
RAMLfications Documentation

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Release v0.1.5 ([What's new?](#)).

`ramlfications` is an Apache 2.0-licensed reference implementation of a [RAML](#) parser in Python intended to be used for parsing API definitions (e.g. for static documentation-generation).

If you've never heard of [RAML](#), you're missing out:

RESTful API Modeling Language (RAML) is a simple and succinct way of describing practically-RESTful APIs. It encourages reuse, enables discovery and pattern-sharing, and aims for merit-based emergence of best practices. The goal is to help our current API ecosystem by solving immediate problems and then encourage ever-better API patterns. RAML is built on broadly-used standards such as YAML and JSON and is a non-proprietary, vendor-neutral open spec.

Why `ramlfications` and not `pyraml-parser`?

I chose to write a new library rather than wrestle with `pyraml-parser` as it was not developer-friendly to extend (in my PoV, others may have more success) and did not include required `RAML` features (e.g. `uriParameters`, parsing of security schemes, etc), as well as a lot of meta programming that is just simply over my head. However, I do encourage you to check out `pyraml-parser`! You may find it easier to work with than I did.

About

`ramifications`'s documentation lives at [Read the Docs](#), the code on [GitHub](#). It's tested on Python 2.6, 2.7, 3.3+, and PyPy. Both Linux and OS X are supported.

3.1 Requirements and Installation

3.1.1 User Setup

The latest stable version can be found on [PyPI](#), and you can install via [pip](#):

```
$ pip install ramlfications
```

`ramlfications` runs on Python 2.6, 2.7, and 3.3+, and PyPy. Both Linux and OS X are supported.

Continue onto [usage](#) to get started on using `ramlfications`.

3.1.2 Developer Setup

If you'd like to contribute or develop upon `ramlfications`, be sure to read [How to Contribute](#) first.

System requirements:

- C Compiler (`gcc/clang/etc.`)
- If on Linux - you'll need to install Python headers (e.g. `apt-get install python-dev`)
- Python 2.6, 2.7, 3.3+, or PyPy
- [virtualenv](#)

Here's how to set your machine up:

```
$ git clone git@github.com:spotify/ramlfications
$ cd ramlfications
$ virtualenv env
$ source env/bin/activate
(env) $ pip install -r dev-requirements.txt
```

Run Tests

If you'd like to run tests for all supported Python versions, you must have all Python versions installed on your system. I suggest [pyenv](#) to help with that.

To run all tests:

```
(env) $ tox
```

To run a specific test setup (options include: `py26`, `py27`, `py33`, `py34`, `pypy`, `flake8`, `verbose`, `manifest`, `docs`, `setup`, `setupcov`):

```
(env) $ tox -e py26
```

To run tests without tox:

```
(env) $ py.test
(env) $ py.test --cov ramlfications --cov-report term-missing
```

Build Docs

Documentation is build with [Sphinx](#), written in rST, uses the [Read the Docs](#) theme with a slightly customized CSS, and is hosted on [Read the Docs](#) site.

To rebuild docs locally, within the parent `ramlfications` directory:

```
(env) $ tox -e docs
```

or:

```
(env) $ sphinx-build -b docs/ docs/_build
```

Then within `ramlfications/docs/_build` you can open the `index.html` page in your browser.

Still have issues?

Feel free to drop by [#ramlfications](#) on Freenode ([webchat](#)) or ping via [Twitter](#). “[roguelynn](#)” is the maintainer, a.k.a [econchick](#) on GitHub, and based in San Fran.

3.2 Usage

You can use `ramlfications` to parse and validate a RAML file with Python. With the command line, you can validate or visualize the RAML-defined API as a tree.

3.2.1 Parse

To parse a RAML file, include `ramlfications` in your project and call the `parse` function:

```
>>> import ramlfications
>>> RAML_FILE = "/path/to/my-api.raml"
>>> api = ramlfications.parse(RAML_FILE)
>>> api
RootNode(title='Example Web API')
>>> api.title
'My Foo API'
>>> api.version
'v1'
```

```
>>> api.security_schemes
[SecurityScheme(name='oauth_2_0')]
>>> oauth2 = api.security_schemes[0]
>>> oauth2.name
'oauth_2_0'
>>> oauth2.type
'OAuth 2.0'
>>> oauth2.settings.get("scopes")
['playlist-read-private', 'playlist-modify-public', ..., 'user-read-email']
>>> oauth2.settings.get("accessTokenUri")
'https://accounts.foo.com/api/token'
```

```
>>> api.resources
[ResourceNode(method='get', path='/foo'), ResourceNode(method='put', path='/foo'), ..., ResourceNode
>>> foo_bar = api.resources[-1]
>>> foo_bar.name
'/{id}'
>>> foo_bar.display_name
'fooBarID'
>>> foo_bar.absolute_uri
'https://api.foo.com/v1/foo/bar/{id}'
>>> foo_bar.uri_params
[URIParameter(name='id')]
```

```
>>> id_param = foo_bar.uri_params[0]
>>> id_param.required
True
>>> id_param.type
'string'
>>> id_param.example
'f00b@r1D'
```

You can pass in an optional config file to add additional values for certain parameters. Find out more within the [Extended Usage](#):

```
>>> CONFIG_FILE = "/path/to/config.ini"
>>> api = ramlfications.parse(RAML_FILE, CONFIG_FILE)
```

For more complete understanding of what's available when parsing a RAML file, check the [Extended Usage](#) or the [API Definition](#).

