

# 6. Customize Collection Run Order and Data Driven Testing

## Customize Collection Run Order

- By default, Postman executes requests in the order they are created in the collection. We can customize this order using the `pm.execution.setNextRequest()` function in Post-response to define which request to run next or to stop execution altogether.

## Simple Books API

- The Simple Books API allows users to reserve books and perform various actions like viewing, ordering, updating, and deleting orders.
  - ◆ **API Base URL:** <https://simple-books-api.glitch.me>
  - ◆ **Books API Documentation:**  
<https://www.postman.com/red-sunset-843133/book-api/documentation/4p0r4cu/book-api>
- **Fork** Book API Collection or **Export** and try to import that collection to workspace and rename to **Day6\_BooksAPI**.

## API Authentication (Create Bearer Token) → Create Token

1. To access certain features, we need to register **our API client** and obtain a Bearer token.
2. **Endpoint: POST** <https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/api-clients/>
3. **Request Body (JSON) → Required**

```
{  
  "clientName": "KMR",  
  "clientEmail": "kmrabc@example.com"  
}
```

4. The response contains an access token valid for 7 days.
5. We will get **Status Code 409: "API client already registered."** if we use same clientName or clientEmail. So a different clientName or clientEmail to be used to resolve.
6. Generate random text for email instead of duplicate email in the prequest script of request and send the request.
  - a. `const text = Math.random().toString(36).substring(2);`
  - b. `const generatedEmail = text+"@gmail.com";`
  - c. `console.log(generatedEmail);`

## Note

- We don't need a token for **Check API Status, List Books, or Get Single Book APIs**; for Order related APIs, a Bearer Token is required.

- To know what type of Authentication an API requires we can get information only from documentation.

```

HTTP Day6_BooksAPI / Create Token
POST https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/api-clients/
Params Authorization Headers (8) Body Scripts Settings Cookies
Pre-request
1 const text=Math.random().toString(36).substring(2);
2
3 const generatedEmail=text+"@gmail.com";
4 pm.collectionVariables.set("email",generatedEmail);
Post-response

```

```

HTTP Day6_BooksAPI / Create Token
POST https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/api-clients/
Params Authorization Headers (8) Body Scripts Settings Cookies
none form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary GraphQL JSON Beautify
1 {
2   "clientName": "KMR",
3   "clientEmail": "{{email}}"
4 }

```

## 7. Capture accessToken as a collection variable after response in Post-response script

```

POST https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/api-clients/
Params Authorization Headers (8) Body Scripts Settings Cookies
Pre-request
1 const jsonData=pm.response.json();
2 pm.collectionVariables.set("AccessToken",jsonData.accessToken);
Post-response
4

```

## 8. Below is the Response with accessToken

Body	Cookies	Headers (6)	Test Results	201 Created	1.80 s	299 B
{ } JSON ▾						
1 { 2   "accessToken": "86c4f56c97c9afed2107405069ed4500315c469f79a2e3603f681f1025da4370" 3 }						

## 9. AccessToken is also created as a collection variable in Variables

Collection	
email	qnyz9lgztn@gmail.com
AccessToken	86c4f56c97c9afed21074050...

[Check API Status → StatusOfBooksAPI](#)

1. Retrieve the current status of the API.
2. Endpoint: GET <https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/status>

HTTP Day6\_BooksAPI StatusOfBooksAPI

GET https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/status

Send

Params Authorization Headers (6) Body Scripts Settings Cookies

Headers (6 hidden)

