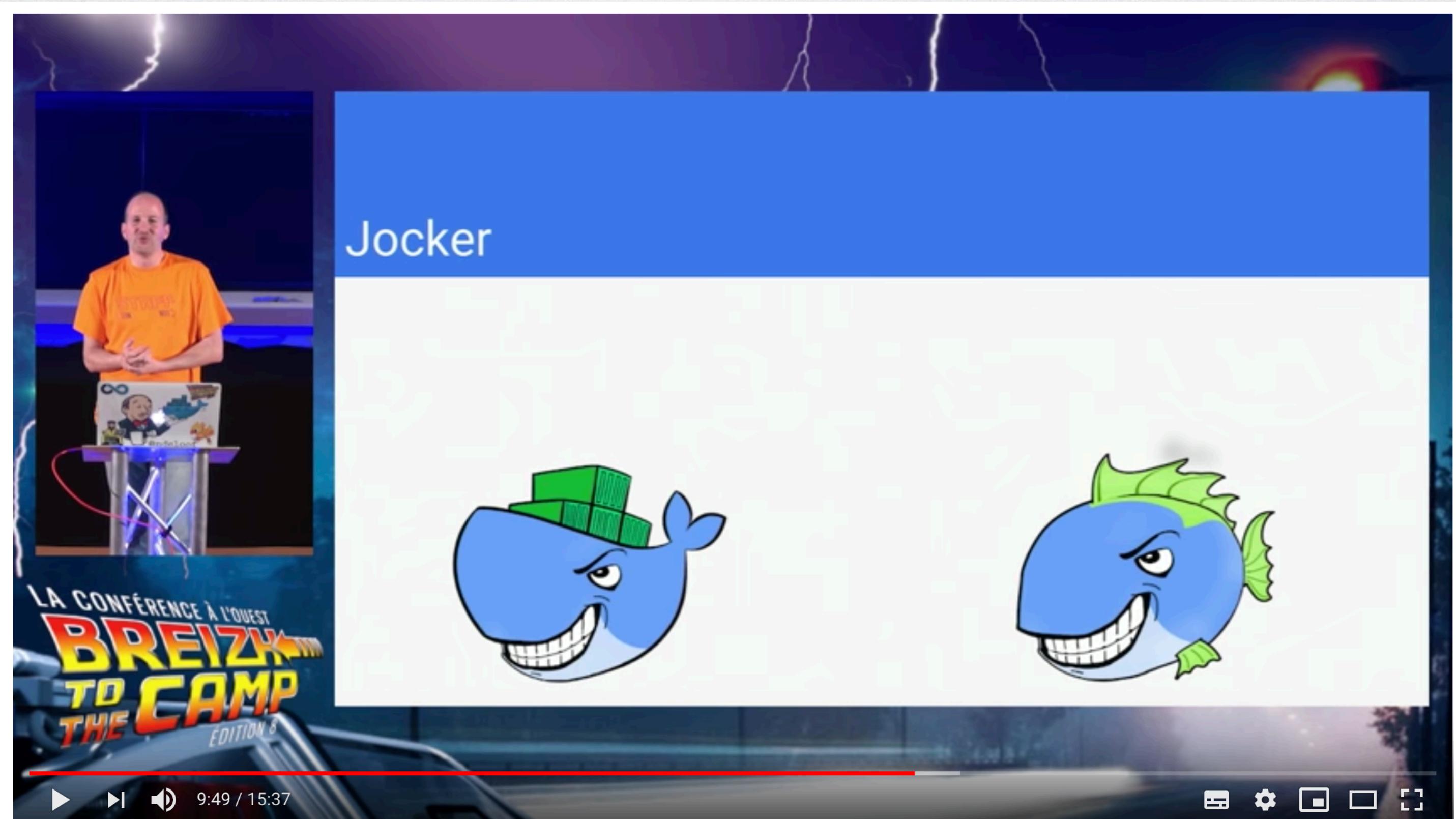
The screenshot shows the Jira Cloud REST API documentation page. At the top, there's a blue header bar with the Jira logo and a navigation menu. Below it, the main content area has a title 'System Dashboard' and a sidebar on the left with sections like 'Introduction', 'Welcome to unblu JIRA', and 'New to JIRA? Check out the [JIRA User](#)'. The main content area has a blue header with 'Jira Cloud platform Developer' and navigation links for 'Guides', 'Reference', and 'Resources'. Below this, there's a navigation bar with 'REST API' (which is underlined) and other links like 'Document Format', 'REST API v2', 'Modules', 'JavaScript API', and 'App properties API'. To the right of the navigation bar are 'Give docs feedback!' and 'Run in Postman' buttons. The main content area has a 'Filter by keyword' dropdown and a sidebar with links such as 'About', 'Getting Started', 'Authentication', 'Permissions', 'Expansion', 'Pagination', 'Ordering', 'Asynchronous Methods', 'Experimental Methods', 'Special Headers', and 'Error responses'. The main content area starts with an 'About' section that describes the API reference and provides a link to the 'Jira Server REST API'. It also includes a note about the V3 API being in beta and a 'Getting Started' section with instructions for integrating with Jira Cloud. A prominent red circle highlights the 'Download OpenAPI spec' button in the 'About' section.

