

7. File Upload and Download in Postman

File Upload and Download

- When we upload a file (single or multiple) through a web UI, an API is triggered in the background.
- This API receives the file from the client and sends the request to the server. Then, the uploaded files are stored on the server or in the database.
- When you download a file, your browser asks the server for it. If the file is ready, the server says “OK” and sends the file. It also sends a **Content-Disposition message** that tells the browser, “This is a file to save,” so the browser opens a save dialog or saves it automatically

Note

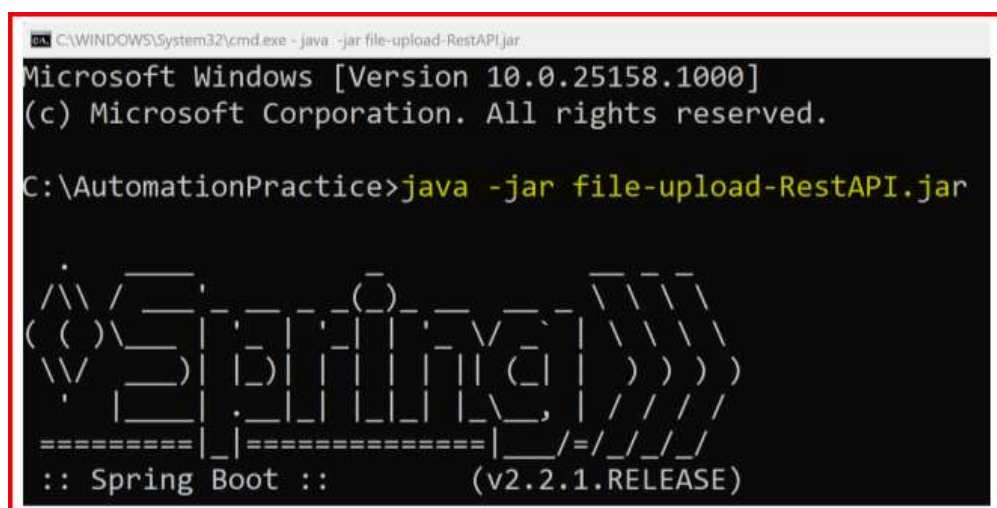
- It's hard to find public APIs for file uploads (single or multiple), so we will create our own API and test it using the Postman tool.

Setup API

- Download jar file from the link
 - ◆ <https://github.com/Madhan-091296/spring-boot-file-upload-download-rest-api-master/blob/master/file-upload-RestAPI.jar>

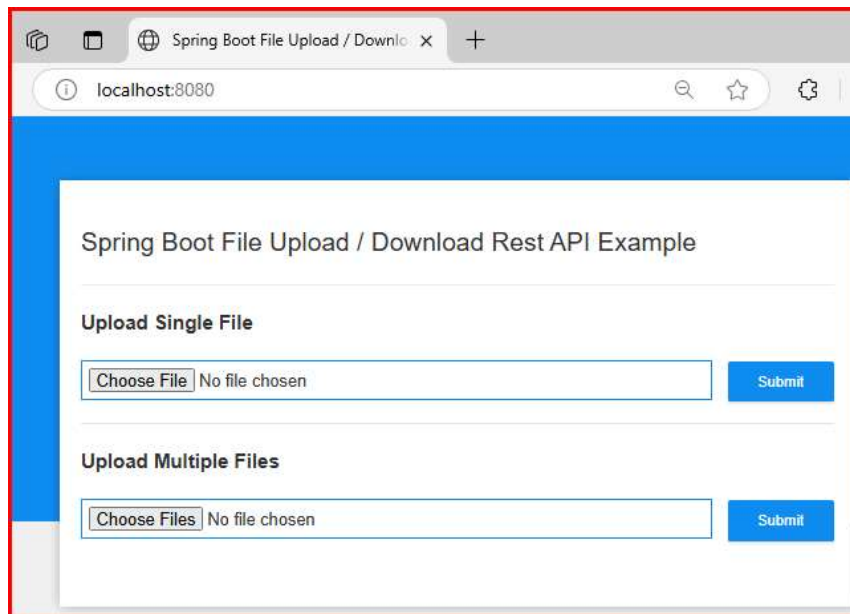


- Place below jar file in any location.
- Navigate to Jar file location then run below command in command prompt.
 - ◆ **java -jar file-upload-RestAPI.jar**



→ Open below URL on browser then check working fine.

