## **Exercise: HTTP Protocol**

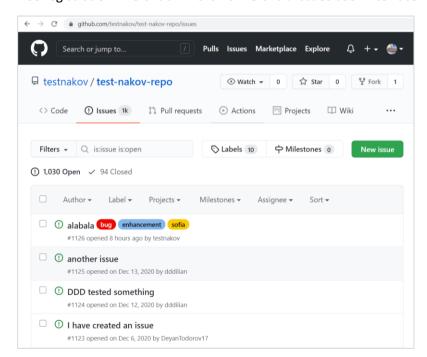
This document defines the exercises for the "ASP.NET Fundamentals" Course @ SoftUni.

# 1. The Project for Testing: GitHub Issues API

In this exercise we shall test the GitHub REST API, more specifically, the GitHub Issues API:

```
GET
                  https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues
                                               Pre-request Script Tests
          Authorization •
                         Headers (7)
                                        Body
                                                                                                                                            Cookies
 Params
                                                                                        A Status: 200 OK Time: 879 ms Size 03.24 KB
Body Cookies Headers (28) Test Results
                                                                                                                                    Save Response
  Pretty
                   Preview
                               Visualize
                                                                                                                                          1
    2
    3
                "repository_url": "https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo",
                "labels_url": "https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/3882/labels{/name}",
                "comments_url": "https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/3882/comments",
                "events_url": "https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/3882/events",
    8
                "html_url": "https://github.com/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/3882",
                "id": 1348089323,
                "node_id": "I_kwDOBGGNf85QWjXr",
```

GitHub Issues is a popular issue tracking software, coming with all GitHub repositories. It is available for free, after a free registration in GitHub. This is how GitHub Issues user interface looks like:



The above user interface is publicly accessible from: <a href="https://github.com/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues">https://github.com/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues</a>.

# 2. API Endpoints for GitHub Issues

GitHub Issues provides the standard RESTful API endpoints, which you can access with Postman HTTP client from https://api.github.com:

- **GET endpoints** respond with **JSON** object as result.
  - **GET** /repos/{user}/{repo}/issues returns the issues in given GitHub repo.
  - GET /repos/{user}/{repo}/issues/{num} returns the specified issue.















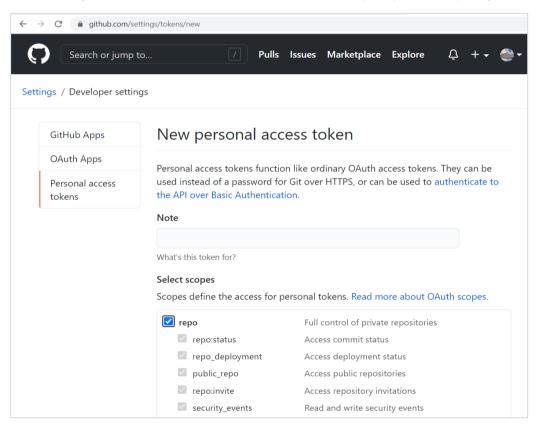
- GET /repos/{user}/{repo}/issues/{num}/comments returns the comments for an issue.
- GET /repos/{user}/{repo}/issues/comments/{id} returns the specified comment.
- **POST / PATCH / DELETE endpoints** all of them need **authentication**.
  - o **POST** /repos/{user}/{repo}/issues creates a new issue.
  - PATCH /repos/{user}/{repo}/issues/{num} modifies the specified issue.
  - POST /repos/{user}/{repo}/issues/{num}/comments creates new comments for certain issue.
  - o PATCH /repos/{user}/{repo}/issues/comments/{id} modifies existing comment.
  - DELETE /repos/{user}/{repo}/issues/comments/{id} deletes existing comment.

Note that in GitHub API some requests (mostly retrieval requests) identify the resources by number. The issue number is the sequential number (1, 2, 3, ...) inside the project issue tracker. The issue id / comment id is global identifier (such as 762541045, 843104478).

### **Authentication in GitHub API**

Some GitHub API endpoints need authentication. In Postman, you can use Basic authentication, using your GitHub username + a password, created from the "Personal Access Tokens" section in the GitHub user profile setting.

Create new personal access token for the GitHub API from your profile: https://github.com/settings/tokens/new.



