

# Samvera - As an API



*Insert Self Deprecation Slide Here*

# Who is this clown?

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This Deck

<http://bit.ly/n8sc2018-1>



# What is an API

Application Programming Interface

For accessing data outside of the existing application

Should provide some sort of improvement over connecting to the data directly

Lots of types of APIs out there, though we will be talking about lightweight RESTful resources.

# Why Would We Want an API

Split off smaller applications

Allow external users to make things we haven't thought of yet

Prevent feature creep in the main application

Provide a more controlled interface point

# Designing A Good API

Mapping to the data model

Usage first

Finding a middle ground

# Versioning

Why we version

URL version vs header version

Versioning each call vs versioning whole sets

# **Design and Versions Quiz**

**<http://bit.ly/sc2018-3>**

# Documentation First

Lets get some swagger

The screenshot shows the Swagger Petstore API documentation page. At the top, there is a green header with the Swagger logo and the URL `https://petstore.swagger.io/v2/swagger.json`. Below the header, the page title is "Swagger Petstore" with a version number "1.0.0". The page content includes a description of the API, a list of endpoints, and an "Authorize" button. The endpoints are listed as follows:

- POST** `/pet`: Add a new pet to the store
- PUT** `/pet`: Update an existing pet
- GET** `/pet/findByStatus`: Finds Pets by status
- GET** `/pet/findByTags`: Finds Pets by tags
- GET** `/pet/{petId}`: Find pet by ID
- POST** `/pet/{petId}`: Updates a pet in the store with form data
- DELETE** `/pet/{petId}`: Deletes a pet

# Document First vs Test First



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# rswag

An rspec DSL that creates the  
Swagger json

<https://github.com/domaindrivendev/rswag>

Lets us specify both the specs  
for our API and our docs at the  
same time

More likely for docs to be  
accurate over time this way

**Lets Build One**

# rswag exercise

- 1) Start with api in your docker image  
`docker-compose up web`
- 2) In a new terminal, enter the container  
`docker-compose exec web bash`
- 3) Take a look at the running backend by going to localhost:3000 in your browser.
- 4) Add an API, call it version 1 via headers and be able to perform crud options on our works. Use rswag specs to do TDD
- 5) Generate the completed the swagger json and take a look at the docs mounted in our Rails app at localhost:3000/api-docs

[gitlab.com/notch8/samvera-connect-2018](https://gitlab.com/notch8/samvera-connect-2018)

```
rails g rswag:install
```

```
rails g rswag:api:install
```

```
rails g rswag:ui:install
```

# Authentication

Let me in!



# Auth - It Means Two Things

## Authentication

Authentication is the process of establishing that an entity is what/who it claims to be.

In our industry the entity is often a user. Authentication is often done by providing credentials that are not publicly available, or secret, such as a password; this process is called signing in or logging in.

## Authorization

Authorization is process of giving permission to an entity to access a resource. This is often done after an entity has been authenticated.

# JWT

JSON Web Token (**JWT**) is a means of representing claims to be transferred between two parties. The claims in a **JWT** are encoded as a JSON object that is digitally signed using JSON Web Signature (JWS) and/or encrypted using JSON Web Encryption (JWE).

<https://jwt.io>

- Header
- Payload
- Signature

`xxxxx.yyyyy.zzzzz`

{JSON}

# devise\_jwt

```
Devise.setup do |config|
```

```
  # ...
```

```
  config.jwt do |jwt|
```

```
    jwt.secret = ENV['DEVISE_JWT_SECRET_KEY']
```

```
  end
```

```
end
```

```
class User < ApplicationRecord
```

```
  devise :database_authenticatable,
```

```
         :jwt_authenticatable,
```

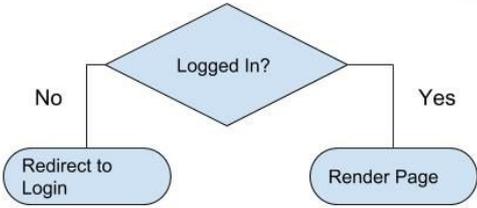
```
         jwt_revocation_strategy: Blacklist
```

```
end
```

