

POSTMAN Installation

Postman is available in 2 options.

1. As a Chrome app (this is already deprecated and has no support from the Postman developers)
2. Native App for different platforms like Windows, Mac OS, Linux, etc.

As Chrome apps are being deprecated and have a tight coupling with Chrome browser (in a few cases the actual browser version), we will focus mostly using the Native application that gives us more control and has lesser external dependencies.

Postman Native App

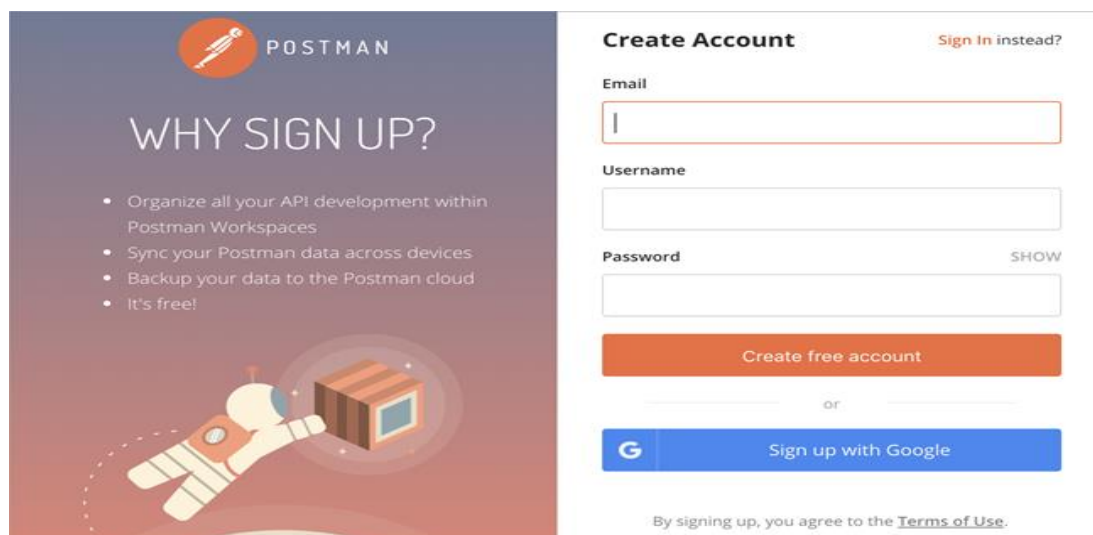
Postman Native app is a standalone app that is available for [download](#) in various OS platforms like Windows, Mac OS, Linux, etc. This can be downloaded just like any other application depending upon the user's platform.

The installation process is pretty straightforward as well. You simply need to double click on the downloaded installer (for Windows and Mac) and follow the instructions.

Once the installation is successful, simply open the Postman Application to get started with.

We will see how to create a simple request for any available open-source API and see the various components of the request and response received when the request is executed using the Postman application.

It's highly recommended, to sign-in/sign-up into the Postman application using an existing email account. A signed-in account preserves all the Postman collections and requests that are saved during the session and ensures that the requests are still available to work with when the same user logs-in next time.



The image shows the Postman application's sign-up and account creation interface. On the left, a purple sidebar contains the Postman logo and the text 'WHY SIGN UP?' followed by a bulleted list of benefits: 'Organize all your API development within Postman Workspaces', 'Sync your Postman data across devices', 'Backup your data to the Postman cloud', and 'It's free!'. Below the text is an illustration of a rocket ship. On the right, the 'Create Account' form is displayed. It includes fields for 'Email', 'Username', and 'Password' (with a 'SHOW' toggle). Below these fields is an orange 'Create free account' button. Underneath the button is an 'or' separator and a blue 'Sign up with Google' button featuring the Google logo. At the bottom, a small text line states 'By signing up, you agree to the [Terms of Use](#)'.

