

# Swagger - OpenAPI

Editor, UI and Specification

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

<https://swagger.io>

NOTE: We use swagger's specification to write our application's RESTful services specification. Please don't get confused by the word specification. This document interchanges these 2 types of specification.

- Swagger/OpenAPI specification: Specifies how swagger's YAML file is written
- Our Services specification: Specifies how our application's RESTful services will work

Swagger has variety of solutions to develop RESTful webservice

- **Swagger specification** - Specification to **Design, Describe, and Document** RESTful webservices in YAML or JSON
- **Swagger Editor** - Swagger specification file editor
- **Swagger UI** - Test RESTful application using as defined in Swagger specification file editor

There are other Swagger tools available. Here is the complete list:

<https://github.com/swagger-api>

## Swagger and Open API

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

<https://github.com/OAI/OpenAPI-Specification>

<https://swagger.io/introducing-the-open-api-initiative/>

<https://github.com/OAI/OpenAPI-Specification/blob/master/versions/3.0.0.md>

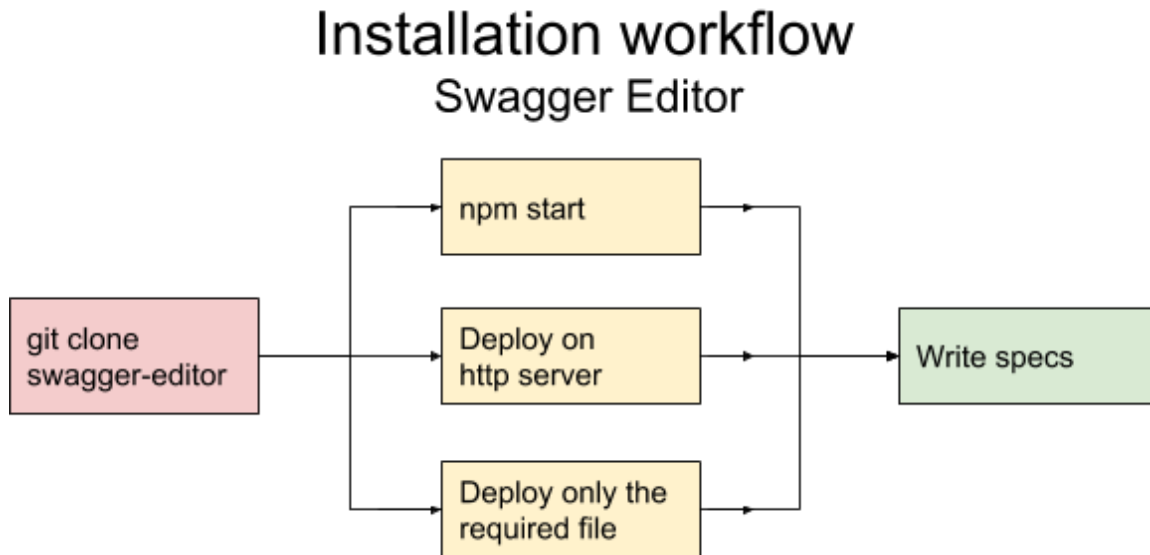
Swagger specification is adapted by Open API community (Linux Foundation) and named it Open API specification. Current and all future releases of Swagger Editor and UI will support Open API specification.

## Swagger Editor

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

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

## Installation



## Prerequisites

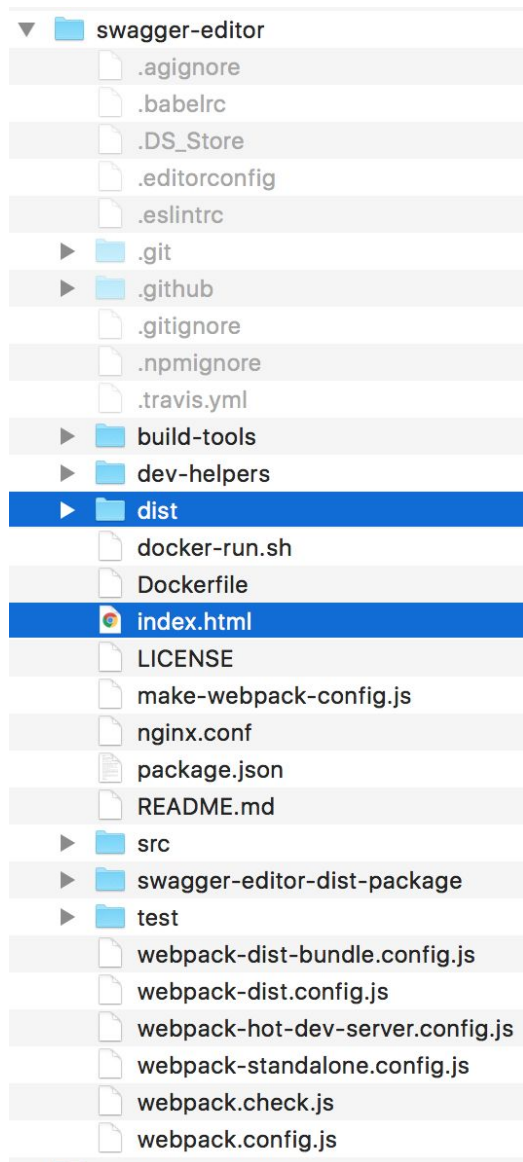
- Nodejs
- Any http server (e.g. npm http-server, tomcat, apache)

## Clone Swagger Editor

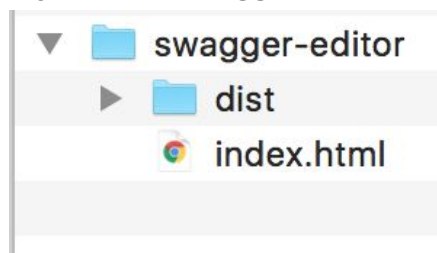
\$ git clone <https://github.com/swagger-api/swagger-editor>

## Copy dist and index.html

Pull **dist** and **index.html** file in a separate folder.