OpenAPIs are everywhere

The screenshot shows the OpenShift Container Platform interface. On the left, a sidebar menu includes 'Overview', 'Applications', 'Builds', 'Resources', 'Storage', 'Monitoring', and 'Catalog'. The 'unblu' application is selected in the main content area. The application details show three deployments: 'collaboration-server', 'haproxy', and 'mariadb'. A modal window displays the OpenShift API specification (Swagger) for the 'getCoreLegacyAPIVersions' endpoint, which is a JSON object describing the API's structure and behavior.

```
{
  "swagger": "2.0",
  "info": {
    "description": "OpenShift provides builds, application lifecycle, image content management, and administrative policy on top of Kubernetes. The API allows consistent management of those objects. All API operations are authenticated via an Authorization bearer token that is provided for service accounts as a generated secret (in JWT form) or via the native OAuth endpoint located at /oauth/authorize. Core infrastructure components may use client certificates that require no authentication. All API operations return a 'resourceVersion' string that represents the version of the object in the underlying storage. The standard LIST operation performs a snapshot read of the underlying objects, returning a resourceVersion representing a consistent version of the listed objects. The WATCH operation allows all updates to a set of objects after the provided resourceVersion to be observed by a client. By listing and beginning a watch from the returned resourceVersion, clients may observe a consistent view of the state of one or more objects. Note that WATCH always returns the update after the provided resourceVersion. Watch may be extended a limited time in the past - using netcd 2 the watch window is 1000 events (which on a large cluster may only be a few tens of seconds) so clients must explicitly handle the \"watch\\nto old error\" by re-listing. Objects are divided into two rough categories - those that have a lifecycle and must reflect the state of the cluster, and those that have no state. Objects with lifecycle typically have three main sections: \n\n* 'metadata' common to all objects\n* a 'spec' that represents the desired state\n* a 'status' that represents how much of the desired state is reflected on the cluster at the current time\n\nObjects that have no state have 'metadata' but may lack a 'spec' or 'status'.\n\nIn section.