# So You Want To Build An API?

#### I'M MEGAN

findme@meganspeir.com

# Welcome To PyCon. Home Of Python. May I Show You Something?

# So, You Want To Build An API?



# Maybe A Web API... for Good Burger

We are going to look at the best practices of designing a web API and the patterns in Flask we may use to get there.

# Actually, Let's Design Two APIs



### But First...

# Where Do Best Practices Come From?

Because that's what we need for the web API.

"Ultimately it comes down to taste. It comes down to trying to expose yourself, to the best things that humans have done. And then try to bring those things in to what you're doing."

# And Where Do Patterns Come From?

Because that's what we need for the Flask.

# Lazy Developers Who Are Smarter Than You

Look to your left... Look to your right...

### Choose Your Flavor

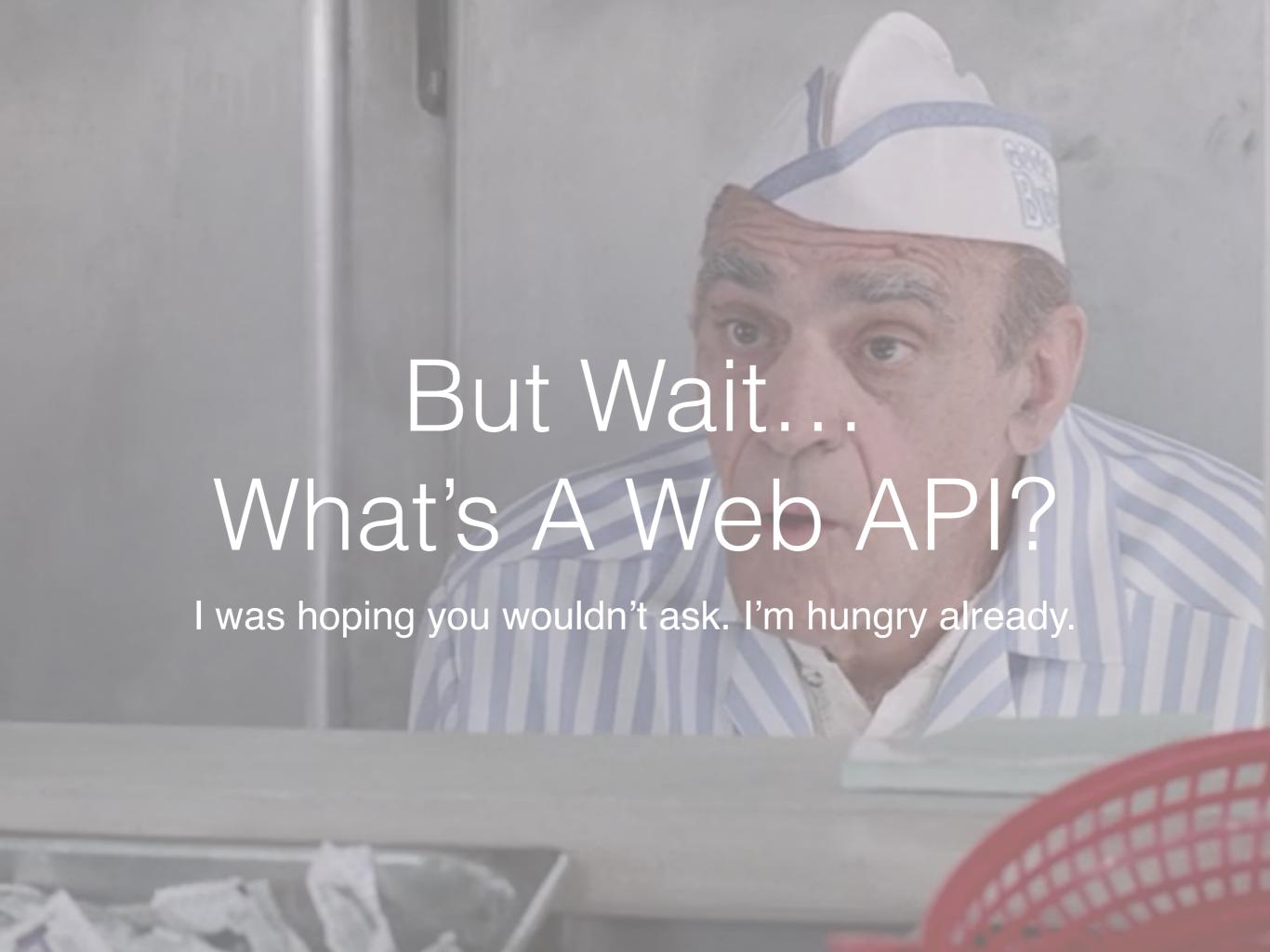
And your tools.