Once, a personal access token is created in GitHub, you can use it from Postman by adding a "Basic authentication" header for the HTTP request. An example is shown below:





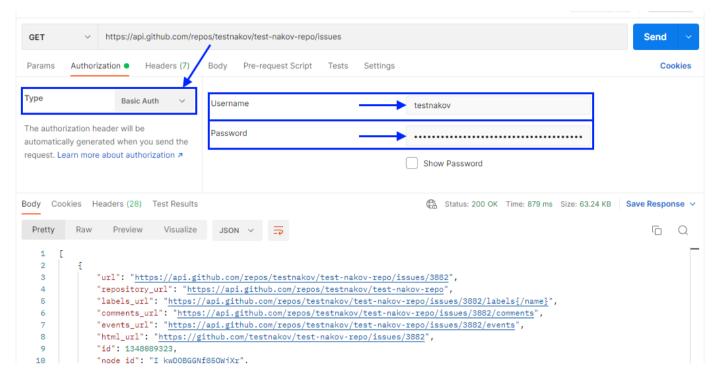












In this exercise you shall use HTTP Basic authentication to authenticate and authorize your GitHub API requests. The username is your GitHub username. The password is your personal access token, that you have previously created from the [Developer settings] page in your GitHub profile.

### GitHub API: Sample HTTP Request

This is how a typical HTTP request to GitHub API looks like:

```
POST /repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/6/comments HTTP/1.1
Host: api.github.com
Content-Type: application/json
Authorization: Basic
dGVzdG5ha2920jMzYjQ3MzUzZTE2NGU4YTkxZD1mMDM2MGVjNDdkYmFmNWUzNzJhNg==
Content-Length: 25
  "body": "Comment"
}
```

In the above request the username and the password (the personal access token) used to authorize the request, are encoded in the "Authorization" header. This header holds a base64 string, which encodes together the username and the **password**, separated by ':'. This is the decoded base64 string from the above request:

Base64 string	dGVzdG5ha2920jMzYjQ3MzUzZTE2NGU4YTkxZDlmMDM2MGVjNDdkYmFmNWUzNzJhNg==
String value	testnakov:33b47353e164e8a91d9f0360ec47dbaf5e372a6

# **GitHub API: Sample HTTP Response**

A typical HTTP response from the GitHub API may look like this:

```
HTTP/1.1 201 Created
Date: Tue, 19 Jan 2021 13:20:12 GMT
Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8
```



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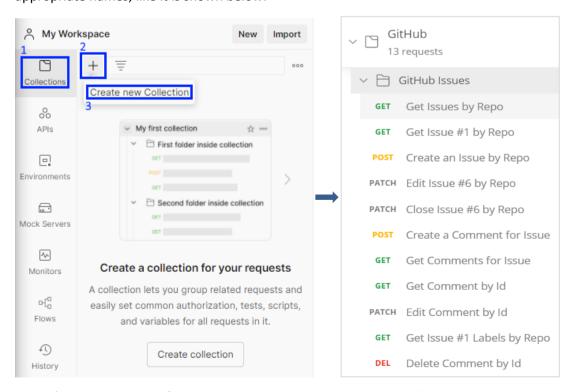


Content-Length: 1453 Server: GitHub.com {"url":"https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakovrepo/issues/comments/762834681", "html\_url": "https://github.com/testnakov/testnakov-repo/issues/6#issuecomment-762834681", "issue url": "https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/6", "id":762834681, "node id": "MDEyOklzc3VlQ29tbWVudDc2MjgzNDY4MQ==", "user": {"login": "tes tnakov","id":23406465,"node\_id":"MDQ6VXNlcjIzNDA2NDY1","avatar\_url":"https://avatars 2.githubusercontent.com/u/23406465?u=b090ea0dc2d6c5cf71bcc39160cda63ab2f28714&v=4"," gravatar\_id":"","url":"https://api.github.com/users/testnakov","html\_url":"https://g ithub.com/testnakov", "followers\_url": "https://api.github.com/users/testnakov/followe rs", "following url": "https://api.github.com/users/testnakov/following{/other user}" "gists url": "https://api.github.com/users/testnakov/gists{/gist id}", "starred url": " https://api.github.com/users/testnakov/starred{/owner}{/repo}","subscriptions\_url":" https://api.github.com/users/testnakov/subscriptions","organizations\_url":"https://a pi.github.com/users/testnakov/orgs", "repos\_url": "https://api.github.com/users/testna kov/repos","events\_url":"https://api.github.com/users/testnakov/events{/privacy}","r eceived events url": "https://api.github.com/users/testnakov/received events", "type": "User", "site\_admin":false}, "created\_at":"2021-01-19T13:20:11Z", "updated\_at":"2021-01-19T13:20:11Z", "author association": "OWNER", "body": "This is a comment", "performed\_via\_github\_app":null}