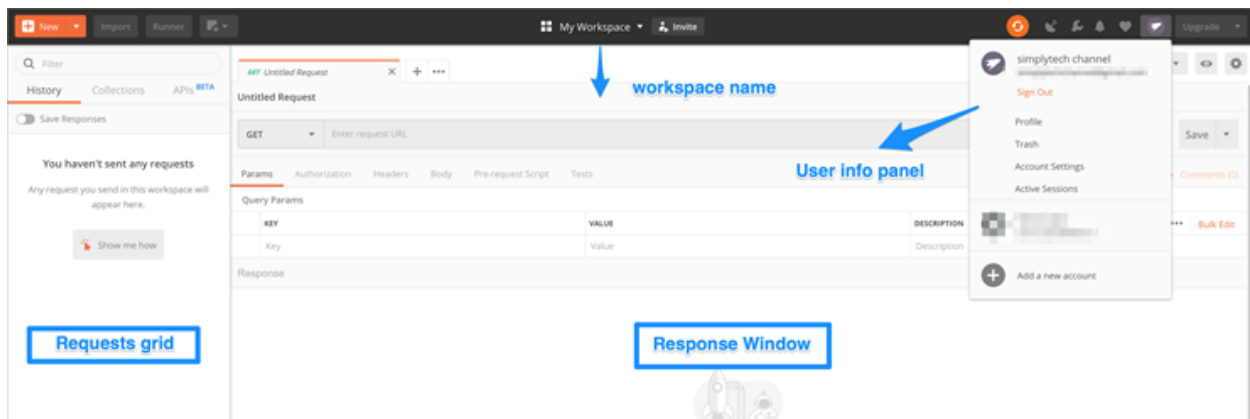
Please refer to the **Note** section to get details about the publicly available fake API endpoint.

We will illustrate a sample GET request to this [URL](#) which would return 100 posts in response as a JSON Payload.

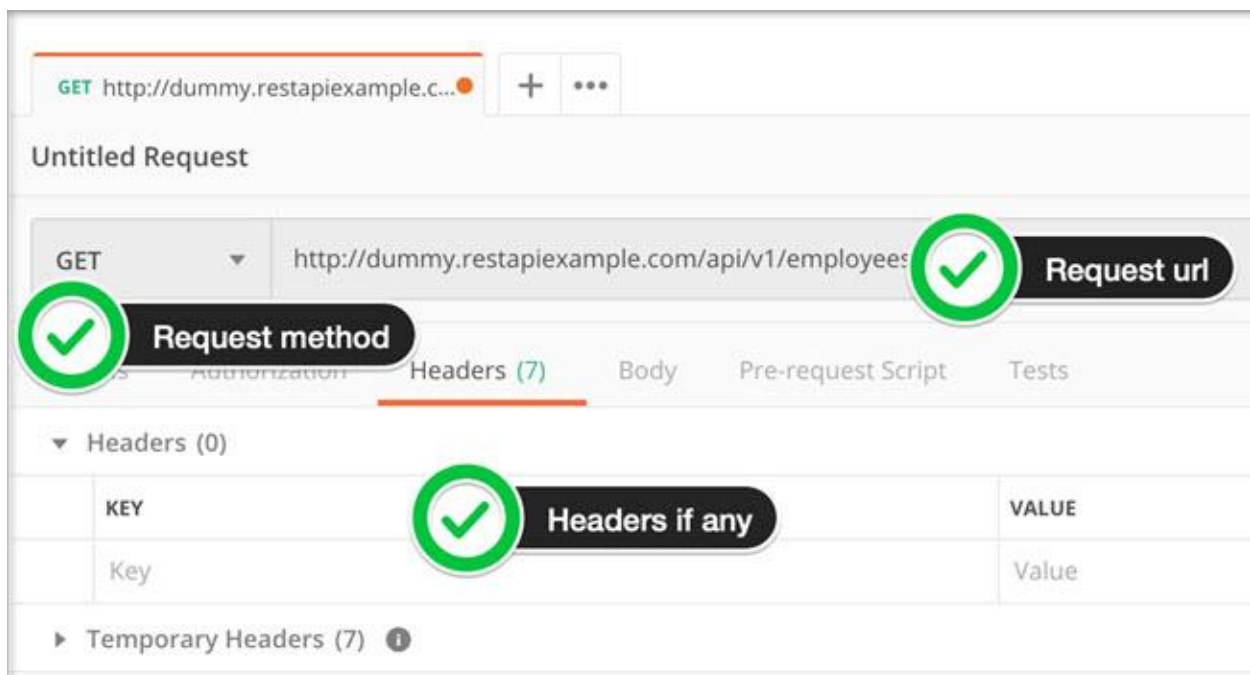
Let's get started and look at the steps that need to be followed:

#1) Open the Postman Application (If not already logged in with the existing or new account, first log in with the appropriate credentials).