Key	Value	Description	Bulk Edit	Presets
Key	Value	Description		

Body Cookies Headers (6) Test Results 200 OK 2.53 s 226 B Save Response

{ } JSON Preview Visualize

```

1 {
2   "status": "OK"
3 }

```

3. If Status is OK then we can access books API.

### List Books → ListOfBooks

1. Get a list of available books.
2. Endpoint: GET <https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/books>

HTTP Day6\_BooksAPI / ListOfBooks

GET https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/books

Send

Params Authorization Headers (6) Body Scripts Settings Cookies

Body Cookies Headers (6) Test Results 200 OK 2.28 s 631 B Save Response

{ } JSON Preview Visualize

```

1 [
2   {
3     "id": 1,
4     "name": "The Russian",
5     "type": "fiction",
6     "available": true
7   },
8   {
9     "id": 2,
10    "name": "Just as I Am",
11    "type": "non-fiction",
12    "available": false
13  },
14  {
15    "id": 3,
16    "name": "The Vanishing Half",
17    "type": "fiction",
18    "available": true
19  },
20  {
21    "id": 4,
22  }

```

### 3. Optional Query Parameters

- a. **type (String)** - Specify "fiction" or "non-fiction".
- b. **limit (Integer)** - A number between 1 and 20 to limit results.

HTTP Day6\_BooksAPI / ListOfBooks

GET https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/books?limit=2&type=fiction Send

Params • Authorization Headers (6) Body Scripts • Settings Cookies

Query Params

Key	Value	Description
limit	2	Optional
type	fiction	Optional

Body Cookies Headers (6) Test Results 200 OK 1.44 s 349 B Save Response

```
[{"id": 1, "name": "The Russian", "type": "fiction", "available": true}, {"id": 3, "name": "The Vanishing Half", "type": "fiction", "available": true}]
```

### Get Single Book → SingleBook

1. Retrieve detailed information about a specific book.
2. **Endpoint:** GET <https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/books/{bookId}>
  - a. **Example:** GET <https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/books/1> (where 1 is the bookId).

HTTP Day6\_BooksAPI / SingleBook

GET https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/books/1 Send

Params Authorization Headers (6) Body Scripts • Settings Cookies

Body Cookies Headers (6) Test Results 200 OK 1.47 s 374 B Save Response

```
{"id": 1, "name": "The Russian", "author": "James Patterson and James O. Born", "isbn": "1780899475", "type": "fiction", "price": 12.98, "current-stock": 12, "available": true}
```

### Submit an Order → SubmitOrder

1. Place a new book order. Requires **Bearer token** authentication.
2. **Endpoint:** POST <https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/orders>
3. **Request Body (JSON) → Required**

```
{
  "bookId": 1,
  "customerName": "John"
}
```

HTTP Day6\_BooksAPI / SubmitOrder

POST https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/orders

Params Authorization Headers (9) Body Scripts Settings Cookies

**Auth Type**

Bearer Token

The authorization header will be automatically generated when you send the request. Learn more about Bearer Token authorization.

Token {{AccessToken}}

POST https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/orders

Params Authorization Headers (9) Body Scripts Settings

none form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary GraphQL JSON

1 {  
2 "bookId": 1,  
3 "customerName": "John"  
4 }

4. The response contains the **orderId**. We can save it as **collection or environmental variable** so that we can use for API Chaining or in another requests.

HTTP Day6\_BooksAPI / SubmitOrder

POST https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/orders

Params Authorization Headers (9) Body Scripts Settings Cookies

Pre-request

```
1 const jsonData=pm.response.json();
2 pm.collectionVariables.set("orderId",jsonData.orderId);
3
4
```

Post-response \*

HTTP Day6\_BooksAPI / SubmitOrder

POST https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/orders

Params Auth Headers (9) Body Scripts Settings Cookies

Body JSON Preview Visualize

201 Created 2.17 s 267 B

{ } JSON

1 {  
2 "created": true,  
3 "orderId": "2puHfAdDhvQ73O3HnuV\_c"  
4 }

Variables in request

C AccessToken 86c4f56c97c9afed21074050...  
All variables

E Environment No environment selected. Select environment

C Collection

email	qnyz9lgztn@gmail.com
AccessToken	86c4f56c97c9afed21074050...
orderId	2puHfAdDhvQ73O3HnuV_c

