# Dependency Injection by example with FastAPI

Karlsruhe Python Meetup 2023-07-12

Patrick Mühlbauer

@tmuxbee

**O**treebee



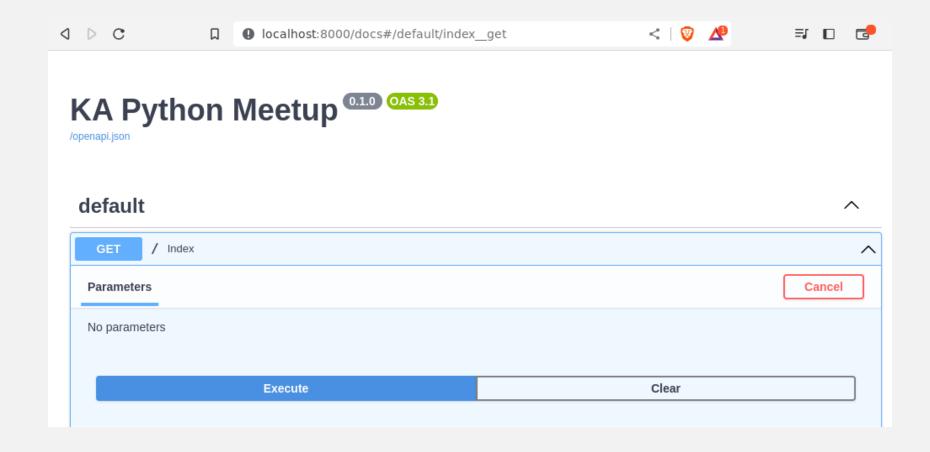
## Agenda

- Dependency Injection in FastAPI
- Dependency Injection in general
- Extended Dependency Injection Example

#### **FastAPI**

```
from fastapi import FastAPI
app = FastAPI(title="KA Python Meetup")
def index():
    return {"title": "Dependency Injection by Example"}
```

#### **FastAPI**



#### FastAPI with SQLAlchemy

```
app = FastAPI(title="KA Python Meetup")
@app.get("/offers/{offer_id}", response_model=schemas.Offer)
def get_offer(offer_id: int):
        if (offer := db_session.query(models.Offer).get(offer_id)) is None:
```

- global state
- session/connection cleanup
- multiple layers (presentation, business, storage) in view functions

#### FastAPI – Dependencies

```
def get session factory():
       return sessionmaker(autocommit=False, autoflush=False, bind=engine)
   def get db session(session factory: sessionmaker = Depends(get session factory)):
       db_session = session_factory()
   def get_offer(offer_id: int, db_session: Session = Depends(get_db_session)):
           raise HTTPException(status code=404, detail="Offer not found")
```

- Database session injected into view function as dependency
- Dependency handles cleanup
- Dependencies can depend on other dependencies
- Dependencies are simple functions

#### Centralized Application Config

```
class Settings(BaseSettings):
    model config = SettingsConfigDict(frozen=True)
def get_settings():
    return Settings()
afunctools.lru cache
def get_session_factory(settings: Settings = Depends(get_settings)):
    engine = sa.create_engine(str(settings.postgres_url))
```

- BaseSettings loads config from environment variables (e.g. POSTGRES\_URL, API\_KEY...)
- one single object/dependency for application config
   -> easy to override for testing

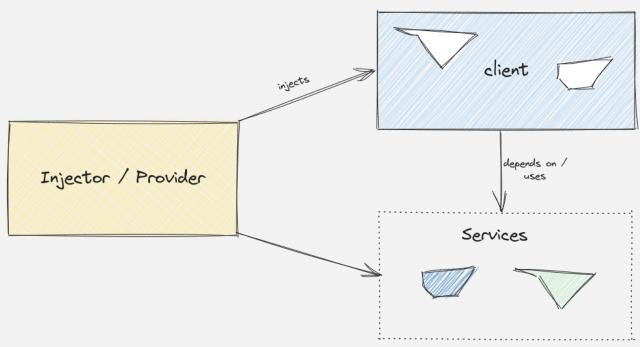
#### Overriding Dependencies

```
import pytest
    from fastapi.testclient import TestClient
    from meetup_app import app, get_settings
    def override_get_settings():
        return Settings(
            amqp_dsn="amqp://user:pass@localhost:5672/",
            api key="my-test-key"
11
12
    apytest.fixture
    def client() → TestClient:
        app.dependency_override[get_settings] = override_get_settings
        return TestClient(app)
17
```