Given below is the image of the Postman UI initial screen:



#2) Create a new request and fill in the details as per the endpoint that we will be using for our test or illustration. Let's test a get request for a REST API endpoint <http://dummy.restapiexample.com/api/v1/employees>

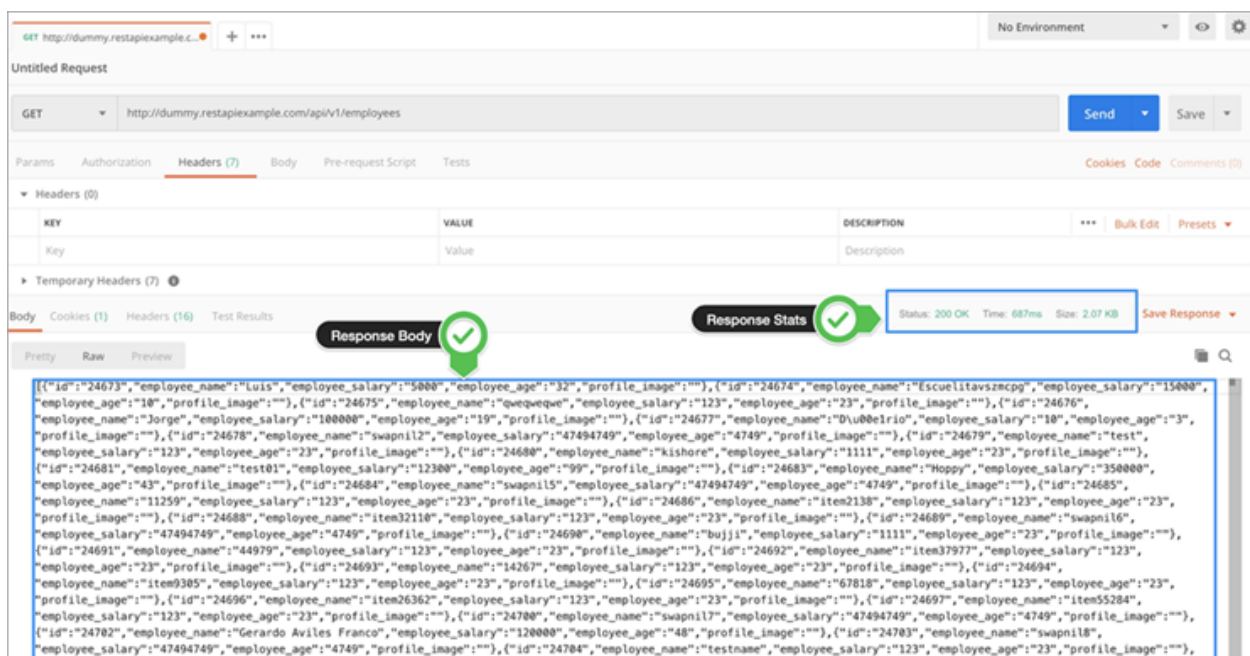


#3) Once the request properties are filled in, hit SEND to execute the request to the server hosting the endpoint.



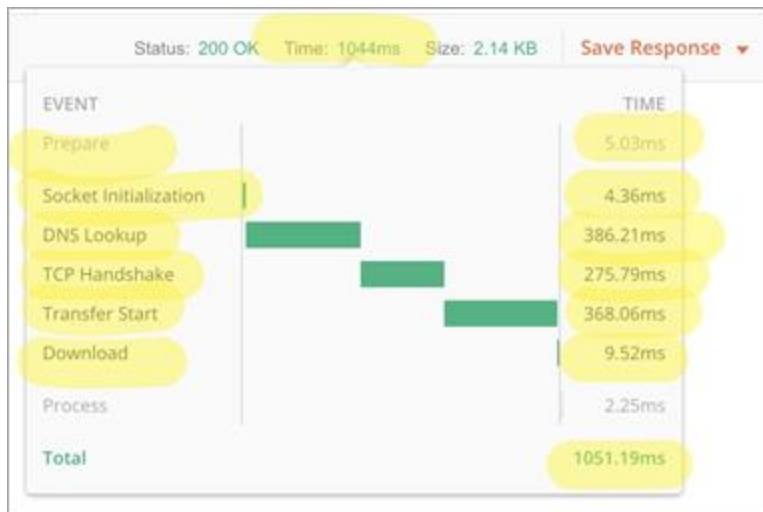
#4) Once the server responds, we can check the various data around the response.
Let's see each of them in detail.

By default, once the response completes, the response body tab is selected and displayed. Other parameters for a response like the response status code, the time taken for the request to complete, the size of the payload is shown just below the request headers (as in the below figure).