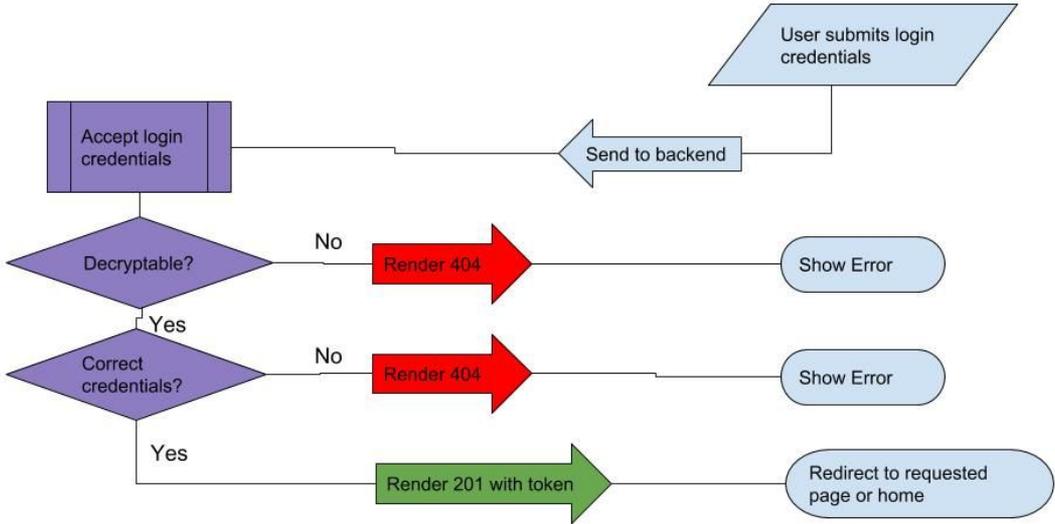
Backend

Frontend

User requests protected route



User submits login



# CORS

## Cross Origin Resource Sharing

Prevents JS front ends from interacting with our Rails / Hyrax based application

```
config.middleware.insert_before 0,  
Rack::Cors do
```

```
  allow do  
    origins 'http://your.frontend.domain.com'  
  
    resource '/api/*',  
      headers: %w(Authorization),  
      methods: :any,  
      expose: %w(Authorization),  
      max_age: 600  
  end  
end
```

# Revocation

Stop a token from being valid any more

Strategies

JIT Matcher

Blacklist

Whitelist

# Complex Authentication

Creating responsive views for site log in

Going to site to walk through login process

Returning to the app with a token as a final step

JS: `window.PostMessage` can help getting things out of HTML views

# Token Auth Challenge

# Token Auth Challenge

- 1) Start with the code from exercise 1 or from the api-swaggerd directory if you want to skip to a done one.
- 2) Add devise-jwt's config to your application and set up token auth
- 3) Add cors config to your application
- 4) Restart after setting up these 2 configs
- 5) In a new terminal, log in to the running container with `docker-compose exec web bash`
- 6) Start the react app by going to api-auth directory and running `yarn start`
- 7) Check that you can log in via `localhost:3001` in your browser

Hint: gems should be in place

Hint: run `rails db:seed` to get a user with email [samvera@example.com](mailto:samvera@example.com) / testing123

Hint: by default Devise will not respond to json. Add these two lines in ApplicationController

```
protect_from_forgery unless: -> {  
  request.format.json? }
```

```
respond_to :json
```

**Let's Put it All  
Together**

# Frontends

ReactJS / ViewJS: fetch or axios

Angular: \$http

Ember: ember-fetch

jQuery: \$.ajax / \$.get / \$.post

# **JS Widget Challenge**

# JS Widget Challenge

- 1) Create a JS widget, in whatever JS framework you want that connects to an unauthenticated API and displays a work
- 2) Create a JS widget that displays a cover flow of work images
- 3) Create authentication in your JS framework of choice and see if you can hook up JWT tokens

<https://www.robinwieruch.de/react-fetching-data/>

# Questions?

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## 4) Samvera as an API

Description: This workshop will discuss tools and capacities for building external interfaces (React apps, mobile apps) that use Samvera as an API and data source. We recommend some familiarity with developing Samvera or Rails applications as a pre-req to this workshop. We'll go over API design, look at authentication gotchas and walk away with a solid understanding of what it would take to build external tools that connect to your Samvera instance.

Presenter: Rob Kaufman & George Wheeler

Audience: Developers

Equipment: Personal Laptop (development environment instructions)

Room: **1009**

### Quiz - design and versions

### Rswag challenge

### Token Auth Challenge

### JS Widget Challenge

What is an api

What can we do with apis

- Discussion

Designing a good api

- Usage First
- Data Model First

Versioning API calls

- Why Version
- In URL
- In Header

Documenting APIs

- Swagger
- Rspec
- rswag
- Exercise swagger based API

Authentication

- What is JWT
- devise\_jwt
- Dealing with complex auth
- Exercise

Connecting React to our API

- What is React
- Exercise

Connecting React Native to our API