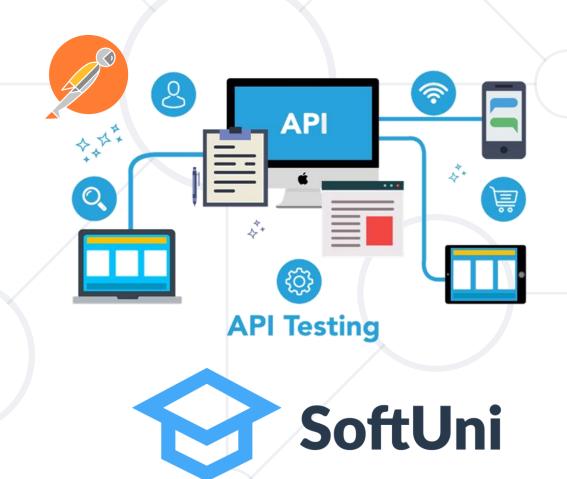
Web API and Postman

Web APIs, HTTP Protocol, REST and Postman





SoftUni Team Technical Trainers



https://softuni.bg/

Have a Question?





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- 1. Introduction to Web APIs
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- 3. Introduction to **REST**
- 4. Web APIs and REST
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- 6. Using the Postman tool





Web Services

Communication between Systems and Components

What is API?



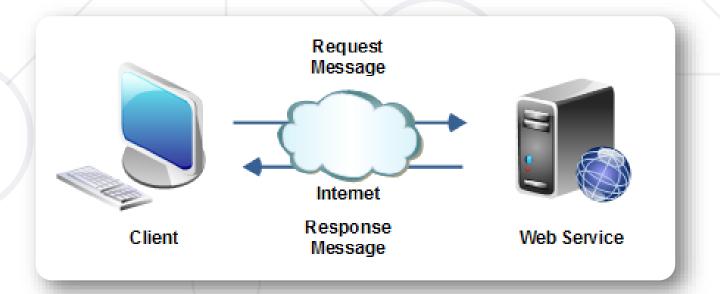
- API == Application Programming Interface
 - Programming interface, designed for communication between system components
 - Set of functions and specifications that software programs and components follow to talk to each other
- API examples:
 - JDBC Java API for apps to talk with database servers
 - Windows API Windows apps talk with Windows OS
 - Web Audio API play audio in the Web browser with JS,



What is Web Service?



- Web services implement communication between software systems or components of over the network
 - Using standard protocols, such as HTTP, JSON and XML
 - Exchanging messages, holding data and operations



Web Services and APIs



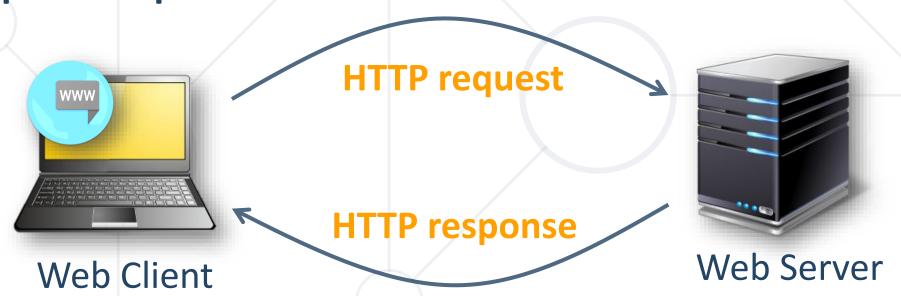
- Web services expose back-end APIs over the network
 - May use different protocols and data formats: HTTP, REST,
 GraphQL, gRPC, JSON-RPC, JSON, BSON, XML, YML, SOAP...
- Web services are hosted on a Web server (HTTP server)
 - Provide a set of functions, invokable from the Web (Web API)
- RESTful APIs is the most popular Web service standard
- **Example** of RESTful service (HTTP GET request, returns JSON):
 - GET http://api.zippopotam.us/us/90210



HTTP Basics



- HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol)
 - Text-based client-server protocol for the Internet
 - For transferring Web resources (HTML files, images, styles, etc.)
 - Request-response based



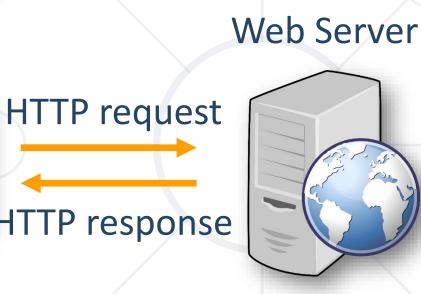
Web Server Work Model



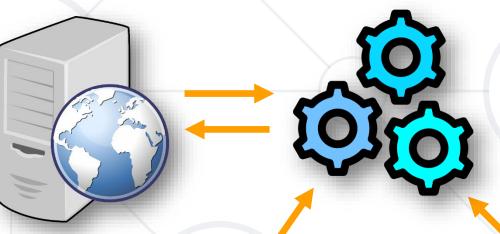




HTTP response



Back-End Script



Server Resources



HTML, CSS, JPG, PDF, ...