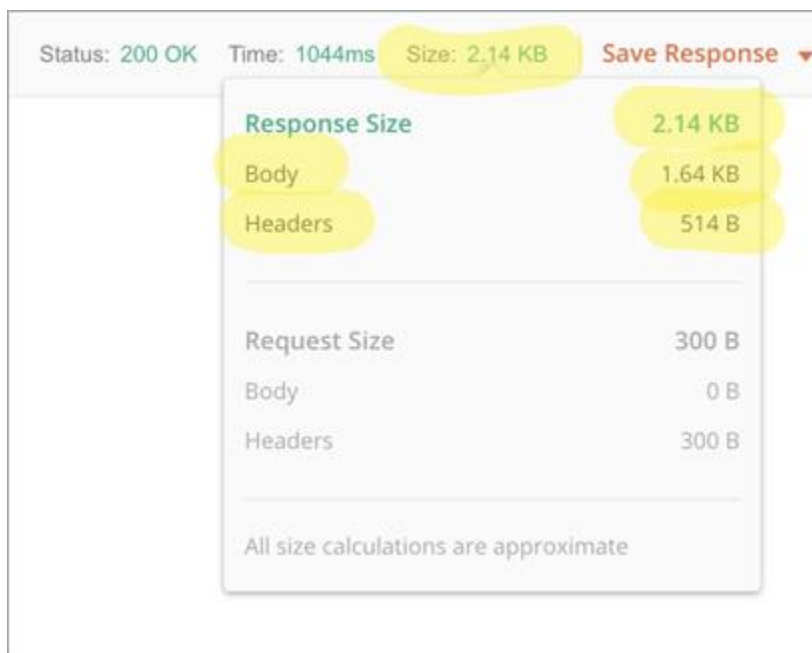


To get fine-grained details about the response parameters like Response size and Response time, you can simply hover over each of those values, and Postman will show you a detailed view with more fine-grained details for each of those properties.

For example, for Request time – it will further dissect it into individual components like Connect time, Socket time, DNS lookup, Handshake, etc.



Similarly, for Response size, it will show you a breakup of how much size the headers are constituted, and what is the actual response size.



Now, let's look at the other response tabs i.e. Cookies and Headers. In the web world, Cookies hold a lot of importance in terms of driving client-side experiences and lots of session related info to get all the information about the cookies that were returned from the server. You can switch to the cookies tab and see this.

GET http://dummy.restapiexample.com... + ... No Environment

Untitled Request

GET http://dummy.restapiexample.com/api/v1/employees Send Save

Params Authorization Headers (7) Body Pre-request Script Tests Cookies Code Comments (0)

Headers (0)

KEY	VALUE	DESCRIPTION
Key	Value	Description

Temporary Headers (7)

Body Cookies (1) Headers (16) Test Results Status: 200 OK Time: 687ms Size: 2.07 KB Save Response

Response Cookies

Name	Value	Domain	Path	Expires	HttpOnly	Secure
PHPSESSID	22c1e468d395fe1e00985353eb67b051		/	Tue, 19 Jan 2038 03:14:07 GMT	false	false

Similarly, response headers contain a lot of beneficial information about the request that got processed. Just navigate to the headers tab in the response section to take a look at the response headers.

GET http://dummy.restapiexample.com... + ... No E

GET http://dummy.restapiexample.com/api/v1/employees

Params Authorization Headers (7) Body Pre-request Script Tests

Headers (0)

KEY	VALUE	DESCRIPTION
Key	Value	Description

Temporary Headers (7)

Body Cookies (1) Headers (16) Test Results Status: 200 OK Time: 68

Response Headers

KEY	VALUE
Date	Thu, 18 Jul 2019 17:36:45 GMT
Server	Apache
Expires	Thu, 19 Nov 1981 08:52:00 GMT
Cache-Control	no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate
Pragma	no-cache
Access-Control-Allow-Origin	*
Access-Control-Expose-Headers	Content-Type, X-Requested-With, X-authentication, X-client
Set-Cookie	PHPSESSID=22c1e468d395fe1e00985353eb67b051; path=/
Upgrade	h2,h2c
Connection	Upgrade, Keep-Alive
Vary	Accept-Encoding
Content-Encoding	gzip
Referrer-Policy	
Content-Length	1539
Keep-Alive	timeout=5, max=75
Content-Type	text/html; charset=UTF-8
The mime type of this content	

An important point to note here is that all the requests that you make to the server are stored in the Postman history for future reference (The History tab is available on the left side panel of the app).

This helps in preventing the creation of requests every time when you need to get a response for the same request and also helps in avoiding mundane boilerplate tasks. If required, you can refer to the past requests (And responses as well) at a future point of time.

Note: To illustrate sample requests and responses, we will be using publicly available fake API servers that will allow all types of HTTP requests to be made and that return a valid HTTP response.