## Get All Orders → Get All Orders

1. View all existing orders. Requires **Bearer token** authentication.
2. **Endpoint: GET** <https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/orders>

The screenshot shows the Postman interface for a GET request to <https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/orders>. The 'Authorization' tab is selected, showing 'Bearer Token' as the auth type. The 'Token' field contains `{{AccessToken}}`. The response body is displayed as JSON, showing a single order item:

```
1 [  
2 {  
3   "id": "2puHfAdDhvQ7303HnuV_c",  
4   "bookId": 1,  
5   "customerName": "John",  
6   "createdBy": "7922cb150cb04a1eb4da111cc6e701970d59910faf593069312d5eab321de579",  
7   "quantity": 1,  
8   "timestamp": 1736719466877  
9 }]  
10 ]
```

## Get a Single Order → Get Single Order

1. View details of a specific order. Requires **Bearer token** authentication.
2. **Endpoint: GET** <https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/orders/{{orderId}}>

The screenshot shows the Postman interface for a GET request to <https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/orders/{{orderId}}>. The 'Params' tab shows `orderId` set to `2puHfAdDhvQ7303HnuV_c`. The response body is displayed as JSON, showing the same order item as the previous screenshot:

```
1 {  
2   "id": "2puHfAdDhvQ7303HnuV_c",  
3   "bookId": 1,  
4   "customerName": "John",  
5   "createdBy":  
6     "7922cb150cb04a1eb4da111cc6e701970d59910faf593069312d5eab321de579",  
7   "quantity": 1,  
8   "timestamp": 1736719466877  
9 }]
```

## Update an Order → Update Order

1. Modify an existing order. Requires Bearer token authentication.
2. **Endpoint: PATCH** <https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/orders/{{orderId}}>
3. **Request Body (JSON)**

```
{  
  "customerName": "John"  
}
```

4. **customerName (String)** - Optional (allows updating customer name).

HTTP Day6\_BooksAPI / Update Order

PATCH https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/orders/{{orderId}}

Send

Variables in request

AccessToken	86c4f56c97c9afed210...
orderId	qVSI4kvY-eISQsEnaBW...

Params Auth Headers (9) Body Scripts Settings Cookies Beautify All variables

```

1 {
2   "customerName": "Scott"
3 }

```

Body 204 No Content 590 ms 111 B Save Response

## 5. Execute GetOrders Request to check whether updated or not

### Delete an Order → Delete Order

1. Remove an existing order. Requires **Bearer token** authentication.
2. **Endpoint: DELETE https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/orders/{{orderId}}**

HTTP Day6\_BooksAPI / Delete Order

DELETE https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/orders/{{orderId}}

Send

Variables in request

AccessToken	Enter value
orderId	Enter value

Params Auth Headers (7) Body Scripts Settings Cookies All variables

```

4
5
6
7 pm.collectionVariables.unset("orderId");
8 pm.collectionVariables.unset("AccessToken");
9 pm.collectionVariables.unset("email");
10
11

```

Body 204 No Content 1.67 s 111 B Save Response

Raw Preview Visualize

### Observation

1. Execute all Requests in Collection → Run collection.
2. Upon executing all requests they are executed in the order in which they have created.

Day6\_BooksAPI - Run results

Ran today at 03:59:58 - [View all runs](#)

Run Again Automate Run + New Run Export Results

Source	Environment	Iterations	Duration	All tests	Avg. Resp. Time
Runner	none	1	5s 461ms	0	510 ms

RUN SUMMARY [View Results](#)

Request Type	Method	Status	Count
POST	Create Token	0   0	
GET	StatusOfBooksAPI	0   0	
GET	ListOfBooks	0   0	
GET	SingleBook	0   0	
POST	SubmitOrder	0   0	
GET	Get All Orders	0   0	
GET	Get Single Order	0   0	
PATCH	Update Order	0   0	
DELETE	Delete Order	0   0	

