

✔️✅ Quiz #1: What Are APIs?

Introducing Postman

✔️📄 An API Platform

✔️📄 The API First World

✔️✅ Quiz #2 Introducing Postman

Your First API Request

✔️📄 Task: Create a workspace

✔️📄 Task: Create a collection

✔️📄 Task: Get books from the Library API

✔️📄 Request-Response pattern

✔️✅ Quiz #3: Your First API Request

Request Parameters

✔️📄 Variables in Postman

✔️📄 Query parameters

🕒📄 Task: Search books by genre

🔒📄 Task: Multiple query parameters

🔒📄 Path Variable

🔒📄 Task: Get a book by id

🔒✅ Quiz #4: Query vs. path parameters

Sending data with POST

🔒📄 Task: Add a book

🔒📄 Task: Add an authorization header

🔒📄 Task: Use Postman Auth instead!

🔒✅ Quiz #5: Sending Data With Postman

Introduction to variables and scripting

Query parameters

Remember that the minimum ingredients you need to make a request are:

- ✦ a request method (`GET` / `POST` / `PUT` / `PATCH` / `DELETE` , etc)
- ✦ a request URL

Some APIs allow you to refine your request further with key-value pairs called **query parameters**.

Query parameter syntax

Query parameters are added to the end of the path. They start with a question mark `?` , followed by the key-value pairs in the format: `<key>=<value>` . For example, this request might fetch all photos that have landscape orientation:

`GET https://some-api.com/photos?orientation=landscape`

If there are multiple query parameters, each is separated by an ampersand `&` . Below two query parameters to specify the orientation and size of the photos to be returned:

`GET https://some-api.com/photos?orientation=landscape&size=500x400`

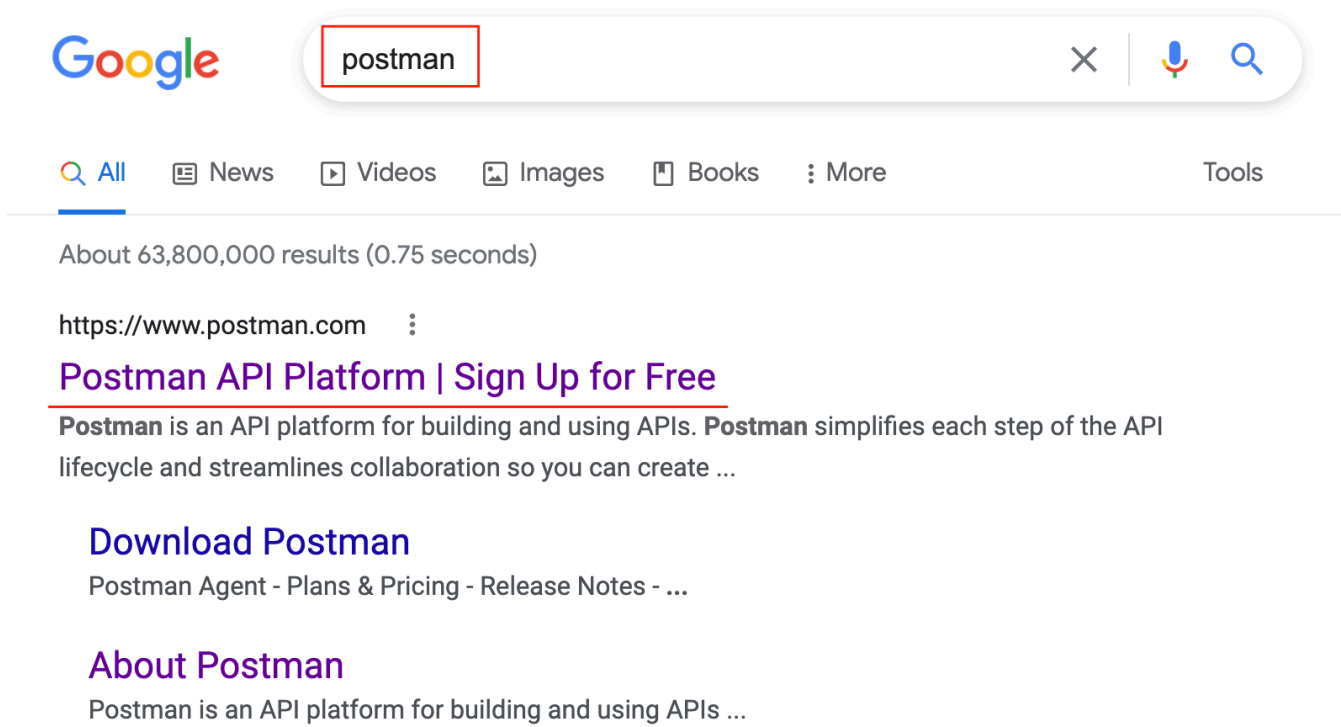
Search Google - with query parameters!

Try pasting this URL into your browser or as a GET request in Postman to make a Google search for "Postman".
(If you use Postman, click the "Preview" tab in the response to view the rendered HTML!)

`https://www.google.com/search?q=postman`

This request adds a search term as a query parameter `q=postman` ("q" refers to "query" here) to the `GET /search` path on Google's server.

Because this parameter is in our request, the server returns an HTML document that is a search results page with hits for "Postman". The search bar is pre-populated with our query "Postman".



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You can change your search directly from the URL by changing the value for the query parameter `q=`
`<something else!>`

When to use query parameters?

The answer is always: read the API documentation!

Sometimes, query parameters are optional and allow you to add filters or extra data to your responses. Sometimes, they are required in order for the server to process your request. APIs are implemented differently to fulfill different needs.

The Postman Library API v2 allows you to add optional query parameters on requests to `GET /books` filter the books that come back in response. Let's try it out next!