

Build & Inspect API Requests

Tool Used

- **Postman** (API testing tool)
(Alternative: *Hoppscotch* – browser-based)
-

1 GET Request – Fetch Data from Public API

URL:

<https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts/1>

Method:

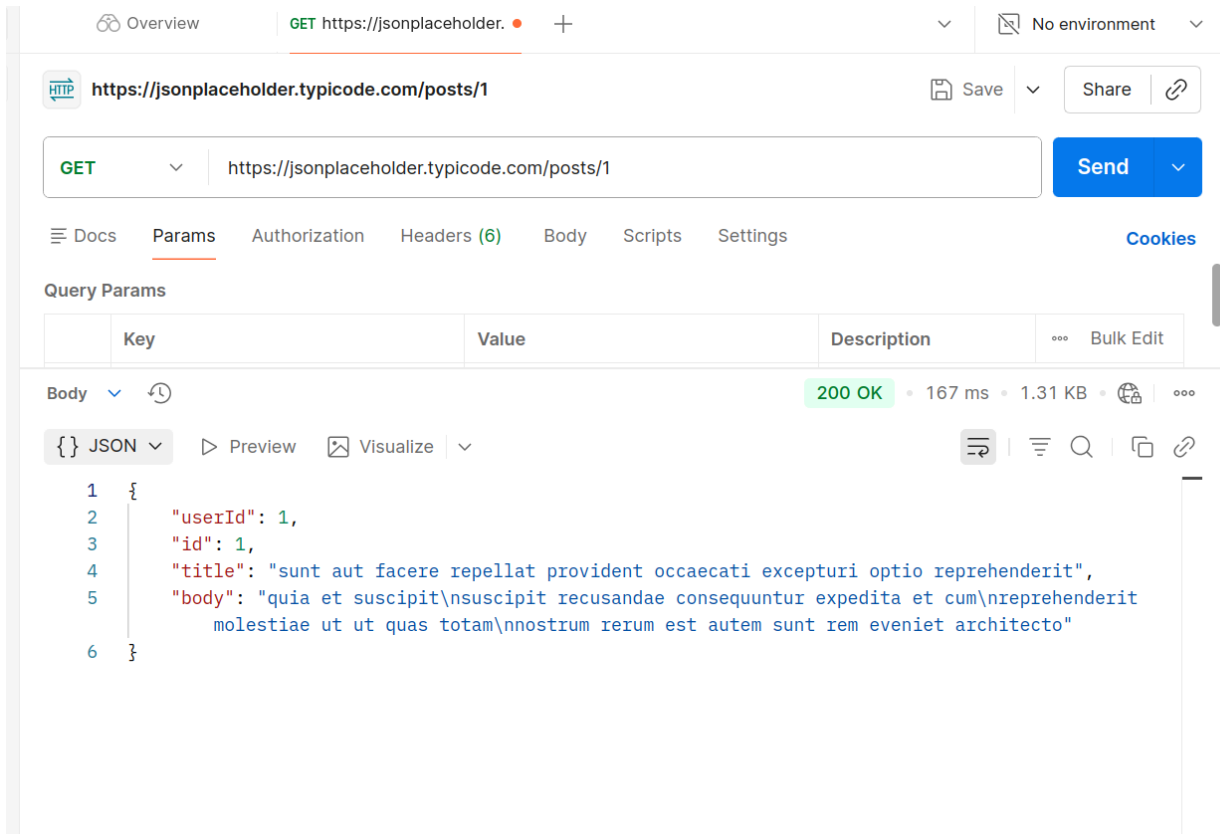
GET

What I did

- Opened Postman
- Selected **GET** method
- Entered the URL
- Clicked **Send**

Result

- The server returned a JSON response
- It contained post details like `userId`, `id`, `title`, and `body`
- Status code was **200 OK**, meaning the request was successful



2 POST Request – Send Data to API

URL:

<https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts>

Method:

POST

Headers:

Content-Type: application/json

Body (raw → JSON):

```
{  "title": "My First API Post",
```

```
"body": "Learning APIs is fun!",
"userId": 101
}
```