Database



HTTP Request Methods



 HTTP request methods specify the desired action to be performed on the requested resource (identified by URL)

Method	Description		
GET 	Retrieve a resource		
POST 🗾	Create / store a resource		
PUT 🕜	Update (replace) a resource		
DELETE 🗶	Delete (remove) a resource		
PATCH	Update resource partially (modify)		
HEAD 🗏	Retrieve the resource's headers		

Other Methods

CONNECT

OPTIONS

TRACE

CRUD == the four main functions of persistent storage

HTTP GET Request – Example



```
GET /users/SoftUni-Tech-Module/repos HTTP/1.1
Host: api.github.com
                         Relative URI, not full URL
                                                   HTTP request line
Accept: */*
                        The host is part of the URL
Accept-Language: en
                                                   HTTP headers
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; x64; rv:103.0)
 AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
 Chrome/103.0.5060.134
Connection: keep-alive
Cache-Control: no-cache
          The request body is empty
```

HTTP Response – Example



```
HTTP response status line
HTTP/1.1 200 OK -
Date: Fri, 04 Feb 2023 16:09:18 GMT+2
Server: Apache/2.2.14 (Linux)
                                        HTTP response headers
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Content-Length: 80
                                         Describes the
                                        returned content
Content-Type: application/json
<CRLF>
              HTTP response body
{ "id": 1, "firstName": "Steve", "lastName": "Jobs",
"email":"steve@apple.com" }
```



XML Specifics



- XML (eXtensible Markup Language) is a markup language that is used to store and transport data.
- Tree-like structure
 - Each element has a start and an end tag, and
 - Can have attributes and child elements
 - Elements can also have text content
- An XML document has a root element that contains all other elements

XML Markup and Content



- An XML document consists of strings that:
 - Constitute markup usually begin with < and end with >
 - Are content placed between markup(tags)

Content (Person Name)

XML Structure



- XML documents are formed as element trees
- An XML tree starts at a root element and branches from the root to sub elements
 - All elements can have child elements:

```
person.xml
                                               Prolog
       <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8">
Root
           <firstName>Teodor</firstName> XML Element
     Tag
           <address>
               <country>Bulgaria</country>
               <city>Stara Zagora</city> <
                                            Closing Tag
           </address>
```



JSON Explained



- JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight data-interchange format
- Self-describing data format, based on JS object syntax
- Simple, text-based, key-value based
- Easy for people to read and write and easy for machines to parse and generate.
- Supports several data types:
 - Number, String, Boolean, Array, Object, null
- Used to transmit data between a server and a web application, as an alternative to XML

JSON Example



Example of JSON string, holding an "issue":

```
"issueId": "TEST-123",
    "summary": "Unable to log in to the application",
    "description": "When attempting to log in to the
application, the login button does not respond and no
error message is displayed.",
    "severity": "Critical",
    "status": "Open",
    "priority": "High",
    "createdAt": "2022-12-01T08:00:00Z",
    "reporter": "jane.doe@example.com"
```



REST

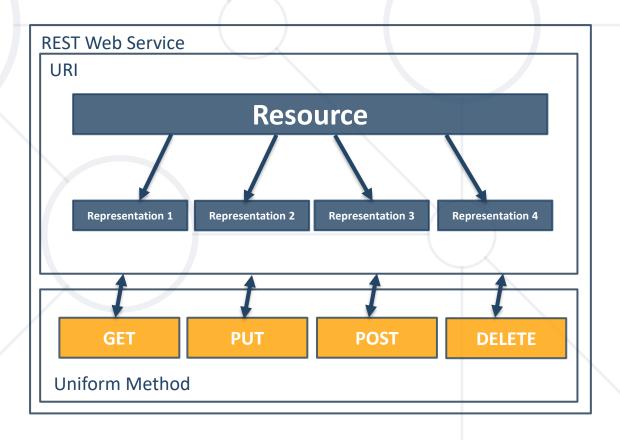


- REST (Representational State Transfer) is an architectural style for building web services, that are lightweight, fast, and scalable
- RESTful web services use the HTTP protocol for communication
- Two key principles
 - Stateless the server does not maintain any information about the client between requests
 - Use of resource-based URLs each resource is identified by a unique URL, and the server responds to requests for that resource by returning the appropriate data.

