



# How to document REST APIs

Python  
Ecosystem





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# What I have noticed

Too much code, too few docs.

# What I have noticed

We got lazy at writing and reading specifications.

# What I have noticed

Who said that Agile means no documentation?

# What I have noticed

“Time to market” is the evil for docs.

# When there are not docs...

We are inflicting pain ourselves.

# Remember the benefits.

“It force us to architect the solution first.”



# Docs in Python Projects

Sphinx and Read the Docs:

<https://docs.readthedocs.io/en/stable/intro/getting-started-with-sphinx.html>

# Docs in Python Projects

<https://realpython.com/documenting-python-code/>

# OpenAPI Specification

<https://www.openapis.org/>

# OpenAPI Specification

Previously known as Swagger Specification.

# OpenAPI Specification

It is a standard that describes, produces, consumes and, visualizes RESTful APIs web services.

# OpenAPI Specification

Code and documentation keep sync.

# Where can I check it?

- <http://spec.openapis.org/oas/v3.0.3>
- <https://github.com/OAI/OpenAPI-Specification/>
- <https://github.com/OAI/OpenAPI-Specification/blob/master/versions/3.0.3.md>
- <https://github.com/OAI/OpenAPI-Specification/blob/master/IMPLEMENTATIONS.md#implementations>

# Swagger related tools

<https://swagger.io/>

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



# Python Ecosystem

- connexion
- flasgger
- Flask RESTX (previously Flask RestPlus)
- drf-yasg (Django)
- DRF schemas (Django)
- Fast API

# connexion

## Prerequisites

Python 3.6+

## Installing It

In your command line, type:

```
$ pip install connexion
```

## Running It

Place your API YAML inside a folder in the root path of your application (e.g `swagger/` ). Then run:

```
import connexion

app = connexion.App(__name__, specification_dir='swagger/')
app.add_api('my_api.yaml')
app.run(port=8080)
```

<https://medium.com/@hmajid2301/implementing-a-simple-rest-api-using-opinionated-flask-connexion-1bdd01ca916>

# flasgger

```
from flask import Flask
from flasgger import Swagger
from flask_restful import Api, Resource

app = Flask(__name__)
api = Api(app)
swagger = Swagger(app)

class Username(Resource):
    def get(self, username):
        """
        This examples uses FlaskRESTful Resource
        It works also with swag_from, schemas and spec_dict
        ---
        parameters:
          - in: path
            name: username
            type: string
            required: true
        responses:
          200:
            description: A single user item
            schema:
              id: User
              properties:
                username:
                  type: string
                  description: The name of the user
                  default: Steven Wilson
        """
        return {'username': username}, 200

api.add_resource(Username, '/username/<username>')

app.run(debug=True)
```

<https://github.com/flasgger/flasgger>

<https://github.com/jorlugaqui/ahm-python>

# flask-restx

```
from flask import Flask
from flask_restx import Api, Resource, fields

app = Flask(__name__)
api = Api(app, version='1.0', title='Sample API',
          description='A sample API',
)

@api.route('/my-resource/<id>')
@api.doc(params={'id': 'An ID'})
class MyResource(Resource):
    def get(self, id):
        return {}

    @api.response(403, 'Not Authorized')
    def post(self, id):
        api.abort(403)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(debug=True)
```

## API

default : Default namespace

[Show/Hide](#) | [List Operations](#) | [Expand Operations](#)

GET /hello

### Response Messages

HTTP Status Code	Reason	Response Model	Headers
200	Success		

[Try it out!](#) [Hide Response](#)

### Curl

```
curl -X GET --header "Accept: application/json" "http://127.0.0.1:5000/hello"
```

### Request URL

```
http://127.0.0.1:5000/hello
```

### Response Body

```
{
  "hello": "world"
}
```

### Response Code

```
200
```

### Response Headers

```
{
  "date": "Tue, 05 Jan 2016 15:28:53 GMT",
  "server": " Werkzeug/0.10.4 Python/2.7.11",
  "content-length": "25",
  "content-type": "application/json"
}
```

<https://towardsdatascience.com/working-with-apis-using-flask-flask-restplus-and-swagger-ui-7cf447deda7f>

# fast-api

## Installation



A terminal window with a dark background and three colored window control buttons (red, yellow, green) in the top-left corner. The title bar reads "bash". The command `$ pip install fastapi` has been entered. Below the command, a progress bar is shown, consisting of a series of small squares, with the text "100%" at the end. In the bottom-right corner, there is a "restart" button with a circular arrow icon.


```
bash

$ pip install fastapi

100%

restart ↺
```

You will also need an ASGI server, for production such as [Uvicorn](#) or [Hypercorn](#).



A terminal window with a dark background and three colored window control buttons (red, yellow, green) in the top-left corner. The title bar reads "bash". The command `$ pip install uvicorn` has been entered. Below the command, a progress bar is shown, consisting of a series of small squares, with the text "100%" at the end. In the bottom-right corner, there is a "restart" button with a circular arrow icon.

```
bash

$ pip install uvicorn

100%

restart ↺
```

```
from fastapi import FastAPI
```

```
app = FastAPI()
```

```
@app.get("/")
def read_root():
    return {"Hello": "World"}
```

```
@app.get("/items/{item_id}")
def read_item(item_id: int, q: str = None):
    return {"item_id": item_id, "q": q}
```

<https://fastapi.tiangolo.com/>

# Conclusions

“Documentation is a love letter that you write to your future self.”


-- Damian Conway

# I recorded a workshop



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JsPylo2sSz0&feature=emb\\_logo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JsPylo2sSz0&feature=emb_logo)

<https://ed.team/cursos/flask-js>



# How to document REST APIs

Thanks!

