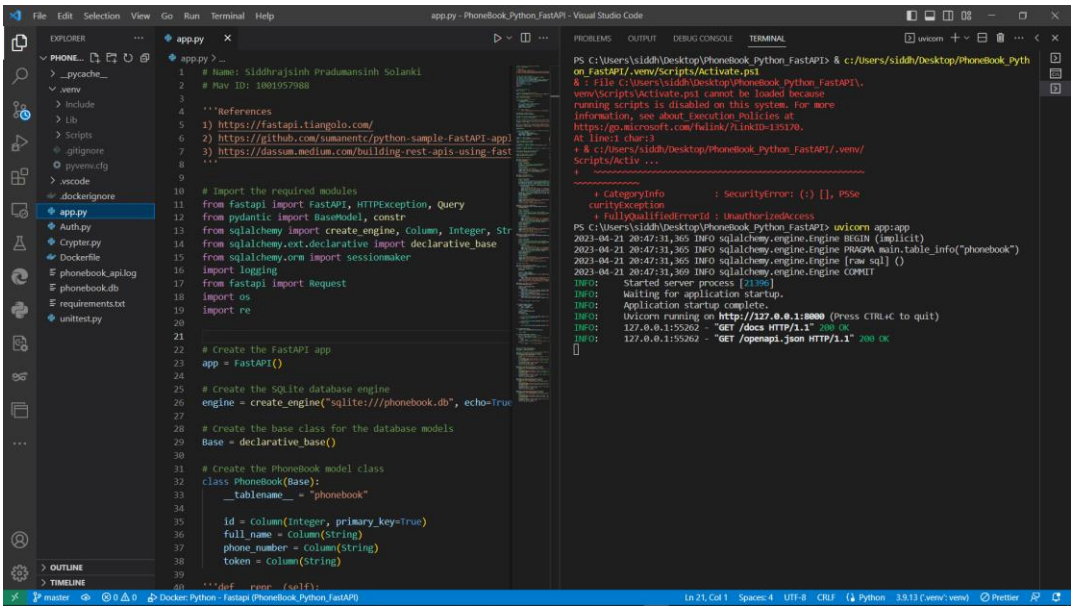
PHONEBOOK PROJECT REPORT

- ## Description of project:
  - This is a Python code for a RESTful API built with FastAPI that interacts with a SQLite database. The API allows users to add and retrieve and delete phonebook entries, which consist of a person's full name and phone number.
  - It uses Pydantic for data validation and SQLAlchemy as the ORM.
  - The application uses FastAPI, a Python web framework, for creating the REST API.
  - The SQLite database is used for storing the phone book data.
  - The application requires users to authenticate using a token before they can create, read, update, or delete contacts.
  - The phone number and full name fields have specific regex patterns to ensure that the data entered meets certain criteria.
  - The application logs events using the Python logging module and saves them to a file called phonebook_api.log.
  - It meets all project requirements about validation,authentication,log audit,Security Tests, Using database to store the input data, Parameterized queries and using Docker containers.

- ## Stack Used:
  - Python:Multipurpose programming language with rich library collection
  - fastapi: FastAPI is a modern, fast (high-performance) web framework for building APIs with Python 3.7+ based on standard Python type hints.
  - uvicorn: Uvicorn is a lightning-fast ASGI server implementation, using uvloop and httptools.
  - sqlalchemy: SQLAlchemy is a popular SQL toolkit and ORM for Python. It provides a set of high-level API to work with relational databases.
  - pydantic: Pydantic is a data validation and settings management library, which uses Python type annotations to validate and parse data.
  - Postman: It is a collaboration platform for API development that allows users to design, test, and document APIs.

