



# OpenAI API v2.3.0 API Results

The OpenAI REST API. Please see <https://platform.openai.com/docs/api-reference> for more details.

🌐 <https://api.openai.com/v1>

→ 110 endpoints

**D** | 63

Overall API Score

AI Ready

! 2 Issues

**D**  
60

Design

! 6 Issues

**D**  
60

Performance

! 2 Issues

**D**  
68

Security

! 4 Issues

**D**  
68



## AI Ready

Fail

### Schema Types

Checks if each schema has types

Fail

### Parameter Descriptions

Checks if each parameter has descriptions

Pass

### Response Descriptions

Checks if each response has descriptions

Pass

### Operation ID

Checks if each operation has an id



## Design

Fail

### Examples Exist

Checks for the presence of examples (supports both singular "example" and plural "examples").

Fail

### Rate Limiting

Rate limiting is crucial for API security as it helps prevent abusive or malicious behavior by limiting the number of requests a client can make within a specified time. It mitigates the risk of unauthorized access, DDoS attacks, and resource exhaustion, ensuring fair and controlled usage of API resources while maintaining system stability and security. This test checks for the `x-ratelimit-limit` or `x-rate-limit` headers in the response payload to see if you use rate limiting.

Fail

### Consistent Noun Usage

API functionality is defined by the HTTP verb (method) and convey actions or a state of a resource (noun). Therefore, your endpoints should be described as nouns instead of verbs. For example: POST method for endpoint `/user/{id}` vs. `/postUser/{id}`

Fail

### Unused Models

Checks for the presence of data models defined but not used.

Fail

### Robust Responses

A robust API will return response codes that help users understand what happened, even when the response is successful. This test checks to ensure your schema describes more than just (200) `HTTP_OK` responses.

Fail

### Consistent Pluralization

The base API endpoint provides the location of a group of resources (nouns). Therefore, your base endpoints should be described as plural nouns. For example: `/users` vs. `/user`

Pass

### JSON Support

When designing APIs that send and receive JSON data, you should always declare the `content-type` header as `application/json`. This test checks to make sure the `content-type` header is `application/json`.

Pass

### Multiple HTTP Methods

A robust API should be designed methodically, allowing users to perform multiple functions. This test checks if your schema describes more than just `GET` response methods.

Pass

### Versioning

Good API design provides a way manage changes that is transparent to API consumers and other API producers. We recommend using url-based versioning, either v or V followed by a number (/v2) or numeric based (/1).

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Pass

### Operation Descriptions or Summaries

All operations must contain either a description or summary

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Pass

### Contact Information

Checks for presence of contact name, email, or URL.

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Pass

### Information Description

Check to ensure all operations contain either a description or summary.



## Performance

Fail

### Compression Support

Compression speeds up the transmission of data and reduces packet loss. This test checks to see if compression **content-encoding** header exists.

Fail

### Cache Support

The **cache-control** header is used to specify browser caching policies, including how a resource is cached, where it is cached, and its expiration.

Skipped

### Response size

Checks if size of response is less than 100KB.

Pass

### HTTP2 Usage

Checks the base URL of the first entry in the servers section for version of the HTTP server.

Pass

### Load Time

Load time is the time it takes for an API to process a request and return a response. While several factors affect load time, users expect a response in 500ms or less. This test checks for load times of API responses.

Pass

### CDN Usage

Checks the base URL of the first entry in the servers section for responses of common CDN suppliers.



## Security

Fail

### iFrame Embedding

The `X-Frame-Options` header indicates whether a browser can render a page in a `<frame>` or `<iframe>`. If not set to `DENY`, sites can manipulate user's activity via clickjacking attacks. This test checks if the `X-Frame-Options` header exists and its value is set to `DENY`.

Fail

### Operation Enforces Security Scheme

Checks to ensure operation security field is defined. If not anyone can access the API without any authentication.

Fail

### Content Security Policy

The `Content-Security-Policy` header allows you to restrict which resources can be loaded and what URLs they can be loaded from. This test checks to see if the `Content-Security-Policy` header exists.

Fail

### Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR) Risks

Checks for Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR) risks which can allow malicious users to access or modify objects by manipulating identifiers used in the API parameters. This test checks each path parameter's definition: they must be of type string and format UUID or type string with a valid UUID/ULID/Mongo ObjectID example present.

Pass

### Authorization

API Authorization is crucial for ensuring secure access and protecting sensitive data. This test checks to ensure the `securitySchemes` object is present and is not empty.

Pass

### Security Field Contains a Scheme

Check to ensure there is no empty object in the security field.

Pass

### Strict Transport Security

The Strict-Transport-Security (HSTS) header is crucial for enforcing secure communication over HTTPS. When a server includes the HSTS header in its response, it instructs the browser to always connect to the API using HTTPS, even if the user enters an HTTP URL. This prevents potential downgrade attacks and ensures that all communication remains encrypted. This test checks for the `Strict-Transport-Security` header in your API responses.

Pass

### Content Type Options

The `X-Content-Type-Options` header plays a vital role in protecting the API from MIME sniffing attacks. By setting the value of this header to `nosniff`, it instructs the browser to strictly adhere to the declared `Content-`

Type and prevents it from attempting to sniff or interpret the response data based on its content. This test checks to see if the X-Content-Type-Options header exists and if its value is set to nosniff.

Pass

### Secure URLs (HTTPs)

Good API design ensures that all data is transferred via an encrypted protocol. This test checks whether requests require HTTPS.

Pass

### Global Security Field is Defined

Checks if security field is defined