- ◆ <http://localhost:8080/>

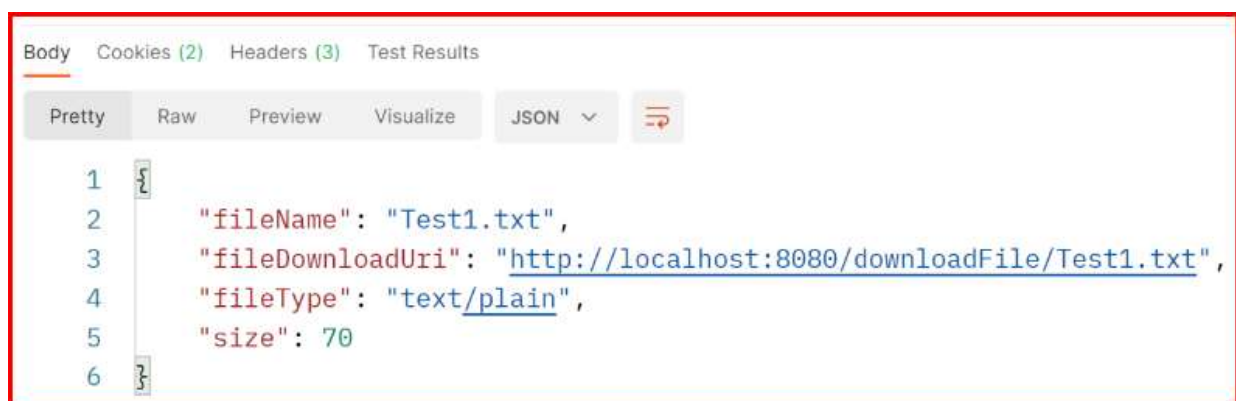
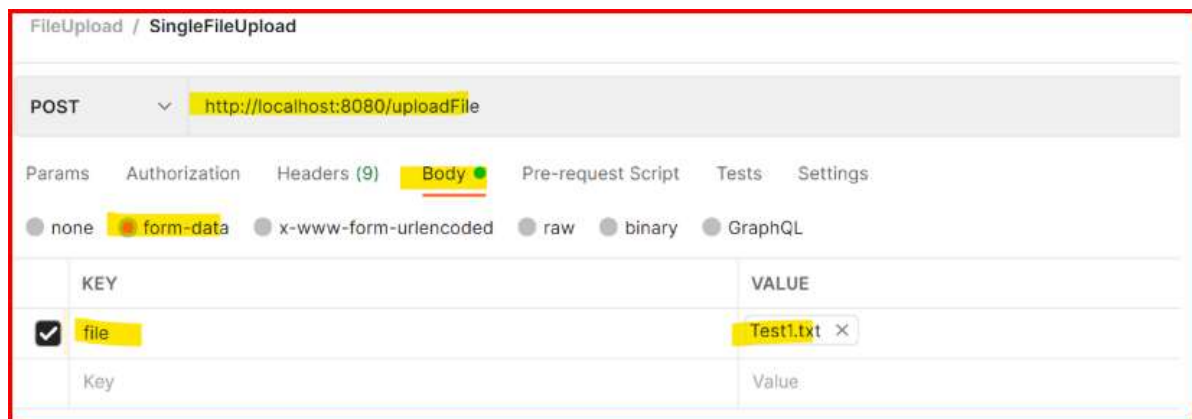