3.2.2 Validate

Validation is according to the [RAML Specification](#).

To validate a RAML file via the command line:

```
$ ramlfications validate /path/to/my-api.raml
Success! Valid RAML file: tests/data/examples/simple-tree.raml
```

```
$ ramlfications validate /path/to/invalid/no-title.raml
Error validating file /path/to/invalid/no-title.raml: RAML File does not define an API title.
```

To validate a RAML file with Python:

```
>>> from ramlfications import validate
>>> RAML_FILE = "/path/to/my-api.raml"
```

```
>>> validate(RAML_FILE)
>>>
```

```
>>> from ramlfications import validate
>>> RAML_FILE = "/path/to/invalid/no-title.raml"
>>> validate(RAML_FILE)
InvalidRootNodeError: RAML File does not define an API title.
```

Note: When using `validate` within Python (versus the command line utility), if the RAML file is valid, then nothing is returned. Only invalid files will return an exception.

If you have additionally supported items beyond the standard (e.g. protocols beyond HTTP/S), you can still validate your code by passing in your config file.

```
$ cat api.ini
[custom]
protocols = FTP
```

```
>>> from ramlfications import validate
>>> RAML_FILE = "/path/to/support-ftp-protocol.raml"
>>> CONFIG_FILE = "/path/to/api.ini"
>>> validate(RAML_FILE, CONFIG_FILE)
>>>
```

To learn more about ramlfications configuration including default/supported configuration, check out [Configuration](#).

3.2.3 Tree

To visualize a tree output of a RAML file:

```
$ ramlfications tree /path/to/my-api.raml [-c|--color light/dark] [-v|vv|vvv] [-o|--output]
```

The least verbose option would show something like this:

```
$ ramlfications tree /path/to/my-api.raml
=====
My Foo API
=====
Base URI: https://api.foo.com/v1
|- /foo
| - /bar
| - /bar/{id}
```

And the most verbose:

```
$ ramlfications tree /path/to/my-api.raml -vvv
=====
My Foo API
=====
Base URI: https://api.foo.com/v1
|- /foo
|   GET
|     Query Params
|       q: Foo Query
|       type: Item Type
| - /bar
```

```

|   GET
|   Query Params
|     q: Bar Query
|     type: item type
| - /bar/{id}
|   GET
|   URI Params
|     id: ID of foo

```

3.2.4 Update

At the time of this release (Jun 5, 2015), the MIME media types that `ramlfications` supports can be found on [GitHub](#).

However, you do have the ability to update your own setup with the latest-supported MIME media types as defined by the [IANA](#). To do so:

```
$ ramlfications update
```

Note: If you are running Python version 2.7.8 or earlier, or Python version 3.4.2 or earlier, it is encouraged to have `requests[all]` installed in your environment. The command will still work without the package using the standard `lib's urllib2`, but does not perform SSL certificate verification. Please see [PEP 467](#) for more details.

3.2.5 Options and Arguments

The full usage is:

```
$ ramlfications [OPTIONS] COMMAND [ARGS]
```

The `RAMLFILE` is a file containing the RAML-defined API you'd like to work with.

Valid `COMMAND`s are the following:

validate `RAMLFILE`

Validate the RAML file according to the [RAML Specification](#).

-c `PATH`, **--config** `PATH`

Additionally supported items beyond RAML spec.

update

Update RAMLfications' supported MIME types from IANA.

tree `RAMLFILE`

Visualize the RAML file as a tree.

-c `PATH`, **--config** `PATH`

Additionally supported items beyond RAML spec.

-C `<light|dark>`, **--color** `<light|dark>`

Use a light color scheme for dark terminal backgrounds [DEFAULT], or dark color scheme for light backgrounds.

-o `FILENAME`, **--output** `FILENAME`

Save tree output to desired file

-v

Increase verbose output of the tree one level: adds the HTTP methods

- vv**
Increase verbose output of the tree one level: adds the parameter names
- vvv**
Increase verbose output of the tree one level: adds the parameter display name

3.3 Extended Usage

To parse a RAML file, include ramlfications in your project and call the parse function:

```
>>> import ramlfications
>>> RAML_FILE = "/path/to/my-api.raml"
>>> api = ramlfications.parse(RAML_FILE)
```

3.3.1 Configuration

Perhaps your API supports response codes beyond what IETF supports (default for this parser). Or maybe you implemented your own authentication scheme that your API uses ^{I hope not!}.