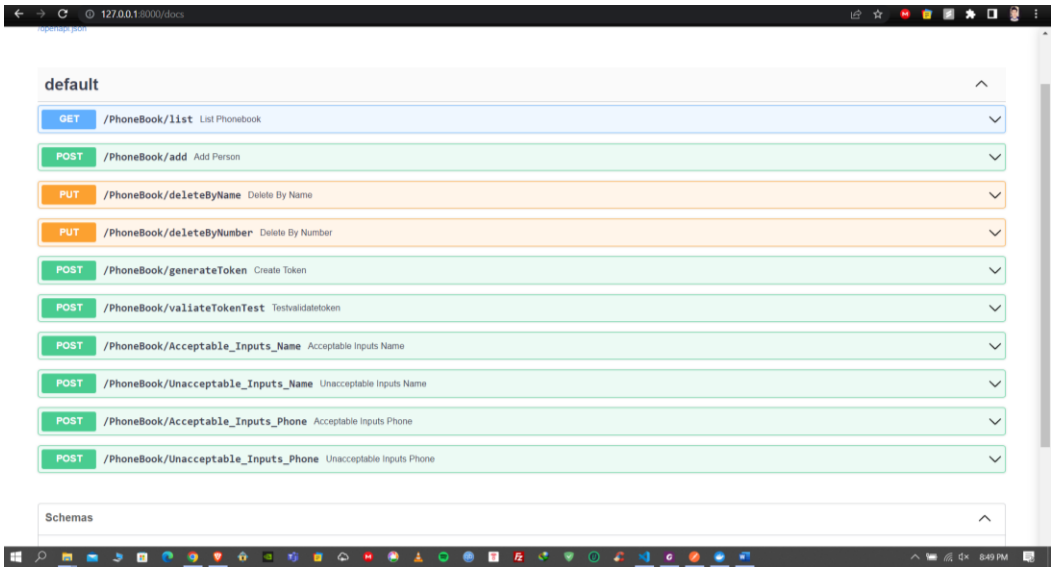
- ## Instructions for building and running software and unit tests:
  - **Running the code:**
    - Open Visual Studio.
    - Click on "File" in the top left corner and select "Open Folder".
    - Navigate to the folder where your Python code is located and select it.
    - If your code requires any dependencies, make sure they are installed in your Python environment.
    - Open the "Terminal" tab in Visual Studio by clicking on "View" and then "Terminal".
    - Install libraries by using command in terminal: **pip install -r requirements.txt**
    - In the terminal, navigate to the folder containing your Python code.

- In our case keep the app.py tab open.
- To run the app, type the command in terminal: **uvicorn app:app –reload**
- Following is output when you run code successfully.