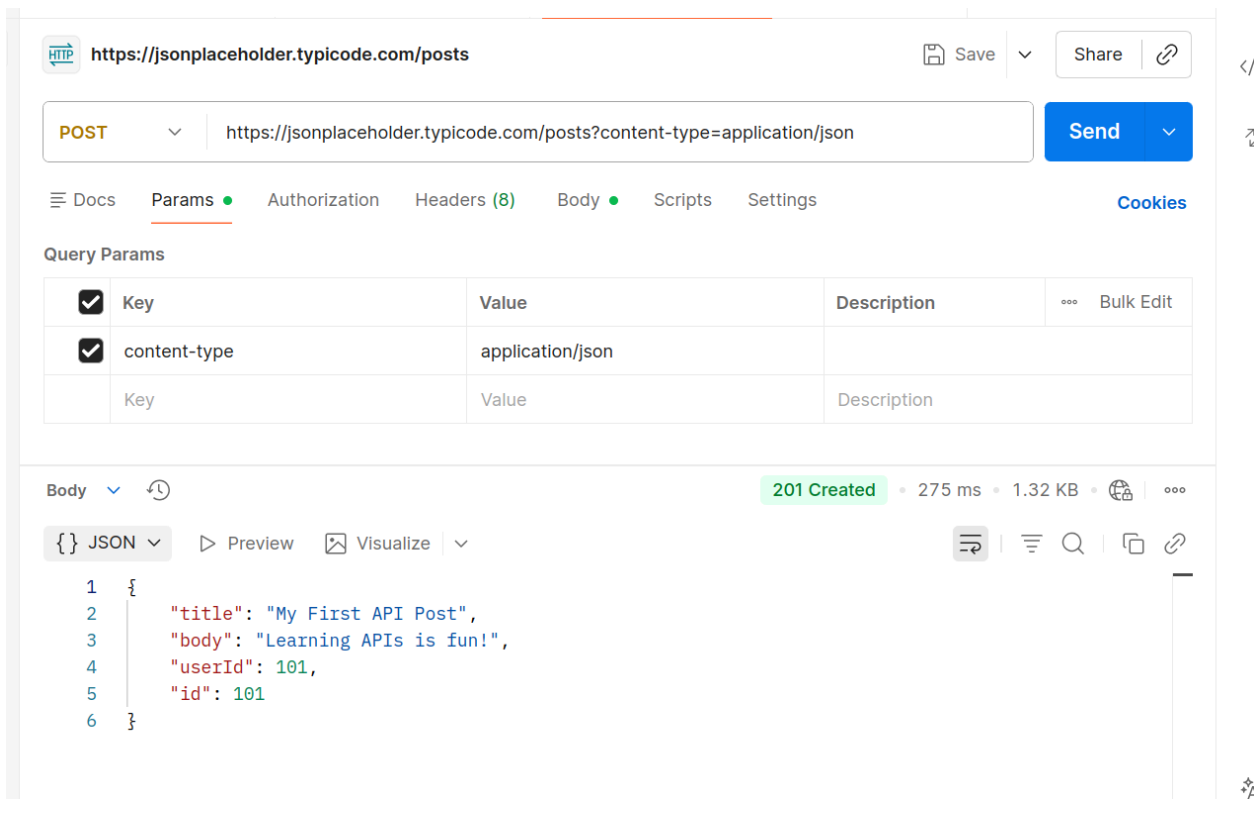
What I did

- Selected **POST** method in Postman
- Added the JSON body
- Clicked **Send**

Result

- The server accepted the data
- It returned the same data along with a new **id**
- Status code was **201 Created**

Note: This API is a fake test API, so data is not actually saved on the server.