Example configuration file:

```
[main]
validate = True

[custom]
append = True
resp_codes = 420, 421, 422
auth_schemes = oauth_3_0, oauth_4_0
media_types = application/vnd.github.v3, foo/bar
protocols = FTP
raml_versions = 0.8
```

Feed the configuration into the parse function like so:

```
>>> import ramlfications
>>> RAML_FILE = "/path/to/my-api.raml"
>>> CONFIG_FILE = "/path/to/my-config.ini"
>>> api = ramlfications.parse(RAML_FILE, CONFIG_FILE)
```

3.3.2 RAML Root Section

In following the [RAML Spec's Root Section](#) definition, here is how you can access the following attributes:

The Basics

```
>>> api.title
'My Other Foo API'
>>>
>>> api.version
v2
>>> api.base_uri
'https://{domainName}.foo.com/v2'
>>> api.base_uri_parameters
```



```
[<URIParameter(name='domainName')>]
>>>
>>> api.protocols
['HTTPS']
```

API Documentation

```
>>> api.documentation
[<Documentation(title='The Foo API Docs')>]
>>> doc = api.documentation[0]
>>> doc.title
'The Foo API Docs'
```

Docs written in the RAML file [should be written using Markdown](#). This also applies to any description parameter.

With ramlfications, documentation content and descriptions can either be viewed raw, or in parsed HTML.

```
>>> doc.content
'Welcome to the _Foo API_ specification. For more information about\nhow to use the API, check out [
>>>
>>> doc.content.html
u'<p>Welcome to the <em>Foo API</em> specification. For more information about\nhow to use the API, c
```

Check out [API Definition](#) for full definition of RootNode and its associated attributes and objects.

Security Schemes

RAML supports OAuth 1, OAuth 2, Basic & Digest, and any authentication scheme self-defined with an x-`{other}` header.

To parse auth schemes:

```
>>> api.security_schemes
[<SecurityScheme(name='oauth_2_0')>]
>>> oauth2 = api.security_schemes[0]
>>> oauth2.name
'oauth_2_0'
>>> oauth2.type
'OAuth 2.0'
>>> oauth2.description
'Foo supports OAuth 2.0 for authenticating all API requests.\n'
>>> oauth2.description.html
u'<p>Foo supports OAuth 2.0 for authenticating all API requests.</p>\n'
```

And its related Headers and Responses:

```
>>> oauth2.described_by
{'headers': [<Header(name='Authorization')>], 'responses': [<Response(code='401')>, <Response(code='
>>> first_header = oauth2.described_by['headers'][0]
>>> first_header
<HeaderParameter(name='Authorization')>
>>> first_header.name
'Authorization'
>>> first_headers.description
'Used to send a valid OAuth 2 access token.\n'
>>> first_headers.description.html
u'<p>Used to send a valid OAuth 2 access token.</p>\n'
```

```
>>> resps = oauth2.described_by['responses']
>>> resps
[<Response (code='401')>, <Response (code='403')>]
>>> resp[0].code
401
>>> resp[0].description.raw
'Bad or expired token. This can happen if the user revoked a token or\nthe access token has expired.'
```

Authentication settings (available for OAuth1, OAuth2, and any x-header that includes “settings” in the RAML definition).

```
>>> oauth2.settings.scopes
['foo-read-private', 'foo-modify-public', ..., 'user-read-email-address']
>>> oauth2.settings.access_token_uri
'https://accounts.foo.com/api/token'
>>> oauth2.settings.authorization_grants
['code', 'token']
>>> oauth2.settings.authorization_uri
'https://accounts.foo.com/authorize'
```

Check out [API Definition](#) for full definition of SecuritySchemes, Header, Response and their associated attributes and objects.

Traits & Resource Types

Traits & resource types help when API definitions get a bit repetitive. More information can be found in the RAML spec for [resource types and traits](#).

Resource Types

```
>>> api.resource_types
[<ResourceTypeNode (name='collection')>, <ResourceTypeNode (name='member')>]
>>> collection = api.resource_types[0]
>>> collection.name
'collection'
>>> collection.description
'The collection of <<resourcePathName>>'
>>> collection.usage
'This resourceType should be used for any collection of items'
>>> collection.method
'get'
>>> get.optional
False
```

Traits

```
>>> api.traits
[<TraitNode (name='filtered')>, <TraitNode (name='paged')>]
>>> paged = api.traits[1]
>>> paged.query_params
[<QueryParameter (name='offset')>, <QueryParameter (name='limit')>]
>>> paged.query_params[0].name
'offset'
```

```
>>> paged.query_params[0].description
'The index of the first track to return'
```

Mapping of Properties and Elements from Traits & Resource Types to Resources

When a resource has a trait and/or type assigned to it, or a resource type has another resource type or a trait assigned to it, it inherits its properties.

Also, the [RAML Spec](#) allows for parameters within Traits and ResourceTypes, denoted by double brackets within the Trait/ResourceType definition, e.g. <<parameter>>. After the parsing of the API definition, the appropriate parameters are filled in for the respective resource.

