Task: Add a book

A new bestseller book arrived! As a librarian, you wish to add that book to the library.

In this lesson, we will learn how to add a book via `POST` request with a **JSON Body** to submit book data to our Postman Library API database. The endpoint for adding a book is documented here.

But what is the **Body**?

You will need to send body data with requests whenever you need to add or update structured data. For example, if you're sending a request to add a new customer to a database, you might include the customer details in `JSON` data format. Typically, you will use body data with `PUT`, `POST`, and `PATCH` requests.

The **Body** tab in Postman enables you to specify the data you need to send with a request. You can send different types of body data to suit your API.

You can use raw body data to send anything you can enter as text. Use the **raw** tab, and the type dropdown list to indicate the format of your data (**Text**, **JavaScript**, **JSON**, **HTML**, or **XML**), and Postman will enable syntax-highlighting and appending the relevant headers to your request.

Make a POST request

1. Hover over your **Postman Library API v2** Collection, click the three dots icon and select **Add request**. Name your new request **"add book"**

2. Set the request method to `POST` and the request URL to

3. This endpoint requires adding a **body** to our request to send a payload. Our payload will be a JSON object containing the information about the book we are adding.

   Click the **Body** tab of the request and select that data type `raw > JSON`

4. Think of a book you love or have read recently.

   Inside the Body editor, add a JSON object with details about the new book's `title`, `author`, `genre` and `yearPublished`.
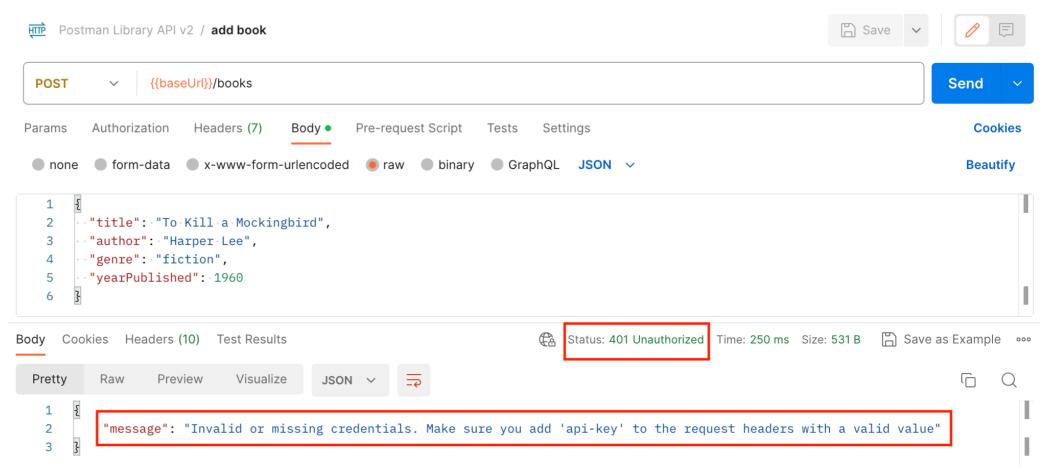
   You can copy this object and **replace the values with details about your book**!

```
{
    "title": "To Kill a Mockingbird",
    "author": "Harper Lee",
    "genre": "fiction",
    "yearPublished": 1960
}
```

5. **Save and Send** your request.

😱 Uh-oh!

The response from the server came back with a status `401 Unauthorized`. Remember that 400-level errors are client errors, meaning we made a mistake in our request.

The body of the response has a message explaining we need to add an `api-key` to the `headers` of the request.

Let's fix this error in our next lesson.