



Worksheet No. - 4

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<u>Aim/Overview of the practical:</u> Use Rest API using POSTMAN for API testing and development.

Objective: The objective of this guide is to demonstrate how to use Postman for testing and developing REST APIs. Postman is a powerful tool for sending HTTP requests, receiving responses, and validating the behavior of REST APIs. It allows you to perform various operations such as GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, and more, making it suitable for functional testing, debugging, and API development.

Input/Apparatus Used: Postman for testing Rest API, API URL with endpoints.

Procedure/Algorithm/Code:

1. Download and Install Postman:

- Download and install Postman from the official website.
- Open Postman after installation.

2. Create a New Request:

- Click the dropdown next to the URL field and select:
 - **GET** → Retrieve data from the server.
 - POST → Send data to create a new resource.
 - **PUT** → Update an existing resource.
 - DELETE → Remove a resource.

⇒ Enter the Request URL:

- \circ Type the API endpoint URL that you want to test in the URL bar.
 - **GET** https://api.restful-api.dev/objects
 - POST- https://api.restful-api.dev/objects





- UPDATE- https://api.restfulapi.dev/objects/ff808181932badb601953b9e591814cf
- DELETE- https://api.restfulapi.dev/objects/ff808181932badb601953b9b777214cb

Add Request Parameters (Optional)

- For GET requests, you can add query parameters in the "Params" tab.
- For POST/PUT requests, go to the "Body" tab:
 - Select raw and choose JSON.
 - Enter JSON data (example for creating a user):

⇒ Example

for a POST request:	for a UPDATE request:	
{	{	
"name": "Apple MacBook Pro 110",	"name": "Apple MacBook Pro 16666",	
"data": {	"data": {	
"year": 20192,	"year": 2019,	
"price": 1849.99,	"price": 2049.99,	
"CPU model": "Intel Core i9",	"CPU model": "Intel Core i9",	
"Hard disk size": "1 TB"	"Hard disk size": "1 TB",	
}	"color": "silver"	
}	}	
	}	

1. Send the Request:

- o After configuring your request, click on the Send button in Postman.
- Postman will send the request to the server and display the response in the bottom section of the window. Status code (e.g., 200 OK, 201 Created, 404 Not Found)Response body (JSON or other format).

2. Review the Response:





Example of a Response for a GET request:

```
[
    "id": "1",
    "name": "Google Pixel 6 Pro",
    "data": {
        "color": "Cloudy White",
        "capacity": "128 GB"
    }
},
    {
        "id": "2",
        "name": "Apple iPhone 12 Mini, 256GB, Blue",
        "data": null
    },
]
```

6. Add Assertions and Tests:

Postman allows you to add tests and assertions to verify the API behaviour.

- Go to the Tests tab:
- This is where you can write JavaScript code to assert the expected results.

Example -

GET

```
// Updated response time test to 300ms
pm.test("Response status code is 200", function () {
    pm.response.to.have.status(200);
});

pm.test("Response time is less than 300ms", function () {
    pm.expect(pm.response.responseTime).to.be.below(3000);
});

pm.test("Response schema validation", function () {
    const responseData = pm.response.json();
```





```
pm.expect(responseData).to.be.an('array').that.is.not.empty;

responseData.forEach(function(object) {
    pm.expect(object).to.be.an('object');
    pm.expect(object).to.have.property('id').that.is.a('string');
    pm.expect(object).to.have.property('name').that.is.a('string');

});

});
```

```
POST
 pm.test("Response status code is 200", function () {
  pm.response.to.have.status(200);
 });
 pm.test("Content-Type header is application/json", function () {
   pm.expect(pm.response.headers.get("Content-Type")).to.include("application/json");
 });
 pm.test("Response time is within an acceptable range", function () {
  pm.expect(pm.response.responseTime).to.be.below(200);
 });
 pm.test("Response has the required fields", function () {
   const responseData = pm.response.json();
   pm.expect(responseData).to.be.an('object');
   pm.expect(responseData).to.have.property('id');
   pm.expect(responseData).to.have.property('name');
   pm.expect(responseData).to.have.nested.property('data.price');
   pm.expect(responseData).to.have.nested.property('data.CPU model');
 });
 pm.test("Year in data object is a non-negative integer", function () {
   const responseData = pm.response.json();
   pm.expect(responseData.data.year).to.be.a('number');
   pm.expect(responseData.data.year).to.be.at.least(0, "Year should be a non-negative integer");
 });
 pm.test("Price in data object is a non-negative integer", function () {
   const responseData = pm.response.json();
 });
```