- no need to set/patch environment variables
- every dependency can be overridden

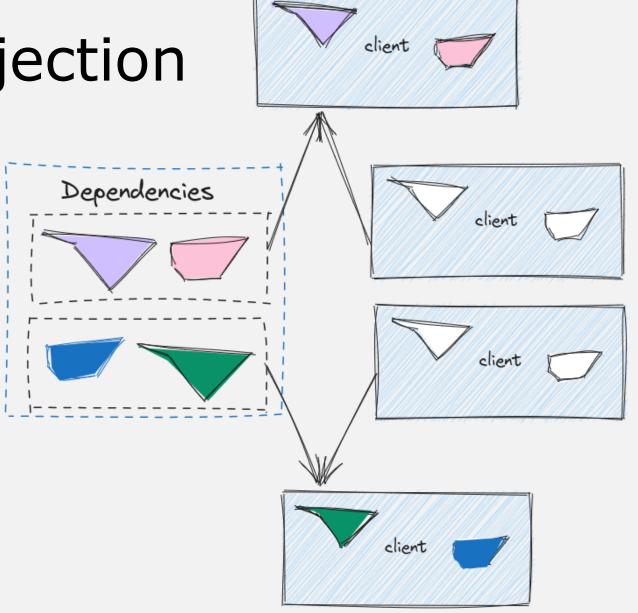
# Dependency Injection

- Client uses services (the dependencies)
- Service implements functionality needed by clients
- Interface API of services known to clients
- Injector/Provider creates objects and injects dependencies



# Dependency Injection

Clients don't care about the implementation (color) of the dependencies, only the interface (shape).



```
def get_session_factory():
    def get db session(session factory: sessionmaker = Depends(get session factory)):
   def get_offer(offer_id: int, db_session: Session = Depends(get_db_session)) → models.Offer | None:
           raise HTTPException(status_code=404, detail="Offer not found")
```

View functions simple wrapper around business logic implemented in service

```
def list offers(offer service: OfferService = Depends(get offer service)):
    return offer service.list()
@router.get("/{id}")
def get_offer(
    id: int, offer service: OfferService = Depends(get offer service)
    if (offer := offer_service.get(id)) is None:
        raise HTTPException(status code=404, detail="Offer not found")
def create_offer(
    offer: OfferCreate, offer service: OfferService = Depends(get_offer_service)
```

```
class OfferService(abc.ABC):
        @abc.abstractmethod
        def get(self, id: int) → Optional[Offer]:
        @abc.abstractmethod
        def list(self) → List[Offer]:
       abc.abstractmethod
10
11
        def create(self, offer: OfferCreate) → Offer:
12
```

```
class PostgresOfferService(OfferService):
        def __init__(self, db_session: Session):
        def get(self, id: int) → Optional[Offer]:
        def list(self) → List[Offer]:
        def create(self, offer: OfferCreate) → Offer:
```

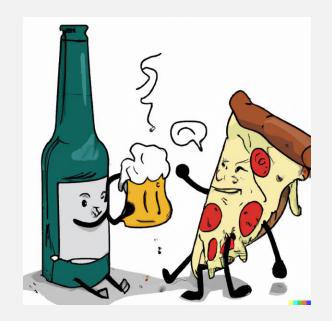
```
1 class RedisOfferService(OfferService):
       def __init__(self, client: redis.Redis):
       def get(self, id: int) → Optional[Offer]:
       def list(self) → List[Offer]:
       def create(self, offer: OfferCreate) → Offer:
           self._client.set(f"offer:{offer_id}", offer.model_dump_json())
           return offer
```

```
def create_redis_offer_service(settings: Settings) → RedisOfferService:
 7 def create postgres offer service(settings: Settings) → PostgresOfferService:
15 def get_offer_service(settings: Settings = Depends(get_settings)) → OfferService:
```

```
class DummyOfferService:
        def __init__(self):
       def get(self, id: int) → Offer | None:
    def client():
       app.dependency_overrides[get_offer_service] = lambda: DummyOfferService()
```

# Recap

- DI helps to avoid global state
- DI makes testing easier
- Dependencies can be exchanged easily



# Thanks

Example Code: <a href="https://github.com/treebee/di-example-fastapi">https://github.com/treebee/di-example-fastapi</a>