\n\nObjects are divided into those that are namespace scoped (only exist inside of a namespace) and those that are cluster scoped (exist outside of a namespace). A namespace scoped resource will be deleted when the namespace is deleted and cannot be created if the namespace has not yet been created nor is in the process of deletion. Cluster scoped resources are typically only accessible to admins - resources like nodes, persistent volumes, and cluster policy.\n\nAll objects have a schema that is a combination of the 'kind' and 'apiVersion' fields. This schema is additive only for any given version - no backwards incompatible changes are allowed without incrementing the apiVersion. The server will return and accept a number of standard responses that share a common schema - for instance, the common error type is 'metav1.Status' (described below) and will be returned on any error from the API server.\n\nThe API is available in multiple serialization formats - the default is JSON (Accept: application/json and Content-Type: application/json) but clients may also use YAML (application/yaml) or the native Protobuf schema (application/vnd.kubernetes.protobuf). Note that the format of the WATCH API call is slightly different - for JSON it returns newline-delimited objects while for Protobuf it returns length-delimited frames (4 bytes in network-order) that contain a 'versioned.Watch' Protobuf object.\n\nSee the OpenShift documentation at https://docs.openshift.org for more information."
  },
  "title": "OpenShift API (with Kubernetes)",
  "license": {
    "name": "Apache 2.0 (ASL2.0)",
    "url": "http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0"
  },
  "version": "latest"
}
paths: {
  "/api/": {
    "get": {
      "description": "get available API versions",
      "consumes": [
        "application/json",
        "application/yaml",
        "application/vnd.kubernetes.protobuf"
      ],
      "produces": [
        "application/json",
        "application/yaml",
        "application/vnd.kubernetes.protobuf"
      ],
      "schemes": [
        "https"
      ],
      "tags": [
        "core"
      ],
      "operationId": "getCoreLegacyAPIVersions",
      "responses": {
        "200": {
          "description": "OK"
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

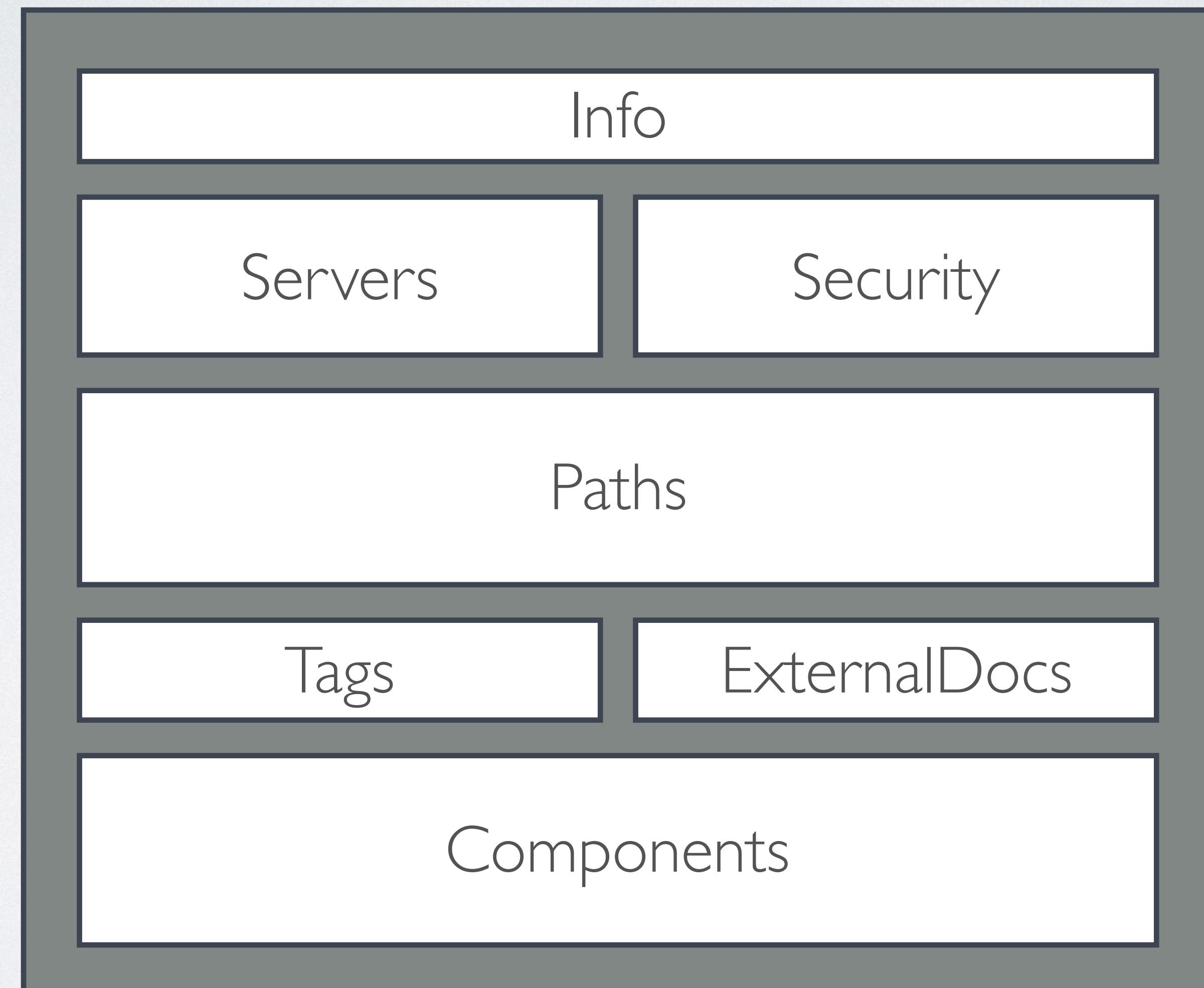
OpenAPIs are everywhere



Jocker, a Java Docker client lib. Où "comment les devs Java aiment se faire mal à... (Nicolas De Loof)

An OpenAPI Specification

OpenAPI v3



JSON
or
YAML

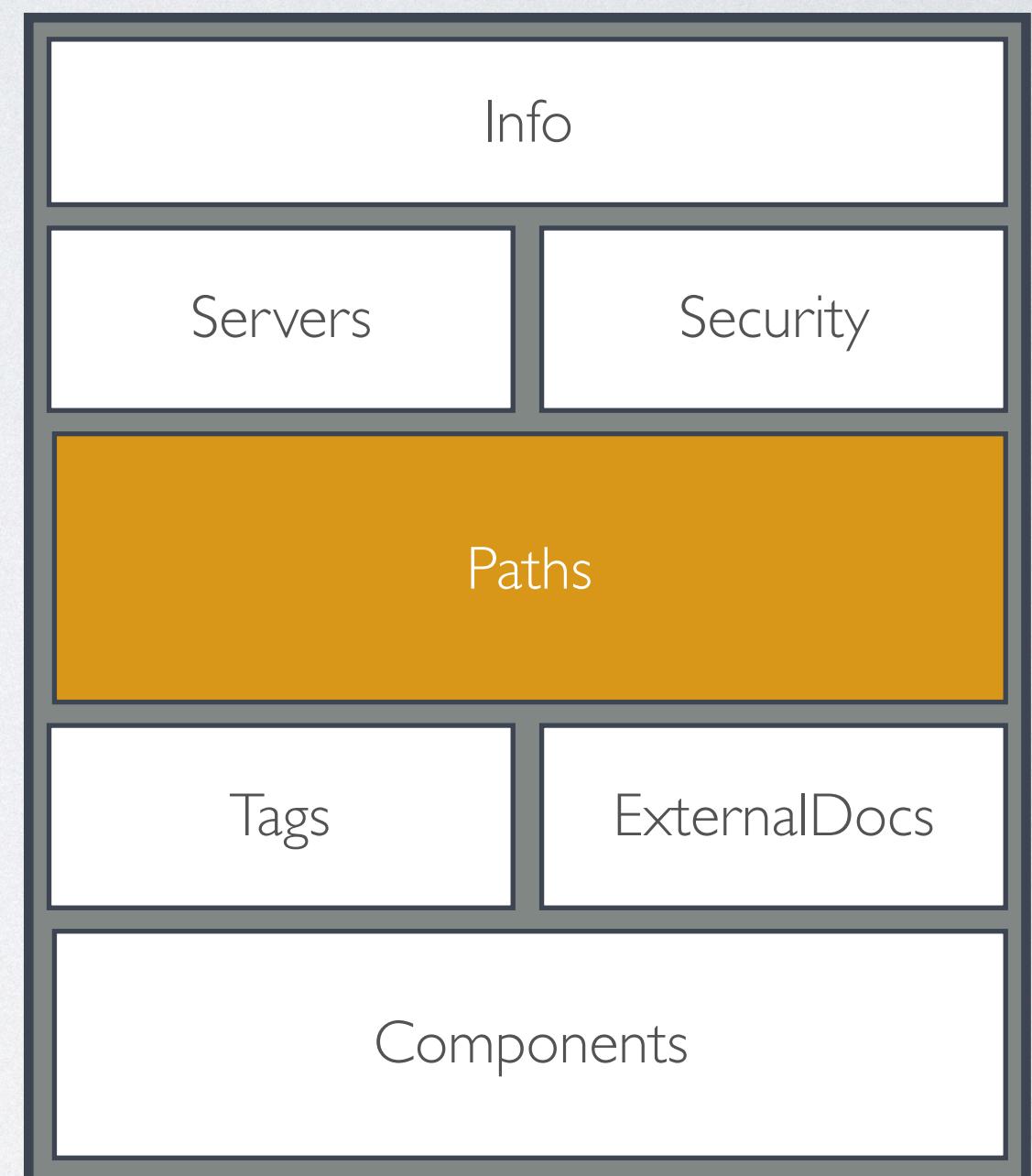
```
openapi: 3.0.1
info:
  title: Todo Backend
  version: "1.0"
paths:
  /api/{id}:
