

# Using a Design First approach

Building a simple book shop application

# Part one

- What is a “Design First” approach?
  - What are the benefits of Design First?
- Introducing the bookshop
  - Who are the users and what are the requirements?
  - Design the API model
- Create the API definitions for our simple bookshop

## Part two

- Overview of API Management
- Overview of Gravitee API Management platform
- Creating and publishing the API based on the bookshop
- Creating documentation
- Adding policies and plans
- Sneak peak at API Designer
- Where to learn more

# Design First

# The rise of API First

## Postman 2021 State of the API report

- 28k+ surveyed
- 67% responded “We are somewhat API first”/”We are fully API first”

## But what is API First?

- Developing APIs before applications/integrations?
- Defining and designing APIs before development?

<https://www.postman.com/state-of-api/the-rise-of-api-first/#the-rise-of-api-first>



Scott Graham on Unsplash

# What is API First?

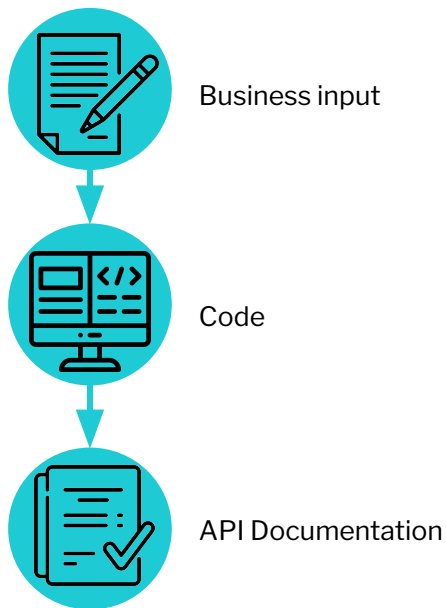
- Treat APIs as first class citizens
- Consideration that everything in the project will ultimately use APIs
- Develop APIs ahead of other components

## Advantages

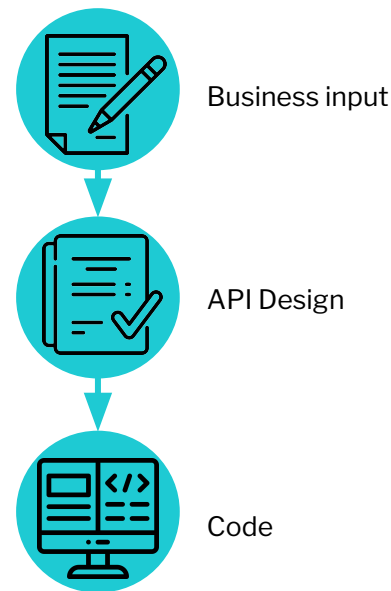
- Reusability
- Stakeholder collaboration
- Lower app development costs

