

# Node Guide: POST API

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## Overview

The **POST API** node allows you to **send data to an external system** using a POST request. You can define the endpoint, set headers and authentication, and include a JSON body with dynamic values from variables.

This is ideal when you want your workflow to **create, update, or submit data** to services like CRMs, support systems, databases, or any external APIs.

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## What It Does

Once executed, this node:

- Sends a **POST request** to the given API URL
  - Includes a **customizable JSON body**, which can contain hardcoded values or variables
  - Adds any necessary headers, path parameters, or authentication
  - Stores the **response code**, **response body**, and **headers** in output variables
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## Configuration Details

### 1. POST Endpoint URL

- Enter the URL of the API you want to call
- You can also include path variables like:  
`https://api.example.com/tickets/{{ticket_id}}`

### 2. Headers and Request Parameters (Optional)

- Add headers like `Content-Type: application/json`

- Key-value pairs can be typed or pulled from variables

### 3. JSON Body

You can enter static JSON:

```
json
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{
  "user_id": 1234,
  "status": "active"
}
```

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Or you can use variables inside the JSON:

```
json
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{
  "user_id": "{{user_id}}",
  "status": "{{status}}"
}
```

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- This lets your request adapt dynamically based on values captured earlier in the flow

### 4. Authentication

- Choose from **Basic**, **Bearer**, or **OAuth2**
- Credentials can be added manually or fetched from variables

### 5. Test the API Call

- You can test the POST request before saving the node
- Helps confirm your setup works and the API returns the expected response

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## Inputs

- **POST Endpoint URL**
  - **Headers and Parameters (Optional)**
  - **JSON Body (Static or with Variables)**
  - **Authentication (Optional)**
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## Outputs

- `response_code` — Status code from the API (e.g., 200, 201, 400)
- `response_body` — The full response (usually JSON)
- `response_headers` — Additional metadata returned by the API

All outputs can be saved to variables and used in other parts of the workflow.

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## When to Use

Use the POST API node when your workflow needs to:

- Create new records (like a support ticket, user, or form submission)
  - Send user-entered data to an external system
  - Trigger actions in another application with structured input
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## Example Flow: Create Support Ticket in Helpdesk

### Scenario

You want to create a support ticket in your Helpdesk platform whenever a user submits a complaint through your chat workflow.

### Flow Steps

## 1. POST API Node

- URL: `https://helpdesk.example.com/api/tickets`
- Authentication: Bearer token from variable

JSON Body:

```
json
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{
  "user_id": "{{user_id}}",
  "subject": "{{issue_subject}}",
  "message": "{{user_message}}"
}
```

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- Save `response_body` to variable `ticket_data`

## 2. Send Message Node (Teams or WhatsApp)

- Message: `"Your ticket {{ticket_data.id}} has been created successfully."`

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## Summary of the Flow

- A POST request is made to the Helpdesk system
- User-submitted data is included in the request body
- The ticket ID from the response is reused to notify the user