E.g. create a **swagger-editor** folder in another location and copy dist and index.html



## Install and run http-server

Install http-server

```
$ npm install http-server -g
```

Navigate to new swagger-editor folder and start http-server

\$ hs .

Open <http://localhost:8080> in browser

The screenshot displays the Swagger Editor web application running on localhost:8080. The interface is split into two main sections: a code editor on the left and a rendered API documentation on the right.

**Left Panel (Code Editor):** Shows the Swagger JSON definition for the Petstore API. The code is as follows:

```
1 swagger: "2.0"
2 info:
3   description: "This is a sample server Petstore
  server. You can find out more about Swagger
  at [http://swagger.io](http://swagger.io) or on
  [irc.freenode.net, #swagger](http://swagger.io
  /irc/). For this sample, you can use the api
  key `special-key` to test the authorization
  filters."
4   version: "1.0.0"
5   title: "Swagger Petstore"
6   termsOfService: "http://swagger.io/terms/"
7   contact:
8     email: "apiteam@swagger.io"
9   license:
10    name: "Apache 2.0"
11    url: "http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
    .html"
12 host: "petstore.swagger.io"
13 basePath: "/v2"
14 tags:
15 - name: "pet"
16   description: "Everything about your Pets"
17   externalDocs:
18     description: "Find out more"
19     url: "http://swagger.io"
20 - name: "store"
21   description: "Access to Petstore orders"
22 - name: "user"
23   description: "Operations about user"
24   externalDocs:
25     description: "Find out more about our store"
26     url: "http://swagger.io"
27 schemes:
```

**Right Panel (Rendered UI):** Displays the Swagger Petstore API documentation. It includes the title "Swagger Petstore" with a version badge "1.0.0", the base URL "[ Base URL: petstore.swagger.io/v2 ]", and a descriptive paragraph. Below the description are links for "Terms of service", "Contact the developer", "Apache 2.0", and "Find out more about Swagger".

The "Schemes" section shows "HTTP" selected. An "Authorize" button with a lock icon is present. The "pet" tag is expanded, showing its description "Everything about your Pets" and a link to "http://swagger.io". Below this, a "POST" endpoint is listed: "/pet Add a new pet to the store", accompanied by a lock icon.

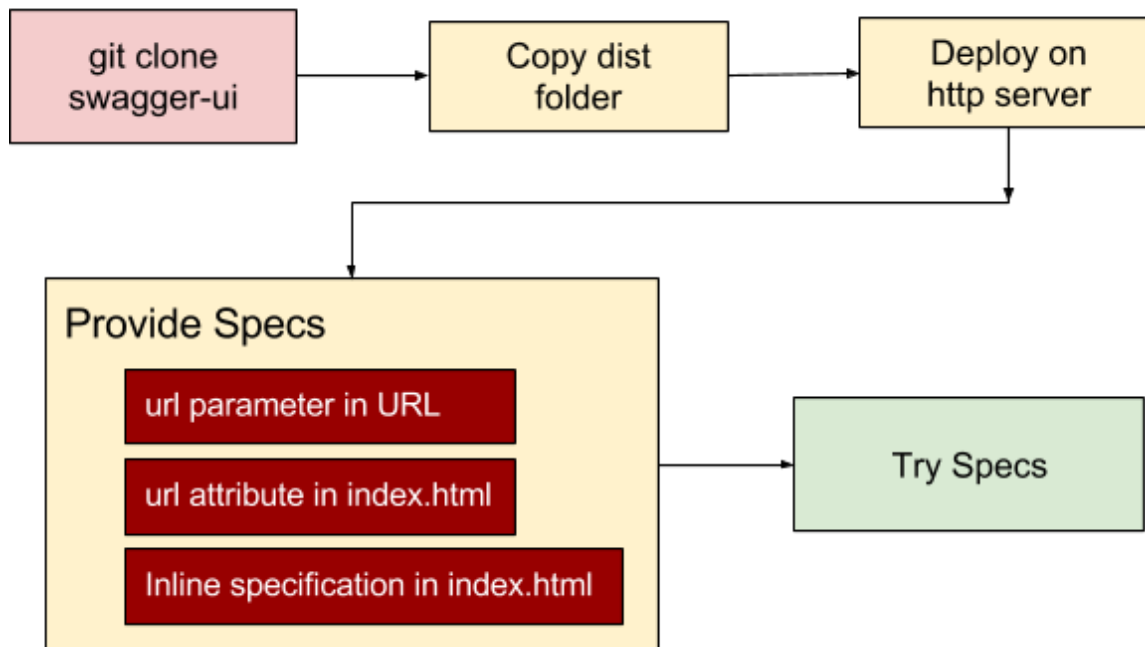
## Swagger UI

<https://swagger.io/swagger-ui/>

<https://swagger.io/download-swagger-ui/>

## Installation

### Installation workflow Swagger UI



## Prerequisites

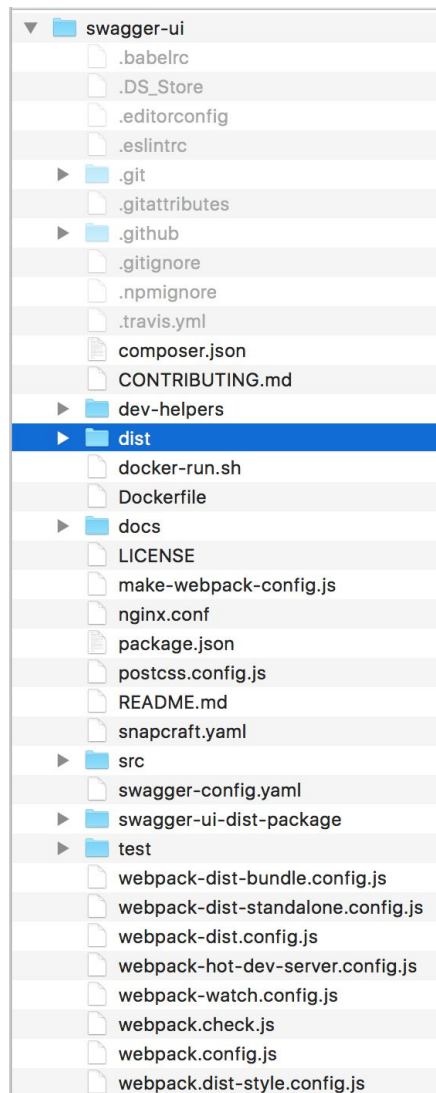
- Nodejs
- Any http server (e.g. npm http-server, tomcat, apache)