## Note

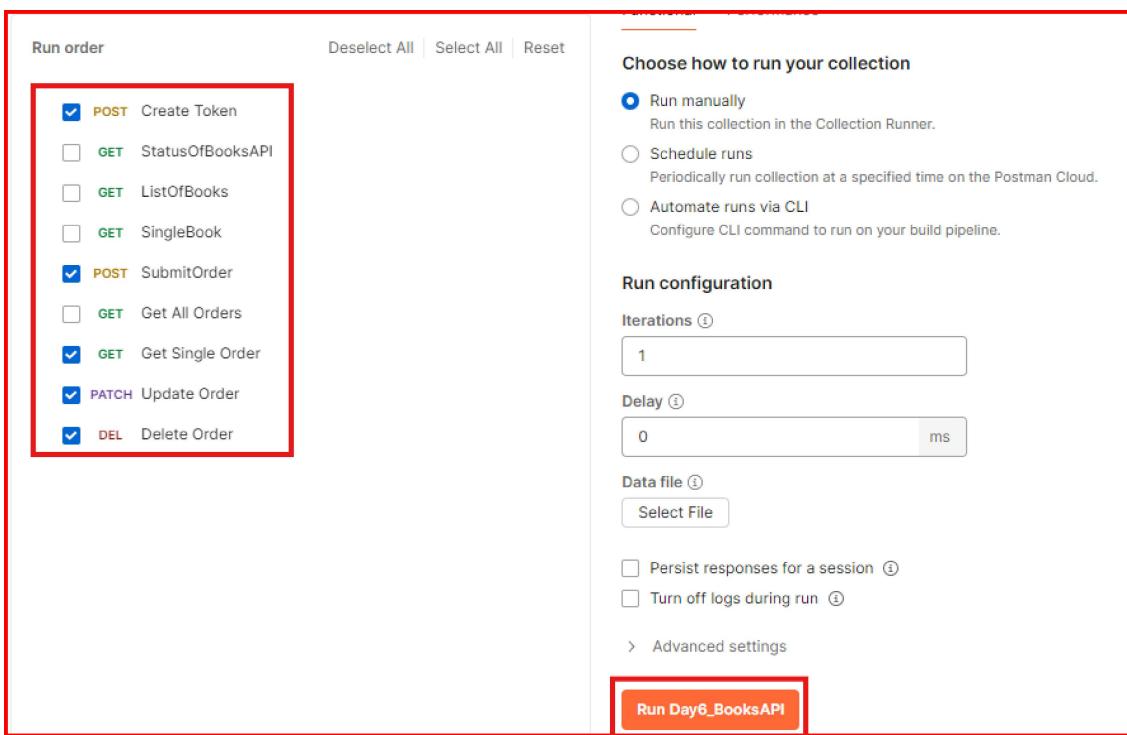
- In the Older versions of Postman Tool Requests in Collection are executed in Alphabetical order.

## Execute Requests in our own Order

- Let suppose below is the order of execution required

- ◆ Create Token
- ◆ Submit Order
- ◆ Update Order
- ◆ Get Single Order
- ◆ Delete Order

- One way to execute is unselecting and selecting requests as below



- Other way of executing is using `pm.execution.setNextRequest()` function in Post-response to define which request to run next or to stop execution altogether.

- ◆ Add in Post-response script Tab of **Create Token** request
  - `pm.execution.setNextRequest("SubmitOrder");`
- ◆ Add in Post-response script Tab of **SubmitOrder** request
  - `pm.execution.setNextRequest("Get Single Order");`
- ◆ Add in Post-response script Tab of **Get Single Order** request
  - `pm.execution.setNextRequest("Update Order");`
- ◆ Add in Post-response script Tab of **Update Order** request
  - `pm.execution.setNextRequest("Delete Order");`

- ◆ Add in Post-response script Tab of **Delete Order** request
  - **pm.execution.setNextRequest(null);**
- **null** means simply no next request to execute
- If we have any request after Delete Order if we dont specify **pm.execution.setNextRequest(null);** it will be executed
- Now run all requests at collection level