Workout in Postman

→ Create **Day7_FileUpload** Collection in myworkspace

→ **Upload Single File**

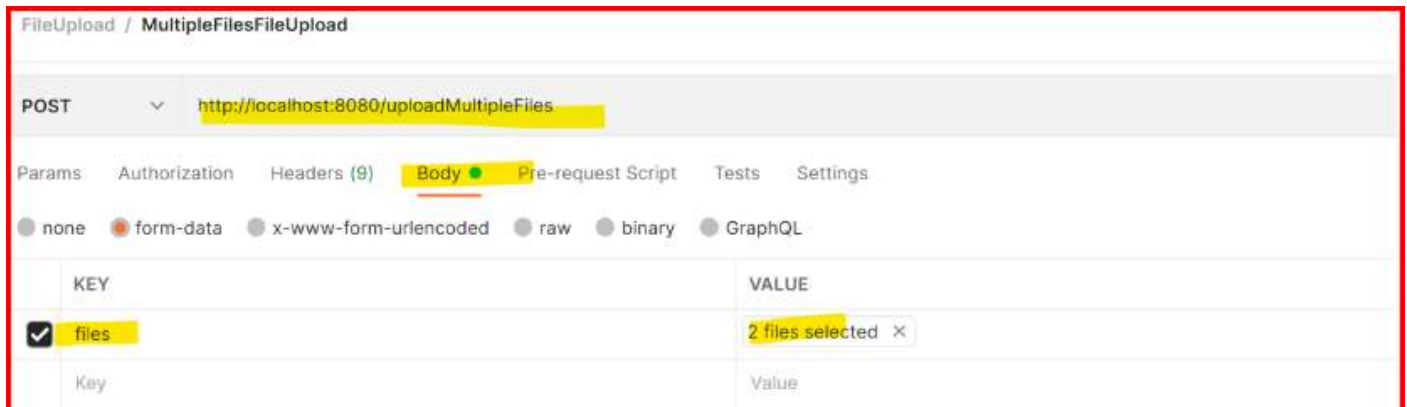
- ◆ Create a Post request **SingleFileUpload**
 - **POST:** <http://localhost:8080/uploadFile>



→ Upload Multiple Files

◆ Create a Post request **MultipleFilesUpload**

- **POST:** <http://localhost:8080/uploadMultipleFiles>



FileUpload / MultipleFilesFileUpload

POST <http://localhost:8080/uploadMultipleFiles>

Params Authorization Headers (9) **Body** Pre-request Script Tests Settings

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

KEY	VALUE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> files	2 files selected ×
Key	Value



Body Cookies (2) Headers (3) Test Results

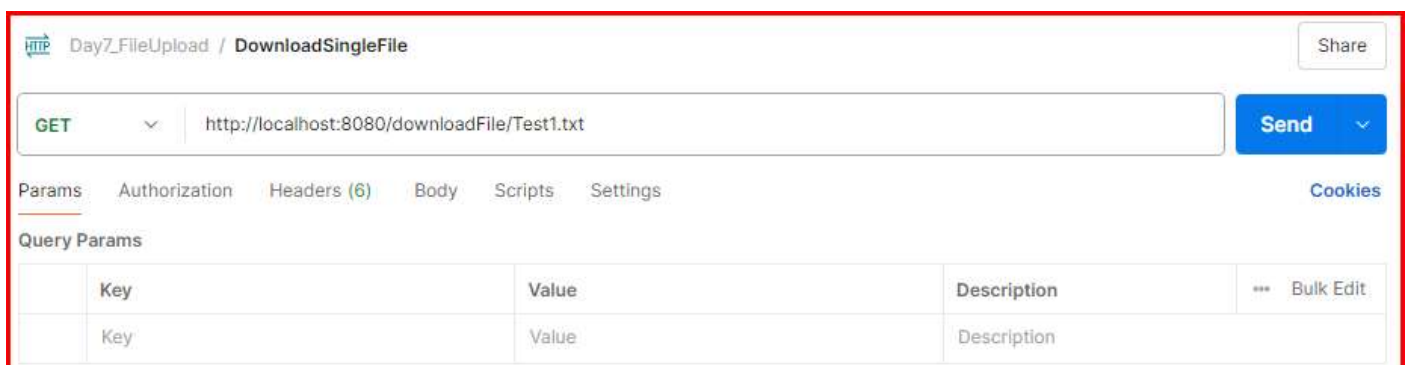
Pretty Raw Preview Visualize JSON

```
1 [
2   {
3     "fileName": "Test1.txt",
4     "fileDownloadUri": "http://localhost:8080/downloadFile/Test1.txt",
5     "fileType": "text/plain",
6     "size": 70
7   },
8   {
9     "fileName": "Test2.txt",
10    "fileDownloadUri": "http://localhost:8080/downloadFile/Test2.txt",
11    "fileType": "text/plain",
12    "size": 70
13  }
14 ]
```