## Clone Swagger UI

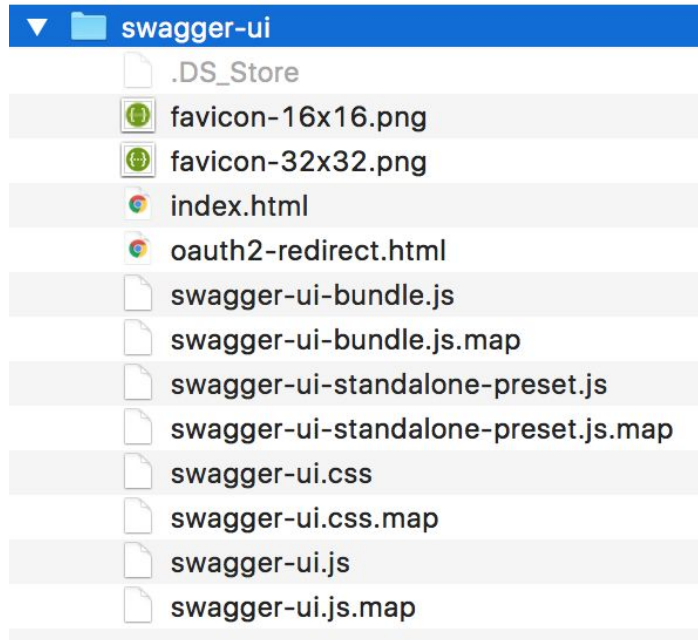
\$ git clone <https://github.com/swagger-api/swagger-ui.git>

## Copy dist content

Copy files in **dist** folder in a separate folder where you want to keep swagger-ui installation.



E.g. create a **swagger-ui** folder in another location and copy dist and index.html



## Install and run http-server

Install http-server

```
$ npm install http-server -g
```

Navigate to new swagger-ui folder and start http-server

```
$ hs .
```

Open <http://localhost:8080> in browser

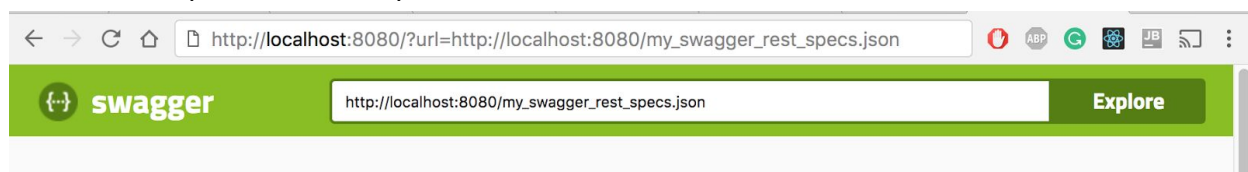
Note: To change the port, use -p flag

```
$ hs . -p 7070
```

## Provide Specs

We can provide swagger specs in several ways:

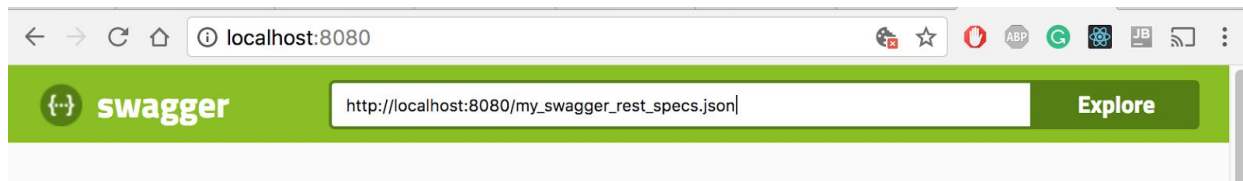
1. Pass specs URL in url parameter



E.g.

[http://localhost:8080?url=http://localhost:8080/my\\_swagger\\_rest\\_specs.json](http://localhost:8080?url=http://localhost:8080/my_swagger_rest_specs.json)

2. Enter specs url in the text field and click **Explore** button



### 3. Give Specs URL in index.html

```
EXPLORER
├─ OPEN EDITORS
│   └─ index.html swagger-ui
├─ TEST
│   └─ swagger-editor
│       └─ swagger-ui
│           ├── favicon-16x16.png
│           ├── favicon-32x32.png
│           └─ index.html
│               ├── oauth2-redirect.html
│               ├── swagger-ui-bundle.js
│               ├── swagger-ui-bundle.js.map
│               ├── swagger-ui-standalone-preset.js
│               ├── swagger-ui-standalone-preset.js.map
│               ├── swagger-ui.css
│               ├── swagger-ui.css.map
│               ├── swagger-ui.js
│               └── swagger-ui.js.map
└─ index.html x

69
70 <script src="./swagger-ui-bundle.js"> </script>
71 <script src="./swagger-ui-standalone-preset.js"> </script>
72 <script>
73 window.onload = function() {
74
75 // Build a system
76 const ui = SwaggerUIBundle({
77   url: "http://localhost:8080/my_swagger_rest_specs.json",
78   dom_id: '#swagger-ui',
79   deepLinking: true,
80   presets: [
81     SwaggerUIBundle.presets.apis,
82     SwaggerUIStandalonePreset
83   ],
84   plugins: [
85     SwaggerUIBundle.plugins.DownloadUrl
86   ],
87   layout: "StandaloneLayout"
88 })
89
90 window.ui = ui
91 }
92 </script>
93 </body>
94
95 </html>
```