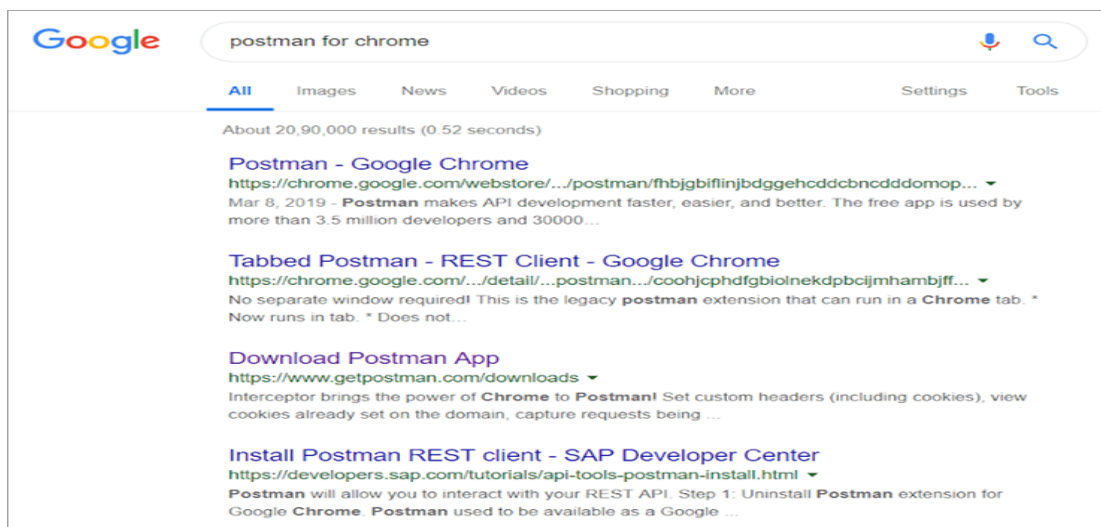
To name a few, we will be using the below fake API endpoint sites as a reference:

1. [Rest API Example](#)
2. [JSON Placeholder Typicode](#)

Alternative Quick Postman Installation Guide

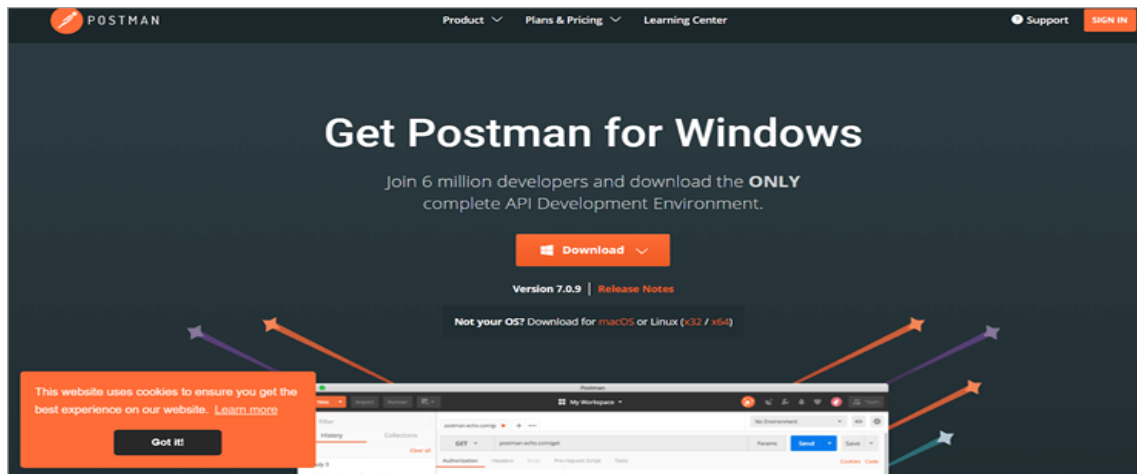
POSTMAN is an open tool and is available for anyone who surfs the internet. You can follow the below steps and get the POSTMAN tool installed in your local machine.

Step 1: Open [Google](#) and search for the POSTMAN tool. You will get the below search-result. Then you can click on Download Postman App and you will be redirected to the [getpostman](#) website.



Else, you can directly navigate to this [URL](#) to get the POSTMAN tool.

Step 2: Select the POSTMAN version based on your operating system. In our case, we are going to use POSTMAN for Windows OS. Moreover, we are using Window-64 bit, so we will download and install POSTMAN for 64 bit.



Step 3: Once you have clicked on the Download button, a postman.exe file will be download into your local. Click on that file. It's a one-click installation just like any other application that will let you install the POSTMAN add-on for your browser.

Step 4: After you have installed the application, click on the application (which must be placed on your desktop). As you can see in the below image, we have six different entities for which you will basically need three building blocks i.e. Request, Collection, and Environment which will be discussed in the next section. That's it!! We have successfully installed and launched the POSTMAN application.