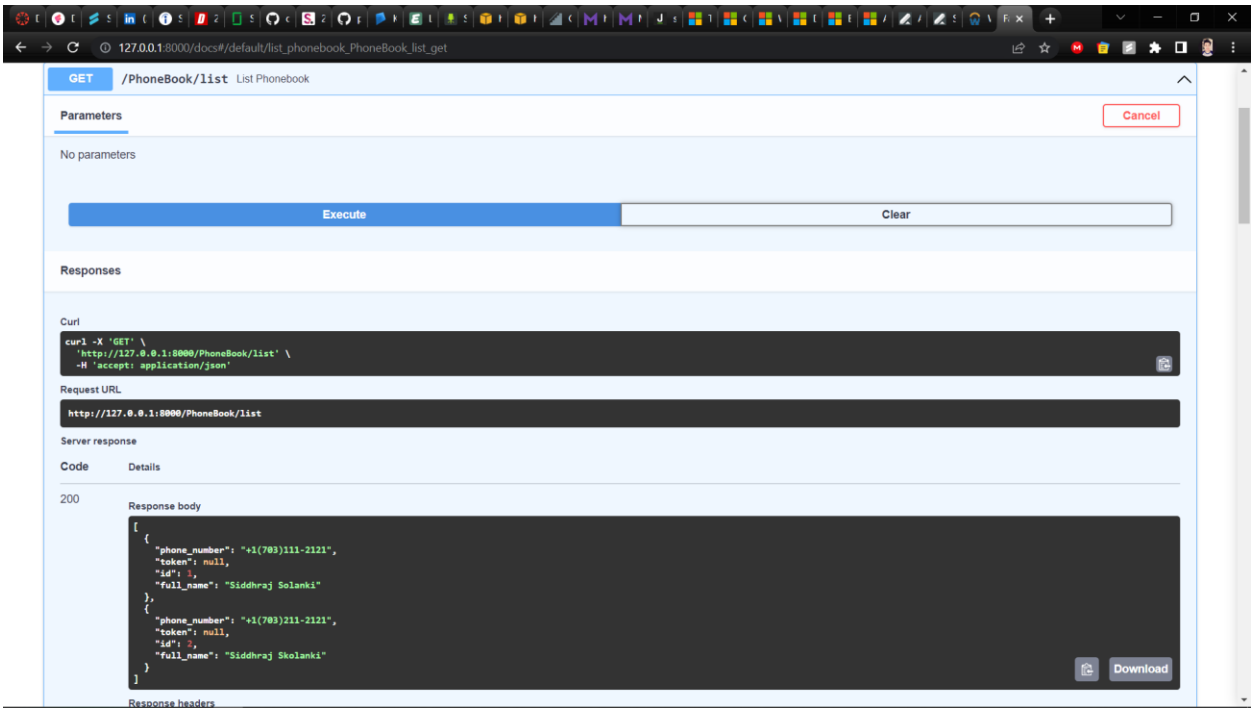


- **Creating Docker image:**
  - Docker files are created and setup.
  - Build it using command: docker build -t phonebook .
  - Run image: docker run -p 8000:8000 phonebook
  - Once build and run finishes, browser window will open.
  - Navigate to: http://127.0.0.1:8000/docs

- **Testing the RESTful API:**
  - Once code runs ,we can test the API by using POSTMAN or by opening the browser and navigating to: http://127.0.0.1:8000/docs

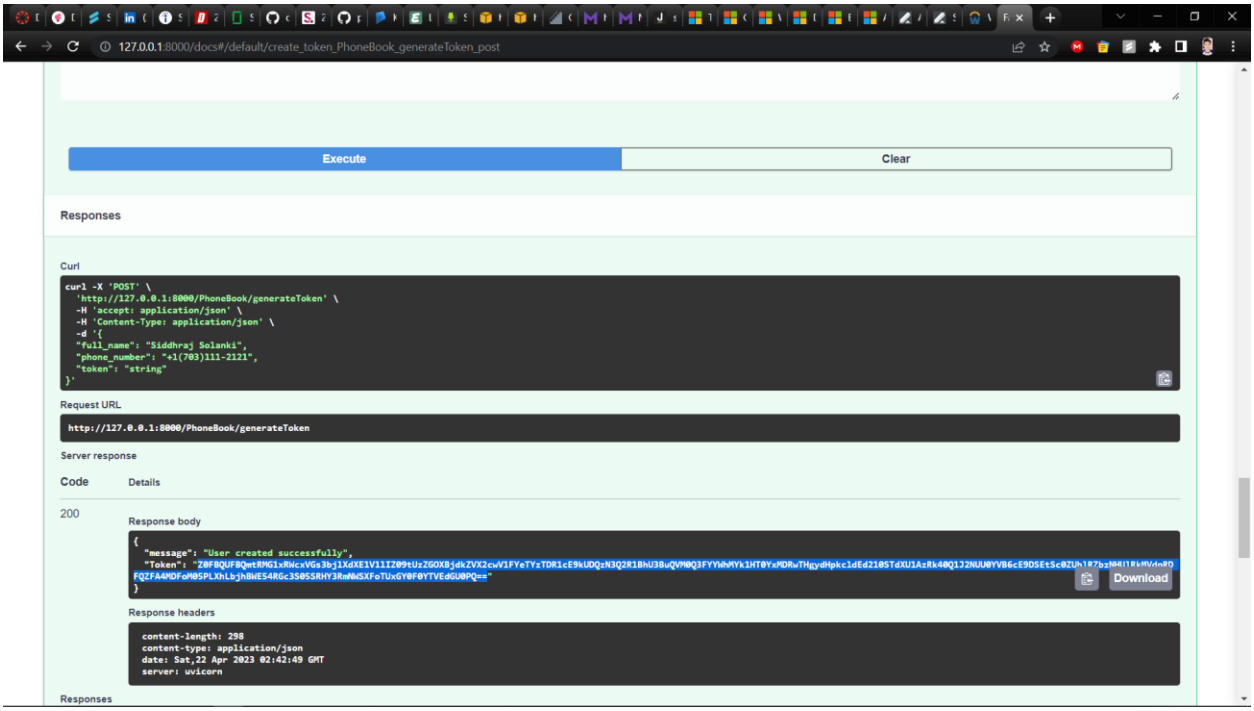


- Then navigate to: http://127.0.0.1:8000/docs#/default/add_person_PhoneBook_add_post For adding new person in database.If validation is successful person will be added to database, otherwise error will be thrown.
- Then navigate to: http://127.0.0.1:8000/docs#/default/list_phonebook_PhoneBook_list_get For fetching all records from database.