# Design All The Documents

Then write all the code.





In short. It is an API that conforms to REST design principles. Being defined by a resource that acts upon a representation through HTTP verbs.

## Defining The Resource

A conceptual mapping to a set of entities, not the entity that corresponds to the mapping at any particular point in time.

# Designing An Identifier

The partial or complete identifier to the particular resource involved in an interaction between components.

(URI) We will call these endpoints.

/goodburger.com

### Use Your Words

nouns - plurals - not abstract

/goodburger.com/burgers



#### Route Decorators

```
@app.route('/burgers/', methods=['GET'])
```

```
@app.route('/burgers/<int:burger_id>, methods=['GET'])
```

#### Method Views

### RESTyle

@resource.identifier('/burgers/<int:burger\_id>')

### And A Subdomain

api - graph - search - stream

/api.goodburger.com/burgers

### Version

no dots - no date - major only

/api.goodburger.com/v1/burgers

#### Hard Code

```
@app.route('/v1/burgers/', methods=['GET'])
```

```
@app.route('/v1/burgers/<int:burger_id>, methods=['GET'])
```

### Blueprints

app.register\_blueprint(burgers.resource, url\_prefix='/v1')



# Designing A Representation

A sequence of bytes, plus representation metadata to describe those bytes.

### Again, Use Your Words

```
"burger_name": "Double-Double",

"ingredients": {
    "bun": "sesame",
        "patty_number": "2",
        "sauce": "secret"
}
```



#### Design A Schema

```
public_schema = {
    'burger_name': types.String(attribute='code_name'),
    'ingredients': {
        'condiments': types.String(attribute='toppings'),
        'patty_number': types.Integer()
private_schema = {
    'burger_name': types.String(attribute='code_name'),
    'ingredients': {
        'bun': types.String(default='sesame'),
        'patty_number': types.Integer(),
        'sauce': types.String()
```

#### Errors For Humans<sup>TM</sup>

#### Really?

```
"status": "500",
    "message": "Bailing out, sorry dude!"
}

{
    "status": "501",
    "message": "WTF just happened?"
}
```





#### For Spatch

```
"status": "500",
    "message": "Verbose message here."
}

{
    "status": "501",
    "message": "ALL the information I need."
}
```

### Metadata

Tell me about yourself.

#### Formats

Use JSON.

Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8

## Relationships

Maybe you'd like my friend.

### Control Data

All your requests belong to us.

#### Headers

It's all in your head.



#### Borrow A Data Structure

```
from werkzeug.datastructures import Headers
headers = Headers()
headers.add('Server', 'Burger Server')
headers.add('Strict-Transport-Security', 'max-age=31536000')
headers.add('X-XSS-Protection', '1; mode=block')
headers.add('X-Content-Type-Options', 'nosniff')
headers.add('X-Frame-Options', 'deny')
response.headers.extend(headers)
```

#### Cache-Control

Refrigerate after opening.



# Rate limiting

Because even if Humans don't love you, robots will.

```
X-RateLimit-Limit: 60
X-RateLimit-Remaining: 34
X-RateLimit-Reset: 1397284381
```

### Authentication

Makes my Heartbleed.



# Parting Thoughts

### Thank You.

findme@meganspeir.com