→ Check File Uploaded or not

- ◆ To check file uploaded or not we can use **fileDownloadUri** in the response body
- ◆ Create a Get request **DownloadSingleFile**

- **GET:** <http://localhost:8080/downloadFile/Test1.txt>



Day7_FileUpload / DownloadSingleFile Share

GET <http://localhost:8080/downloadFile/Test1.txt> Send

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

Query Params

Key	Value	Description	...	Bulk Edit
Key	Value	Description		



→ It will display contents of file in the Response body. But If we use `fileDownloadUri` in UI it will download the file.

→ If we want to download the file

◆ **Expand Send** → click on **Send and Download**



Note

→ Every file type has a specific MIME type. MIME type (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions) tells the browser or server what kind of file is being sent.

File Type	Extension	MIME Type
Text File	.txt	text/plain
HTML File	.html	text/html
JSON File	.json	application/json
PDF File	.pdf	application/pdf
JPEG Image	.jpg	image/jpeg
PNG Image	.png	image/png
MP4 Video	.mp4	video/mp4
Excel File	.xlsx	application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.spreadsheetml.sheet
Word File	.docx	application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.wordprocessingml.document
ZIP File	.zip	application/zip

→ In the CDrive **uploads folder** will be created automatically as specified by default path in jar file which will have files uploaded.

→ Any type of files we can upload accordingly how an api got designed.

→ We can also add some validations in Post-Response Script like **fileName, size, fileType, etc**

Note

→ 201 Created means the server created a new resource (like a new file or record) as a result of your POST request.

→ 200 OK means the request was successful, but the server might not have created anything new – maybe it just accepted or processed your data.

→ In file uploads, some servers respond with 200 if they just received and processed the file without creating a new resource with a unique URL. Others use 201 if they treat the upload as creating a

new resource you can access later.

- So both can be correct — it depends on how the server handles the upload!
- If a **file upload or download fails**, the server can respond with different error status codes depending on the problem. Here are common ones

Status Code	Meaning	Why It Happens (For File Upload)
400 Bad Request	The request is malformed or missing data	File too large, missing file, or bad format
401 Unauthorized	Not logged in or no permission	User not authorized to upload
403 Forbidden	Permission denied	User doesn't have upload rights
404 Not Found	Upload URL not found	Wrong upload URL or endpoint
413 Payload Too Large	File size exceeds server limit	File is bigger than allowed size
415 Unsupported Media Type	File type not supported	File format not accepted by server
500 Internal Server Error	Server problem	Server crashed or unexpected error
503 Service Unavailable	Server temporarily down	Server overloaded or down

Lab Assignment

- Navigate to <https://the-internet.herokuapp.com/upload>
 - ◆ **Upload** a file via postman
- Navigate to <https://the-internet.herokuapp.com/download>
 - ◆ **Download** a file via postman