REST and RESTful Services



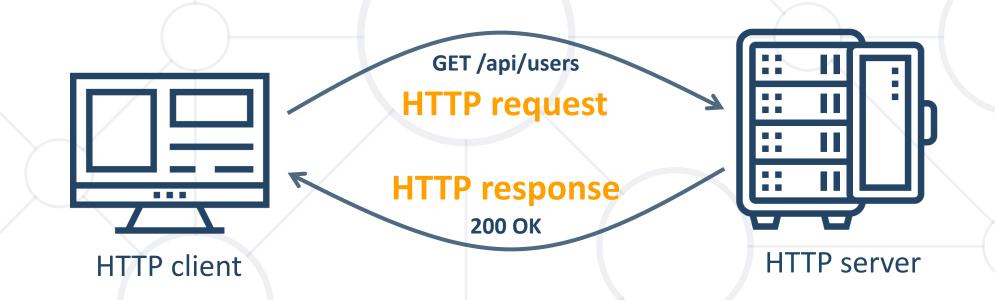
- Representational State Transfer (<u>REST</u>)
 - Architecture for client-server communication over HTTP
 - Resources have URI (address)
 - Can be created / retrieved / modified / deleted / etc.
- RESTful API / RESTful Service
 - Provides access to server-side resources via HTTP and REST



RESTful APIs



HTTP is text-based client-server protocol for the Internet



RESTful APIs are HTTP-based Web services (backend apps)

REST and RESTful Services – Example



Get all posts / specific post

GET	http://some-service.org/api/posts	
GET	http://some-service.org/api/posts/17	

Create a new post

POST http://some-service.org/api/posts

Delete existing post

DELETE http://some-service.org/api/posts/17

Replace / modify existing post

PUT/PATCH http://some-service.org/api/posts/17

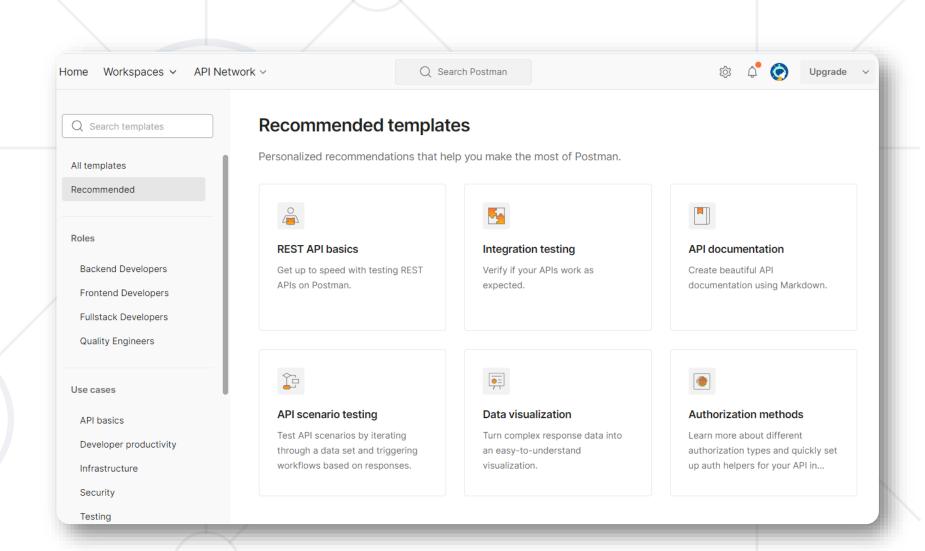


Postman





- HTTP client tool for developers and QAs
- Compose and send HTTP requests



Postman Overview

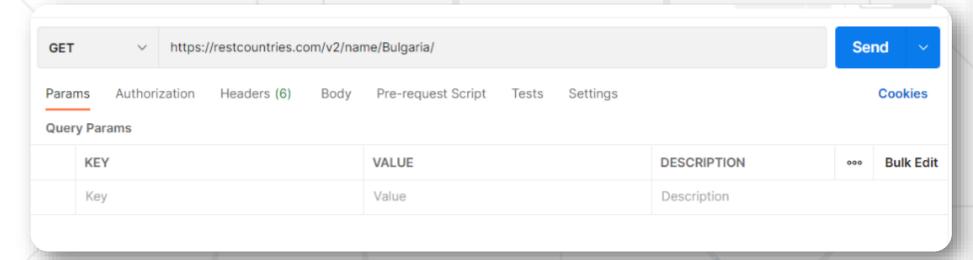


- Postman is a free, and easy-to-use, powerful tool that can help streamline the process of API development and testing
- Key features include
 - API requests (GET / POST / PATCH / DELETE / ...)
 - Collections of requests
 - Automation
 - Documenting
 - Integrations
- Popular choice among developers and QAs, as it allows them to quickly test and debug API requests without writing a lot of code

Postman – Send Your First Request



- Create a new "GET" request to the following link
 - https://restcountries.com/v2/name/Bulgaria/



 You should receive detailed information about Bulgaria in JSON format

```
"name": "Bulgaria",
"topLevelDomain": [
    ".bg"
"alpha2Code": "BG",
"alpha3Code": "BGR",
"callingCodes": [
    "359"
"capital": "Sofia",
"altSpellings": [
    "BG",
    "Republic of Bulgaria",
    "Република България"
"subregion": "Eastern Europe"
"region": "Europe",
"population": 6927288,
"latlng": [
   43.0,
   25.0
```

Postman – Practice Another Request



- Each API has documentation, where you can see how to use the API. You can find the documentation of this API here
 - https://restcountries.com
- Try a few more requests
 - GET only German speaking countries
 - GET only countries in Europe

