

# **API = Application Programming interface**

**APIs are everywhere**

**Contract provided by one piece of software to another**

**Structured request Another response**

## **Rest API**

**Representational state transfer**

**Architecture Style for Designing networked Applications.**

**It relies On a stateless, Client- server Protocol, Almost Always HTTP.**

**Treats server Objects as resources that can be created or destroyed.**

**It can be used by virtually any programming language .**

## **HTTP Methods:**

**Get: Retrieve data from a specified source.**

**Post: Submit Data to be processed to a specified source**

**Put: update a specified source.**

**Delete: Delete a specified source**

**Get, Post, Put, and Delete are used most.**

**Others :**

**Patch: To Update partial resources.**

**Options: returns the supported HTTP methods.**

**Head: Same as Get but does not return a body.**



## API TESTING

API -> Application Programming interface.

Interface -> Meeting points for two system.

- API Testing has End point and link for API testing called URI.
- WEB service, Miro service same as API Testing.
- Two types of API Testing called SOAP and REST.
- RESTful web services are easier than SOAP.
- We send the request with http/https protocol and response comes two way called JSON & XML.
- We test CRUD in RESTful web services.
- CRUD means C - Create, R - Read, U - Update, D - Delete.
- For create we use post () method, get () method for read, put () & patch () method for update and delete () for delete method.
- HTTP status codes are:

200 OK	400 BAD REQUEST	500 INTERNAL SERVER ERROR
201 CREATED	401 UNAUTHORIZ ED	501 NOT IMPLEMEN TE D
202 ACCEPTED	402 PAYMENT REQUIRED	502 BAD GATEWAY
203 NOT AUTHORIZED	403 FORBIDDEN	503 SERVICE UNAVAILAB LE
204 NO CONTENT	404 NOT FOUND	504 GATEWAY TIMEOUT

post method - create  
Get " - Read  
Put and Patch n -> Update  
Delete -> Delete



## SQL Overview

**SQL** > Structured Query language, Which is a Computer language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data stored in a relational database.

**Why SQL:** To store, access in database, Update ,Manipulate, Create, define database, Insert, Delete in the Database system.

**SQL Commands:** Create , Select, Insert, Update, Delete and drop.

**Create:** Create a table.

**Select:** Retrieves certain records from one or more tables

**Insert:** Create a record

**Update:** modifies records.

**Delete:** Delete records

**Drop:** delete an entire table

**Alter:** Modifies an existing database object.

**Data Types:** Bigint , Int, smallint, Tinyint, Bit, decimal , numeric, Money, SmmalMoney,

Date and time,

**Application :** MySQL WorkBench



Fiserv Zelle : Transfer money to P2P( Name , Unique Cell or Email , Amount , limit)

Zelle (/zɛl/) is a United States-based digital payments network owned by Early Warning Services, LLC, a private financial services company owned by the banks Bank of America, Truist, Capital One, JPMorgan Chase, PNC Bank, U.S. Bank, and Wells Fargo.

**Fiserv Signature :** Fiserv Signature is a comprehensive and customer-centric banking platform ideal for larger financial institutions and other high-volume, transaction-focused enterprises. Flexible, scalable and enhanced by innovative companion solutions, Signature serves today's processing needs and prepares you to meet tomorrow's changing demands.

**Fiserv Aperio:** Fiserv Aperio is a multichannel customer experience platform that provides account opening and customer/account service driven by a process and workflow engine. It includes functionality for inbound/outbound marketing tied to predictive modeling and offers the capability of executing these models for real-time decisioning.

Wealth Management

Private banking