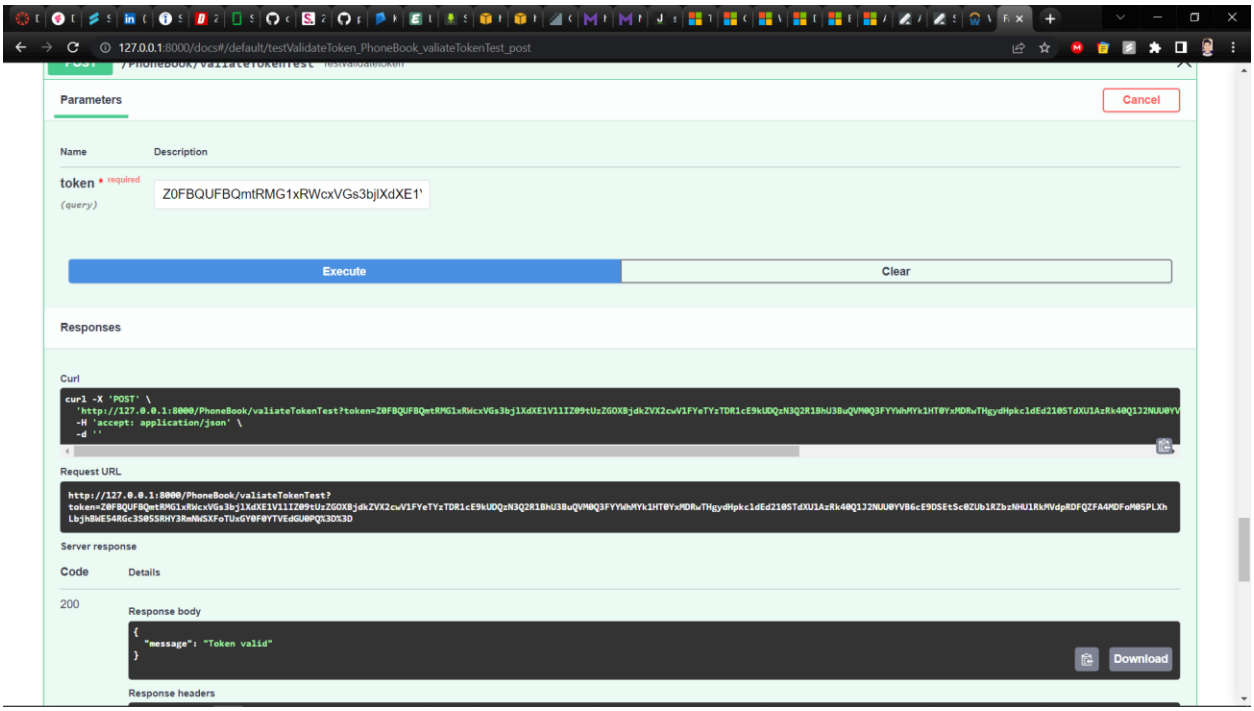


- For deleting the record ,we first need to generate token by going to : http://127.0.0.1:8000/docs#/default/create_token_PhoneBook_generateToken_post

