## Recipes data collection and API development

## SECURIN_HACKATHON /

**├── api/ # contains the script to routes.py, queries.py and flask app**

**├── app.py/**

**├── db.py/ # connecting to my database postgresql**

**├── db/ # contains the script for database schema and to parse the json format to postgresql database**

**├── database.py/**

**├── .env/ # To declare all variables in the environment before**

**├── venv/ # Virtual environment for dependencies**

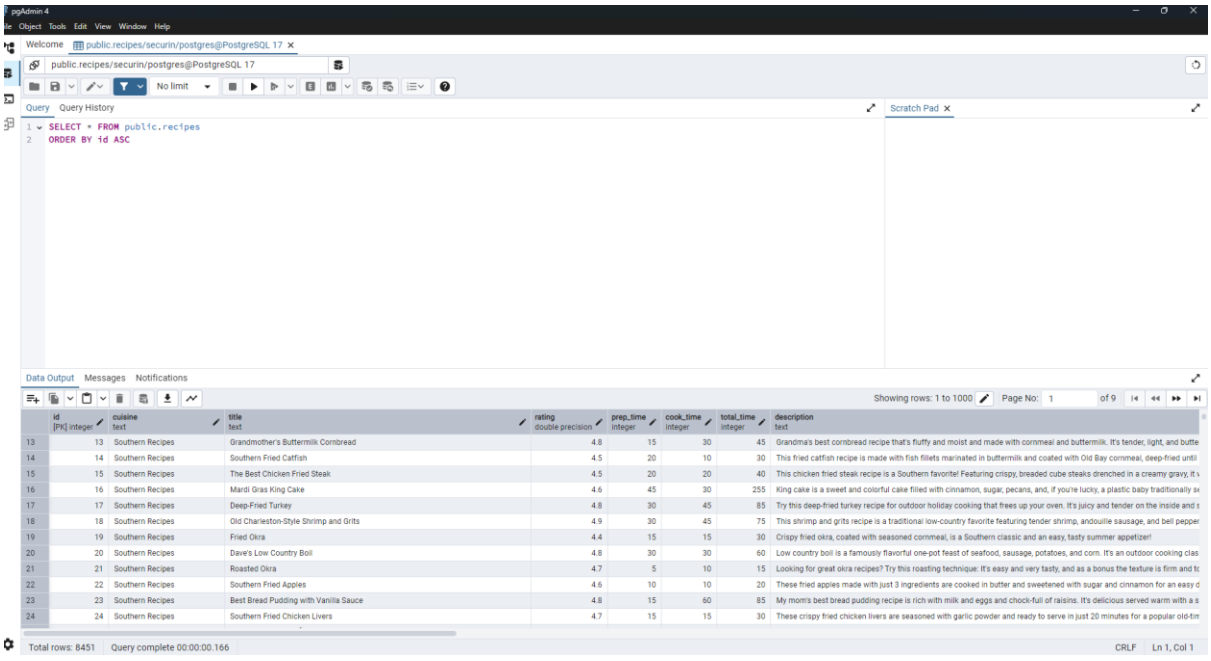
**├── requirements.txt**

**├── US_recipes_null.json**

## How It Works

- **Database initialisation**
- **Flask api call**

## Database Initialisation



Install postgresql and setup a new server named securin. Create this under server from the gui of pgadmin4 service

Install postgresql explorer extension and connect to the created database by entering declared environment variables . once connected ensure you have a concurrent session by running the db.py file under api folder
now create table for the database by running the script under db folder the database.py file .Run this including with the commented lines as where the table creation script is added. After this in the sub following lines script to open json file where the data is given can be found with open(). The json file can written in to the database  under different rows such as cuisine , title ,rating and such inlcuding the nutrients which will be saved as json.dumps