For example, a simplified RAML file:

```

#%RAML 0.8
title: Example API - Mapped Traits
version: v1
resourceTypes:
  - searchableCollection:
    get:
      queryParameters:
        <<queryParamName>>:
          description: |
            Return <<resourcePathName>> that have their <<queryParamName>>
            matching the given value
        <<fallbackParamName>>:
          description: |
            If no values match the value given for <<queryParamName>>,
            use <<fallbackParamName>> instead
  - collection:
    usage: This resourceType should be used for any collection of items
    description: The collection of <<resourcePathName>>
    get:
      description: Get all <<resourcePathName>>, optionally filtered
    post:
      description: Create a new <<resourcePathName | !singularize>>
traits:
  - secured:
    description: A secured method
    queryParameters:
      <<tokenName>>:
        description: A valid <<tokenName>> is required
  - paged:
    queryParameters:
      numPages:
        description: The number of pages to return, not to exceed <<maxPages>>
/books:
  type: { searchableCollection: { queryParamName: title, fallbackParamName: digest_all_fields } }
  get:
    is: [ secured: { tokenName: access_token }, paged: { maxPages: 10 } ]

```

When parsed, the Python notation would look like this:

```
>>> RAML_FILE = "/path/to/foo-api.raml"
>>> api = parse(RAML_FILE)
```

```
# accessing API-supported resource types
>>> api.resource_types
[<ResourceTypeNode(method='GET', name='searchableCollection')>,
 <ResourceTypeNode(method='POST', name='collection')>,
 <ResourceTypeNode(method='GET', name='collection')>]
>>> api.resource_types[0].query_params
[<QueryParameter(name='<<queryParamName>>')>,
 <QueryParameter(name='<<fallbackParamName>>')>]
>>> api.resource_types[0].query_params[0].description
Return <<resourcePathName>> that have their <<queryParamName>> matching the given value
```

```
# accessing API-supported traits
>>> api.traits
[<TraitNode(name='secured')>, <TraitNode(name='paged')>]
>>> api.traits[0].query_params
[<QueryParameter(name='numPages')>]
>>> api.traits[0].query_params[0].description
The number of pages to return, not to exceed <<maxPages>>
```

```
# accessing a single resource
>>> books = api.resources[0]
>>> books
<ResourceNode(method='GET', path='/books')>
>>> books.type
{'searchableCollection': {'fallbackParamName': 'digest_all_fields', 'queryParamName': 'title'}}
>>> books.traits
[<TraitNode(name='secured')>, <TraitNode(name='paged')>]
>>> books.query_params
[<QueryParameter(name='title')>, <QueryParameter(name='digest_all_fields')>,
 <QueryParameter(name='access_token')>, <QueryParameter(name='numPages')>]
>>> books.query_params[0].description
Return books that have their title matching the given value
>>> books.query_params[3].description
The number of pages to return, not to exceed 10
```

Check out [API Definition](#) for full definition of traits and resources, and its associated attributes and objects.

3.3.3 Resources

“Resources” are defined in the [RAML Spec’s Resource Section](#) and is a relative URI (relative to the `base_uri` and, if nested, relative to its parent URI).

For example, *Foo API* defines `/foo/bar` as a resource (a “top-level resource” to be exact). It also defines `/id` under `/foo/bar`, making `/id` a nested resource, relative to `/foo/bar`. The relative path would be `/foo/bar/{id}`, and the absolute URI path would be `https://api.foo.com/v2/foo/bar/{id}`.

```
>>> api.resources
[<Resource(method='GET', path='/foo')>, ..., <Resource(method='DELETE', path='/foo/bar/{id}')>]
>>>
>>> foo_bar = resources[-1]
>>> foo_bar.name
'/{id}'
>>> foo_bar.description
'[Delete a foo bar](https://developer.foo.com/api/delete-foo-bar/)\n'
>>> foo_bar.description.html
u'<p><a href="https://developer.foo.com/api/delete-foo-bar/">Delete a foo bar</a></p>\n'
>>> foo_bar.display_name
```

```
'foo bar'
>>> foo_bar.method
'delete'
>>> foo_bar.path
'/foo/bar/{id}'
>>> foo_bar.absolute_uri
'https://api.foo.com/v2/foo/bar/{id}'
>>> foo_bar.uri_params
[<URIParameter(name='id')>]
>>>
>>> uri_param = foo_bar.uri_params[0]
>>> uri_param.required
True
>>> uri_param.type
'string'
>>> uri_param.example
'f0ob@r1D'
>>> foo_bar.parent
<Resource(method='GET', path='/foo/bar/')>
```

Check out [API Definition](#) for full definition of what is available for a `resource` object, and its associated attributes and objects.