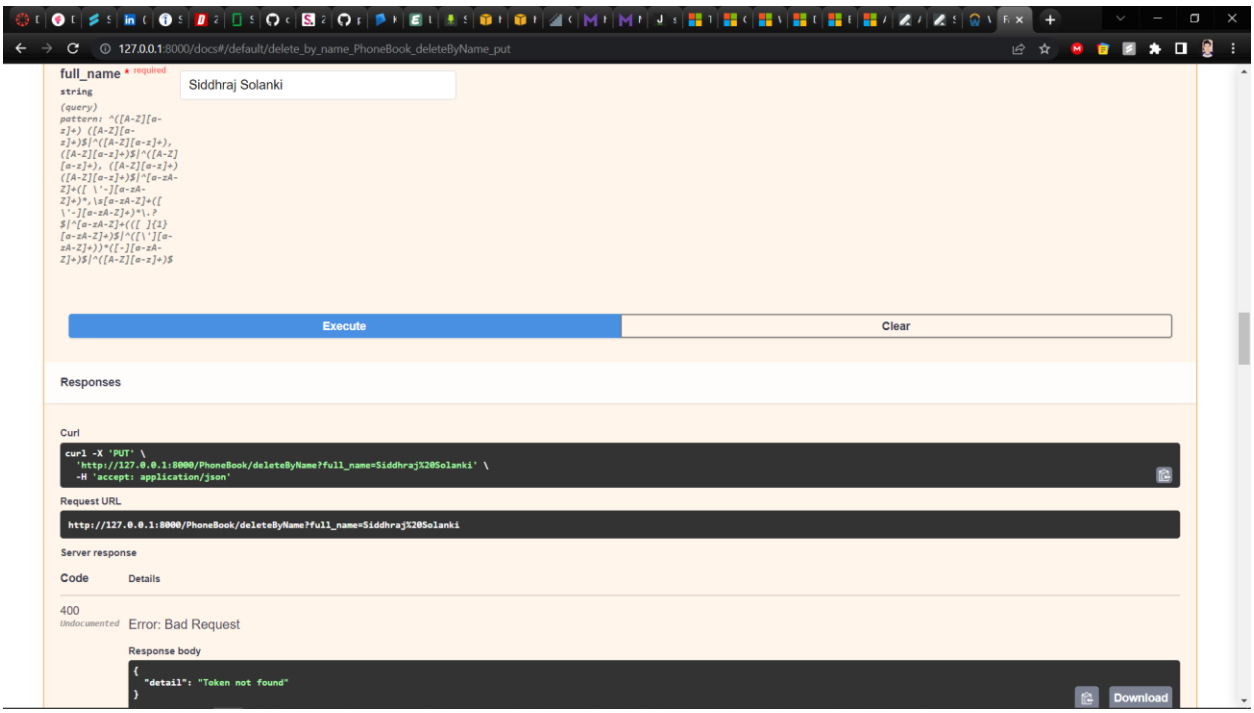
- The token is used for both authentication and authorization. When a user logs in, the server generates a token, which is subsequently transmitted to the client. This token is then given to the server with each subsequent request, which verifies it to confirm that the request is coming from a trustworthy source.
- By entering correct full name and phone number already stored in database, a user can generate token , otherwise error is thrown.
- The token generation algorith is almost designed from scratch using some libraries for encoding and decoding .
- Token expire in 10 minutes, so user will need to generate token again to perform delete operations.