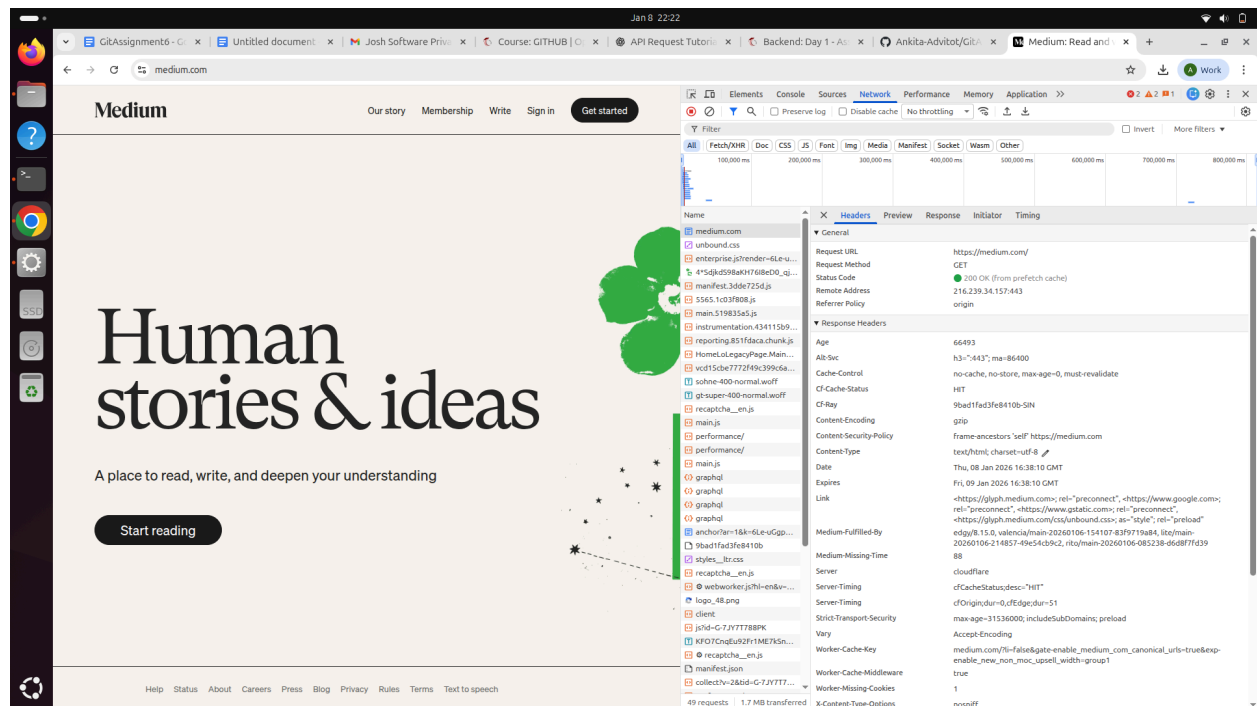
3 Inspecting Network Requests in Browser DevTools

Steps

1. Open **Chrome Browser**
2. Press **F12** or **Right-click** → **Inspect**
3. Go to the **Network** tab
4. Open any website (e.g., google.com)
5. Click on any request from the list

Observed Details


- **URL:** The address where the request was sent
- **Method:** GET
- **Request Headers:** Information sent by browser (User-Agent, Accept, etc.)
- **Response Headers:** Information sent by server (Status, Content-Type, etc.)
- **Body:** No body for GET request



The image is a composite of two screenshots. The left screenshot shows the Medium homepage in a web browser. The browser's address bar displays 'medium.com'. The page has a dark header with the Medium logo and navigation links like 'Our story', 'Membership', 'Write', 'Sign in', and a 'Get started' button. The main content area features the title 'Human stories & ideas' in a large, serif font, followed by the tagline 'A place to read, write, and deepen your understanding' and a 'Start reading' button. The right screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools Network tab. It displays a list of network requests, with the first one selected. The 'Headers' tab is active, showing the 'General' section with details about the request to 'https://medium.com/'. The 'Response Headers' section is also visible, listing various headers like 'Age', 'Alt-Svc', 'Cache-Control', 'CF-Cache-Status', 'CF-Ray', 'Content-Encoding', 'Content-Security-Policy', 'Content-Type', 'Date', 'Expires', 'Link', 'Medium-Fulfilled-By', 'Medium-Missing-Time', 'Server', 'Server-Timing', 'Strict-Transport-Security', 'Vary', 'Worker-Cache-Key', 'Worker-Cache-Middleware', 'Worker-Missing-Cookies', and 'X-Content-Type-Options'.

The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools Network tab with the following details:

- Name:** A list of resources loaded by the page, including `medium.com`, `unbound.css`, `enterprise.js?render=6Le-u...`, `4*SdjkdS98aKH76l8eD0_qj...`, `manifest.3dde725d.js`, `5565.1c03f808.js`, `main.519835a5.js`, `instrumentation.434115b9...`, `reporting.851fdaca.chunk.js`, `HomeLoLegacyPage.Main...`, `vcd15cbe7772f49c399c6a...`, `sohne-400-normal.woff`, `gt-super-400-normal.woff`, `recaptcha__en.js`, `main.js`, `performance/`, `graphql`, `anchor?ar=1&k=6Le-uGgp...`, `9bad1fad3fe8410b`, `styles__ltr.css`, `webworker.js?hl=en&v=...`, `logo_48.png`, `client`, `js?id=G-7JY7T788PK`, `KFO7CnqEu92Fr1ME7kSn...`, `recaptcha__en.js`, `manifest.json`, and `collect?v=2&tld=G-7JY7T7...`.
- General Tab:**
 - Request URL:** `https://medium.com/`
 - Request Method:** GET
 - Status Code:** 200 OK (from prefetch cache)
 - Remote Address:** 216.239.34.157:443
 - Referrer Policy:** origin
- Response Headers Tab:**
 - Age:** 66493
 - Alt-Svc:** h3=":443"; ma=86400
 - Cache-Control:** no-cache, no-store, max-age=0, must-revalidate
 - Cf-Cache-Status:** HIT
 - Cf-Ray:** 9bad1fad3fe8410b-SIN
 - Content-Encoding:** gzip
 - Content-Security-Policy:** frame-ancestors 'self' https://medium.com
 - Content-Type:** text/html; charset=utf-8
 - Date:** Thu, 08 Jan 2026 16:38:10 GMT
 - Expires:** Fri, 09 Jan 2026 16:38:10 GMT
 - Link:** <https://glyph.medium.com>; rel="preconnect", <https://www.google.com>; rel="preconnect", <https://www.gstatic.com>; rel="preconnect", <https://glyph.medium.com/css/unbound.css>; as="style"; rel="preload" edgy/8.15.0, valencia/main-20260106-154107-83f9719a84, lite/main-20260106-214857-49e54cb9c2, rito/main-20260106-085238-d6d8f7fd39
 - Medium-Fulfilled-By:** 88
 - Medium-Missing-Time:** cloudflare
 - Server-Timing:** cfCacheStatus;desc="HIT"
 - Strict-Transport-Security:** max-age=31536000; includeSubDomains; preload
 - Vary:** Accept-Encoding
 - Worker-Cache-Key:** medium.com/?li=false&gate-enable_medium_com_canonical_urls=true&exp-enable_new_non_moc_upsell_width=group1
 - Worker-Cache-Middleware:** true
 - Worker-Missing-Cookies:** 1
 - X-Content-Type-Options:** nosniff

▼ Request Headers	
 Provisional headers are shown. Learn more	
Referer	https://www.google.com/
Sec-Ch-Ua	"Google Chrome";v="143", "Chromium";v="143", "Not A(Brand";v="24"
Sec-Ch-Ua-Mobile	?0
Sec-Ch-Ua-Platform	"Linux"
Upgrade-Insecure-Requests	1
User-Agent	Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/143.0.0.0 Safari/537.36

4 Request → Response Explanation (5–8 lines)

When a request is made, the browser or Postman sends a request to the server with a URL and method (GET or POST).

The server receives this request and processes it.

If the request is valid, the server sends back a response.

The response contains a status code, headers, and sometimes a body.

GET requests fetch data from the server.

POST requests send data to the server.

This process is called the **request–response cycle**.

Request Headers (Sent by the browser / Postman → Server)

Meaning:

Request headers are **extra information** sent **along with the request** to tell the server **who is asking and how**.

Think of it like an **envelope on a letter**.

Simple example:

When you open a website, your browser tells the server:

- “I am using Chrome”
- “I can understand JSON”
- “I am a desktop browser”

Common Request Headers (easy meaning)

Header	What it means
User-Agent	Which browser or app is making the request
Accept	What type of response the client wants (JSON, HTML)
Content-Type	Format of data being sent (mostly JSON in APIs)
Authorization	Login/token details (if required)

📌 Example line you may see in DevTools:

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0

➡ Means: *Request is coming from a browser*

Response Headers (Sent by Server → Browser / Postman)

Meaning:

Response headers are **extra information** the server sends back to explain **what it is returning**.

Think of it like a **reply note attached to the letter**.

Simple example:

The server replies:


- "Request was successful"
- "Here is JSON data"
- "The data size is this much"

Common Response Headers (easy meaning)

Header	What it means
Status	Result of request (200 = success)
Content-Type	Type of response data (JSON / HTML)
Content-Length	Size of response
Date	When the response was sent

 **Example line you may see:**

Content-Type: application/json

 Means: *Server is sending JSON data*

Very Short One-Line Summary (for exams / docs)

- **Request Headers:** Information sent by the client to the server
 - **Response Headers:** Information sent by the server back to the client
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