# 3. Create Postman Collection of Requests

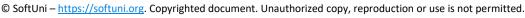
Now, you should create a Postman collection of HTTP requests for accessing the GitHub Issues API. Select **Collections** in the sidebar, then select the [+] button and click on **Create new Collection** (see the screenshot).

The new Postman collection will hold the HTTP requests for the GitHub API, related to issues and issue comments. The Postman collection may look as shown below. It may be structured in folders and the requests should have appropriate names, like it is shown below:



Now it's time to **create a few HTTP requests** in the new Postman collection.

















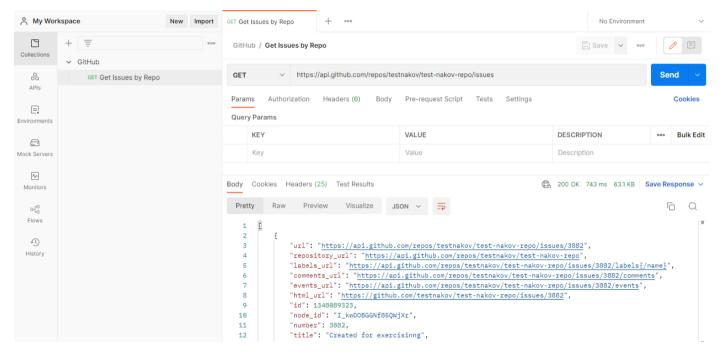


### **Retrieve All Issues from Repo**

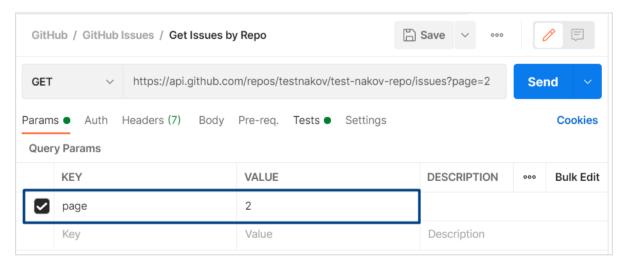
Retrieve all issues from repo "test-nakov-repo" in user "testnakov". Use the following HTTP GET request in Postman:

Request	GET https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues
Body	(empty)

This is how the above HTTP request may look in **Postman** after successful execution:



The returned HTTP status code is "200 OK" and the HTTP response body holds the returned issues as JSON array of objects. Note that the issues in this repo could be thousands and returning all of them will be too slow and the response will be huge. To optimize the speed, the GitHub API uses paging. By default, the above request will return the most recent 30 issues. You can request the others by using a request parameter "page":



# **Retrieve Issue by Number**

Retrieve issue #1 from repo "test-nakov-repo" in user "testnakov":