# API First is not always Design First

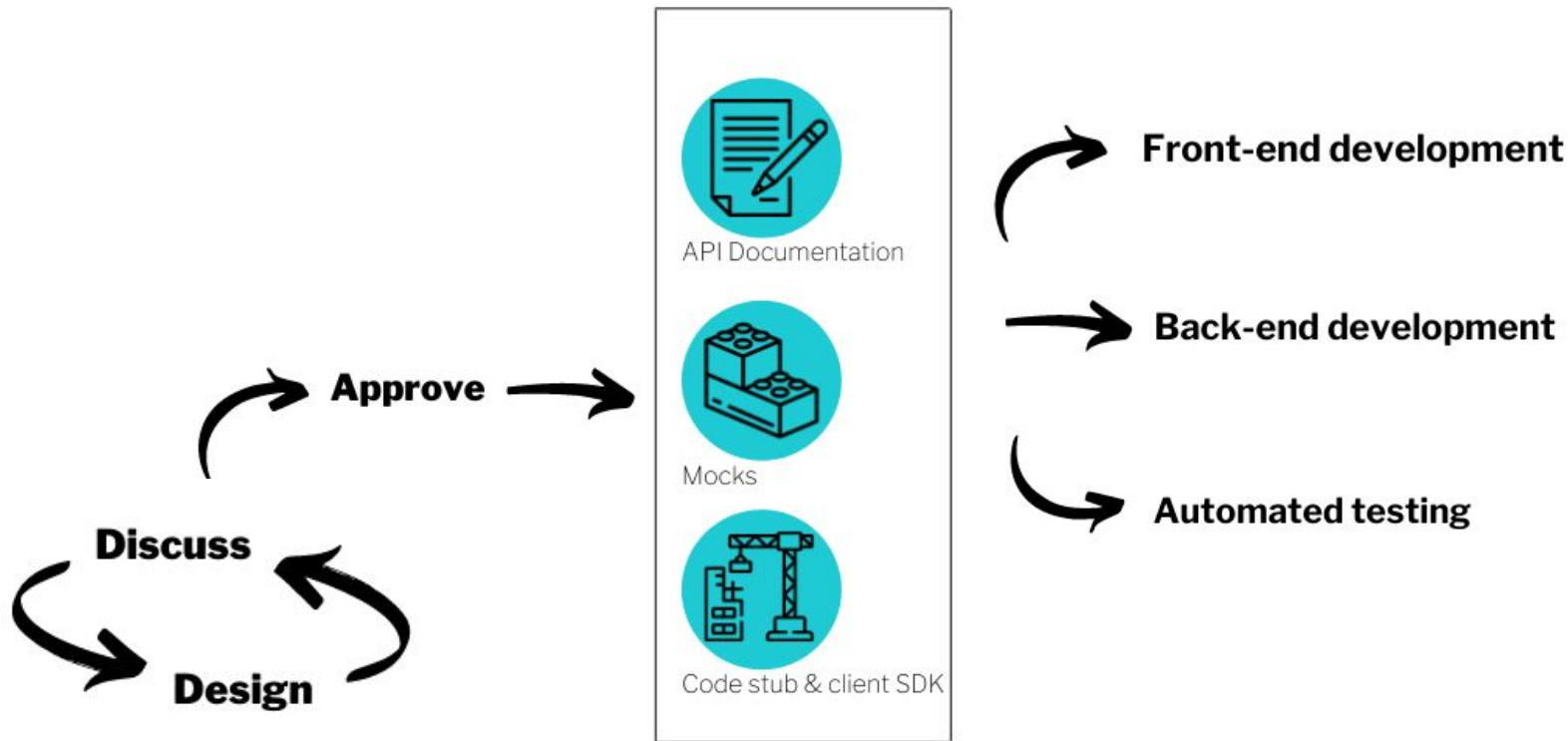
## Code First



## Design First



# Design First API lifecycle





# Benefits of using Design First approach



Improved communication



Rapid feedback loop from business & customers



Product-driven APIs



Better developer experience



Help drive parallel development



Enforced governance and security

# Example of API specifications

AsyncAPI playground

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/asyncteam/asyncteam/v2.1.0/examples/simple.yml>

Import document

HTML

Markdown

```
Swagger Ed
1 1 #!RAML 1.0
2 2 title: TV Shows Service
3 3 description: TV Shows Service
4 4 version: 1.0
5 5 annotation: []
6 6 oas-summary: Describe TV shows
7 7 type: s1
8 8 allowed:
9 9 oas-tags:
10 10 type: s1
11 11 allowed:
12 12 /tv-shows:
13 13 get:
14 14 response:
15 15 '200':
16 16 desc:
17 17 $ref: '#/components/messages/TVShow'
18 18 req:
19 19 sch:
20 20 '400':
21 21 desc:
22 22 $ref: '#/components/messages/Season'
23 23 response:
24 24 '200':
25 25 desc:
26 26 '400':
27 27 desc:
28 28 $ref: '#/components/messages/Season'
29 29 queryPar:
30 30 id:
31 31 $ref: '#/components/parameters/id'
32 32 title:
33 33 subscribe:
34 34 desc:
35 35 req:
36 36 sch:
37 37 $ref: '#/components/messages/Season'
38 38 (oas-sum:
39 39 (oas-ta:
40 40 - Tv:
41 41 post:
42 42 request:
43 43 req:
44 44 desc:
45 45 con:
46 46 app:
47 47 sc:
48 48 message:
49 49 $ref: '#/components/messages/Episode'
50 50 components:
51 51 parameters:
52 52 id:
53 53 description: 'tv show id'
54 54 schema:
55 55 type: string
56 56 response:
57 57 '201':
58 58 desc: The resource has been created
59 59 '400': {}
60 60 '401': {}
61 61 title:
62 62 type: string
63 63 /{id}:
64 64 get:
```