The database will be written with all the values from the json file

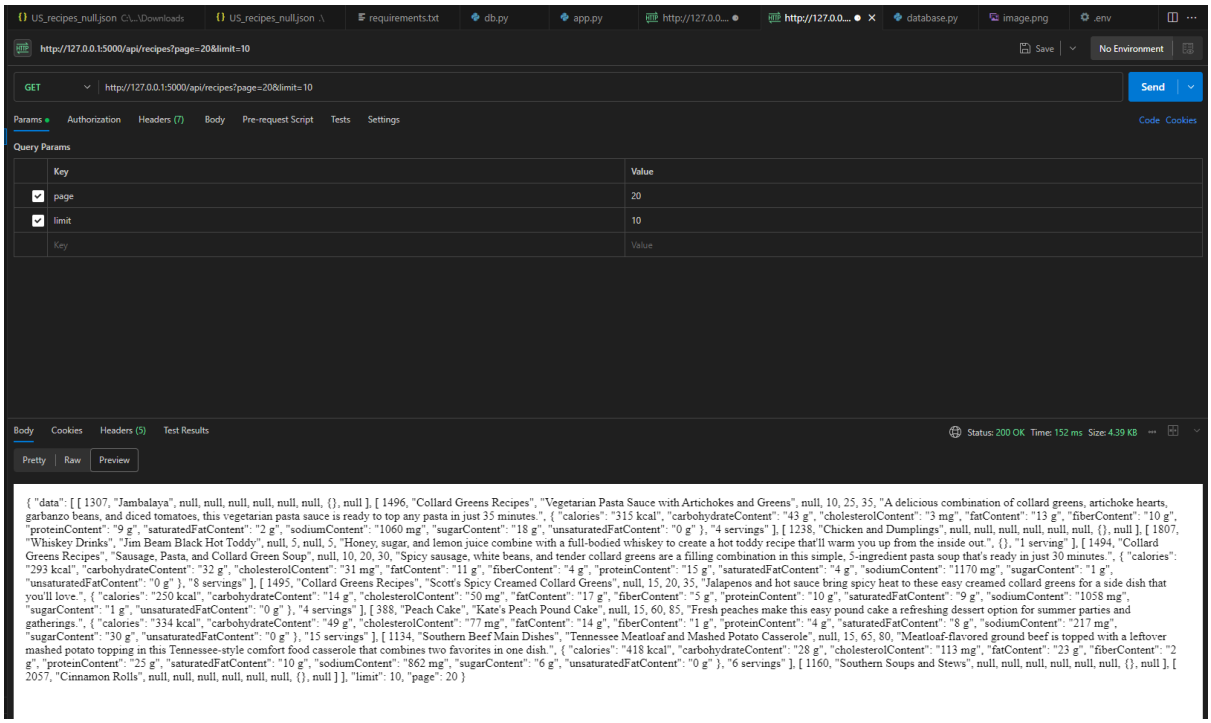
## app.py file under api folder

server running on port 5432

first validate the api key that will be passed in parameter of an api request by checking it with the declared environment variable