    get:
      summary: Get the one todo
      operationId: todoGetOne
      parameters:
        - name: id
          in: path
          description: The id of the todo
          required: true
      schema:
        format: int64
        type: integer
        example: "42"
      responses:
        200:
          description: The requested Todo
          content:
            application/json:
              schema:
                $ref: '#/components/schemas/Todo'
```



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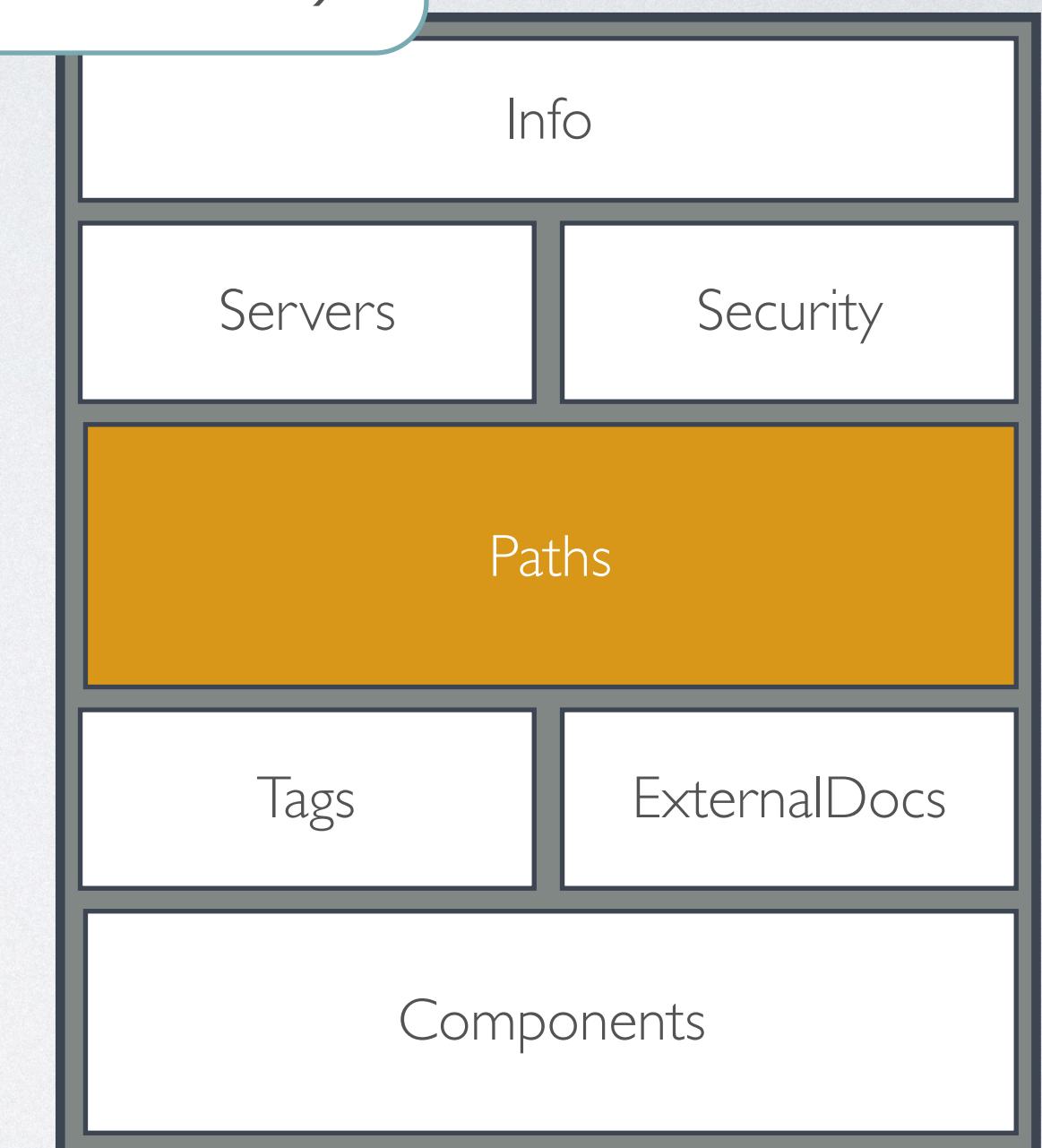
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  /api/{id}:
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```

request body

parameters (query, path...)



responses

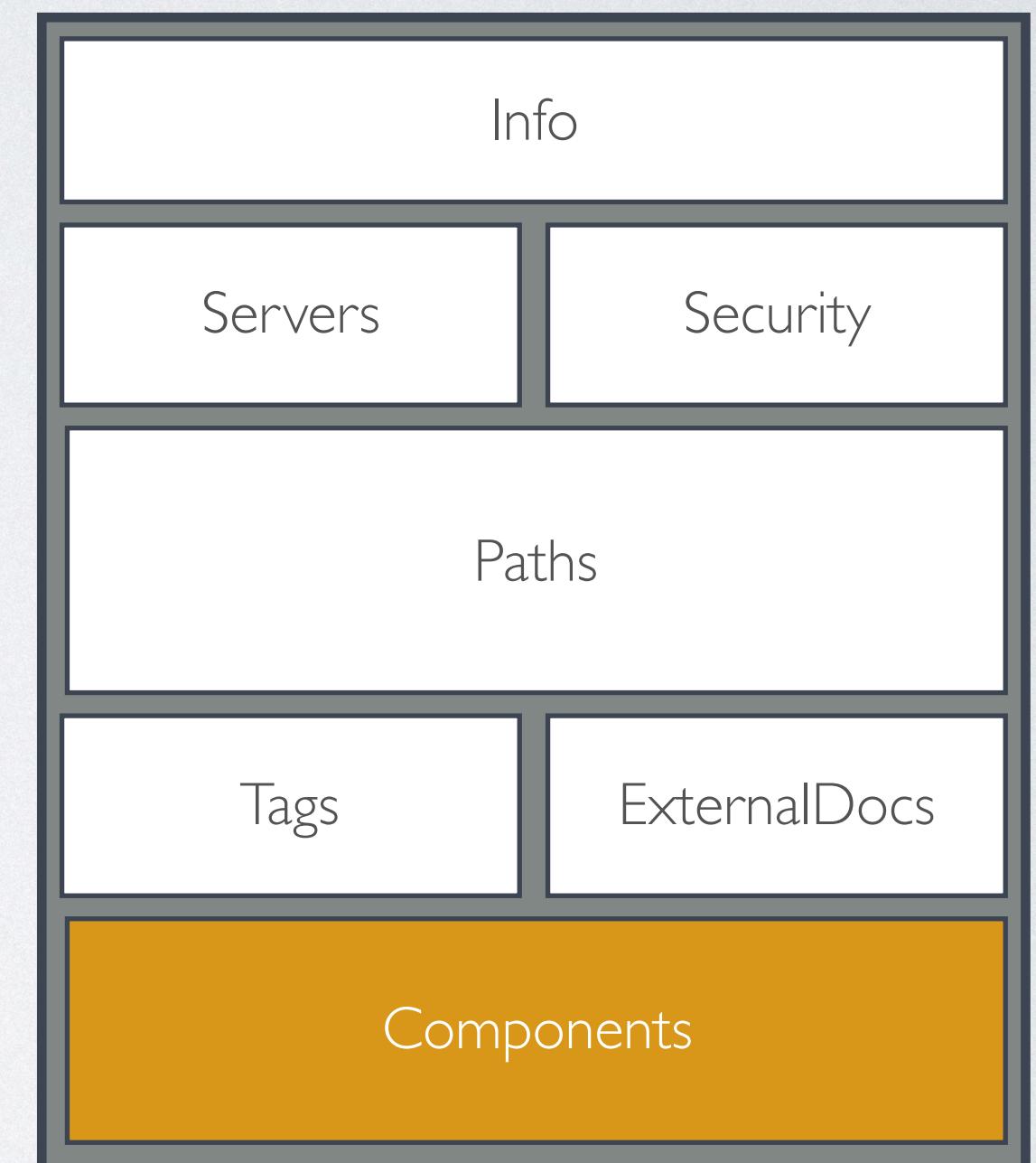
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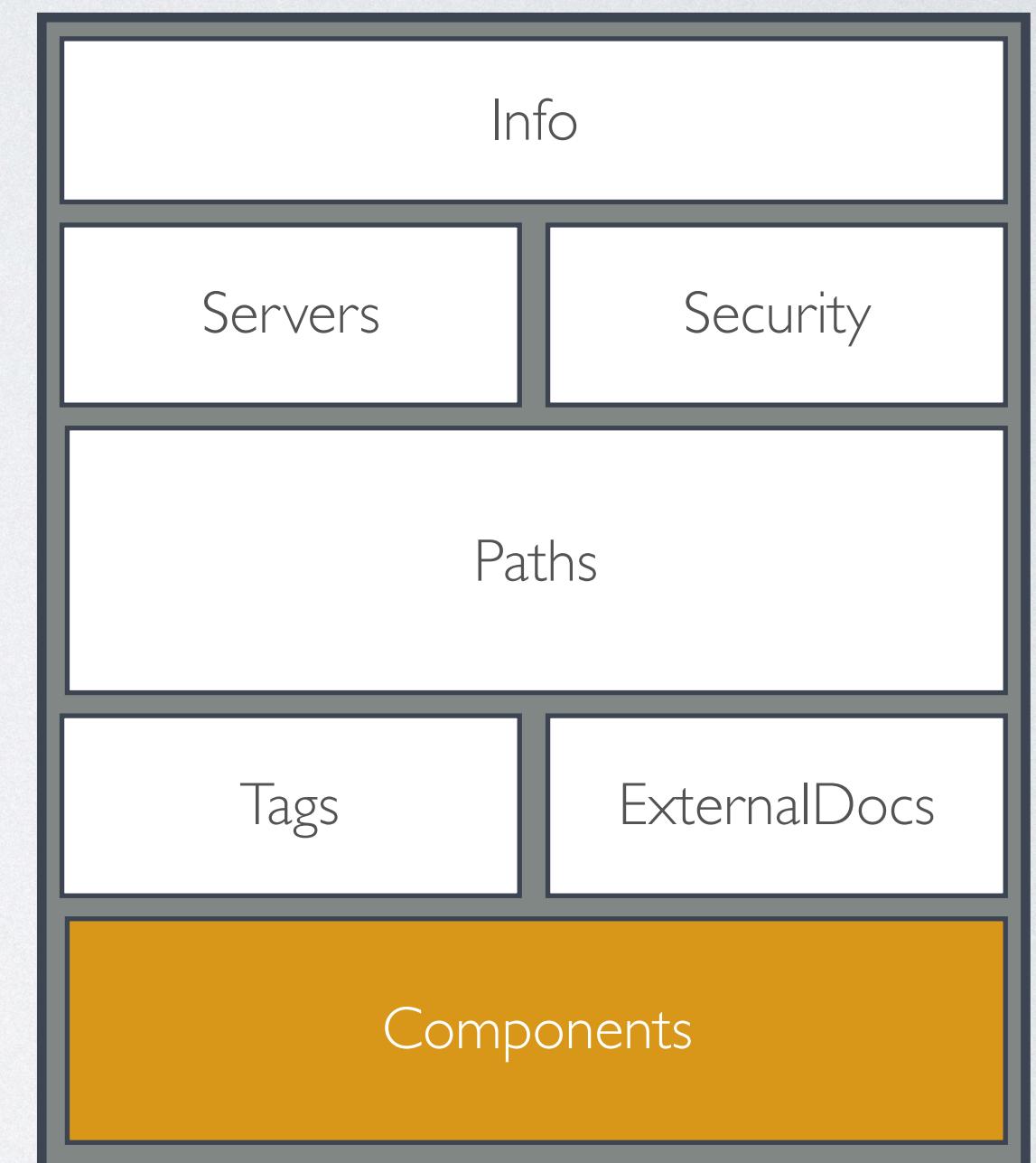
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      responses:
        200:
          description: The requested Todo
          content:
            application/json:
              schema:
                $ref: '#/components/schemas/Todo'
```



```
components:  
schemas:  
  Todo:  
    description: Object representing a Todo  
    type: object  
    properties:  
      id:  
        description: id of the entity  
        format: int64  
        type: integer  
        example: "42"  
      title:  
        description: title of the todo  
        type: string  
        example: My task  
      completed:  
        description: whether the todo is completed or not  
        type: boolean  
        example: "false"  
      url:  
        description: url associated with the todo  
        type: string  
      order:  
        format: int32  
        description: order in the priority list  
        type: integer  
        example: "10"
```



```
components:  
schemas:  
  Todo:  
    description: Object representing a Todo  
    type: object  
    properties:  
      id:  
        description: id of the entity  
        format: int64  
        type: integer  
        example: "42"  
      title:  
        description: title of the todo  
        type: string  
        example: My task  
      completed:  
        description: whether the todo is completed or not  
        type: boolean  
        example: "false"  
      url:  
        description: url associated with the todo  
        type: string  
      order:  
        format: int32  
        description: order in the priority list  
        type: integer  
        example: "10"
```