3.4 Configuration

3.4.1 Supported

In support of the [RAML spec](#), `ramlfications` will automatically support the following:

RAML Versions

Config variable: `raml_versions`

Config type: list of strings

Supported: 0.8

HTTP Methods

Config variable: `http_methods`

Config type: list of strings

Supported: GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, PATCH, HEAD, OPTIONS, TRACE, CONNECT

Authentication Schemes

Config variable: `auth_schemes`

Config type: list of strings

Supported: OAuth 1.0, OAuth 2.0, Basic Authentication, Digest Authentication

HTTP Response Codes

Config variable: `resp_codes`

Config type: list of integers

Supported: From Python `stdlib` `BaseHTTPServer`

100, 101,
200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206,
300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 307,
400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417,
500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505

Protocols

Config variable: `protocols`

Config type: list of strings

Supported: HTTP, HTTPS

MIME Media Types

Config variable: `media_types`

Config type: list of strings that fit the regex defined under `default media type`:
`application\[A-Za-z.-0-1]*+?(json|xml)`

Supported: MIME media types that the package supports can be found on [GitHub](#) and is up to date as of the time of this release (Jun 5, 2015).

Note: If you would like to update your own setup with the latest [IANA](#) supported MIME media types, refer to [Usage](#).

3.4.2 User-specified

You may define additional values beyond what `ramlfications` already supports above.

To do so, create your own `ini` file with a `[custom]` section.

Then add the attributes defined *above* that you want to support. You can **only** add support to the configuration values explained above.

Warning: Additionally supported values defined in your configuration will only **add** to the values that `ramlfications` will validate against; it will **not** overwrite values that the `ramlfications` supports as defined in the [RAML spec](#).

An example `config.ini` file:

```
[custom]
raml_versions = 0.9, 1.0
http_methods = foo, bar
```

```
auth_schemes = oauth_3_0, my_auth
media_types = application/vnd.foobar.v2
protocols = FTP
resp_codes = 429, 440
```

Usage

To use your configuration from within Python:

```
>>> from ramlfications import parse, validate
>>> RAML_FILE = "path/to/api.raml"
>>> CONFIG_FILE = "path/to/api.ini"
>>> api = parse(RAML_FILE, CONFIG_FILE)
>>> validate(RAML_FILE, CONFIG_FILE)
>>>
```

To use via the command line:

```
$ ramlfications validate --config path/to/api.ini path/to/api.raml
$ ramlfications tree --config path/to/api.ini path/to/api.raml
```

3.5 API Definition

3.5.1 Main functions

The following three functions are meant for you to use primarily when parsing a RAML file/string.

`ramlfications.parse(raml, config_file=None)`

Module helper function to parse a RAML File. First loads the RAML file with `loader.RAMLLoader` then parses with `parser.parse_raml()` to return a `raml.RAMLRoot` object.

Parameters

- **raml** – Either string path to the RAML file, a file object, or a string representation of RAML.
- **config_file** (*str*) – String path to desired config file, if any.

Returns parsed API

Return type `RAMLRoot`

Raises

- **LoadRAMLError** – If error occurred trying to load the RAML file (see `loader.RAMLLoader`)
- **RAMLParserError** – If error occurred during parsing of RAML file (see `raml.RAMLRoot`)
- **InvalidRamlFileError** – RAML file is invalid according to RAML specification.

`ramlfications.load(raml_file)`

Module helper function to load a RAML File using `loader.RAMLLoader`.

Parameters **raml_file** (*str*) – String path to RAML file

Returns loaded RAML

Return type dict

Raises **LoadRAMLError** If error occurred trying to load the RAML file

`ramlfications.loads(raml_string)`

Module helper function to load a RAML File using `loader.RAMLLoader`.

Parameters `raml_string` (*str*) – String of RAML data

Returns loaded RAML

Return type dict

Raises **LoadRAMLError** If error occurred trying to load the RAML file

`ramlfications.validate(raml, config_file=None)`

Module helper function to validate a RAML File. First loads the RAML file with `loader.RAMLLoader` then validates with `validate.validate_raml()`.

Parameters

- **raml** (*str*) – Either string path to the RAML file, a file object, or a string representation of RAML.
- **config_file** (*str*) – String path to desired config file, if any.

Returns No return value if successful

Raises

- **LoadRAMLError** – If error occurred trying to load the RAML file (see `loader.RAMLLoader`)
- **InvalidRamlFileError** – If error occurred trying to validate the RAML file (see `validate`)

3.5.2 Core

Note: The following documentation is meant for understanding the underlying `ramlfications` API. No need to interact directly with the modules, classes, & functions below.

parser

`ramlfications.parser.parse_raml(loaded_raml, config)`

Parse loaded RAML file into RAML/Python objects.

Parameters `loaded_raml` (*RAMLDict*) – OrderedDict of loaded RAML file

Returns `raml.RootNode` object.

`ramlfications.parser.create_root(raml, config)`

Creates a Root Node based off of the RAML's root section.

Parameters `raml` (*RAMLDict*) – loaded RAML file

Returns `raml.RootNode` object with API root attributes set

`ramlfications.parser.create_traits(raml_data, root)`

Parse traits into Trait objects.

Parameters

- **raml_data** (*dict*) – Raw RAML data
- **root** (*RootNode*) – Root Node

Returns list of *raml.TraitNode* objects

`ramlfications.parser.create_resource_types(raml_data, root)`
Parse resourceTypes into ResourceTypeNameNode objects.