UPDATE

```
pm.test("Response status code is 200", function () {
  pm.response.to.have.status(200);
});
pm.test("Response time is less than 200ms", function () {
 pm.expect(pm.response.responseTime).to.be.below(200);
});
pm.test("Validate the response schema for required fields", function () {
  const responseData = pm.response.json();
  pm.expect(responseData).to.be.an('object');
  pm.expect(responseData).to.have.property('id');
  pm.expect(responseData).to.have.property('name');
  pm.expect(responseData).to.have.property('updatedAt');
  pm.expect(responseData).to.have.property('data');
});
pm.test("Year and price in data object are non-negative integers", function () {
  const responseData = pm.response.json();
  pm.expect(responseData).to.be.an('object');
  pm.expect(responseData.data).to.exist.and.to.be.an('object');
  pm.expect(responseData.data.year).to.exist.and.to.be.a('number').and.to.be.at.least(0, "Year should be
non-negative");
  pm.expect(responseData.data.price).to.exist.and.to.be.a('number').and.to.be.at.least(0, "Price should be
non-negative");
});
pm.test("Data object properties should be non-empty strings", function () {
  const responseData = pm.response.json();
  pm.expect(responseData.data).to.exist.and.to.be.an('object');
  pm.expect(responseData.data).to.have.property('CPU
model').that.is.a('string').and.to.have.lengthOf.at.least(1, "Value should not be empty");
  pm.expect(responseData.data).to.have.property('Hard disk
size').that.is.a('string').and.to.have.lengthOf.at.least(1, "Value should not be empty");
  pm.expect(responseData.data).to.have.property('color').that.is.a('string').and.to.have.lengthOf.at.least(1,
"Value should not be empty");
});
```





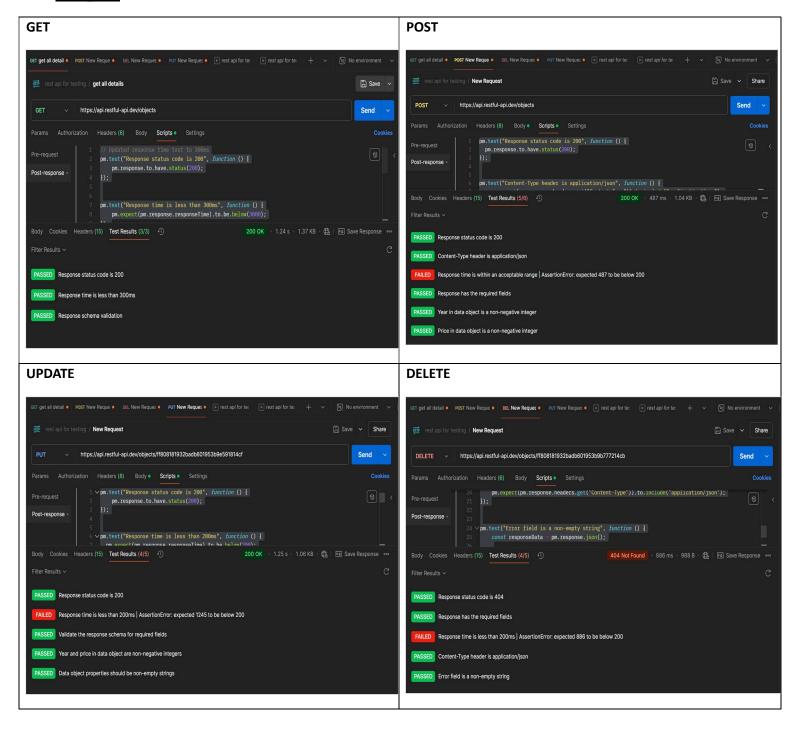
DELETE

```
pm.test("Response status code is 404", function () {
pm.expect(pm.response.code).to.equal(404);
});
pm.test("Response has the required fields", function () {
  const responseData = pm.response.json();
  pm.expect(responseData).to.be.an('object');
  pm.expect(responseData.error).to.exist;
});
pm.test("Response time is less than 200ms", function () {
pm.expect(pm.response.responseTime).to.be.below(200);
});
pm.test("Content-Type header is application/json", function () {
  pm.expect(pm.response.headers.get("Content-Type")).to.include("application/json");
});
pm.test("Error field is a non-empty string", function () {
  const responseData = pm.response.json();
  pm.expect(responseData).to.be.an('object');
  pm.expect(responseData.error).to.be.a('string').and.to.have.lengthOf.at.least(1, "Error field should be
a non-empty string");
});
```





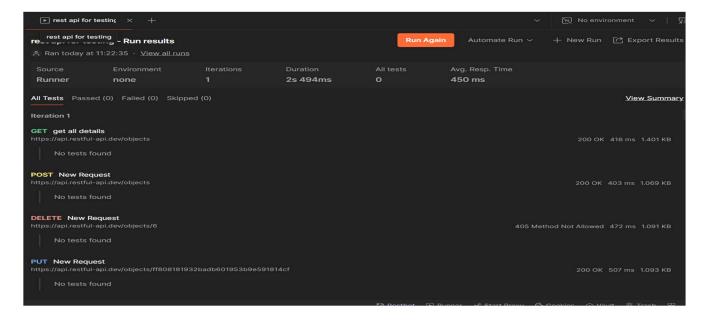
Output:







⇒ Test Results:



Load_Test Result:

	executed	failed
iterations	10	0
requests	40	0
test-scripts	0	0
prerequest-scripts	0	0
assertions	0	0
total run duration: 24.8s		
total data received: 18.59kB (approx)		
average response time: 511ms [min: 387ms, max: 1580ms, s.d.: 227ms]		

Learning outcome:

- **1. Purpose of the Guide:** Demonstrates how to use Postman for testing and developing REST APIs.
- 2. Operations Supported: Used GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, and other HTTP methods.
- 3. Postman as a Tool: A powerful tool for sending HTTP requests and receiving responses.