Swagger UI

GET /api/{id} Get one todo

Try it out

Parameters

Name	Description
id * required integer (path)	The id of the todo

Responses

Code	Description	Links
200	<p>The requested Todo</p> <p>application/json</p> <p>Controls Accept header.</p> <p>Example Value Schema</p> <pre>{ "id": 42, "title": "My task", "completed": false, "url": "string", "order": 10 }</pre>	No links

Swagger Online Editor

The screenshot shows the Swagger Online Editor interface. On the left, the **Swagger Editor** tab is active, displaying a large block of JSON code representing an API specification. The code includes sections for `openapi`, `info`, `servers`, `tags`, and various service definitions like `AccountSecrets`, `Accounts`, `Addresses`, `ApiKeys`, `CannedResponses`, `Contacts`, and `Domains`. The right side of the interface shows the generated **Unblu** API documentation. It features a header with the title "Unblu 5.0.0 OAS3" and a "Server" section pointing to "http://localhost:7777/co-unblu/rest/v2". Below this are sections for `AccountSecrets` (with a GET endpoint for `/accountsecrets/getCurrentAccountSecret`) and `Accounts` (with POST and GET endpoints for `/accounts/create` and `/accounts/delete`). A green "Authorize" button is located in the top right corner of the documentation area.

<https://editor.swagger.io/>

Eclipse IDE plugin: KaiZen-OpenAPI-Editor

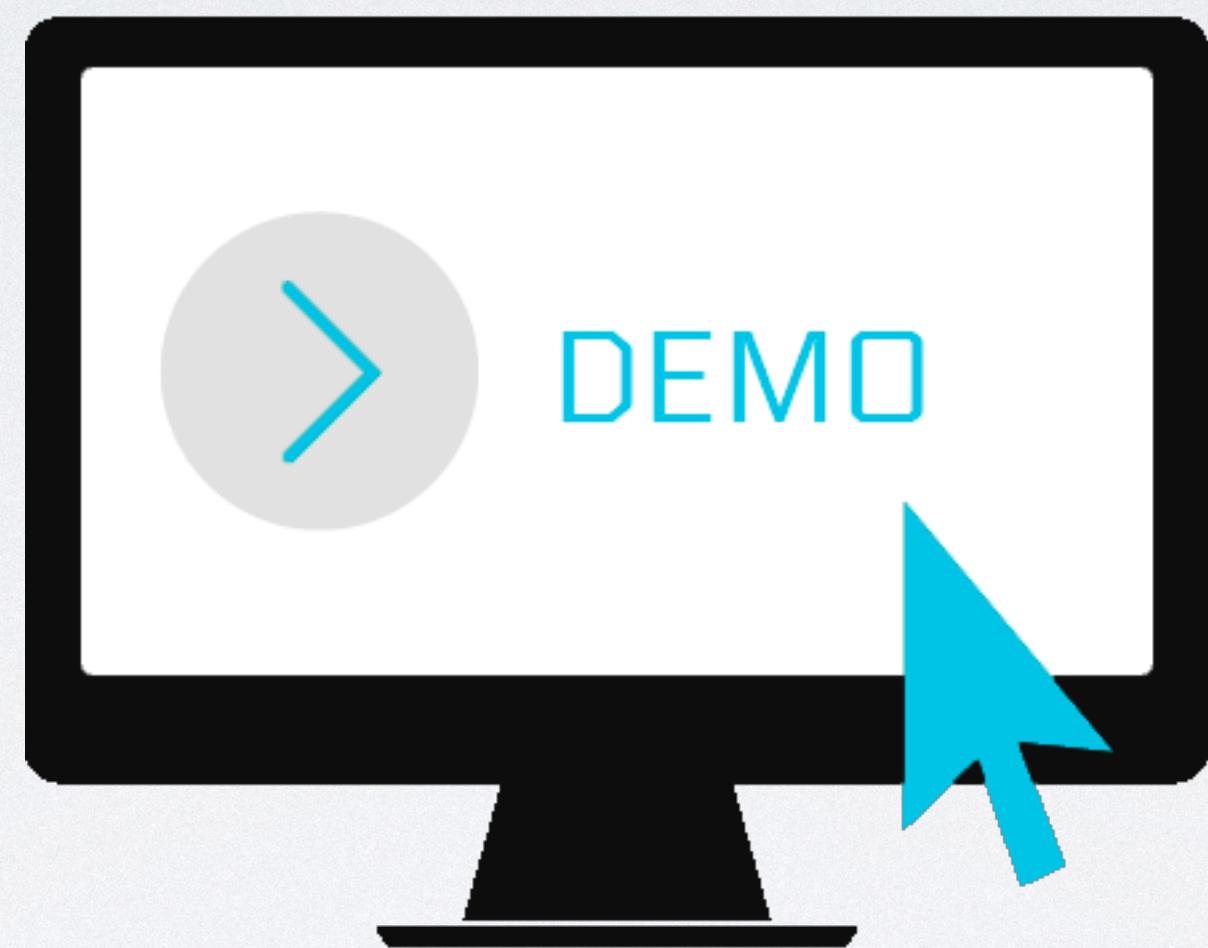
The screenshot shows the KaiZen-OpenAPI-Editor plugin integrated into the Eclipse IDE interface. On the left, a code editor window displays an `unblu-openapi.yaml` file with the following content:

```
1 openapi: 3.0.1
2 info:
3   title: Unblu
4   description: Unblu Server
5   version: 5.0.0
6 servers:
7   - url: http://localhost:7777/unblu/rest/v1
8 security:
9   - basicAuth: []
10 tags:
11   - name: AccountSecrets
12     description: Service to read account secret of current account<br>@since 4.3.0
13   - name: Accounts
14     description: With this service the accounts of the unblu system can be managed.
15       Most of the provided interface needs super admin permissions. Especially if the
16       edited account is not the one of the current user.<br> <br> The Account object
17       can be expanded. If the query parameter expand is set to contactAddressId and/or
18       billingAddressId (e.g ?expand=contactAddressId,billingAddressId) the address id's
19       will be automatically resolved and wrapped into the object. This can also be done
20       when sending the object<br>@since 4.3.0
21   - name: Addresses
22     description: With this service, the addresses of accounts can be managed.<br>@since
23     4.3.0
24   - name: ApiKeys
25     description: With this service, the user can manage his own api keys.
26   - name: CannedResponses
27     description: 'Service to manage canned responses. A user can create, edit and delete
28       canned responses. He can also use them in a chat message. The ones he can use
29       depends on his role. The ones he can use in a chat depends on the team setup
30       and his role. See the following policies for the list of chat messages available
31       for chat: <ul> <li>All canned responses of the own user.</li> <li>All canned responses
32       of the team cascade (the users team and all of the parent teams)</li> <li>All
33       canned responses of the sub teams if role is: SUPERVISOR or higher</li> <li>All
34       canned responses of the sub teams if role is: TEAMLEADER or higher</li></ul>
```