Parameters

- **raml_data** (*dict*) – Raw RAML data
- **root** (*RootNode*) – Root Node

Returns list of *raml.ResourceTypeNameNode* objects

`ramlfications.parser.create_resources(node, resources, root, parent)`
Recursively traverses the RAML file via DFS to find each resource endpoint.

Parameters

- **node** (*dict*) – Dictionary of node to traverse
- **resources** (*list*) – List of collected ResourceNodes
- **root** (*RootNode*) – The RootNode of the API
- **parent** (*ResourceNode*) – Parent ResourceNode of current node

Returns List of *raml.ResourceNode* objects.

`ramlfications.parser.create_node(name, raw_data, method, parent, root)`
Create a Resource Node object.

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Name of resource node
- **raw_data** (*dict*) – Raw RAML data associated with resource node
- **method** (*str*) – HTTP method associated with resource node
- **parent** (*ResourceNode*) – Parent node object of resource node, if any
- **api** (*RootNode*) – API RootNode that the resource node is attached to

Returns *raml.ResourceNode* object

raml

class `ramlfications.raml.RootNode`

API Root Node

raw

Ordered dict of all raw data from the RAML file/string.

version

str of API version.

base_uri

str of API's base URI.

base_uri_params

list of base *URIParameters* for the base URI, or None.

uri_params

list of *URIParameter* s that can apply to all resources, or None.

protocols

list of str s of API-supported protocols. If not defined, is inferred by protocol from *RootNode.base_uri*.

title

str of API's title.

docs

list of *Documentation* objects, or None.

schemas

list of dict s, or None.

media_type

str of default accepted request/response media type, or None.

resource_types

list of *ResourceTypeNode* objects, or None.

traits

list of *TraitNode* objects, or None.

security_schemas

list of *SecurityScheme* objects, or None.

resources

list of *ResourceNode* objects, or None.

raml_obj

The loader.*RAMLDict* object.

Note: *TraitNode*, *ResourceTypeNode*, and *ResourceNode* all inherit the following *BaseNode* attributes:

class ramlfications.raml.**BaseNode**

name

str name of Node

raw

dict of the raw data of the Node from the RAML file/string

root

Back reference to the Node's API *RootNode* object.

headers

list of Node's *Header* objects, or None

body

list of Node's *Body* objects, or None

responses

list of Node's *Response* objects, or None

uri_params

list of Node's *URIParameter* objects, or None

base_uri_params

list of Node's base *URIParameter* objects, or None

query_params

list of Node's *QueryParameter* objects, or None

form_params

list of Node's *FormParameter* objects, or None.

media_type

str of supported request MIME media type. Defaults to *RootNode*'s *media_type*.

description

str description of Node.

protocols

list of str s of supported protocols. Defaults to *RootNode.protocols*.

class `ramlfications.raml.TraitNode`

Object representing a RAML Trait.

In addition to the *BaseNode*-defined attributes, *TraitNode* also has:

usage

Usage of trait

class `ramlfications.raml.ResourceTypeNode`

Object representing a RAML Resource Type.

In addition to the *BaseNode*-defined attributes, *ResourceTypeNode* also has:

display_name

str of user-friendly name of resource type, defaults to *BaseNode.name*

type

str name of inherited *ResourceTypeNode* object, or None.

method

str of supported method.

Removes the ? if present (see *optional*).

usage

str usage of resource type, or None

optional

bool resource type attributes inherited if applied resource defines method (i.e. there is a ? in resource type method).

is_

list of assigned trait names (str), or None

traits

list of assigned *TraitNode* objects, or None

secured_by

list of str s or dict s of assigned security scheme, or None.

If str, then the name of the security scheme.

If dict, the key is the name of the scheme, the values are the parameters assigned (e.g. relevant OAuth 2 scopes).

security_schemes

list of assigned `parameters.SecurityScheme` objects, or None.

class `ramlfications.raml.ResourceNode`

parent

parent *ResourceNode* object if any, or None.

method

str HTTP method for resource, or None.

display_name

str of user-friendly name of resource. Defaults to name.

path

str of relative path of resource.

absolute_uri

str concatenation of absolute URI of resource: *RootNode.base_uri* + *path*.

is_

list of str s or dict s of resource-assigned traits, or None.

traits

list of assigned *TraitNode* objects, or None.

type

str of the name of the assigned resource type, or None.

resource_type

The assigned *ResourceTypeNode* object from *ResourceNode.type*, or None

secured_by

list of str s or dict s of resource-assigned security schemes, or None.

If a str, the name of the security scheme.