## CORE issue

Look at how dealing with CORE in

<https://swagger.io/docs/swagger-tools/#download-33>

And to understand CORE

<https://www.w3.org/TR/cors/>

## CommonMark

Swagger descriptions can be written in CommonMark

<http://spec.commonmark.org/>



NOTE: Go over this tutorial

<http://commonmark.org/help/tutorial/>

## Swagger/OpenAPI Specification

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

<https://swagger.io/docs/specification/>

We can write our service specs in Swagger 2.0 or OpenAPI 3.0.0

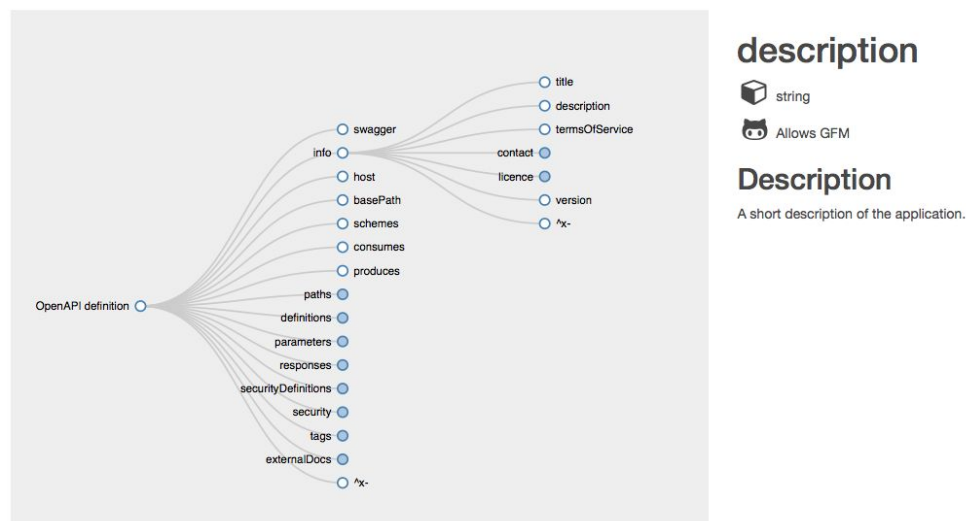
All the future specs should be documented in OpenAPI 3.0.0

<https://www.openapis.org/blog/2017/03/01/openapi-spec-3-implementers-draft-released>

Swagger UI and Swagger Editor supports both Swagger 2.0 and OpenAPI 3.0.0

Below is Swagger 2.0 schema

### OpenAPI Specification Visual Documentation



Developed by Arnaud Lauret, the API Handyman

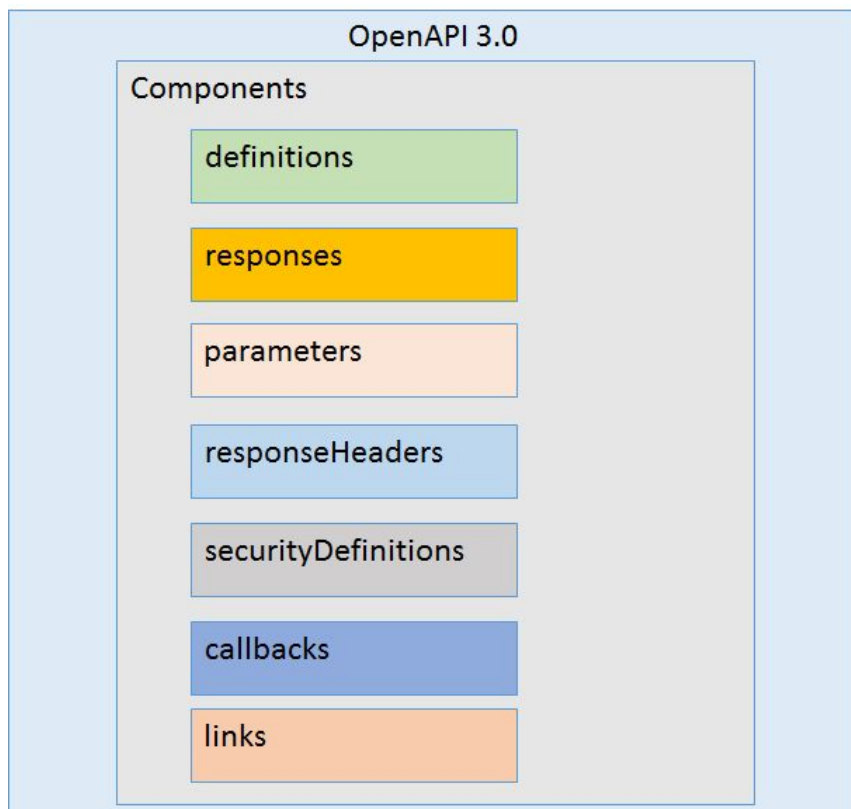
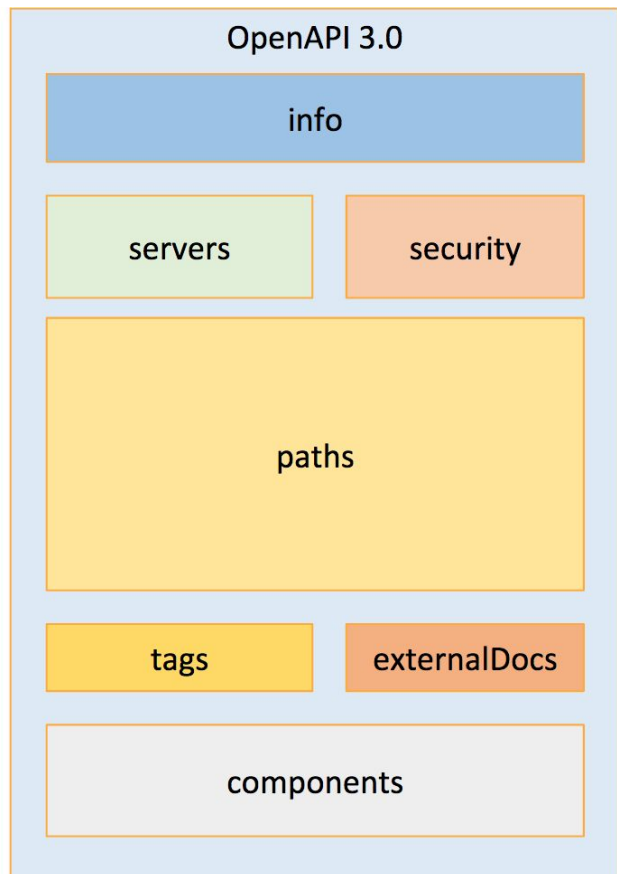
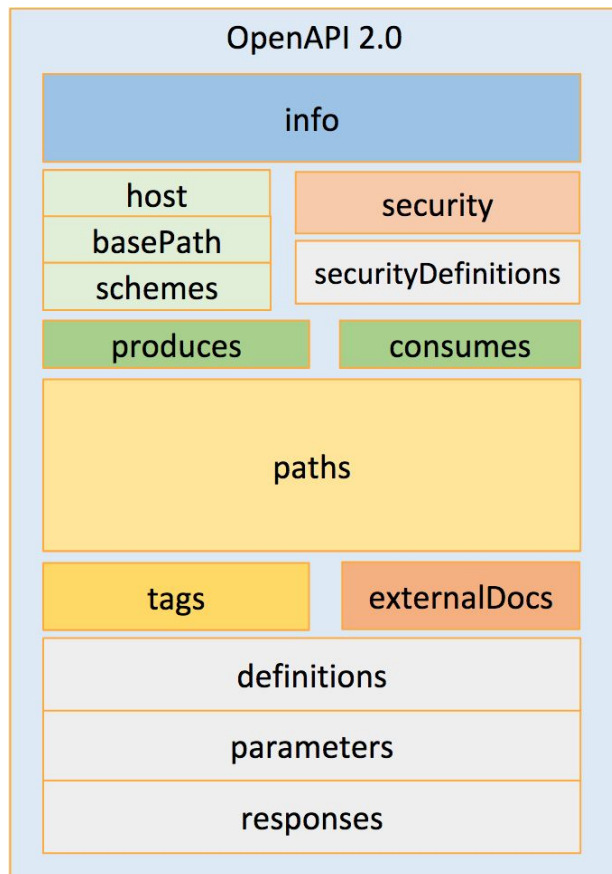
<https://apihandyman.io/writing-openapi-swagger-specification-tutorial-part-1-introduction/>