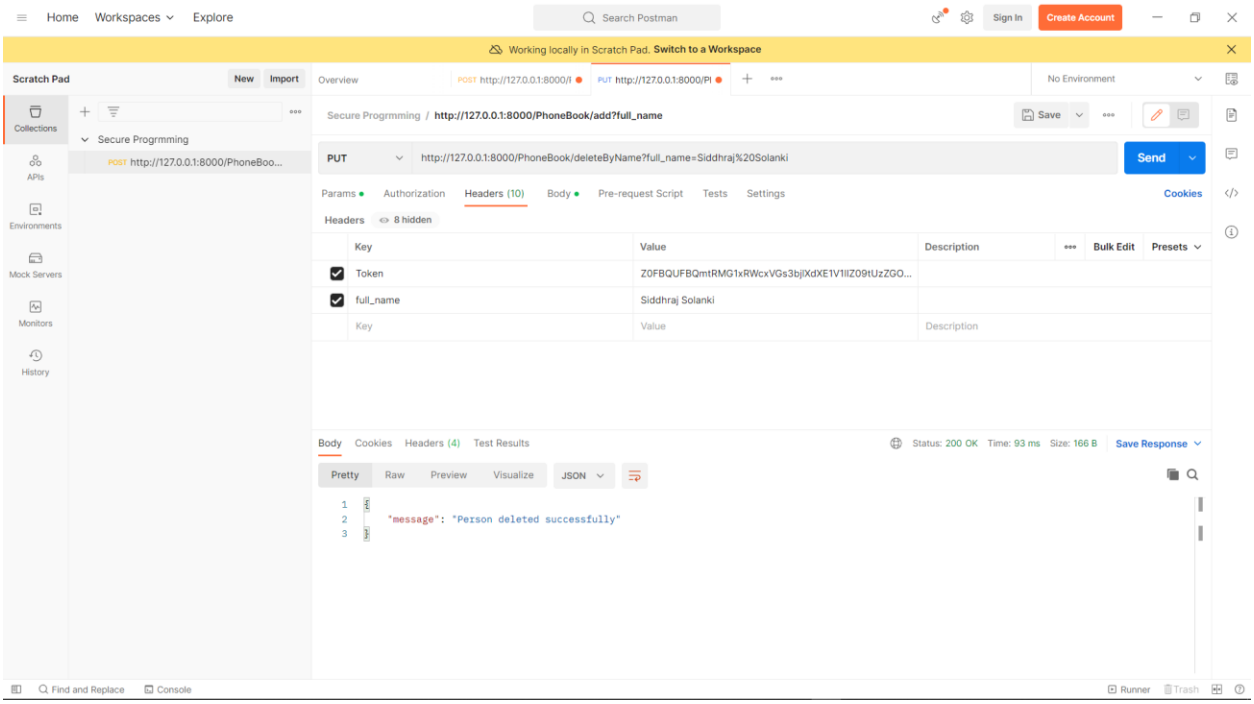
- Copy the received token as it needs to be attached manually with each request using POSTMAN.
- You can check if token is valid or not going to : http://127.0.0.1:8000/docs#/default/testValidateToken_PhoneBook_valiateTokenTest_post



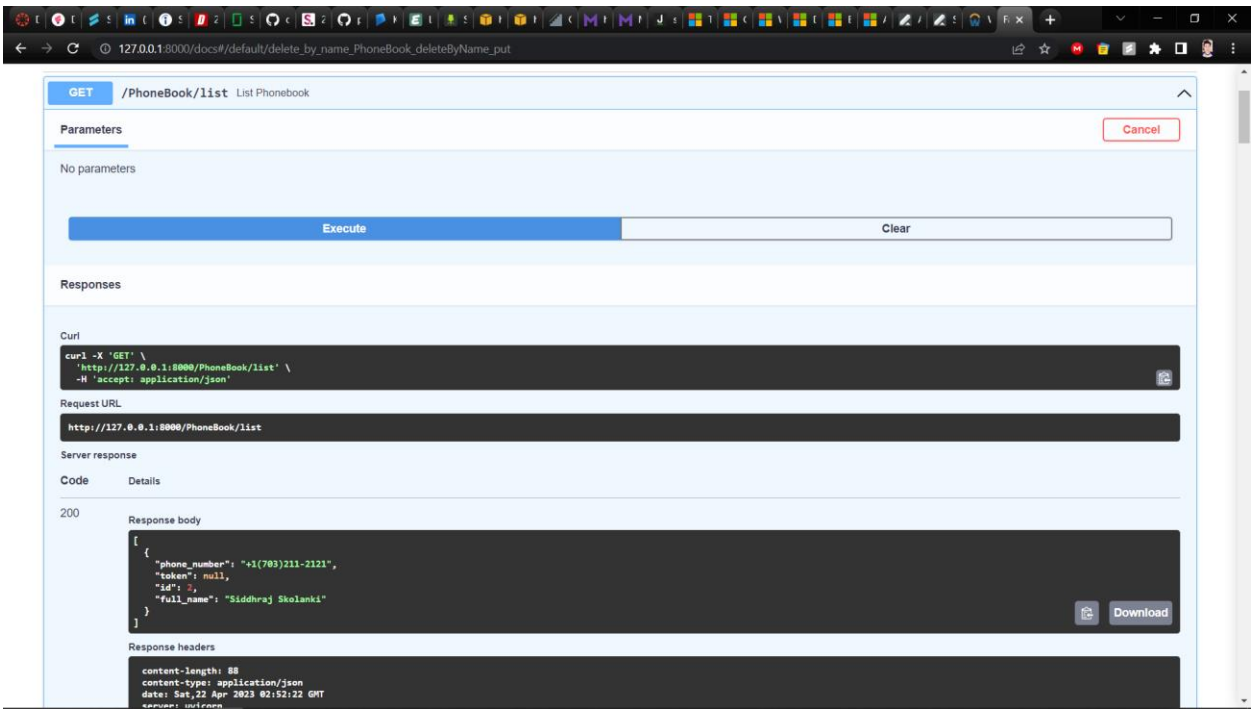
- Then we can open POSTMAN and manually attach token in header to successfully delete the record.