## TV Shows Service 1.0.0

APACHE 2.0

Describe TV shows

## Operations

SUB tv-shows

TV shows

Accepts the following message:

TV Show **tvShow**  
Inform about the TV show

APPLICATION/JSON

Payload &gt;

Object uid: tvShow

## Examples

Payload &gt;

SUB tv-shows/{id}/seasons

TV Show seasons

Parameters ^

id String uid: id

**The simple  
bookshop (Design  
First!)**

# Introducing “Simple books”

- Online only bookshop
- Sells many book titles
- Easy access browsing facility
- Aims to ship orders the following day



## Renee Fisher on Unsplash







# Book shop requirements (cut down!)

## API model

- Books
  - View available books (GET) /books
  - View information about a particular book
- Orders
  - View titles, order numbers, name and shipping address (GET) /orders
  - View information about a particular order

## Data/application

- We'll also specify example data for our API so that mocks can be generated to test out the endpoints



# Your turn!

We're going to have a go at writing out the API schema for our simple bookshop (based on OpenAPI 3.0)

Use your favourite editor to create the schema

Don't panic if you can't get a working schema, we'll have a back up one to use for the next part of the exercise :)





# Brief OpenAPI overview

- Open-source format for describing and documenting RESTful APIs
- OpenAPI allows us to provide:
  - descriptive information (meta),
  - end points (path items)
  - define reusable components (e.g. schemas, parameters, examples, etc.)
- Latest version (3.0) can be written in JSON or YAML

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



## Renee Fisher on Unsplash

# Your turn!

- Version 0.0.1
- Root /bookshop-<number>
- /bookshop/books
  - GET method, searchable on id
  - Attributes: id:integer, title:string, author:string
  - Examples: id:1, title: “A tale of two cities”, author: “Charles Dickens”
- /bookshop/orders
  - GET method, searchable on id
  - Attributes: id:integer, book-id:integer, name:string, address:string, date:string
  - Examples: id:100, book-id:1, name:”Jo Bloggs”, address:”12 North Street”, date:”2022-01-01”

Template available from [dev.gravitee.io/snowcamp](https://dev.gravitee.io/snowcamp)



# API Management

# What is API Management?

API Management is

- process of creating and publishing APIs
- enforcing their usage policies
- controlling access
- nurturing the subscriber community
- collecting and analyzing usage statistics

Why use API Management?

- Dynamic and rapid changes based on new requirements
- 'One stop shop' for authentication, authorisation and access control
- Easier to manage the lifecycle of an API

# Gravitee.io APIM - API as a Product

What is Gravitee.io APIM?

- Fully open source API Management platform
- Highly performant API Gateway
- User-friendly interfaces

What is API as a Product? Concept of plans

- Apply read-only access and limit request traffic as part of API discovery
- Differentiate API experience based on user groups
- Apply business rules by default across all endpoints