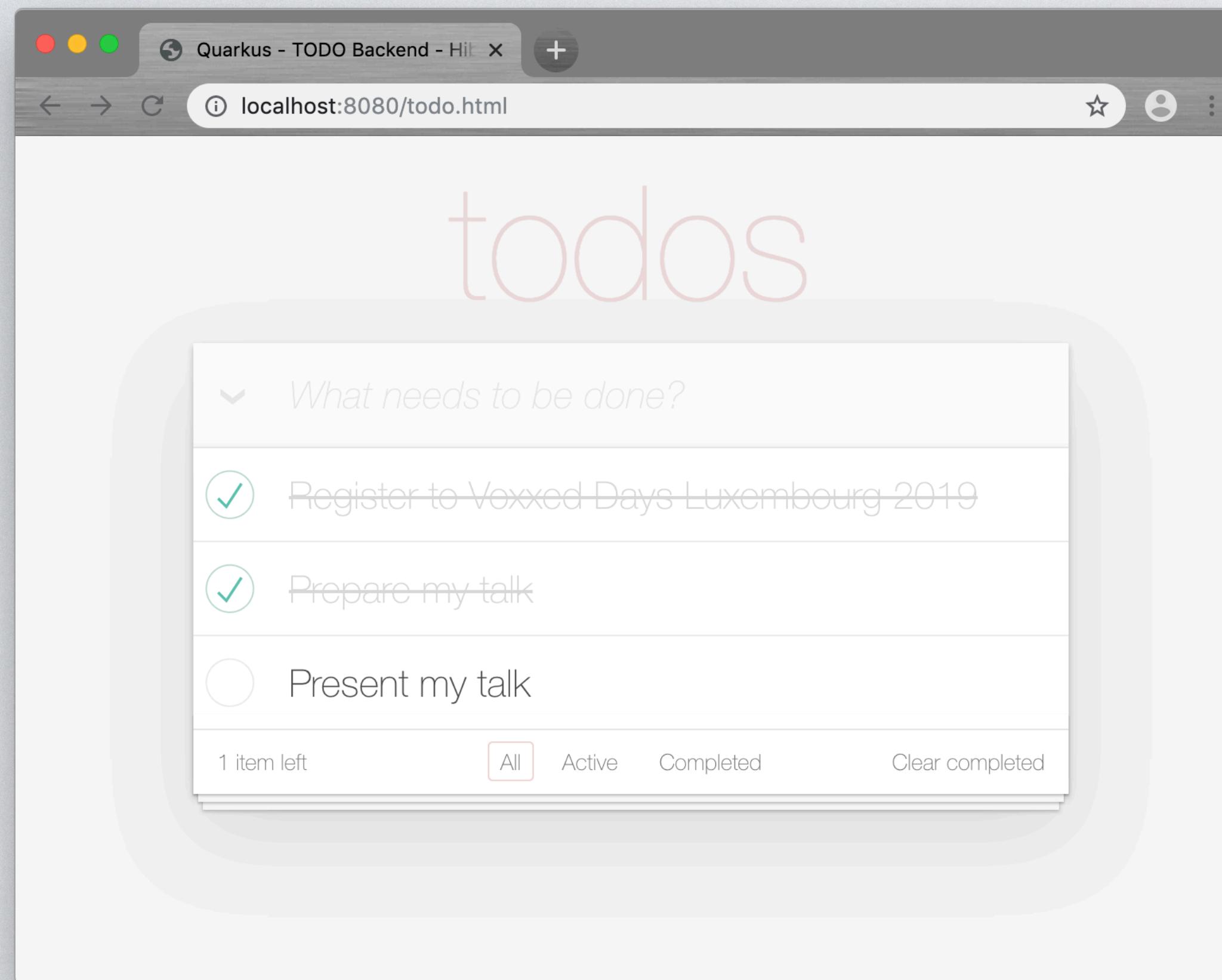
On the right, the Outline view shows the structure of the OpenAPI document:

- openapi: 3.0.1
- info
- servers
- security
- tags
- paths
- components

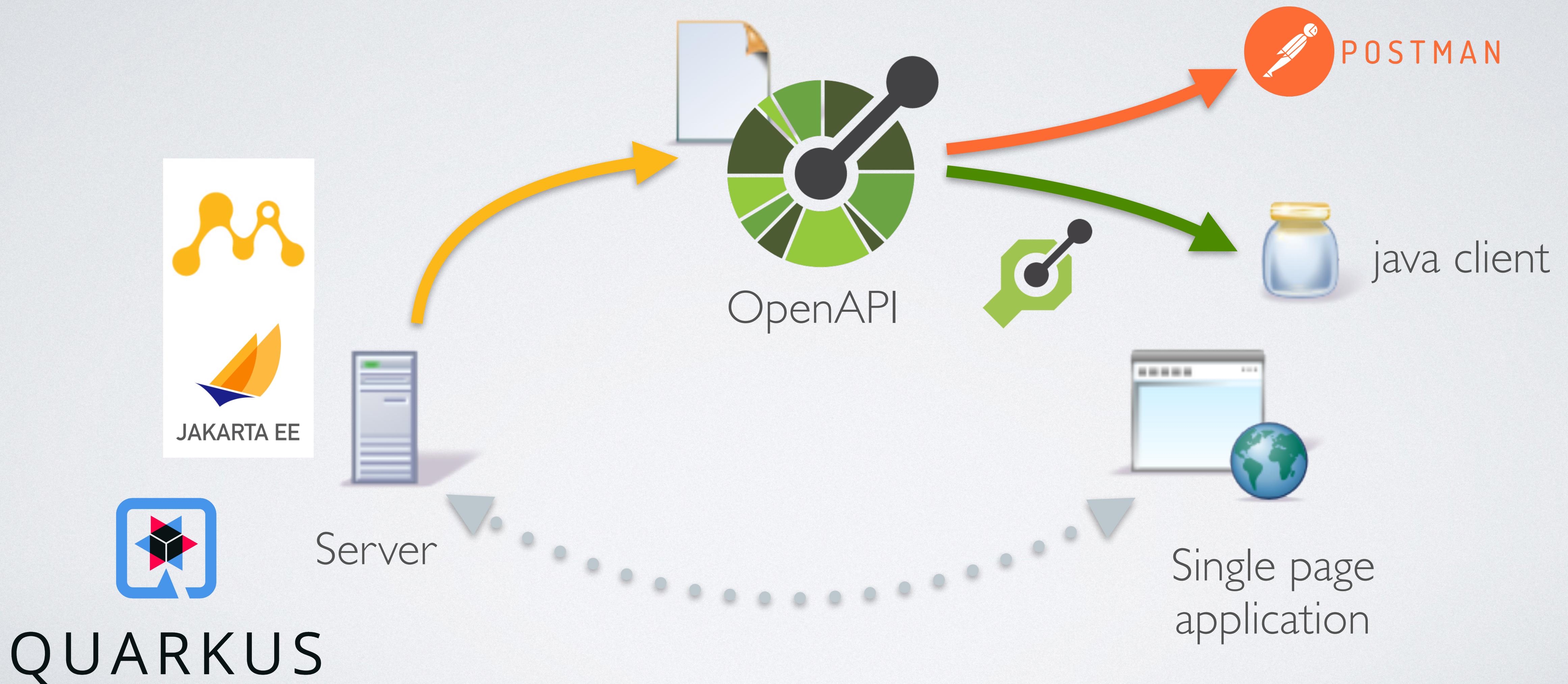
A callout bubble points from the "Accounts" section of the code editor to the URL <https://github.com/RepreZen/KaiZen-OpenAPI-Editor>.