REST COUNTRIES PE

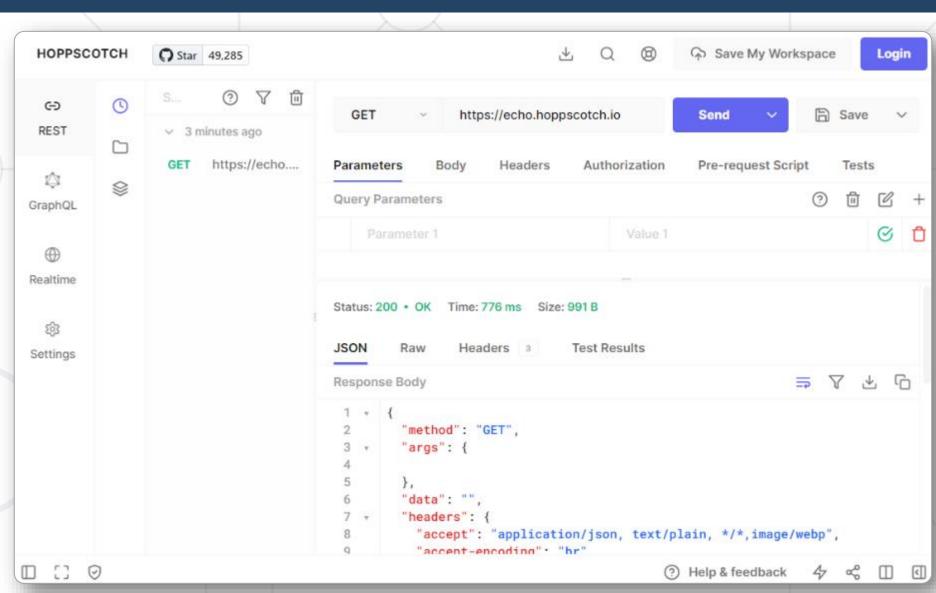
Get information about countries via a RESTful API

Current version: 3.1

Hoppscotch



- Hoppscotch.io
- Postman alternative





The GitHub API

Accessing the RESTful API for GitHub Issues

GitHub API Overview



- GitHub provides a public API for external apps
- It enables developers to access and manipulate the functionality of GitHub through a variety of methods
- Uses RESTful principles, which means that resources are accessed via a URL
- Operations on those resources are performed using standard
 HTTP methods, such as GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE
- Also supports GraphQL based API access

GitHub Provides Public API for External Apps



Reading from a public GitHub project is open to everyone

GET

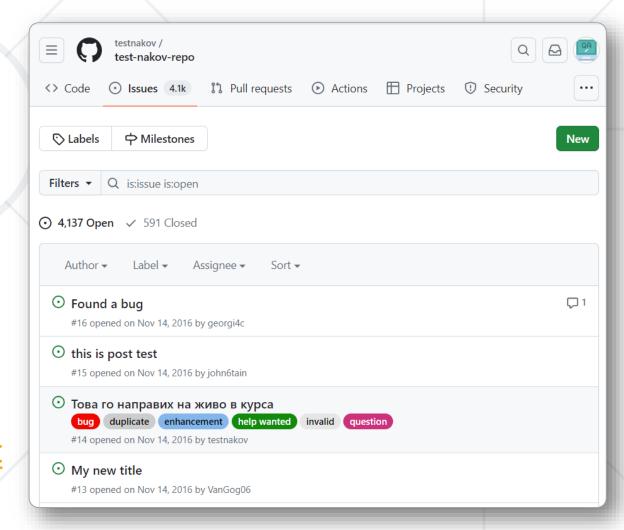
https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/12

- Modifying data in a GitHub project requires authentication
 - Get an API access token from your GitHub profile: https://github.com/settings/tokens/new
 - Use HTTP basic authentication: username + token
- To know more about how to use the GitHub REST API, check the documentation
 - https://docs.github.com/en/rest?apiVersion=2022-11-28

Sample GitHub Project with Issues



- We shall access the GitHub Issue tracker
 - Using its REST API
- Project URL:
 - https://github.com/testnakov/ test-nakov-repo/issues
- API URL:
 - https://api.github.com/repos/test nakov/test-nakov-repo/issues