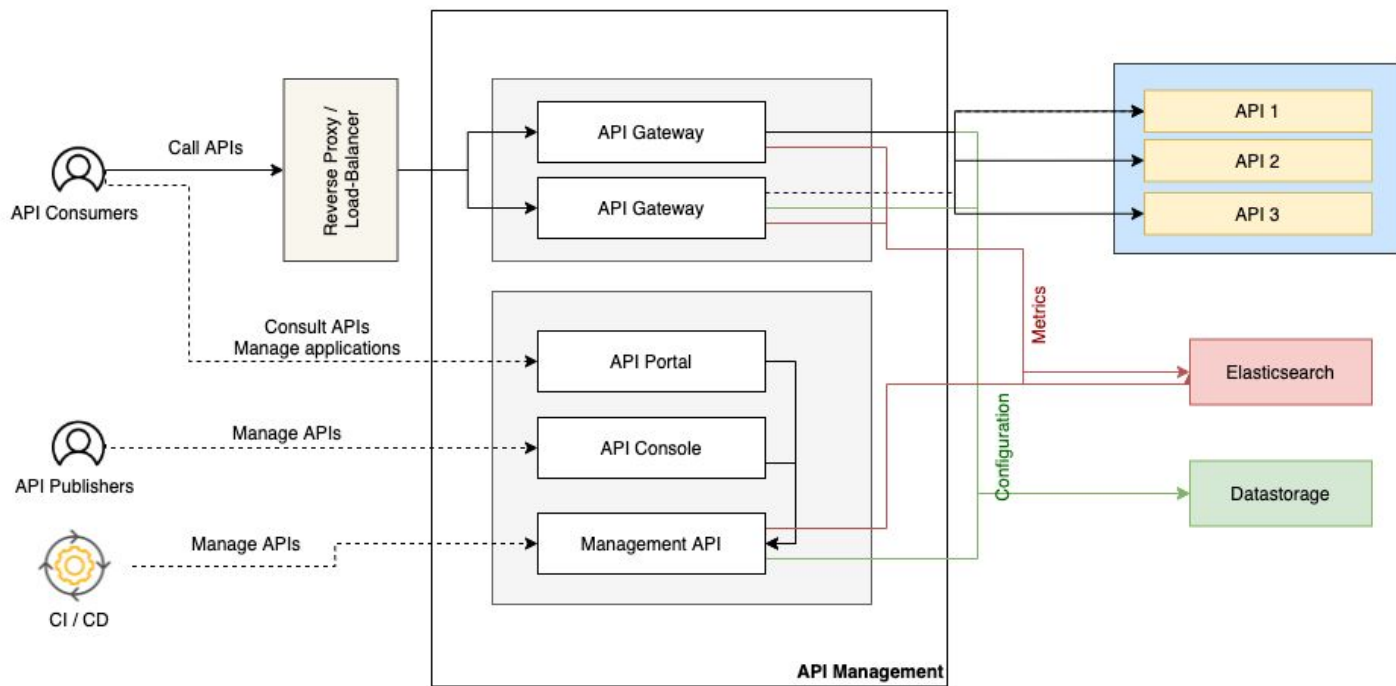
Why API as a Product?

- Many API access scenarios
- Different access scenarios may require external tools
- May want to use common access themes across multiple endpoints

# Gravitee APIM components

- APIM Gateway
  - Core component of the APIM platform
  - Lightweight and performant, deployable across cloud and on-premises.
  - Smart proxy that can apply policies on both HTTP requests and responses
- APIM API
  - RESTful API that exposes services to manage and configure APIM Management Console and APIM Developer Portal
- APIM Management Console - Web UI with access to key APIM API services
  - Publish APIs
  - Configure global platform and portal settings
- APIM Developer Portal - Web UI with access to key APIM API services
  - Search, view, try and subscribe to APIs
  - Manage applications

# Gravitee APIM architecture and standard deployment



# API lifecycle in Gravitee.io APIM

- **Develop** - Create and Publish an API
- **Documentation** - Developers can see the documentation of your APIs
- **Secure** - Control how your APIs are accessed and consumed through plans and policies
- **Monitor** - Monitor your API usage from your consumers

To consume an API, developers must:

- Create an application linked to an API plan (unless keyless)
- Subscribe to the API
  - Based on workflow, APIM will accept/deny the request



# You turn - importing the API schema

Have a go at importing the API schema, making sure that the mocks and the documentation are generated, then try to deploy and call the API endpoints

Steps:

- Go to APIs
- Create a new API → Import
- Make sure you select Mocks, Docs, etc.
- Create a keyless plan and publish (name browse\_<number>)
- Deploy everything and try calling the APIs

