# From zero to API hero with Java and REST-Assured







TUTORIAL

## WHOA!

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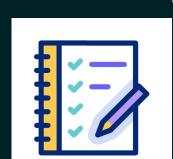
- Arjan Assink
- Enschede The Netherlands
- 10+ years in test automation
- Currently working at TechChamps



## **Topics**

- APIs
- REST-Assured (incl. Key features)
- Apply DRY (Don't repeat yourself)
- Use Helper Class
- Authorization
- Request chaining
- DTOs (Data Transfer Objects)
- Property files

You will have readable and maintainable code





## Goal

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- Start as zero
- Learn:
  - o the basics with verbose code
  - to optimize code for readability and maintainability
  - to parameterize code for scalability
  - to test E2E flows
  - o to use DTOs
- End as API hero





## **What are APIs**

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- Application Programming Interface
- APIs are like digital contracts that allow different software applications to communicate and work together.
- APIs are everywhere

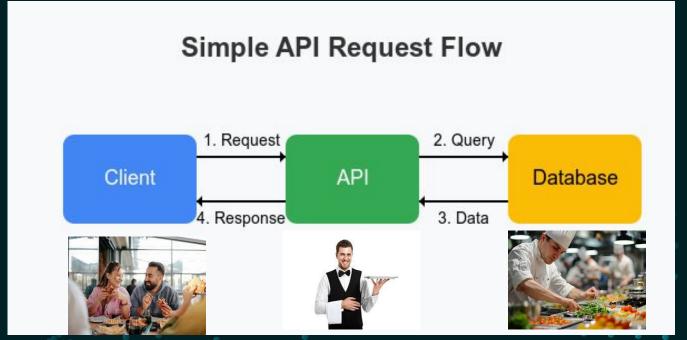
## What are APIs



## Different types of APIs:

- REST (Representational State Transfer)
  - Resource-based with standard HTTP methods (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE)
  - Stateless and cacheable
  - Uses standard media types (JSON, XML)
  - Most common type for web services
- SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol)
- GraphQL (Query language for APIs)
- And more

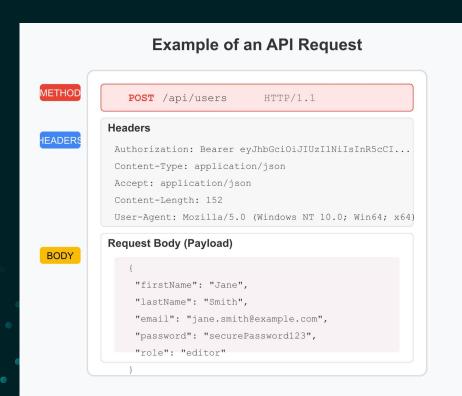
## **API example**





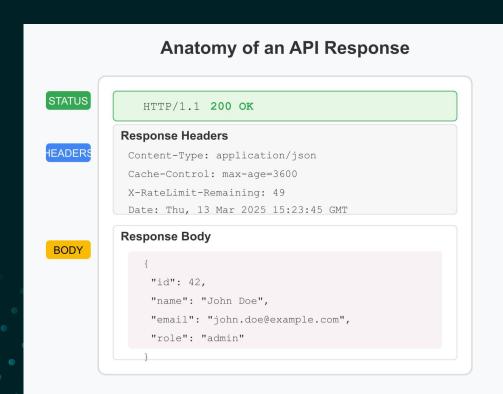
## **Example of a request**





## **Example of a response**





## **Status Codes**



#### 1xx - Informational

100 Continue, 101 Switching Protocols

#### 2xx - Success

200 OK, 201 Created, 204 No Content

#### 3xx - Redirection

301 Moved Permanently, 302 Found, 304 Not Modified

#### 4xx - Client Errors

400 Bad Request, 401 Unauthorized, 403 Forbidden, 404 Not Found

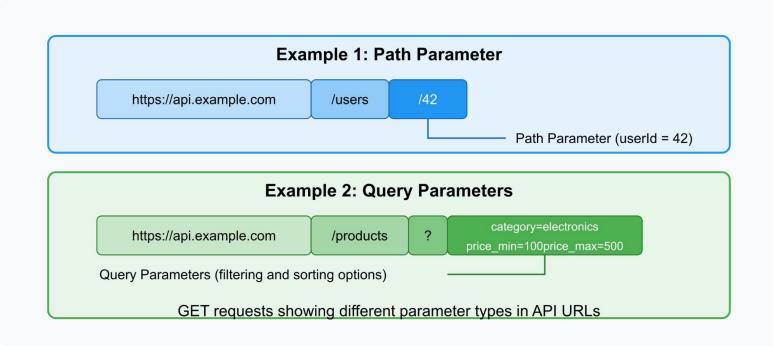
#### 5xx - Server Errors

500 Internal Server Error, 502 Bad Gateway, 503 Service Unavailable

**HTTP Status Codes Overview** 







## **Key benefits of API testing**



**Fast execution** 

Easier to test backend logic

More reliable

Most business logic is handled by APIs

Earlier detection of issues

Easy to integrate in CI/CD pipeline

Independent of UI framework

## What is REST-Assured



Java library for testing REST APIs

Simple Given/When/Then syntax

Extensive capabilities for composing HTTP requests

Easy response validation

REST-Assured simplifies the process of testing RESTful APIs by providing a readable and fluent syntax for writing tests.