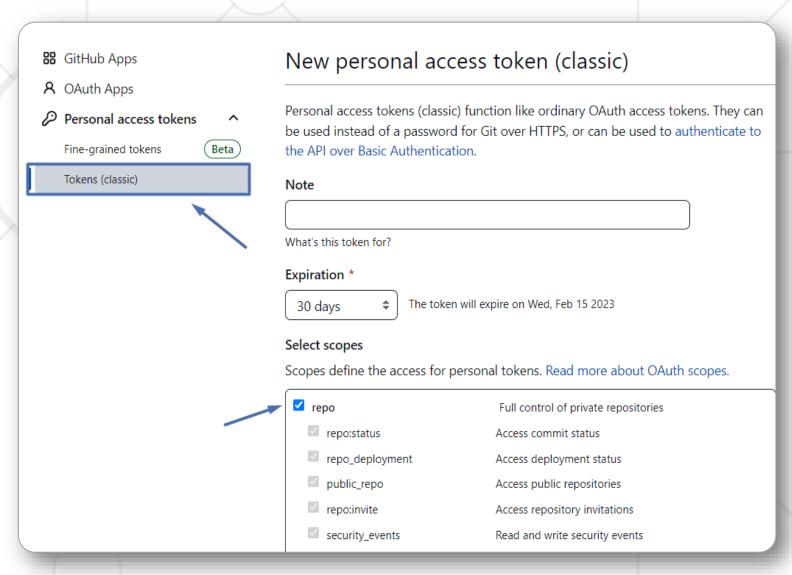


GitHub Token



- GitHub API endpoints need authentication
- Create new personal access token for the GitHub API from your profile:

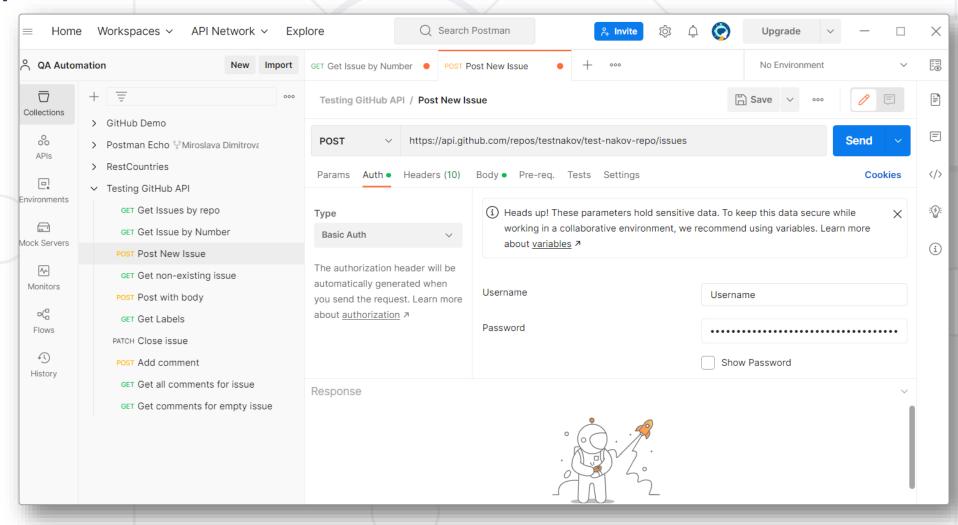
https://github.com/s ettings/tokens/new



Authorization



Add your GitHub Username and the Token

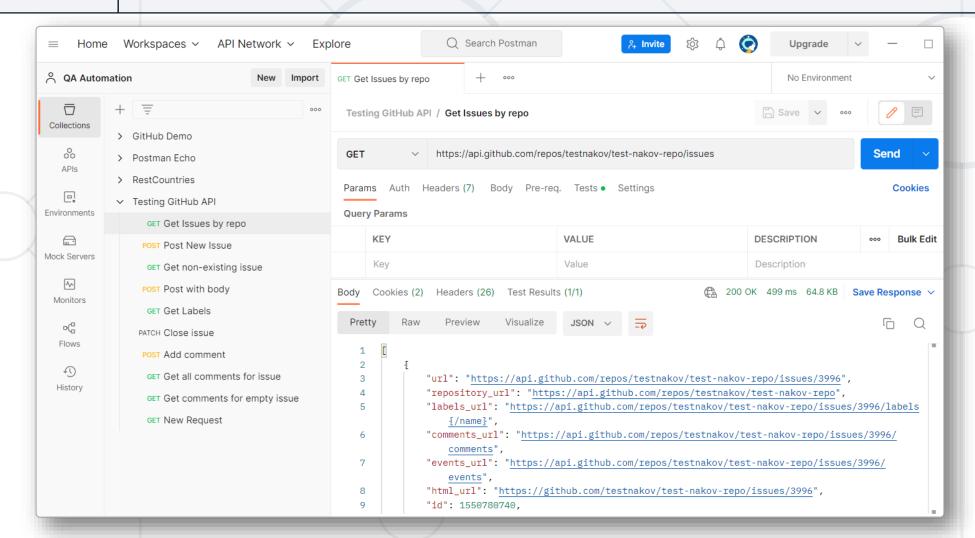


Postman Examples: Get Issues from GitHub



GET

https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues

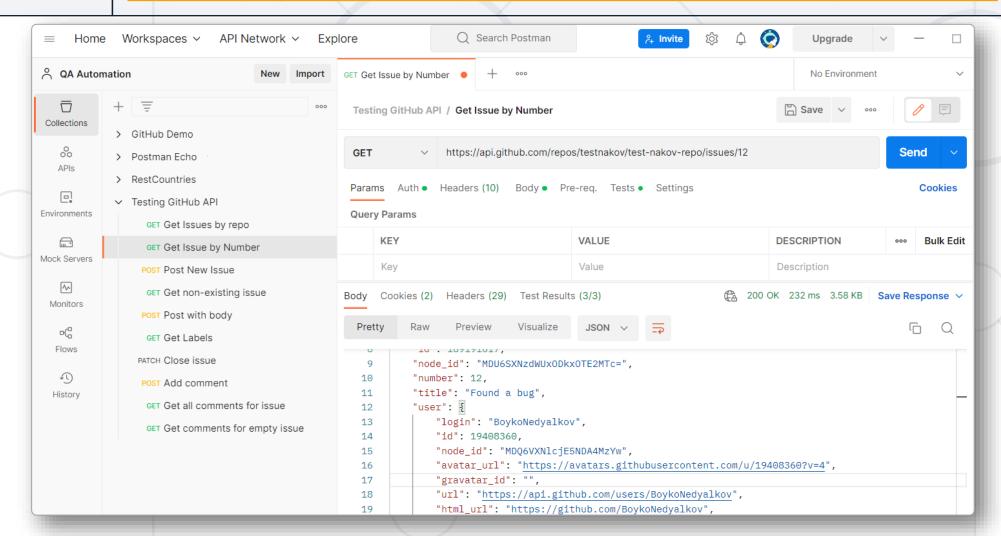


Postman Examples: Get Issue by Number



GET

https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/12

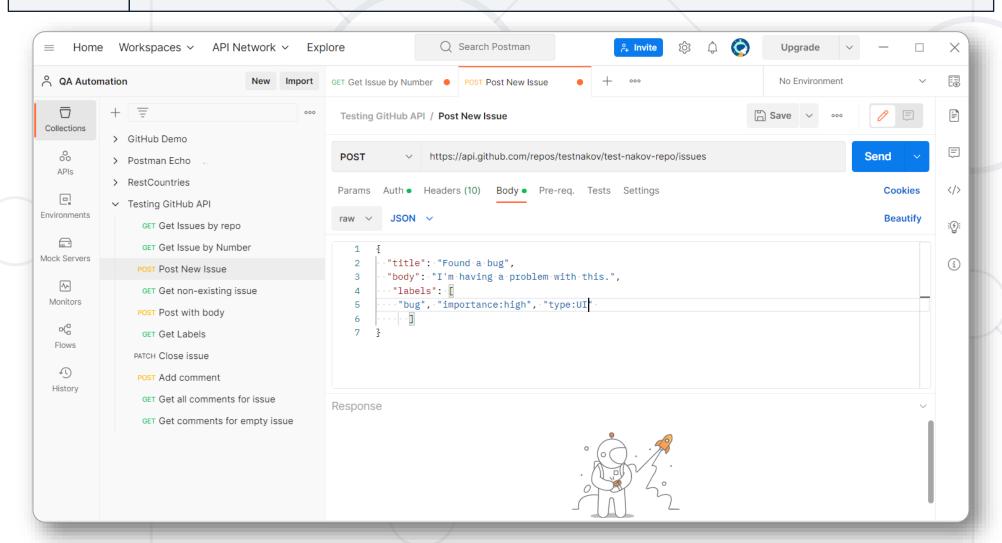


Postman Examples: Create New Issue



POST

https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues

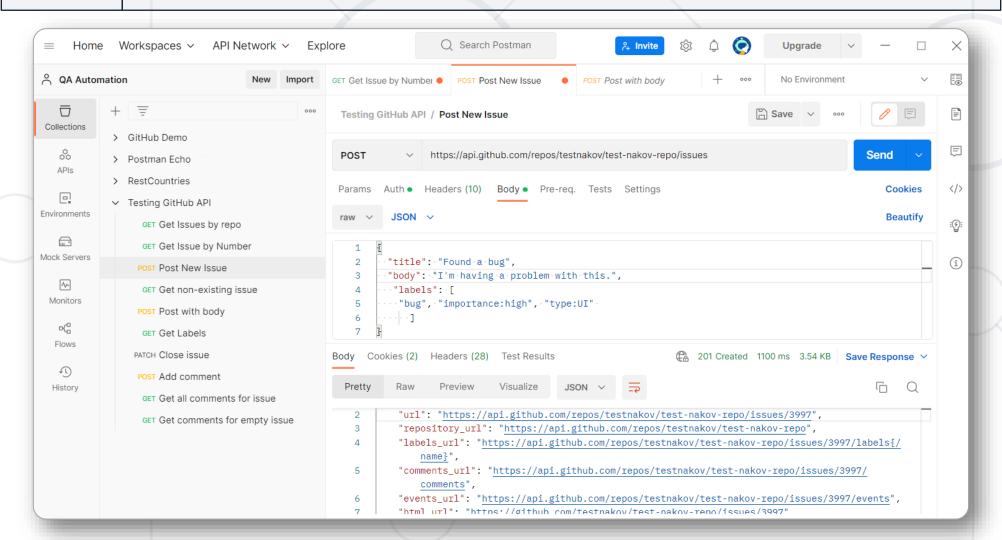


Postman Examples: Response



POST

https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues



GitHub API



List user's all public repositories:

GET https://api.github.com/users/testnakov/repos

Get all commits from a public repository:

GET https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/softuniada-2016/commits

Get all issues/issue #1 from a public repository

GET /repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues

GET /repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/1

GitHub: Labels Issue



- Get the first issue from the "test-nakov-repo" repository
- Send a GET request to:
 - https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/ issues/:id
 - Where :id is the current issue

GitHub API



Get all labels for certain issue from a public repository:

GET https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/1/labels

Create a new issue to certain repository (with authentication)

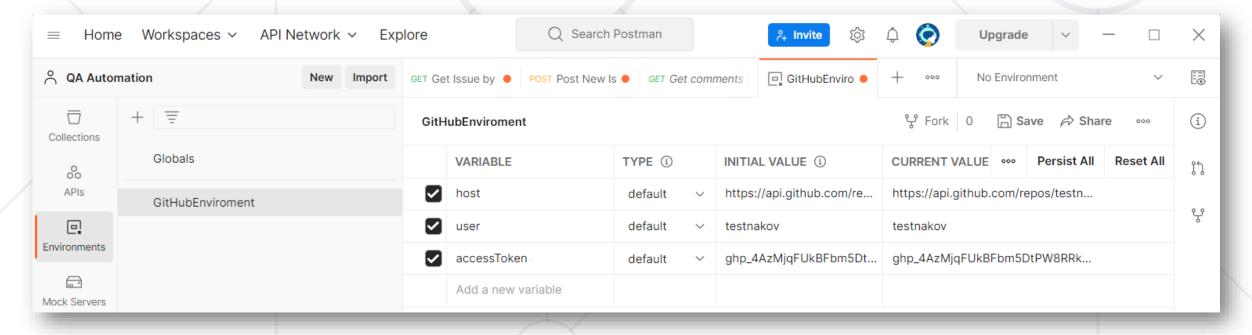
POST	<pre>https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-rep</pre>	oo/issues
Headers	Authorization: Basic base64(user:pass)	
Body	<pre>{"title":"Found a bug", "body": "I'm having a problem with this."}</pre>	



Variables in Postman



- Postman supports environment variables
- Can be used to parameterize the requests
- Can be edited by the test scripts



View / Edit Variables

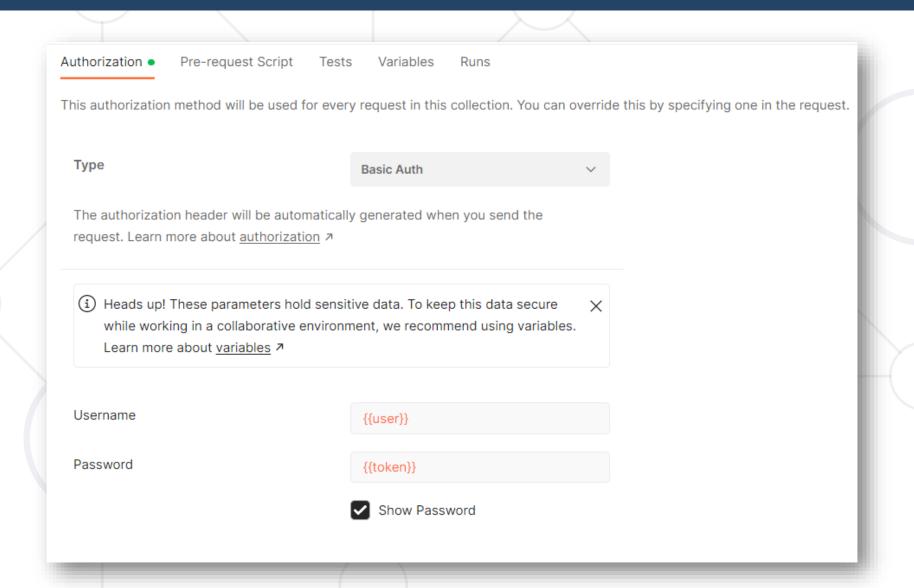


GitH	GitHub Enviroment						
	VARIABLE	TYPE (i)	INITIAL VALUE ①	CURRENT VALUE ①	000	Persist All	Reset All
\checkmark	host	default ∨	api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-n	api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo			
\checkmark	user	default ∨	testnakov	testnakov			
\checkmark	token	default ∨	ghp_4AzMjqFUkBFbm5DtPW8RRkHw1	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			
	Add a new variable						

GitHub Enviroment			Edit	
VARIABLE	INITIAL VALUE	CURRENT VALUE		
host	api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo	api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test- nakov-repo		
user	testnakov	testnakov		
token	ghp_4AzMjqFUkBFbm5DtPW8RRkHw1cgeGl 4JA0C7	ghp_4AzMjqFUkBFbm5DtPW8RRkHw1cge GI4JA0C7		