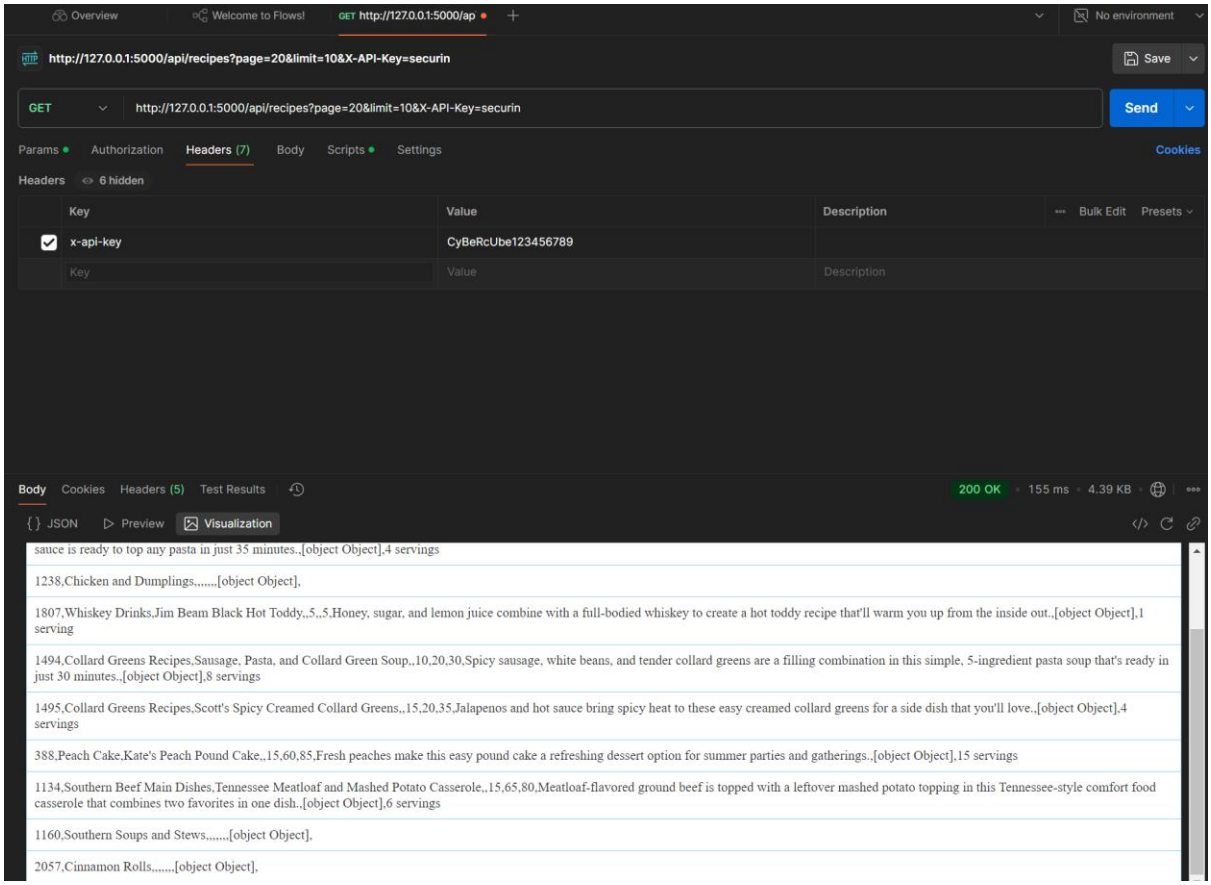
use postman api or extension to validate requests and fetch data from the database
there are two queries

- to fetch all data
- to fetch data with criteria using regex expressions



```
 cursor.execute("""
# CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS recipes (
#     id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
#     cuisine TEXT,
#     title TEXT,
#     rating FLOAT,
#     prep_time INT,
#     cook_time INT,
#     total_time INT,
#     description TEXT,
#     nutrients JSONB,
#     serves TEXT
# )
# """)

@app.route('/api/recipes', methods=['GET'])
def get_all_recipes():
    page = int(request.args.get('page', 1))
    limit = int(request.args.get('limit', 10))
    offset = (page - 1) * limit

    conn = get_db_connection()
    cursor = conn.cursor()

    cursor.execute("SELECT COUNT(*) AS total FROM recipes")

    cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM recipes LIMIT %s OFFSET %s", (limit, offset))
    recipes = cursor.fetchall()

    conn.close()
    if page!=0 and limit!=0:
```

```
    return jsonify({
        "page": page,
        "limit": limit,
        "data": recipes
    })
```




**@app.route('/api/recipes', methods=['GET'])**

first the connected session with the database is ensure then variables page , limit, offset are the only constraints