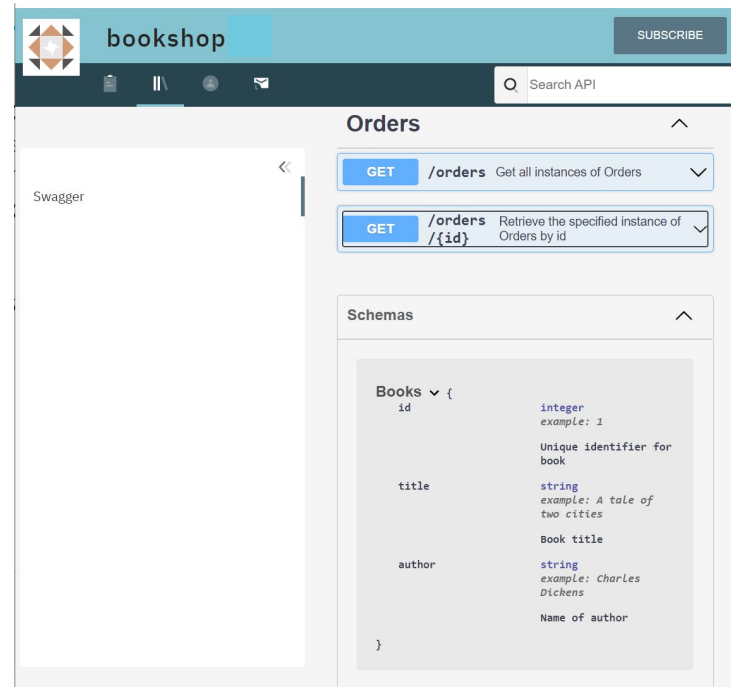
Don't panic if you miss something, we'll show you how to sort and missed steps

# Documentation

# Customising documentation

- Documentation generated by API schema
  - Either by importing and selecting the options
  - Or by going to docs and generate/publish
- Also possible to try out examples
  - Enable 'Try' in docs

Can also create custom pages using Markdown and AsciiDoc, as well as importing/editing Swagger and AsyncAPI specifications



# You turn - create a documentation home page

- Create a new home page
- Pick your favourite markup language (e.g. Markdown, AsciiDoc, etc.)
- Create a simple page, and then publish and view it

Example content for the page:

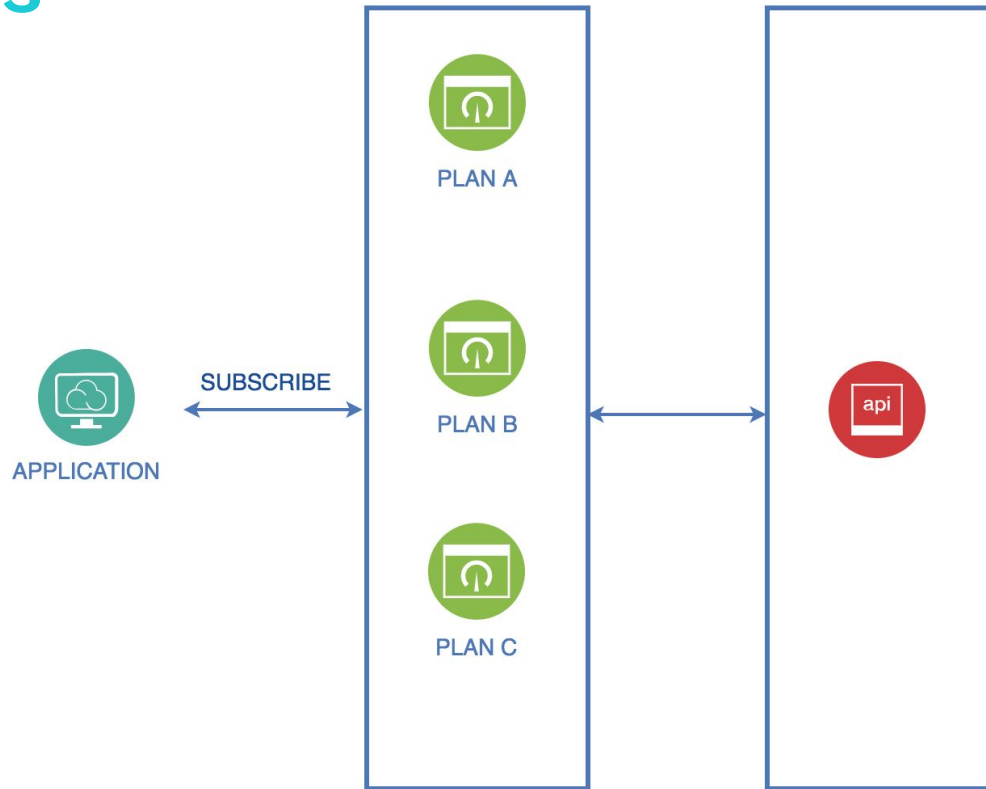
- Name of the bookshop
- Brief description of what the bookshop does
- Brief description of what services are available
- An image (unsplash is a good source)

# Plans and Applications

# Plans and subscriptions

Once an API is registered and made public, you can manage subscriptions to it through APIM plans. Managing subscriptions and plans is a key feature of APIM that publishers can use to provide and regulate access to APIs

A plan provides a service and access layer on top of your APIs for consumer applications. A plan specifies access limits, subscription validation modes and other configuration to tailor it to a specific application.