Using Variables for Authentication

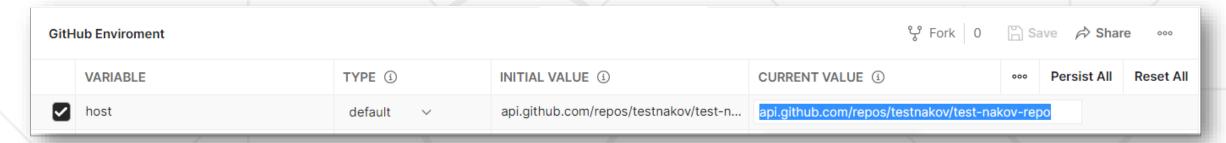




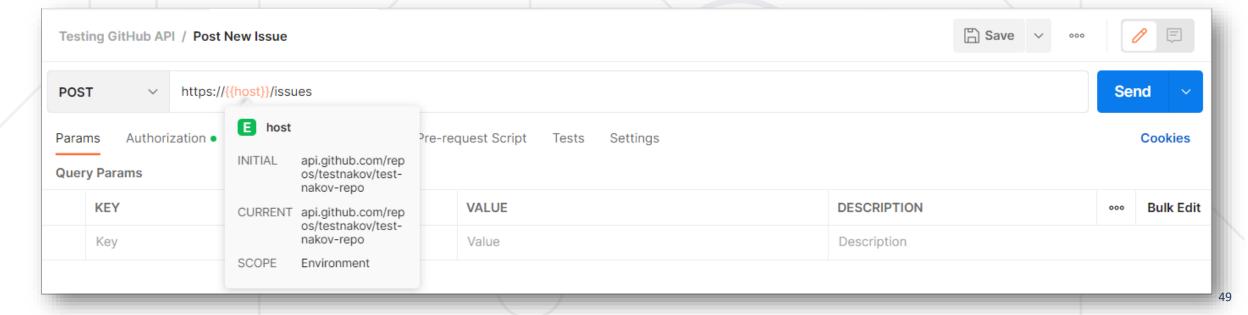
Using Variables in Requests



Define an environment variable

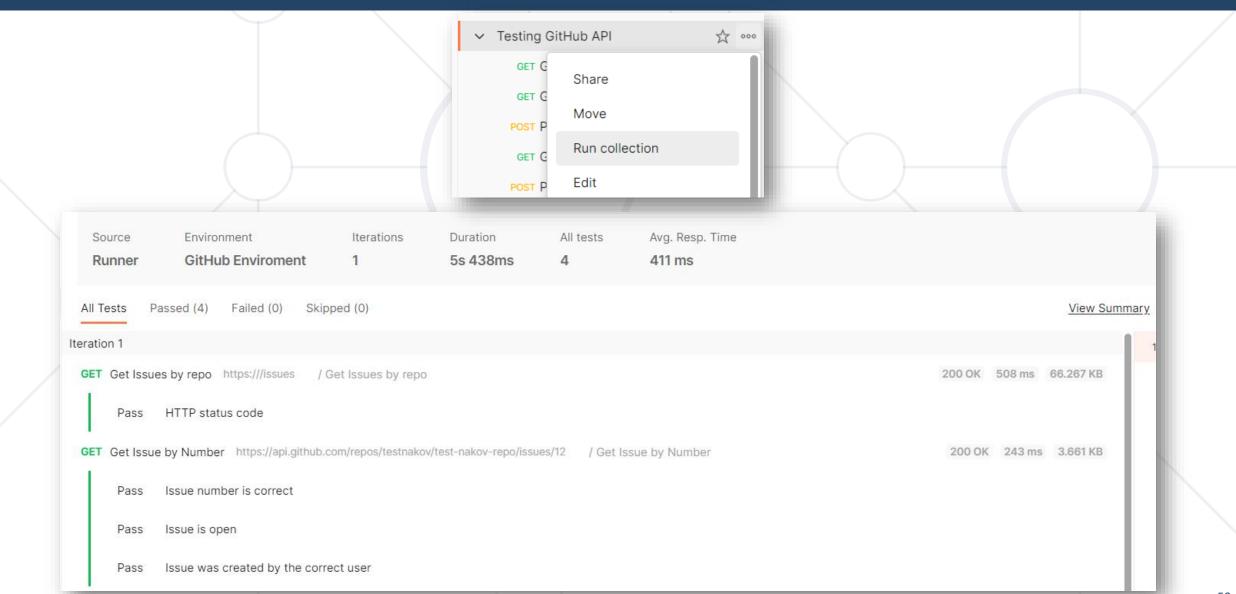


Use the variable:



Running Postman Collections and Tests





Summary



- Web Services and APIs
- HTTP used for data transfer between clients and servers on the web.
- XML for structuring and exchanging data
- JSON commonly used in web APIs
- REST and RESTful Services
- Postman Overview, creating and sending HTTP requests
- Accessing the RESTful API for GitHub Issues





Questions?

















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Решения за твоето утре













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