Day6\_BooksAPI - Run results

[Run Again](#) Automate Run ▾

Ran today at 04:20:18 · [View all runs](#)

Source	Environment	Iterations	Duration	All tests	Avg. Resp. Time
Runner	none	1	3s 734ms	0	621 ms

RUN SUMMARY

Method	Endpoint	Status
POST	Create Token	0   0
POST	SubmitOrder	0   0
GET	Get Single Order	0   0
PATCH	Update Order	0   0
DELETE	Delete Order	0   0

Now we will create multiple orders by executing submit order with different sets of data, we need Data variables i.e, we will do Data Driven Testing.

### Data Driven Testing

- Data-driven testing in Postman runs requests multiple times with different data from a CSV or JSON file to test various scenarios. Data-driven testing is done by using Data variables.

### Execute Requests in Order for Data Driven Testing

- The Simple Books API provides endpoints to manage book orders using data-driven testing with JSON/CSV input for dynamic parameters.
- Let suppose below is the order of execution required for Data Driven Testing
  - ◆ Submit Order
  - ◆ Get Single Order
  - ◆ Delete Order
- Create a Collection with name **Day6\_BooksAPI-DataDriven** and create above requests in this collection.
- To run these requests, first generate a token using the "Create Token" request. Then, copy the token and use it manually in each request or set it at the collection level.

## **Step 1: Submit an Order**

1. **Description:** Place a new book order.
2. **Endpoint:** POST <https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/orders>
3. **Authentication:** Bearer Token
4. **Request Body (JSON)** → get the Data from external files

```
{  
  "bookId": "{{BookID}}",  
  "customerName": "{{CustomerName}}"  
}
```

### **5. Post-response Validation**

- a. Check for status code 201.
- b. Extract and store the orderId from the response for subsequent steps.

```
pm.test("Status code is 201", () => {  
  pm.response.to.have.status(201);  
});  
var jsonData = pm.response.json();  
pm.collectionVariables.set("orderId", jsonData.orderId);
```

## **Step 2: Get a Single Order**

1. **Description:** Retrieve the details of a specific order.
2. **Endpoint:** GET <https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/orders/{{orderId}}>
3. **Authentication:** Bearer Token
4. **Post-response Validation:**
  - a. Check for status code 200.
  - b. Verify the orderId in the response matches the stored variable.

```
pm.test("Status code is 200", () => {  
  pm.response.to.have.status(200);  
});  
pm.test("Check OrderId present in the response body", () => {  
  var jsonData = pm.response.json();  
  pm.expect(jsonData.id).to.eq(pm.collectionVariables.get("orderId"));  
});
```

## **Step 2: Remove an Order**

5. **Description:** Delete an existing order.
6. **Endpoint:** DELETE <https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/orders/{{orderId}}>

## 7. Authentication: Bearer Token

## 8. Post-response Validation:

- a. Check for status code 204.
- b. Remove the orderId variable after successful deletion.

```
pm.test("Status code is 204", () => {  
    pm.response.to.have.status(204);  
});  
pm.collectionVariables.unset("orderId");
```

### Key Notes

1. **Dynamic Data:** Use JSON or CSV to pass BookID and CustomerName for data-driven testing.
2. **Chained Testing:** Each step relies on data from the previous step. Proper variable management is critical.
3. **Postman Tests:** Automate response validation and variable handling using Postman scripts.

This approach ensures end-to-end validation of the API functionalities with reusable and dynamic test cases.

### Run The collection in Postman

The screenshot shows the Postman Collection Runner interface. At the top, there's a sidebar with a dropdown menu set to 'BooksAPI-DataDriven'. Below it are three items: 'POST SubmitOrder', 'GET Get single Order', and 'DEL Delete order'. The 'SubmitOrder' item is highlighted with a red box.

The main area is titled 'Run order' and contains three checked boxes: 'POST SubmitOrder', 'GET Get single Order', and 'DEL Delete Order'. These are also highlighted with a red box.

