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# **sandman Documentation**

***Release 0.1***

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# CHAPTER 1

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## Installation

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Simply run:

```
pip install sandman
```

The requirements aren't set up on PyPI yet but that's easily taken care of below.

### **Requirements**

You'll need to install Flask-SQLAlchemy:

```
pip install Flask-SQLAlchemy
```

OK, that takes care of the requirements...





## CHAPTER 2

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### Quickstart

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Create one file with the following contents (which I call `runserver.py`):

```
from sandman.model import register, Model

# Insert Models here
# Register models here
# register((Model1, Model2, Model3))

from sandman import app, db
app.config['SQLALCHEMY_DATABASE_URI'] = '<your database connection string (using_
↳SQLAlchemy) '
app.run()
````
```

Then simply run:

```
python runserver.py
```

and try curling your new REST API service!

In a “real” project, you should divide the code into at least two files: one with the “Model” definitions (`models.py`) and the other with the configuration and `app.run()` call (`runserver.py`).

Or you can come up with your own scheme. Whatever.



### 3.1 sandman Package

Sandman automatically generates a REST API from your existing database, without you needing to tediously define the tables in typical ORM style. Simply create a class for each table you want to expose in the API, give it's associated database table, and off you go! The generated API essentially exposes a completely new system based on your existing data, using HATEOAS.

### 3.2 exception Module

Exception specifications for Sandman

```
exception sandman.exception.JSONException(description=None, code=400, response=None)  
    Bases: werkzeug.exceptions.HTTPException
```

Exception returned with JSON data rather than HTML

```
get_body(environ=None)  
    Get the HTML body.
```

```
get_headers(environ=None)  
    Get a list of headers.
```

### 3.3 model Module

The model module is responsible for exposing the Model class, from which user models should derive. It also makes the 'register' function available, which maps endpoints to their associated classes.

```
class sandman.model.DatabaseColumnDictMixin  
    Bases: object
```

Set an instances database-relevant attributes from a dict or return a dict containing only database-column attributes of the instance.

**as\_dict** ()

Return a dictionary of each of the instance's database columns and their associated values.

**from\_dict** (*dictionary*)

Set the instance's attributes based on a dictionary of instance's database columns.

**class** sandman.model.Resource

Bases: *sandman.model.DatabaseColumnDictMixin*

A RESTful resource

**classmethod** endpoint ()

**links** ()

Return a list of links for endpoints related to the resource.

**primary\_key** ()

**resource\_uri** ()

Return the URI at which the resource can be found.

sandman.model.register (*cls*)

Register an endpoint with the Model class that represents it

## 3.4 sandman Module

Sandman REST API creator for Flask and SQLAlchemy

sandman.sandman.add\_resource (*collection*)

Return response for adding a resource

sandman.sandman.collection\_handler (*collection*)

Handler for a collection of resources

sandman.sandman.created\_response (*resource*)

Return response for created resource

sandman.sandman.delete\_resource (*collection, lookup\_id*)

Return response for deleting a resource

sandman.sandman.get\_session ()

Return a database session

sandman.sandman.no\_content\_response ()

Return response when no resource is returned in body

sandman.sandman.patch\_resource (*collection, lookup\_id*)

Return response for patching a resource

sandman.sandman.resource\_handler (*collection, lookup\_id*)

Handler for single resource

sandman.sandman.unsupported\_method\_response ()

Return response when no resource is returned in body

sandman.sandman.validate (*cls, method, resource=None*)

## 3.5 Subpackages



## CHAPTER 4

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