# What is a Gravitee API Plan ?

- API as a Product
  - Apply read-only access and limit request traffic as part of API discovery
  - Differentiate API experience based on user groups
  - Apply business rules by default across all endpoints, rather than policies on each one
- The contract between the Application and the API
- Adds the security
- Allows you add broad-brush policies such as rate limiting and IP filtering
- To consume an API, you need a plan

# Your turn - Create a Plan for the employees

In the APIM Console, create the following plan :

- name: **Employee login <number>**
- Description: **Employee only**
- **NEXT**
- Add API Key Authentication
- **NEXT**
- **Save**
- **Publish the Plan / Deploy the API**
- **Test in your favourite REST tool**



# One more thing...

It doesn't work in the gateway

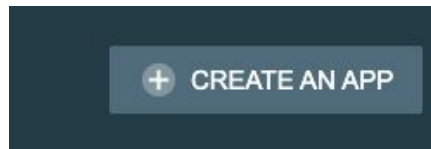
- We need to make a change to the plans
- At the moment everything would go to anonymous plan
- Add a filter policy to the anonymous plan
  - In the blacklist, add the endpoint for /orders

# What are applications?

- A way for consumers to use an API
- A way for API publishers to control and regulate access to their APIs
- Typical applications are web apps, native applications, and bash/jobs which access data
- To consume an API with a non-keyless plan, you need an application

Applications can be managed from both APIM Console and Portal

# Your turn - create an applications



**Name of Application** : app\_bokshop\_<number>

**Description** : Test description

**Type** : Web

**Find your API** : Search for your bookshop + number

**Subscribe**

## Go to Subscriptions

Accept the browse\_<number> and copy the API Key

## Go to Your REST query tool of choice

Add a header **X-Gravitee-API-Key** and paste the API Key

Now the API will return echo data

## cURL option

```
curl --header "X-Gravitee-API-Key: <API key>"  
<gateway-address>/bookshop-<number>/orders
```

# API Flows and Policies

# What are policies and API Flows?

## Policies:

- Modifies the behaviour of the request or response flow
- Allows you to apply inbound/outbound rules
- “Proxy controller” - guaranteeing a business rule is fulfilled
- Allows you to apply inbound/outbound rules
- Can be chained using a logical order
- Can be configured on a plan and/or a couple HTTP path/verb
- Supports **Expression Language (EL)**, including properties (manual & dynamic)
- Uses resources

## API Flows:

- Used for plans and to define policies for each flow
- Creating different flows for a plan allows you to apply different policies by path and/or HTTP method

# Types of policies

## Security

- Api-key, OAuth2, JWT / JWS, IP filtering, Resource filtering, CORS, Rate Limit / Quota, Content Limit, Request validation

## Performance

- Cache

## Transformation

- Headers, Query Params, Rest / Soap, HTML / JSON, XML / JSON, JSON / JSON, XSLT, Override HTTP method

