## **REST Assured API Testing - Complete Revision Notes for Interviews**

## ✓ 1. What is REST Assured?

REST Assured is a Java library used for testing RESTful APIs. It provides a domain-specific language (DSL) for writing tests for REST services in a simple and expressive manner.

## 2. Basic REST Assured Syntax:

```
import io.restassured.RestAssured;
import io.restassured.response.Response;
import static io.restassured.RestAssured.*;

Response response = given()
    .header("Content-Type", "application/json")
    .when()
    .get("https://api.example.com/users")
    .then()
    .statusCode(200)
    .extract().response();
```

# **3. HTTP Methods:**

```
// GET
get("/users");

// POST
given().body(jsonData).post("/users");

// PUT
given().body(updatedData).put("/users/1");

// DELETE
delete("/users/1");
```

# 4. Validating Response:

```
Java
.then().statusCode(200)
.body("data.id", equalTo(1));
```

# ✓ 5. Logging Request and Response:

```
Java
given().log().all();
```

```
then().log().all();
```

## ✓ 6. Query & Path Parameters:

```
// Path
.get("/users/{id}", 2);

// Query
.queryParam("page", 2)
.get("/users");
```

## **7.** Authentication:

```
// Basic
.auth().basic("username", "password");

// OAuth2
.auth().oauth2("token");
```

# **8. JSON/XML Parsing:**

```
response.jsonPath().get("data.name");
response.xmlPath().get("response.user.name");
```

#### 9. Schema Validation:

```
.then().body(JsonSchemaValidator.matchesJsonSchemaInClasspath("sc
hema.json"));
```

### 10. Serialization and Deserialization:

```
// POJO to JSON

ObjectMapper mapper = new ObjectMapper();

String json = mapper.writeValueAsString(myObject);

// JSON to POJO

MyObject obj = mapper.readValue(response.asString(), MyObject.class);
```

## 11. REST Principles:

- Stateless
- Client-Server

- Cacheable
- Uniform Interface
- Layered System
- Code on Demand (optional)

## 12. API Caching:

- Use of cache-control, expires, etag headers.
- Helps avoid repeated API calls, improves performance.

### Example:

```
Java
.header("If-None-Match", etagValue)
```

# 13. API Mocking:

- Simulate server behavior during testing.
- Tools: WireMock, MockServer

#### Example:

```
Java
stubFor(get(urlEqualTo("/users/1"))

.willReturn(aResponse().withStatus(200).withBody("{\"name\":\"Tes
t\"}")));
```

# ✓ 14. Response Time Validation:

```
Java
.then().time(lessThan(2000L));
```

### ✓ 15. Parallel Execution with TestNG:

#### ➤ By Packages:

```
Unset
<suite name="Parallel Test Suite" parallel="tests"</pre>
thread-count="2">
  <test name="Test1">
    <packages>
      <package name="com.api.tests.package1" />
    </packages>
  </test>
  <test name="Test2">
    <packages>
      <package name="com.api.tests.package2" />
    </packages>
  </test>
</suite>
```

#### ➤ By Instances (Classes):

## ✓ 16. Request and Response Specification:

```
RequestSpecification requestSpec = new RequestSpecBuilder()
    .setBaseUri("https://api.example.com")
    .setContentType(ContentType.JSON)
    .build();

ResponseSpecification responseSpec = new ResponseSpecBuilder()
    .expectStatusCode(200)
    .expectContentType(ContentType.JSON)
    .build();
```

```
// Usage:
given().spec(requestSpec)
.when().get("/users")
.then().spec(responseSpec);
```

## 17. Handling Dynamic Parameters:

```
Java

Map<String, Object> params = new HashMap<>();

params.put("userId", 1);

params.put("type", "active");

given().params(params).get("/users");
```

# ✓ 18. Rate Limiting / Throttling:

- Usually returns status code 429 (Too Many Requests)
- Use retry logic or wait time

```
Java
if(response.statusCode() == 429) {
   Thread.sleep(5000);
```

```
// Retry the request
}
```

## 19. BDD Style:

```
Java
given()
.when().get("/users")
.then().assertThat().statusCode(200);
```

## **20.** File Upload and Download:

#### ➤ File Upload:

```
Java
File file = new File("src/test/resources/sample.pdf");

given()
   .multiPart("file", file)
   .when()
   .post("/upload")
   .then().statusCode(200);
```

#### ➤ File Download:

```
Pava
Response response = given()
    .when()
    .get("/download/sample.pdf");

byte[] fileData = response.asByteArray();
Files.write(Paths.get("downloaded_sample.pdf"), fileData);
```

### 21. Form Parameters:

```
given()
    .formParam("username", "admin")
    .formParam("password", "pass123")
    .when()
    .post("/login")
    .then().statusCode(200);
```

# 22. Upstream vs Downstream APIs:

- **Upstream API**: External system your service depends on. You call it.
- **Downstream API**: API that depends on your service. It calls your API.

**Interview Context:** 

- How do you mock an upstream API?
- How do you ensure backward compatibility for downstream consumers?

### **23. Common Interview Questions:**

- 1. What is REST Assured? How is it better than other tools?
- 2. How do you validate response codes and body?
- 3. Explain serialization and deserialization in REST Assured.
- 4. How do you perform schema validation?
- 5. How do you test APIs that require tokens/authentication?
- 6. What are REST constraints?
- 7. How to mock an API in real-time testing?
- 8. What is the use of caching in APIs?
- 9. How do you handle dynamic parameters in REST Assured?
- 10. How to achieve parallel execution in TestNG?
- 11. Difference between request specification and response specification?
- 12. How do you test rate limiting or throttling scenarios?
- 13. Explain BDD style in REST Assured.
- 14. How to handle file upload or multipart/form-data in REST Assured?
- 15. How to validate response headers?
- 16. How to pass bearer token dynamically in tests?
- 17. How to reuse token/authentication in multiple tests?
- 18. What are upstream and downstream APIs?

- 19. How to download and store a file from an API?
- 20. How to handle form-based login authentication?

This doc gives you **100% coverage** for REST Assured-based interview preparation. Use it as your quick revision go-to guide before interviews.