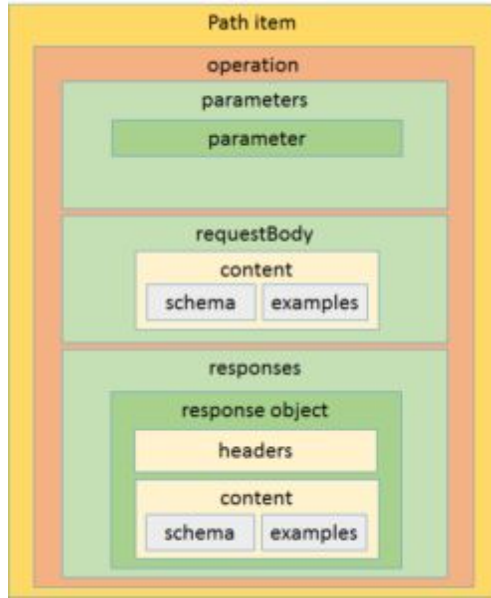
<https://apihandyman.io/images/writing-openapi-swagger-specification-tutorial/openapi-specification-on-visual-documentation.png>

## Swagger 2.0 and OpenAPI 3.0.0 Comparision

<https://www.openapis.org/specification/v3insights>

<https://blog.readme.io/an-example-filled-guide-to-swagger-3-2/>





## Minimum Configuration

At minimum 3 element are required. **openapi**, **info** and **path**

\* **swagger or openapi**: contains version (swagger: '2.0' or openapi: '3.0.0')

\* **info**: contains service metadata

- **title**:
- **version**:
- **description**:

**servers**: List of server

\* **paths**: define service endpoints, request and response structure, methods (get, post, put, delete), response codes, links, callbacks

**components**: Define reusable objects that could be used in various parts of specification

**openapi**: 3.0.0

**info**:

version: 1.0.0

title: My API

description: My API Description

**paths**: {}

NOTE: {} object is given for **path**: because this is YAML rule.