## Why REST-Assured

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Documentation with good examples (Usage Guide)

Easy integration with e.g. Wiremock, Cucumber, JUnit

Developers within the team onboard with Java

Frequently used tool

**Open source** 

## **Key features of REST-Assured**

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Simple Syntax for HTTP Requests

Request and Response logging

Support for JSON and XML

**Parameterization** 

Integration with testing frameworks

**Built-in Assertions** 

Support for file upload and downloads

Custom header and request specification

Support for authentication

Custom (de)serialization





### **RestAssured API Test**

Given().baseUri("https://api.example.com")

When().get("/users/1")

Then().statusCode(200)

.body("name", equalTo("John Doe"))

RestAssured test for validating an API response





### RequestSpecification

- baseURI / basePath / port
- headers / contentType / cookies
- parameters / authentication

## given()

- spec(requestSpecification)
- · additional headers
- request body

### when()

- HTTP method (get, post)
- Endpoint path
- Executes the request

### then()

- statusCode verification
- body assertions
- header validations

## **API** used for this tutorial

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**Spring Boot** 

OpenApi (Swagger) Maven for dependency management

Authentication with JSON Web Token

Roles (admin,user) for authorisation

H2 in memory database

## **Testing:**

**REST-Assured** 

**JUnit** 

Maven for dependency management



# Let's look a basic sign in test

## Summary

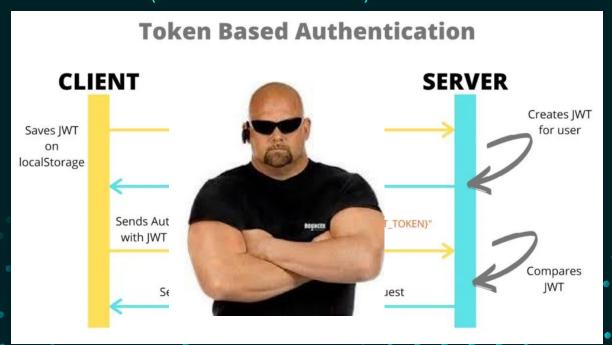


- Applied DRY (Don't Repeat Yourself)
- Introduced a Helper class with a RequestSpecBuilder
- This helper class will be enhanced later on

## **Authentication**



How does JWT (JSON Web Token) authentication work?





# Let's look at an example and how to improve that

## **Summary**



- Used authentication
- Example of request chaining
- Put the authentication part in the Helper class to make the tests more readable and maintainable





Request chaining is a technique where multiple API requests are executed in sequence, with each subsequent request depending on data received from previous responses.





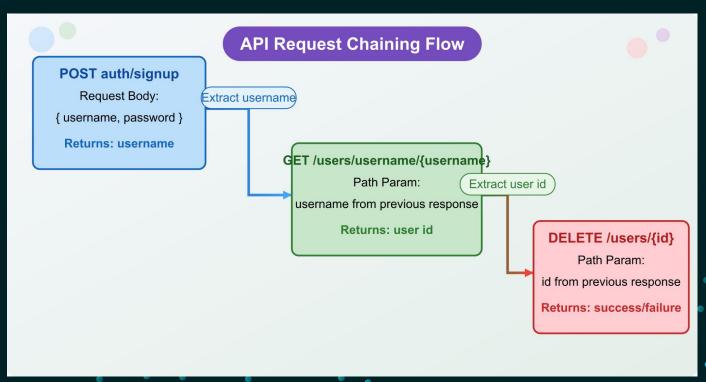
Allows you to test E2E workflows

**Dynamic testing** 

**Data validation** 









# Let's implement it in our code





DTO (Data Transfer Object) is a design pattern used in APIs to transfer data between layers, systems, or modules. In the context of APIs, DTOs are objects that encapsulate data and serve as a structured way to pass information between the client and the server.

## Why Use DTOs in

ADIc?

Adaptability to client needs

**Reduce overhead** 

**Improved security** 

Separation of concerns







Using DTOs (Data Transfer Objects) in REST-Assured instead of raw JSON has several advantages:

**Type safety** 

Increase readability

Increase maintainability

**Easier to debug** 

Reusability

**Autocompletion** 



# Let's look at our API and use DTOs in our test





**Code duplication** 

Maintenance overhead

Consistency



## Let's autogenerate our DTOs

- Springdoc-openapi-maven-plugin
- Openapi-generator-maven-plugin

Let's have a look

## Why use Property files



Separation of concerns

**Flexibility** 

Environment - specific configurations

**Security** 

Ease of Deployment

Consistency

Centralized Configuration Management



## Let's implement it in the code

## **Tips**



- Integrated in CI/CD from the beginning
- Let developers review your code
- API testing is more than checking status codes and responses. Test E2E flows
- Start simple and then improve it
- Use generated DTOs
- Keep in mind DRY
- Don't make it to abstract keep it readable for other testers

# **Questions?**



- Repository
  - Main
  - Tutorial