To the right, there are two tabs: 'Functional' (which is selected) and 'Performance'. Under 'Functional', there are three radio button options: 'Run manually' (selected), 'Schedule runs', and 'Automate runs via CLI'. Each option has a brief description below it.

Below the radio buttons is a section titled 'Run configuration'. It includes fields for 'Iterations' (set to 5), 'Delay' (set to 1 ms), 'Data file' (set to 'orders\_csv\_data.csv'), and 'Data File Type' (set to 'text/csv'). The 'orders\_csv\_data.csv' file path and the 'text/csv' type are both highlighted with red boxes.

At the bottom right of the configuration area is a 'Preview' button. Further down are two unchecked checkboxes: 'Persist responses for a session' and 'Turn off logs during run'. At the very bottom is a large orange button labeled 'Run Day6\_BooksAPI-DataDriven'.

**PREVIEW DATA**

Iteration	BookID	CustomerName
1	1	"John"
2	1	"Kim"
3	3	"Scott"
4	4	"David"
5	6	"Mary"

**Day6\_BooksAPI-DataDir - Run results**

Ran today at 04:06:34 · [View all runs](#)

**Run Again** Automate Run · New Run · Export Results

Source	Environment	Iterations	Duration	All tests	Avg. Resp. Time
Runner	none	5	8s 181ms	20	434 ms

**RUN SUMMARY**

- ▶ POST SubmitOrder
- ▶ GET Get single Order
- ▶ DELETE Delete Order

**View Results**

Online Find and replace **Console** Import Complete

- ▶ POST https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/orders
- ▶ GET https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/orders/B3s3YrrNqYXS4zWMi0g-1
- ▶ DELETE https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/orders/B3s3YrrNqYXS4zWMi0g-
- ▶ POST https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/orders

### Note

- Column names and variable names in JSON/CSV must match
- Execute above collection using JSON data from JSON file. mime type is **application/json**

**Data File Type**

application/json **Preview**

**PREVIEW DATA**

Iteration	BookID	CustomerName
1	1	"John"
2	1	"Kim"
3	3	"Scott"
4	4	"David"
5	6	"Mary"

The screenshot shows the Postman 'Run results' interface. At the top, there's a summary table with columns: Source (Runner), Environment (none), Iterations (5), Duration (8s 181ms), All tests (20), and Avg. Resp. Time (434 ms). Below the summary is a 'RUN SUMMARY' section listing three test cases: POST SubmitOrder, GET Get single Order, and DELETE Delete Order. To the right of these lists is a table showing execution status for each iteration (1 to 5) across three categories: 5|0, 0|0, and 5|0. At the bottom right is a 'View Results' button.

The screenshot shows the Postman 'Test' tab. It displays a list of recorded API requests with their URLs: POST https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/orders, GET https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/orders/B3s3YrrNqYXS4zWMi0g-1, DELETE https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/orders/B3s3YrrNqYXS4zWMi0g-1, and POST https://simple-books-api.glitch.me/orders. The 'Console' tab is highlighted with a red box.

→ For converting CSV to JSON and vice versa web bases tools are available

- ◆ <https://data.page/json/csv>
- ◆ <https://csvjson.com/>

### Note

→ If any request takes unpredictable time to complete we can add simple validation in post response Tab

```
const response = pm.response.json();

const status = response.status; // Assuming response has a 'status' field

if (status !== "processed") {

    // Retry same request

    console.log("Order not ready. Retrying...");

    postman.setNextRequest("Check Order Status");

} else {

    // Proceed to next request

    pm.execution.setNextRequest("Next Request Name");

}
```

→ We can also add some delay as like below

- ◆ Create a new request named "**Wait 3 Seconds**"
  - Get <https://postman-echo.com/delay/3>
- ◆ In the Test tab of this "Wait" request
  - `pm.execution.setNextRequest("Get Single Order");`