## Servers

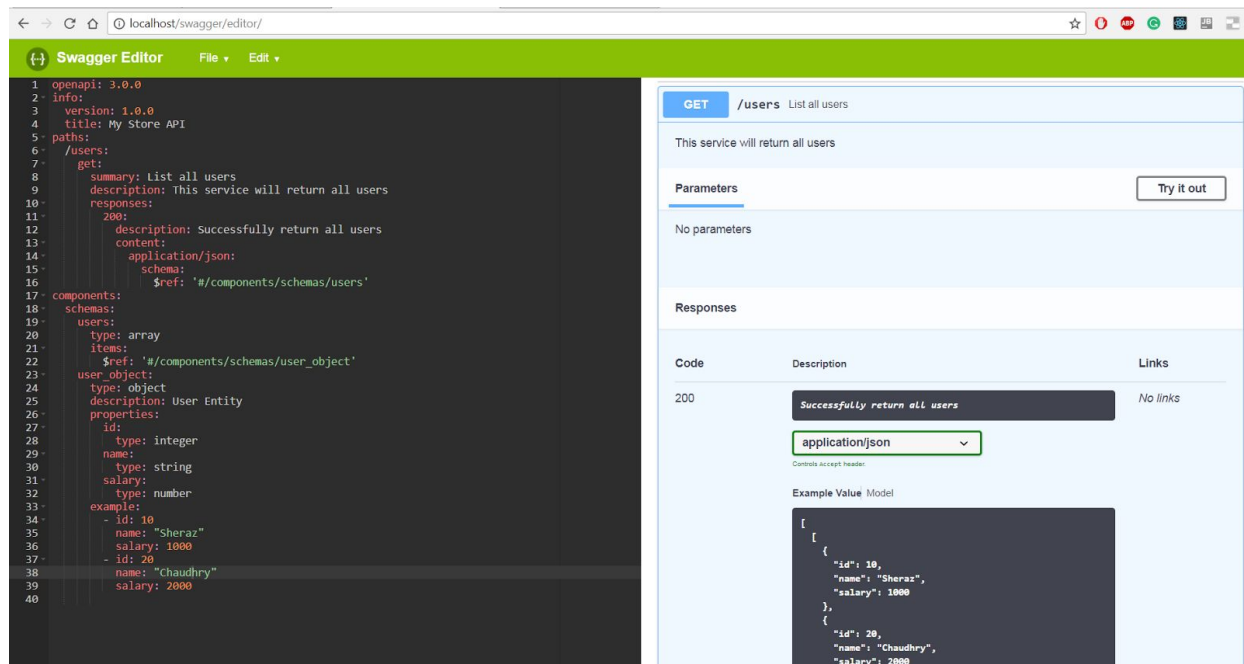
# paths - Service endpoints

All service endpoints are defined under **paths** element

E.g.

Let's define a /users service that

- On successful (200) GET will respond with an array of user object.
- Each user object have properties: id, name and salary
- And we also want to give example of user object



**openapi:** 3.0.0

**info:**

**version:** 1.0.0

**title:** My Store API

**paths:**

**/users:**

**get:**

**summary:** List all users

**description:** This service will return all users

**responses:**

**200:**

**description:** Successfully return all users

**content:**

**application/json:**

**schema:**

**\$ref:** '#/components/schemas/users'

```

components:
  schemas:
    users:
      type: array
      items:
        $ref: '#/components/schemas/user_object'
    user_object:
      type: object
      description: User Entity
      properties:
        id:
          type: integer
        name:
          type: string
        salary:
          type: number
      example:
        - id: 10
          name: "Sheraz"
          salary: 1000
        - id: 20
          name: "Chaudhry"
          salary: 2000

```

## Parameters

Parameters are key value pair that RESTful services can use. There are 4 types of parameters

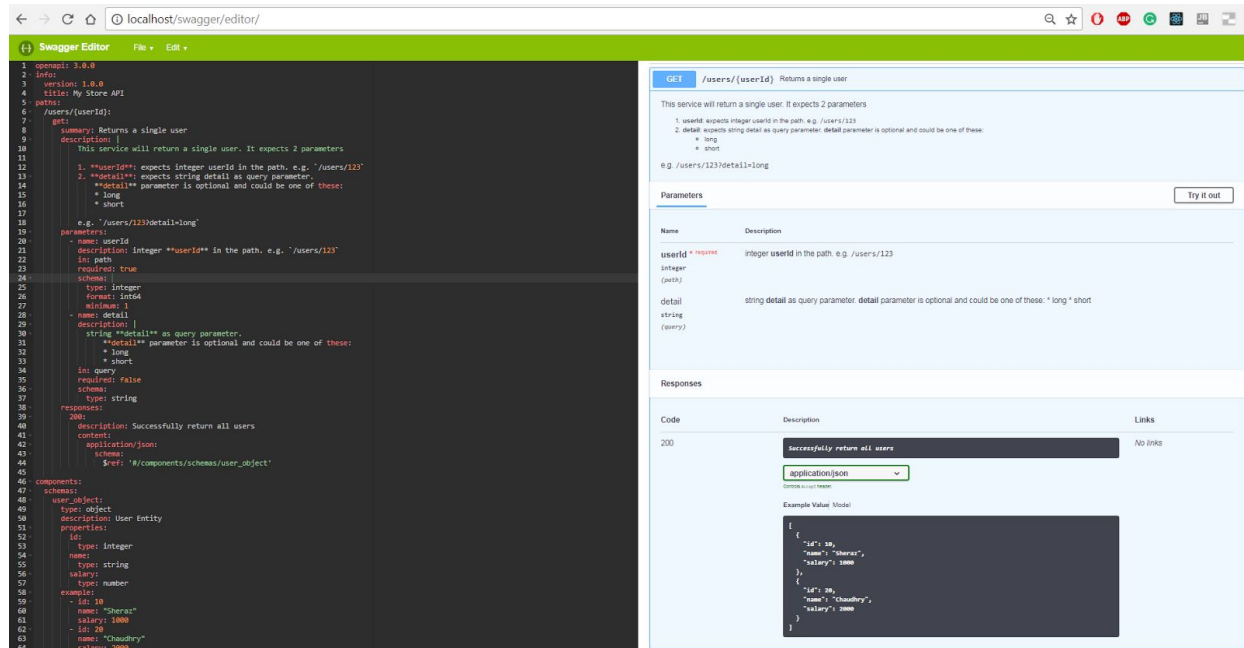
1. **path:** values passed in path. e.g. /users/{userId}
2. **query:** values passed in query. e.g. /users?limit=10
3. **header:**
4. **cookie:**

Parameters are specified in **parameters** element under HTTP method.

E.g.

Let's define a /users/{userId} service that

- expects **userId** in path which is required.
- expects **detail** in query which is optional
- **detail** could be **long** or **short**
- Returns user object have properties: id, name and salary



openapi: 3.0.0

info:

version: 1.0.0

title: My Store API

paths:

/users/{userId}:

get:

summary: Returns a single user

description: |

This service will return a single user. It expects 2 parameters

1. **userId**: expects integer userId in the path. e.g. `/users/123``

2. **detail**: expects string detail as query parameter. **detail** parameter is optional and could be one of these:

- \* long
- \* short

e.g. `/users/123?detail=long``

parameters:

- name: **userId**

description: integer **userId** in the path. e.g.