after checking with if condition the sql query

**cursor.execute("SELECT COUNT(*) AS total FROM recipes")**

**cursor.execute("SELECT * FROM recipes LIMIT %s OFFSET %s", (limit, offset))** is executed

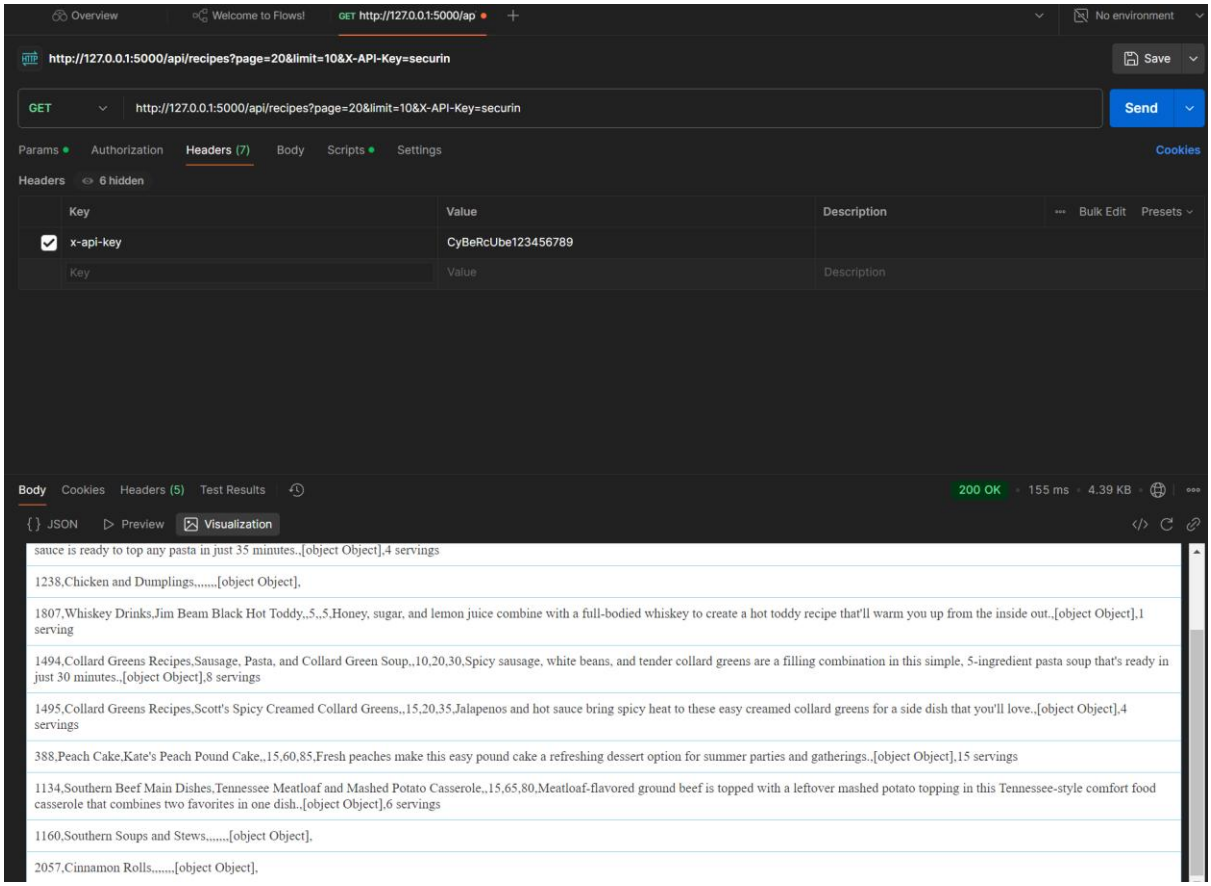
which fetches results and is viewed iusign visualization in the postman

we convert the fetched results to json and is displayed back to the user

it is also made sure the user cannot access or get to the backend workigns of the code by putting limit or page ==0 and studying the error notifications or code

**@app.route('/api/recipes/search', methods=['GET'])**

For this the argument that is passed after search query in the url is saved and checked to find all parameter and regex expression as are applied to select only the right data from the database




## CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS IMPLEMENTED

My initial thought was to parse and store the data in to my database with primary key and separate tables for easy lookup and to eliminate the need for complex regex expressions byut the database didn't hold up

Handling of NAN values I cant remove NaN values as I have executed a script that saves the data into the database using while storing every row and its data values so If I ignore one then it means I am ignoring the entire row

Solutions
for security purposes I ensure another X-API-Key that to be submitted along with the request for security validation against which the user cannot fetch data from the database.