If a dict, the key is the name of the scheme, the values are the parameters assigned (e.g. relevant OAuth 2 scopes).

security_schemes

Parameters

Note: The *URIParameter*, *QueryParameter*, *FormParameter*, and *Header* objects all share the same attributes.

class `ramlfications.parameters.URIParameter`

URI parameter with properties defined by the RAML specification’s “Named Parameters” section, e.g.: `/foo/{id}` where `id` is the name of the URI parameter.

class `ramlfications.parameters.QueryParameter`

Query parameter with properties defined by the RAML specification’s “Named Parameters” section, e.g. `/foo/bar?baz=123` where `baz` is the name of the query parameter.

class `ramlfications.parameters.FormParameter`

Form parameter with properties defined by the RAML specification’s “Named Parameters” section. Example:

```
curl -X POST https://api.com/foo/bar -d baz=123
```

where `baz` is the Form Parameter name.

class `ramlfications.parameters.Header`

Header with properties defined by the RAML spec’s ‘Named Parameters’ section, e.g.:

```
curl -H 'X-Some-Header: foobar' ...
```

where X-Some-Header is the Header name.

name

str of the name of parameter.

raw

dict of all raw data associated with the parameter from the RAML file/string.

description

str parameter description, or None.

display_name

str of a user-friendly name for display or documentation purposes.

If displayName is not specified in RAML data, defaults to name.

min_length

int of the parameter's minimum number of characters, or None.

Note: Only applies when the parameter's primitive type is string.

max_length

int of the parameter's maximum number of characters, or None.

Note: Only applies when the parameter's primitive type is string.

minimum

int of the parameter's minimum value, or None.

Note: Only applies when the parameter's primitive type is integer or number.

maximum

int of the parameter's maximum value, or None.

Note: Only applies when the parameter's primitive type is integer or number.

example

Example value for parameter, or None.

Note: Attribute type of example will match that of type.

default

Default value for parameter, or None.

Note: Attribute type of default will match that of type.

repeat

bool if parameter can be repeated. Defaults to False.

pattern

str of a regular expression that parameter of type string must match, or None if not set.

enum

list of valid parameter values, or None.

Note: Only applies when parameter's primitive type is string.

type

str representation of the primitive type of parameter. Defaults to `string` if not set.

required

bool if parameter is required.

Note: Defaults to `True` if *URIParameter*, else defaults to `False`.

class `ramlfications.parameters.Body`

Body of the request/response.

mime_type

str of the accepted MIME media types for the body of the request/response.

raw

dict of all raw data associated with the `Body` from the RAML file/string

schema

dict of body schema definition, or `None` if not set.

Note: Can not be set if `mime_type` is `multipart/form-data` or `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`

example

dict of example of schema, or `None` if not set.

Note: Can not be set if `mime_type` is `multipart/form-data` or `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`

form_params

list of *FormParameter* objects accepted in the request body.

Note: Must be set if `mime_type` is `multipart/form-data` or `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`. Can not be used when `schema` and/or `example` is defined.

class `ramlfications.parameters.Response`

Expected response parameters.

code

int of HTTP response code.

raw

dict of all raw data associated with the `Response` from the RAML file/string

description

str of the response description, or `None`.

headers

list of *Header* objects, or `None`.

body

list of *Body* objects, or `None`.

method

str of HTTP request method associated with response.

class `ramlfications.parameters.Documentation`

User documentation for the API.

title
str title of documentation

content
str content of documentation

class `ramlfications.parameters.SecurityScheme`
Security scheme definition.

name
str name of security scheme.

raw
dict of all raw data associated with the `SecurityScheme` from the RAML file/string

type
str of type of authentication

described_by
*Header*s, *Response*s, *QueryParam*er s, etc. that is needed/can be expected when using security scheme.

description
str description of security scheme.

settings
dict of security schema-specific information

class `ramlfications.parameters.Content` (*data*)
Returns documentable content from the RAML file (e.g. Documentation content, description) in either raw or parsed form.

Parameters `data` (*str*) – The raw/marked up content data.

raw
Return raw Markdown/plain text written in the RAML file

html
Returns parsed Markdown into HTML

Loader

class `ramlfications.loader.RAMLLoader`
Extends YAML loader to load RAML files with `!include` tags.

load (*raml*)
Loads the desired RAML file and returns data.

Parameters `raml` – Either a string/unicode path to RAML file, a file object, or string-representation of RAML.

Returns Data from RAML file

Return type dict

Validate

Functions are used when instantiating the classes from `ramlfications.raml`.

`ramlfications.validate.root_version` (*inst*, *attr*, *value*)
Require an API Version (e.g. `api.foo.com/v1`).

`ramlfications.validate.root_base_uri` (*inst, attr, value*)
Require a Base URI.

`ramlfications.validate.root_base_uri_params` (*inst, attr, value*)
Require that Base URI parameters have a default parameter set.

`ramlfications.validate.root_uri_params` (*inst, attr, value*)
Assert that there is no `version` parameter in the regular URI parameters

`ramlfications.validate.root_protocols` (*inst, attr, value*)
Only support HTTP/S plus what is defined in user-config

`ramlfications.validate.root_title` (*inst, attr, value*)
Require a title for the defined API.