`/users/123``

in: **path**

required: **true**

```

    schema:
      type: integer
      format: int64
      minimum: 1
    - name: detail
      description: |
        string **detail** as query parameter.
        **detail** parameter is optional and could be one of
these:
      * long
      * short
      in: query
      required: false
      schema:
        type: string
  responses:
    200:
      description: Successfully return all users
      content:
        application/json:
          schema:
            $ref: '#/components/schemas/user_object'
  components:
    schemas:
      user_object:
        type: object
        description: User Entity
        properties:
          id:
            type: integer
          name:
            type: string
          salary:
            type: number
        example:
          - id: 10
            name: "Sheraz"
            salary: 1000
          - id: 20
            name: "Chaudhry"
            salary: 2000

```

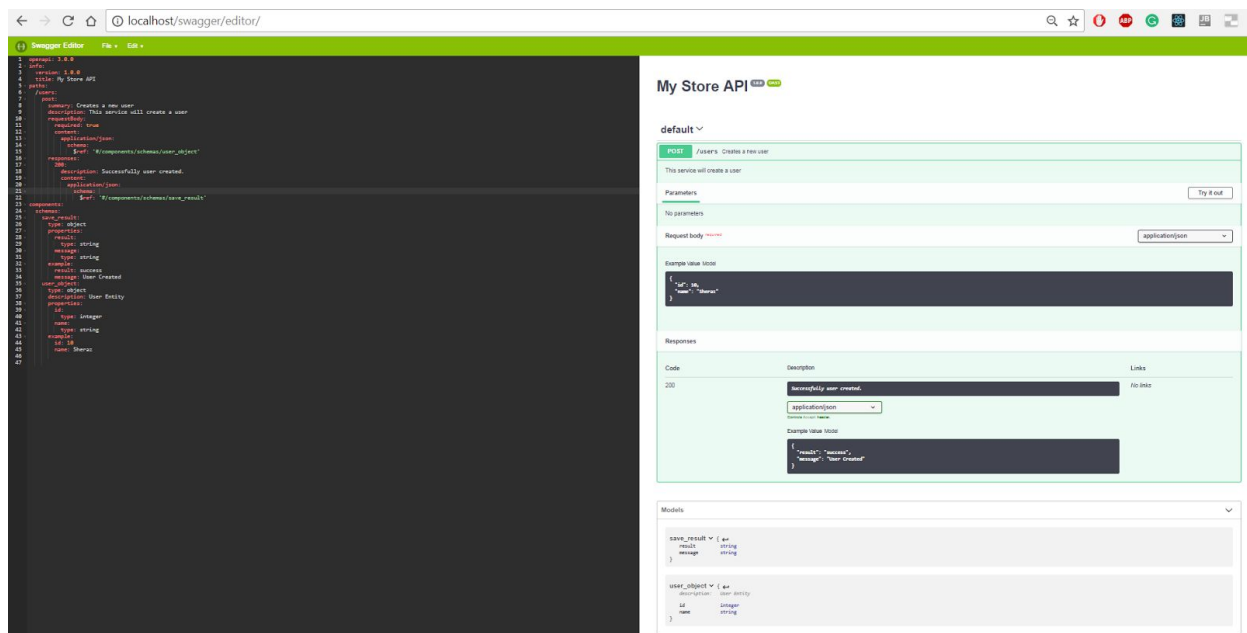
# Request Body

To define a service that uses HTTP method (POST, and PUT) that sends request body, we use **requestBody** element.

E.g.

Create a /users service that:

- accepts user\_object object, that contain id, and name
- returns save\_result object, that contain result (success) and message
- give examples of both user\_object and save\_result



openapi: 3.0.0

info:

version: 1.0.0

title: My Store API

paths:

/users:

post:

summary: Creates a new user

description: This service will create a user

requestBody:

required: true

content:

application/json:

schema:

\$ref: '#/components/schemas/user\_object'

responses:

200:



```

      description: Successfully user created.
      content:
        application/json:
          schema:
            $ref: '#/components/schemas/save_result'
components:
  schemas:
    save_result:
      type: object
      properties:
        result:
          type: string
        message:
          type: string
      example:
        result: success
        message: User Created
    user_object:
      type: object
      description: User Entity
      properties:
        id:
          type: integer
        name:
          type: string
      example:
        id: 10
        name: Sheraz

```

## Reusable Request Body

Reusable request body can be created to use the same request body for multiple service endpoints.

e.g.

Create (POST) or update (PUT) a user.

- Create endpoint /user and update endpoint /user/{userId}
- Both create a update user should use same request body
- update user should use accept userId in path
- Both should respond with a string message

# Upload single file

## Multipart Request Body

Multipart Request Body can be created to send multipart/form-data request body.

e.g.