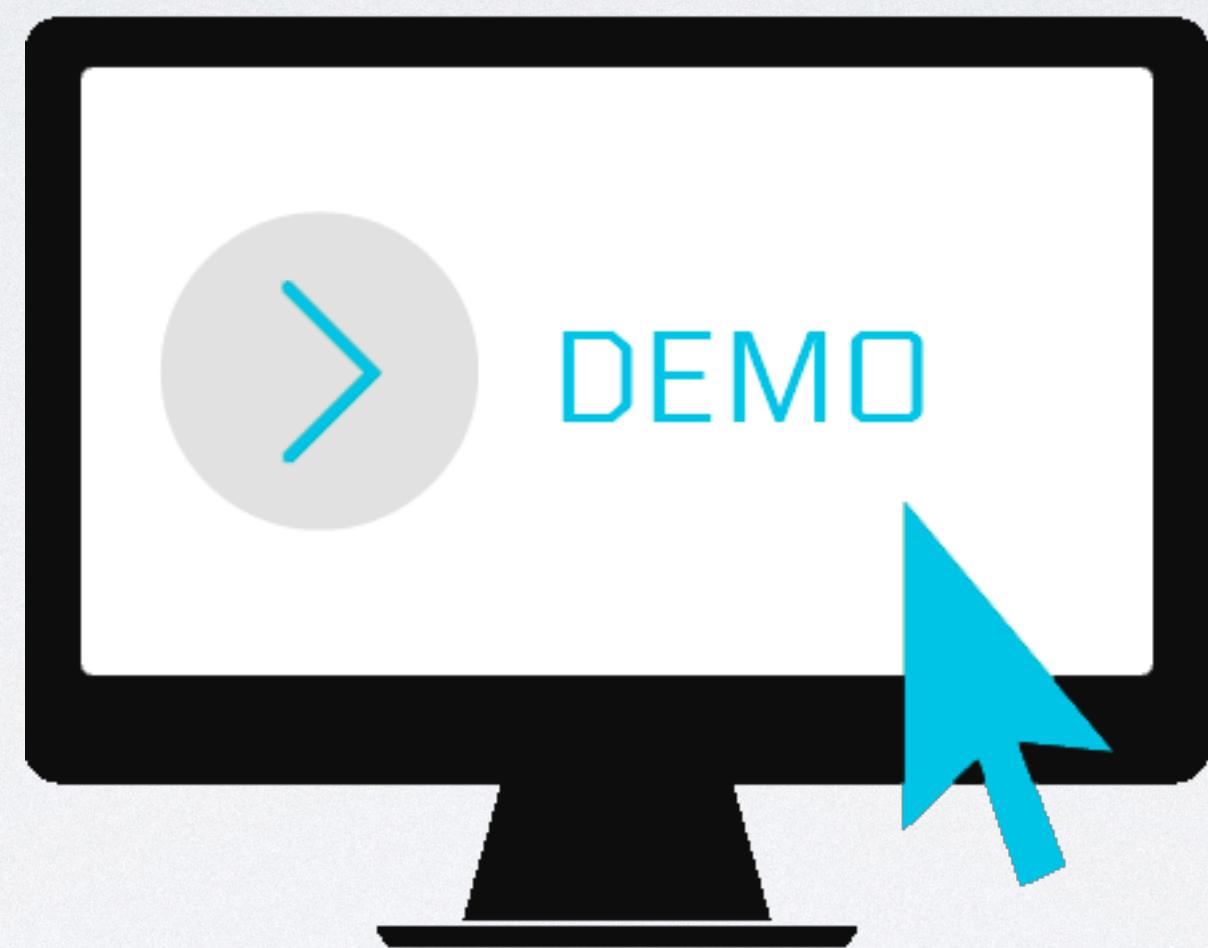


Demo: todo-backend

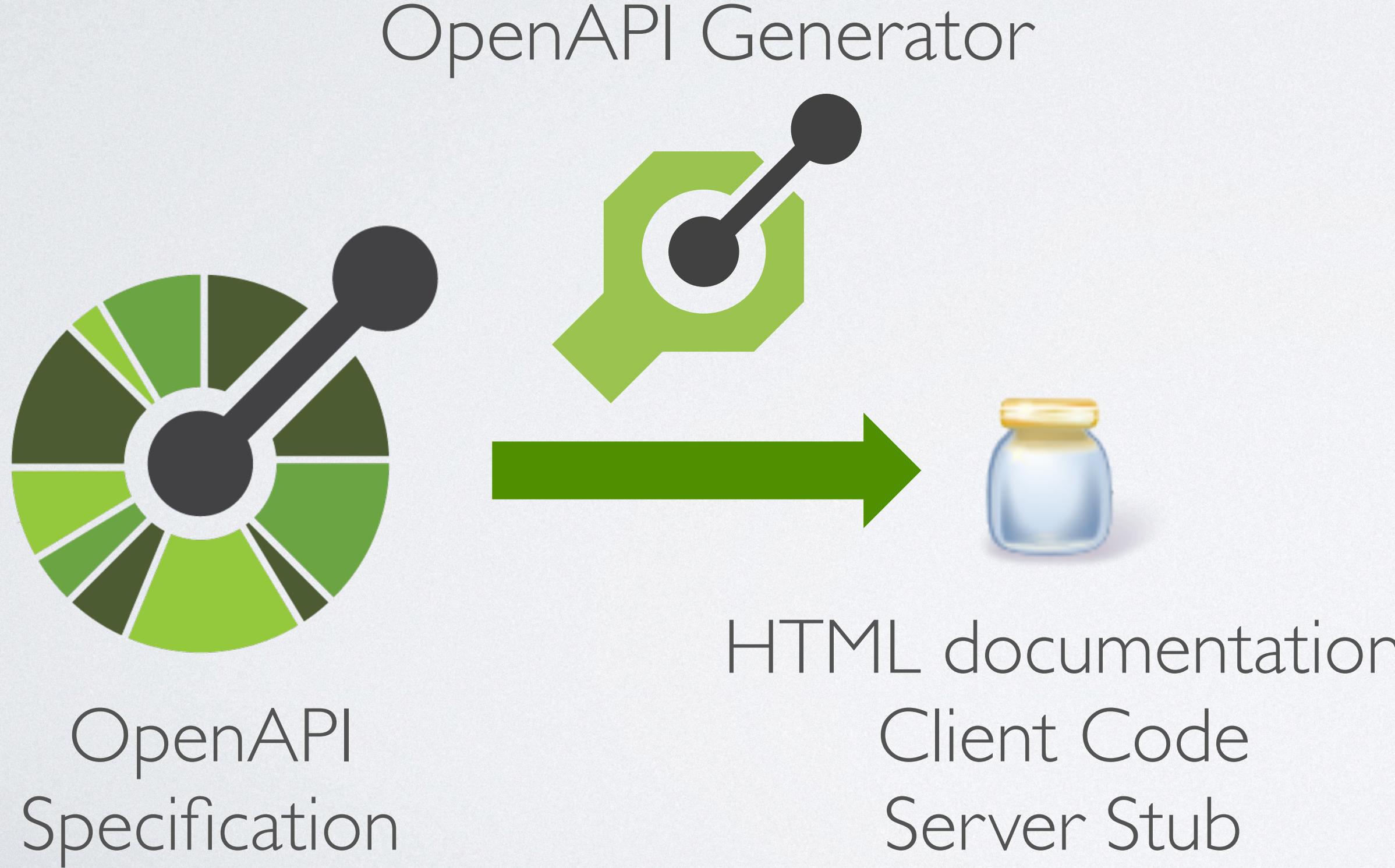


Code first approach

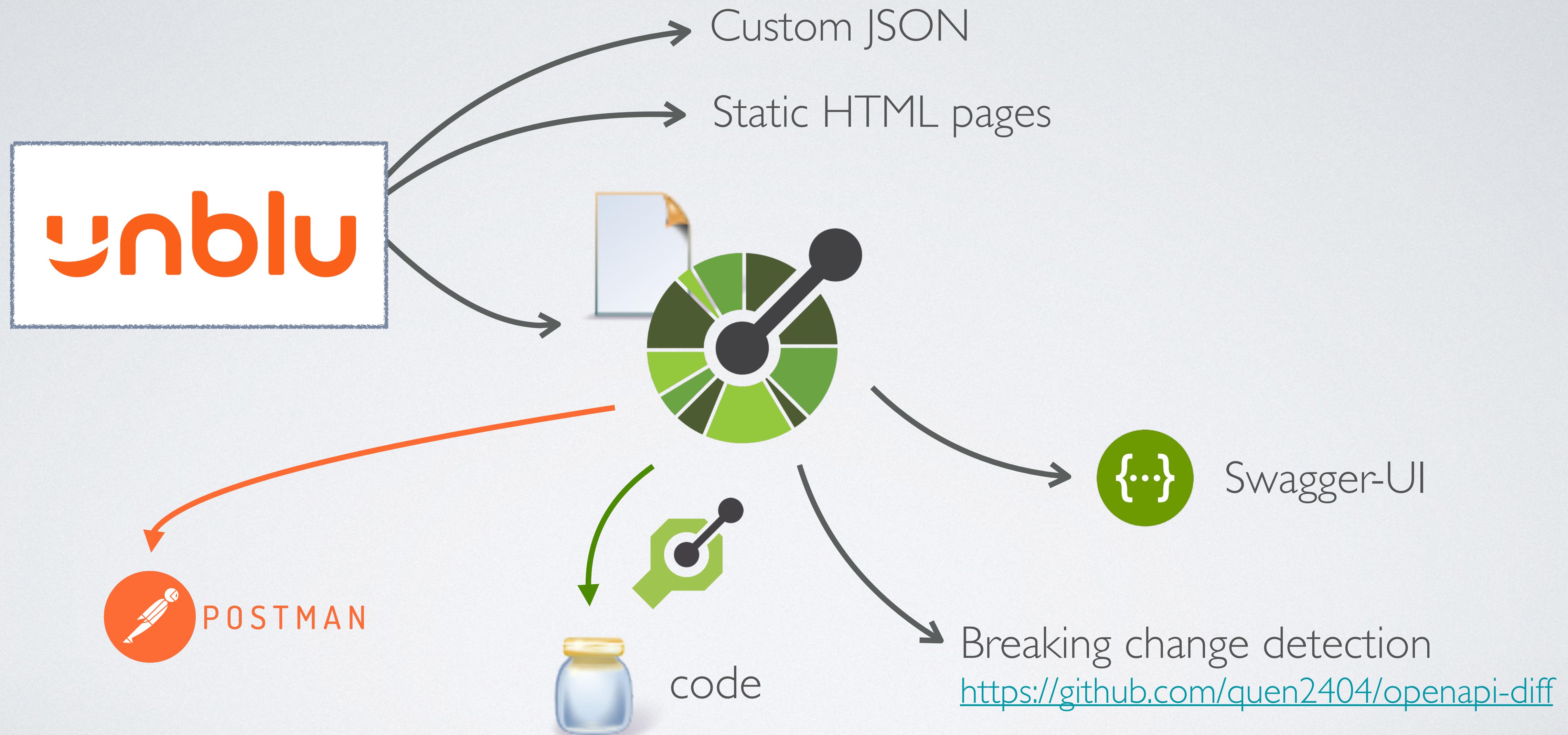




Code generator: OpenAPI-Generator



- **Open Source** (Apache 2.0 License)
- Hosted on **GitHub**:
<https://github.com/OpenAPITools/openapi-generator>