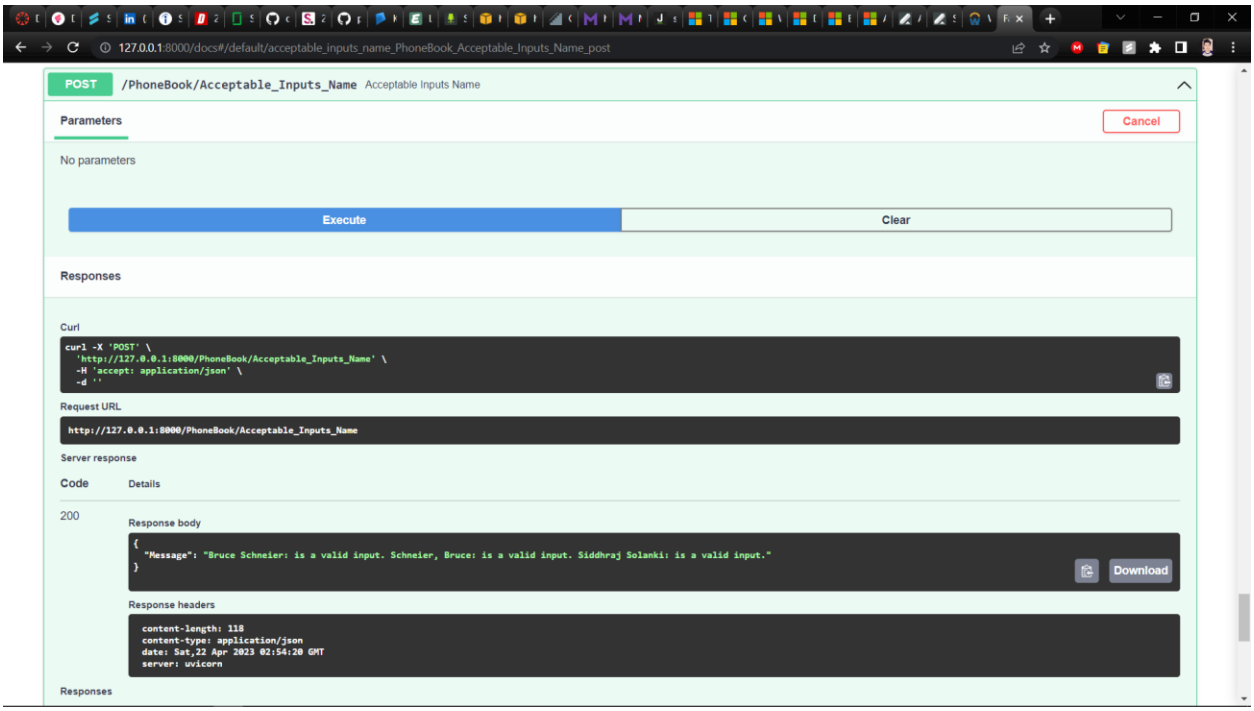
- Open postman and navigate to url and fill in the data to delete record.