Create (POST) a user on /users service

- Request should accept user object with name and email
- Request should accept profile images of type PNG and JPEG

The image shows the Swagger Editor interface. On the left, the OpenAPI specification is written in YAML. On the right, the editor provides a visual representation of the API, including a request body editor, a responses table, and a models section.

```
1 openapi: 3.0.0
2 info:
3   version: 1.0.0
4   title: My Store API
5 paths:
6   '/users':
7     post:
8       summary: Create new user
9       description: Create new user
10      requestBody:
11        content:
12          multipart/form-data:
13            schema:
14              $ref: '#/components/schemas/UserRequest'
15            encoding:
16              profileImages:
17                contentType: image/png, image/jpeg
18      responses:
19        200:
20          description: Create user response
21 components:
22   schemas:
23     UserRequest:
24       type: object
25       properties:
26         user:
27           type: object
28           properties:
29             name:
30               type: string
31             email:
32               type: string
33         profileImages:
34           type: array
35           items:
36             type: string
37             format: binary
```

**Request body** (multipart/form-data)

**Example Value Model**

```
{
  "user": {
    "name": "string",
    "email": "string"
  },
  "profileImages": "string"
}
```

**Responses**

Code	Description	Links
200	Create user response	No links

**Models**

```
UserRequest {
  user {
    name string
    email string
  }
  profileImages [string(binary)]
}
```

openapi: 3.0.0

info:

version: 1.0.0

title: My Store API

paths:

'/users':

post:

summary: Create new user

description: Create new user

requestBody:

content:

multipart/form-data:

schema:

\$ref: '#/components/schemas/UserRequest'

encoding:

profileImages:

```

        contentType: image/png, image/jpeg
    responses:
        200:
            description: Create user response
components:
    schemas:
        UserRequest:
            type: object
            properties:
                user:
                    type: object
                    properties:
                        name:
                            type: string
                        email:
                            type: string
                profileImages:
                    type: array
                    items:
                        type: string
                        format: binary

```

## Responses

API response is defined under **responses** element. There are various response types, and parts of each response

- Response code. HTTP code. e.g. 200, 201, 404, 5XX...
- Response Body. Response body. Response content.
- Empty Response body
- Respond with a file
- Response Header

E.g.

Define a /users/{userId} API that

- Request should accept location ID in header
- Request should accept userId in path
- Response could be 200(success), 404(not found), 401(Unauthorized)
- Use 404 and 401 reusable responses
- Use error message for both 404, and 401
- Error message should have code and message. Code and message should have default value.
- 200 could return customer or employee object
- 200 response could be JSON or XML

The image shows two side-by-side windows. The left window is the Swagger Editor, displaying a JSON OpenAPI specification. The right window is the Swagger UI, showing the visual representation of the API.

**Swagger Editor (Left):**

```

1 openapi: 3.0.0
2 info:
3   version: 1.0.0
4   title: My Store API
5 paths:
6   /users/{userId}:
7     get:
8       summary: Retrieve User
9       description: Retrieve User of a location
10      parameters:
11        - name: userId
12          in: path
13          schema:
14            type: integer
15            required: true
16        - name: locationId
17          in: header
18          schema:
19            type: integer
20            required: true
21      responses:
22        '200':
23          description: Returns employee or customer.
24          content:
25            application/json:
26              schema:
27                anyOf:
28                  - $ref: '#/components/schemas/customer'
29                  - $ref: '#/components/schemas/employee'
30            application/xml:
31              schema:
32                anyOf:
33                  - $ref: '#/components/schemas/customer'
34                  - $ref: '#/components/schemas/employee'
35        '404':
36          $ref: '#/components/responses/NotFound'
37        '401':
38          $ref: '#/components/responses/Unauthorized'
39
40 components:
41   responses:
42     NotFound:
43       description: Resource not found
44       content:
45         application/json:
46           schema:
47             $ref: '#/components/schemas/error'
48     Unauthorized:
49       description: Unauthorized
50       content:
51         application/json:
52           schema:
53             $ref: '#/components/schemas/error'
54   schemas:
55     error:
56       type: object
57       required: [code]
58       properties:
59         code:
60           type: string
61           default: 100
62         message:
63           type: string
64           default: Error occurred
65     employee:
66       type: object
67       required: [id, name]

```

**Swagger UI (Right):**

The Swagger UI displays the API endpoint `/users/{userId}` with the method `GET`. The title is "Retrieve User of a location".

**Parameters:**

- userId** (path): integer, required
- locationId** (header): integer, required

**Responses:**

- 200**: Returns employee or customer. Content type: application/json. Example Value Model:
 

```

{
  "code": "string",
  "message": "string"
}

```
- 401**: Unauthorized. Content type: application/json. Example Value Model:
 

```

{
  "code": "string",
  "message": "string"
}

```
- 404**: Resource not found. Content type: application/json. Example Value Model:
 

```

{
  "code": "string",
  "message": "string"
}

```

openapi: 3.0.0

info:

version: 1.0.0

title: My Store API

paths:

'/users/{userId}':

get:

summary: Retrieve User

description: Retrieve User of a location

parameters:

- name: userId

in: path

schema:

type: integer

required: true

- name: locationId

in: header

schema:

type: integer

required: true

responses:

'200':

description: Returns employee or customer.

content:

application/json:

schema:

anyOf:

```

        - $ref: '#/components/schemas/customer'
        - $ref: '#/components/schemas/employee'
    application/xml:
      schema:
        anyOf:
          - $ref: '#/components/schemas/customer'
          - $ref: '#/components/schemas/employee'
  '404':
    $ref: '#/components/responses/NotFound'
  '401':
    $ref: '#/components/responses/Unauthorized'

components:
  responses:
    NotFound:
      description: Resource not found
      content:
        application/json:
          schema:
            $ref: '#/components/schemas/error'
    Unauthorized:
      description: Unauthorized
      content:
        application/json:
          schema:
            $ref: '#/components/schemas/error'
  schemas:
    error:
      type: object
      required: [code]
      properties:
        code:
          type: string
          default: 100
        message:
          type: string
          default: Error occurred
    employee:
      type: object
      required: [id, name]
      properties:
        id:
          type: integer
        name:
          type: string

```

```
    department:
      type: string
  customer:
    type: object
    required: [id, name]
    properties:
      id:
        type: integer
      name:
        type: string
      orders:
        type: array
        items:
          type: string
```

## Data Models

<https://swagger.io/docs/specification/data-models/>

## Authentication

<https://swagger.io/docs/specification/authentication/>

## Grouping

<https://swagger.io/docs/specification/grouping-operations-with-tags/>

## Links

<https://swagger.io/docs/specification/links/>

## Callbacks

<https://swagger.io/docs/specification/callbacks/>

```
http-server . > http.log 2>&1 &
```