- Java code & mustache templates
- Fork of Swagger-Codegen



API versioning

7 Unblu version

6

5

4

v1

v2



API version

API versioning

7 **Unblu version**

6

5

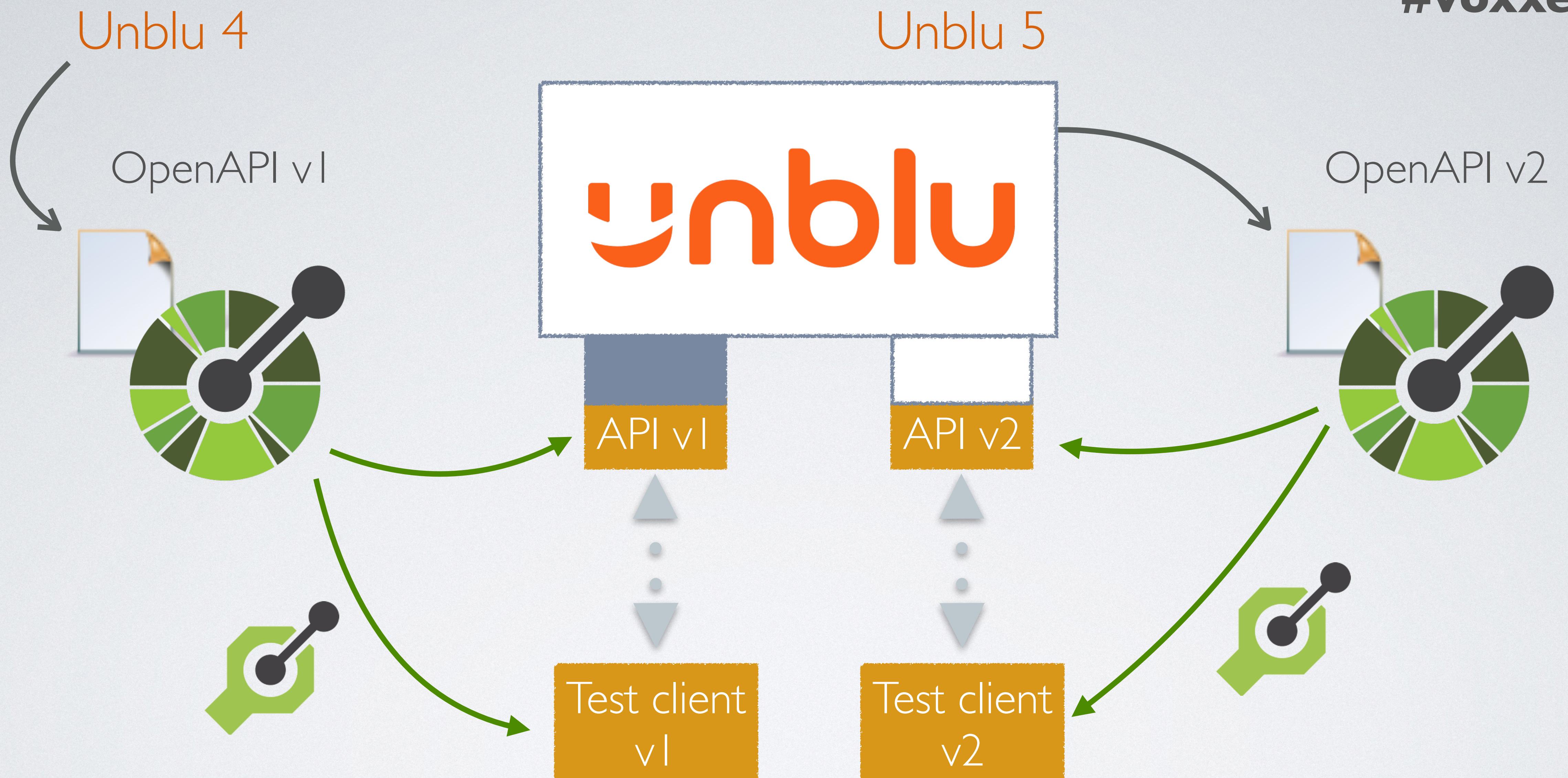
4

v1

v2

v3 **API version**





Thank you!



@j2r2b



jmini

Code Examples: <https://github.com/jmini/openapi-talk>