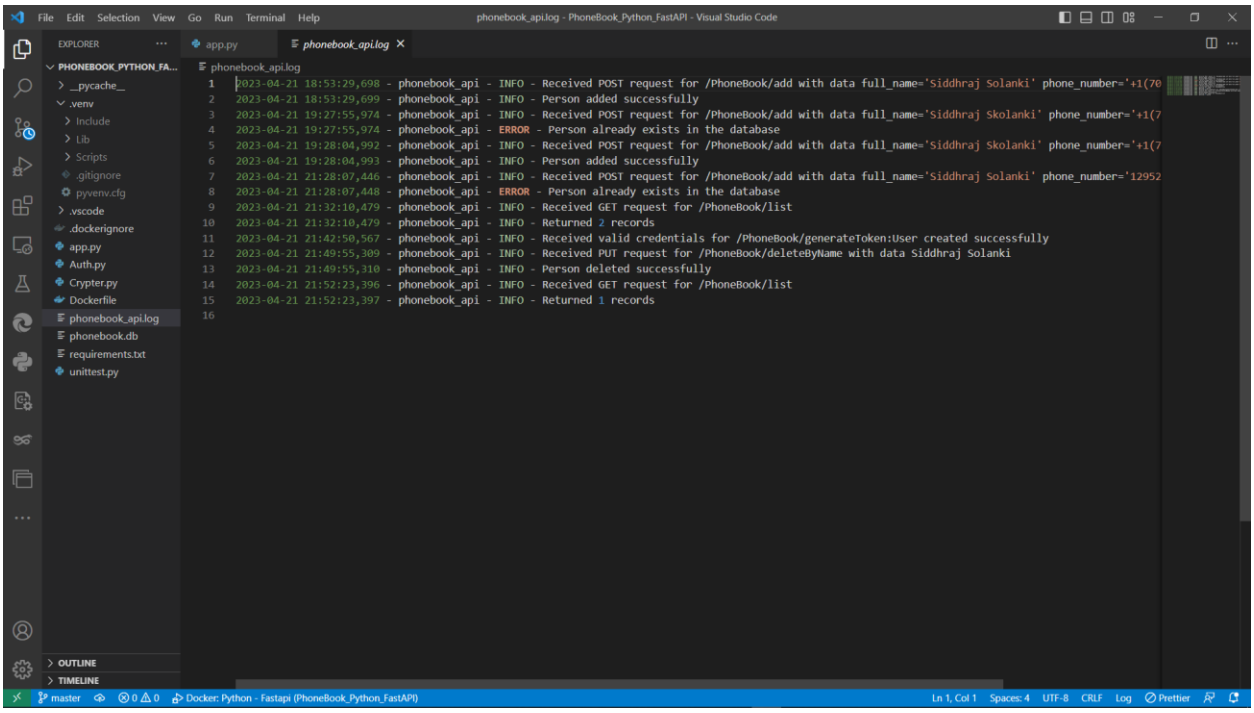
- Now the person will be deleted successfully when you enter full name and attach token in header.
- If now we fetch all records, we can see one entry is deleted.



- We can go throght the unit test by going to Acceptable_Inputs_Name, Unacceptable_Inputs_Name, Acceptable_Inputs_Phone or Unacceptable_Inputs_Phone.



- Logs are recorded in log file . In this code, logging is used to record events or actions that occur during the execution of the application.



- **Assumptions :**
  - Acceptable inputs are assumed to be correct .

- The SQLite database is used for storing the phone book data.
- The application requires users to authenticate using a token before they can delete records.
- The phone number and full name fields have specific regex patterns to ensure that the data entered meets certain criteria.
- User enters correct information while deleting records by name or number.

- **Pros and Cons of Approach:**
  - Pros:
    - FastAPI is a lightweight web framework for creating Python APIs.
    - SQLite is a small, simple relational database that may be readily integrated into a Python script.
    - Token authentication is a safe method that provides for granular access control.
    - This approach has the potential to provide a scalable and maintainable solution for developing a RESTful API.
    - FastAPI has strong type-checking and validation, making it easy to catch errors early in the development process.
  - Cons:
    - SQLite is not appropriate for high-traffic or large-scale applications since it can become slow when dealing with massive datasets.
    - Token-based authentication can complicate the authentication process and may necessitate additional development work.
    - Because FastAPI is a newer framework, it may not have as much community support or documentation as other web frameworks.
    - Asynchronous programming can be more difficult to understand and debug for some developers who are not familiar with it.
    - FastAPI's automatic API documentation generation can be limiting in terms of customization, and may not meet the needs of more complex projects.

- **References:**

  - https://fastapi.tiangolo.com/
  - https://github.com/sumanentc/python-sample-FastAPI-application
  - https://dassum.medium.com/building-rest-apis-using-fastapi-sqlalchemy-uvicorn-8a163ccf3aa1
  - *https://blog.logrocket.com/using-fastapi-inside-docker-containers/*
  - *https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/python/environments*