## Other

- Mocks and dynamic filtering

## Your turn - create a new mock policy

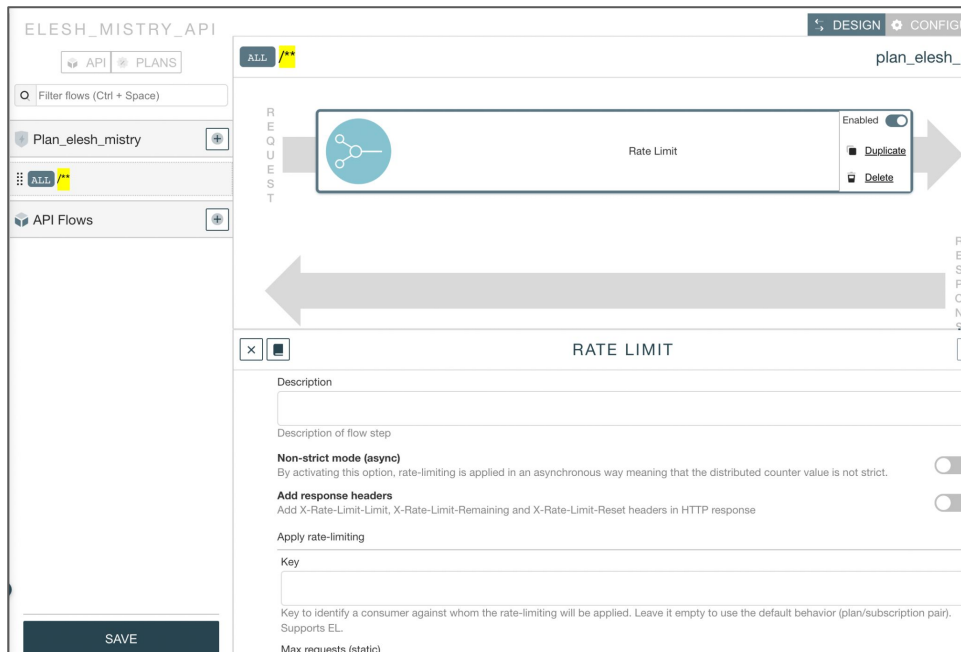
- Add the mock policy on a new path
  - Create a path named: **/mock**
  - Drag and drop the mock policy
  - Configure the mock
- Make a request on the endpoint /mock:

**http://<gateway-address>/bookshop-<number>/mock**



# Your turn - add a rate limit policy

- Why would we want to rate limit requests?
- Add a rate limiting policy to the keyless plan and test it out



# Your turn - add IP filtering for orders

- Why would we want to route requests based on location?
- Configure to make the plan for employees only accessible in the UK
- We can test it's working by trying a French IP range



**Coming next month!**

# API Designer

The API Designer enables users to take a visual mind map approach to creating APIs and OpenAPI specification, in a collaborative and user friendly approach.

## **Design-first**

Improve customer satisfaction and speed-to-value by designing the APIs before implementing them.

## **Intuitive**

Drag-and-drop, easy to use interface that allows both technical and non-technical users to collaborate on design and specifications.

## **Powerful**

Automatically generate standard OpenAPI specifications in real-time, with company defined security and guidelines.



**Product owners**  
**Business users**  
**Developers**

# API Designer

The image displays the Gravitee API Designer interface, which is used for designing and managing APIs. It features several key components:

- Refine rules:** A section on the left for refining rules, including a "CREATE A NEW RULE" button and a "Yaml path" input field. Below this is a code editor showing a YAML snippet for a security rule on a post.
- Edit attribute:** A central panel for editing attributes, showing fields for Label, Description, Example, Type, and checkboxes for Searchable and In abstract. It also includes an "Advanced settings" section with a "Color branch" option.
- API endpoints:** A table on the right listing API endpoints, including their methods (POST, GET, PUT, DELETE), paths, and descriptions.
- Schemas:** A section at the bottom right showing the schemas for the API, including "Show" and "Episode".

The central panel also displays a diagram of the API structure, showing the relationship between the `/shows` endpoint and the `/[episodes]` endpoint, with attributes like `id`, `releaseYear`, `title`, `rating`, and `length` associated with the episodes.

```
1 - in: query
2   name: sort
3   required: false
4   schema:
5     type: string
6     enum:
7       - "updatedAt:asc"
```

Method	Path	Description
POST	<code>/shows</code>	Create a new instance of shows
GET	<code>/shows/{id}</code>	Retrieve the specified instance of shows by id
POST	<code>/shows/{id}/episodes</code>	Create a new instance of episodes
GET	<code>/shows/{id}/episodes/{episode-id}</code>	Retrieve the specific of episodes by episode id
PUT	<code>/shows/{id}/episodes/{episode-id}</code>	Update the specific of episodes by episode id
DELETE	<code>/shows/{id}/episodes/{episode-id}</code>	Delete the specific of episodes by episode id

**Schemas**

- Show >
- Episode >

# What next?

- YouTube videos
  - **dev.gravitee.io/video**
- Blogs
  - **gravitee.io/blog**
- Join the community forum
  - **community.gravitee.io**
  - We'll keep you updated with new content, videos, events and training!

Got any questions? Reach out at [lju@graviteesource.com](mailto:lju@graviteesource.com)

# We'd love to hear your feedback!

ROTI Express feedback