`ramlfications.validate.root_docs` (*inst, attr, value*)
Assert that if there is documentation defined in the root of the RAML file, that it contains a `title` and `content`.

`ramlfications.validate.root_media_type` (*inst, attr, value*)
Only support media types based on config and regex

`ramlfications.validate.assigned_traits` (*inst, attr, value*)
Assert assigned traits are defined in the RAML Root and correctly represented in the RAML.

`ramlfications.validate.assigned_res_type` (*inst, attr, value*)
Assert only one (or none) assigned resource type is defined in the RAML Root and correctly represented in the RAML.

`ramlfications.validate.header_type` (*inst, attr, value*)
Supported header type

`ramlfications.validate.body_mime_type` (*inst, attr, value*)
Supported MIME media type for request/response

`ramlfications.validate.body_schema` (*inst, attr, value*)
Assert no schema is defined if body as a form-related MIME media type

`ramlfications.validate.body_example` (*inst, attr, value*)
Assert no example is defined if body as a form-related MIME media type

`ramlfications.validate.body_form` (*inst, attr, value*)
Assert `formParameters` are defined if body has a form-related MIME type.

`ramlfications.validate.response_code` (*inst, attr, value*)
Assert a valid response code.

`ramlfications.validate.integer_number_type_parameter` (*inst, attr, value*)
Assert correct parameter attributes for `integer` or `number` primitive parameter types.

`ramlfications.validate.string_type_parameter` (*inst, attr, value*)
Assert correct parameter attributes for `string` primitive parameter types.

`ramlfications.validate.validate_mime_type` (*value*)
Assert a valid MIME media type for request/response body.

Tree

`ramlfications.tree.tree` (*load_obj, color, output, verbosity, validate, config*)
Create a tree visualization of given RAML file.

Parameters

- **load_obj** (*ramlfications.loader.RAMLDict*) – Loaded RAML File
- **color** (*str*) – light, dark or None (default) for the color output
- **output** (*str*) – Path to output file, if given
- **verbosity** (*str*) – Level of verbosity to print out

Returns ASCII Tree representation of API

Return type stdout to screen or given file name

Raises `InvalidRamlFileError` If error occurred trying to validate the RAML file (see `validate.py`)

Project Information

4.1 Changelog

4.1.1 0.1.5 (2015-06-05)

Fixed:

- Configuration parsing for validation/production. Thanks [vrajmohan](#)!
- Parsing of response bodies (fixes [Issue 12](#)). Thanks [Igor](#)!

4.1.2 0.1.4 (2015-05-27)

Added:

- Support for recursive `!includes` in RAML files (0.1.3 would handle the error, now actually supports it. Thanks [Ben](#) for your [PR](#)!).

4.1.3 0.1.3 (2015-05-14)

Added:

- New `#ramlfications` channel on [freenode](#) (web chat link)! Come chat, I'm lonely.
- Documentation for configuration and the `update` command.

Fixed:

- Handle recursive/cyclical `!includes` in RAML files for now ([PR](#))
- Encoding issues from upgrading to `tox 2.0`
- `tests/test_utils.py` would create `ramlfications/data/supported_mime_types.json`; now mocked out.

4.1.4 0.1.2 (2015-04-21)

Fixed:

- `pypy 2.5.x` would fail a parser test because order of list was not expected

4.1.5 0.1.1 (2015-04-21)

New:

- Added ability to parse IANA-supported MIME media types
- Added `update` command for user to update IANA-supported MIME types if/when needed

4.1.6 0.1.0a1 (2015-04-18)

Initial alpha release of `ramlfications`!

4.2 License and Hall of Fame

`ramlfications` is licensed under the [Apache 2.0](#) license. The full license text can be also found in the [source code repository](#).

4.2.1 Credits

`ramlfications` is written and maintained by [Lynn Root](#) and thanks various contributors:

- [Hynek Schlawack](#)
- [Matt Montag](#)

4.3 How To Contribute

Every open source project lives from the generous help by contributors that sacrifice their time and `ramlfications` is no different.

To make participation as pleasant as possible, this project adheres to the [Code of Conduct](#) by the Python Software Foundation.

Here are a few hints and rules to get you started:

- Take a look at the `wishlist` for inspiration.
- Any GitHub issue that is not assigned is up for grabs.
- Add yourself to the `AUTHORS.rst` file in an alphabetical fashion. Every contribution is valuable and shall be credited.
- If your change is noteworthy, add an entry to the `changelog`.
- No contribution is too small; please submit as many fixes for typos and grammar bloopers as you can!
- *Always* add tests and docs for your code. This is a hard rule; patches with missing tests or documentation won't be merged – if a feature is not tested or documented, it doesn't exist.
- Obey [PEP 8](#) and [PEP 257](#).
- Write [good commit messages](#).

Note: If you have something great but aren't sure whether it adheres – or even can adhere – to the rules above: **please submit a pull request anyway!**

In the best case, we can mold it into something, in the worst case the pull request gets politely closed. There's absolutely nothing to fear.

Thank you for considering to contribute to `ramlfications`!

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