

Dependency Injection (the "D" in SOLID, kind of) Dependency Injection
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FastAPI

```
@app.post("/api/users")
def create_user(request: Request, response: Response):
    # code
    pass
```

Inject current request
↓
Request

Inject current response
↓
Response

```
@app.put("/api/users/{user_id}")
def update_user(user_id: int):
    # code
    pass
```

← missing HTTP request object!

"repository pattern"

Class Account Queries:

```
def create_account(self, ...):  
    sql.insert(...)  
    return new-account  
# totally db-bound
```

"kind of like DAO (data access object)"

Unit test with DI version →

```
def test_create_account():  
    app.dependency_overrides[Account Queries] =  
        Fake Account Queries
```

```
    resp = app.post("...", data)
```

when it runs it uses
Fake Account Queries
assert result.status_code == 201

Without DI:

```
def create_account(account):  
    repo = Account Queries()  
    return repo.create_account(account)  
# hard to write unit tests  
# does not need: network, db, fs
```

With DI:

```
def create_account(  
    account,  
    repo: Account Queries = Depends(),  
):  
    return repo.create_account(account)
```

Class-based version

def f(repo: Account Queries = Depends()):

uses the
type hints

def f(repo = Depends(AccountQueries)):

← uses the actual
class
↓

def f(repo: Account Queries = Depends(AccountQueries)):

ignored

Method results version

def f(user: Account = Depends(get_current_user)):

uses the
fn name

Dependencies with dependencies

```
class BlogQueries:
```

```
    def --init--(self, user: Account = Depends(get_current_user)):
```

```
        self.user = user
```

```
    def create(self, blog_content):
        db.create({"text": blog_content, "author": self.user})
```

3: invoke get-current-user result

2: invoke ctor, look at deps

4: Actually invoking:
returns an obj of type Account

```
@app.post("/api/blogs")
```

```
def create_blog(blog: Blog,
```

```
    repo: BlogQueries = Depends()):
```

```
    repo.create(blog)
```

```
    print(repo.user)
```

Pydantic Model
"structural validation"

1 invoke this fn, look at deps: BlogQueries

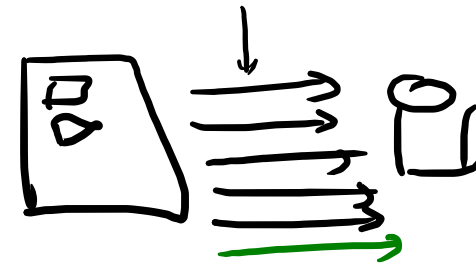
5 actual value repo parameter

Thread or I/O 'Pools' > Resource pools



Creating the connection takes "a long time"

- TCP/IP handshake
- Db handshake
- Conn string
- ✓ Huray



`pool.connection()`

- assigns an existing connection
- ✓ Query!

Need sixth connection!

- go thru dumb steps
- ✓ Query!