Request GET https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/1









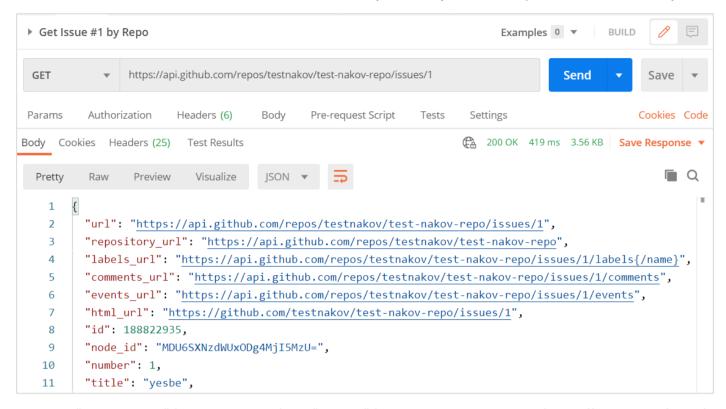






(empty) **Body** 

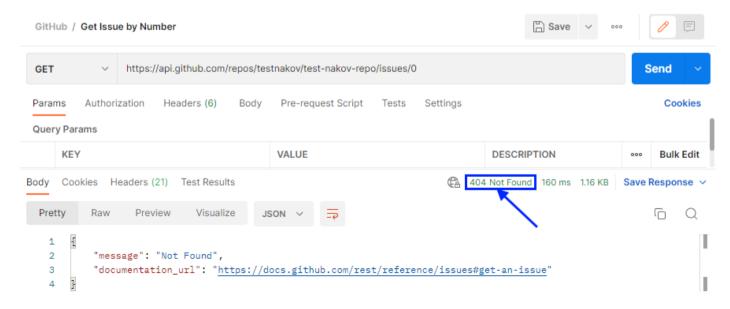
The returned HTTP status code is "200 OK" and the HTTP response body holds the requested issue as JSON object:



Note that "issue number" (in this example 1) and "issue id" (in this example 188822935) are different identifiers of the same issue. The issue **id** is a global unique issue identifier in the GitHub issues database. The issue **number** is a local identifier within the current project's issue tracker.

You can also view the same issue #1 from the Web in the GitHub Issues page for the above-mentioned project: https://github.com/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/1.

If you try to retrieve a non-existing issue from the GitHub API (for example issue #0), you will get 404 Not Found:



#### Create a New Issue

Create a new issue in the repo "test-nakov-repo" of user "testnakov". You will need a valid GitHub access token to authorize the request:

















```
POST https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues
Request
             Basic (GitHub username + GitHub personal access token)
Authorization
Body
               "title": "Missing [Submit] button",
               "body": "I'm having a problem with this."
```

In case of success, the HTTP response should have status 201 Created and should hold in the response body a JSON object, holding the number of the new issue, together with other issue details:

```
Body Cookies Headers (27) Test Results
                                                                      201 Created 948 ms 3.72 KB Save Response ▼
  Pretty
          Raw
                  Preview
                           Visualize
          "url": "https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/1130",
    2
          "repository_url": "https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo",
    3
    4
          "labels_url": "https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/1130/labels{/name}",
          "comments_url": "https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/1130/comments",
    5
    6
          "events url": "https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/1130/events",
          "html url": "https://github.com/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/1130",
    7
          "id": 788909191,
    8
    9
          "node_id": "MDU6SXNzdWU30Dg5MDkx0TE=",
         "number": 1130,
   10
```

The issue number for the above new issue is **#1130**. Note that "issue id" and "issue number" are different things. The **issue number** is unique for certain GitHub repository. The **issue id** is globally unique at GitHub.

You can view this new issue in the GitHub Issues: <a href="https://github.com/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/1130">https://github.com/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/1130</a>.

In case you don't provide valid authentication for the GitHub API for the HTTP request, you will get an error response: 401 Unauthorized or 404 Not Found.

Sometimes GitHub returns 404 Not Found when you request a resource without proper authentication instead of the correct HTTP status code. This is semantically incorrect, but GitHub returns this to avoid "information disclosure". Be warned that if you get 404 Not Found from GitHub, this may mean "Unauthorized access".

## **Edit Existing Issue**

Edit existing issue #1119 from the repo "test-nakov-repo" of user "testnakov":

Request	PATCH https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/1119
Authorization	Basic (GitHub username + GitHub personal access token)
Body	<pre>{    "title": "Edited bug (new title)" }</pre>

On success, the HTTP response should have status **200 OK** and should hold **the edited issue** as response body:







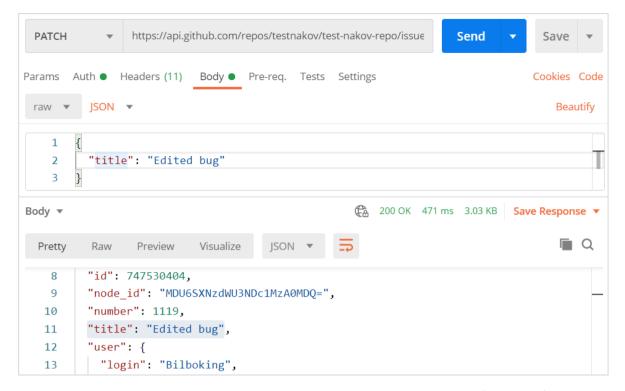




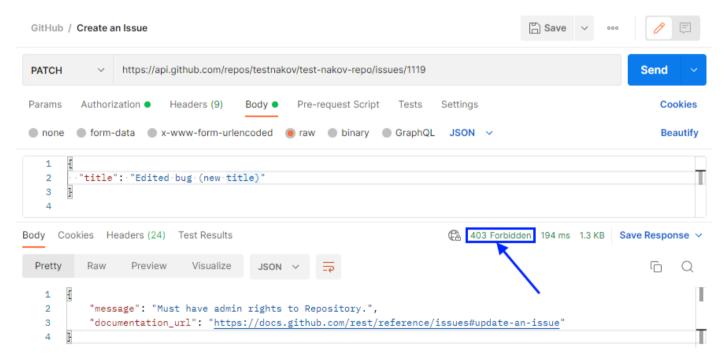








Note: you can edit only your own issues. Repo admins can edit also other user's issues. If you try to edit an issue without sufficient privileges, you will get 403 Forbidden:



# **Close Existing Issue**

Close issue #6 from the repo "test-nakov-repo" of user "testnakov":

Request	PATCH https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/6
Authorization	Basic (GitHub username + GitHub personal access token)
Body	<pre>{     "state": "closed" }</pre>















The HTTP response should have status 200 OK and should hold the edited issue as response body. You can see the closed issue here: <a href="https://github.com/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/6">https://github.com/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/6</a>.

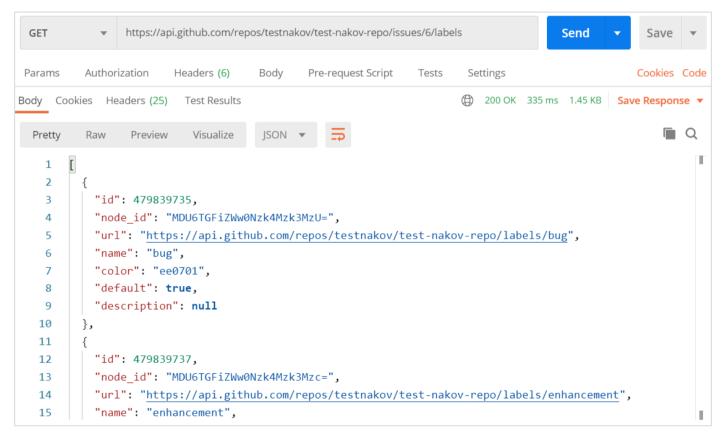
Note: you can edit / close only your own issues. Repo admins can edit or close user's issues. If you try to close an issue without sufficient privileges, you will get 403 Forbidden.

### **Retrieve All Labels for Issue**

Retrieve all comments for existing issue #6 from the repo "test-nakov-repo" of user "testnakov":

Request	<pre>GET https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov- repo/issues/6/labels</pre>
Body	(empty)

The HTTP response should have status 200 OK and should hold the issue labels as response body in JSON format (array of labels):



You can see these labels here: <a href="https://github.com/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/6">https://github.com/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/6</a>. All available labels for this repos can be seen here: https://github.com/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/labels.

In case of **no labels** available for the specified issue, the HTTP response body will hold and **empty JSON array**: [].

### **Create a Comment for Issue**

Create a new comment for existing issue #6 from the repo "test-nakov-repo" of user "testnakov":

Request	POST https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/6/comments
Authorization	Basic (GitHub username + GitHub personal access token)
Body	{













```
"body": "This is a comment"
}
```

The HTTP response should have status 201 Created and should hold the new comment as response body in JSON format. You can see the new comment here: https://github.com/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/6.

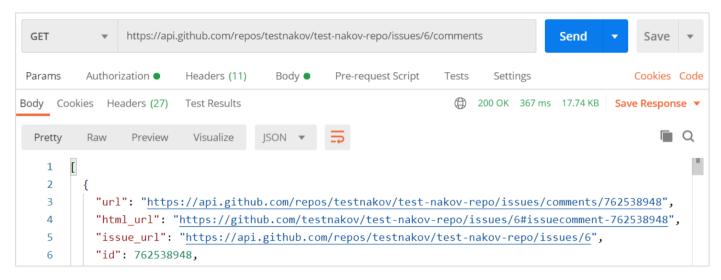
If you try to create a comment in a repo, where you don't have sufficient privileges, you will get 403 Forbidden.

### **Retrieve All Comments for Issue**

Retrieve all comments for existing issue #6 from the repo "test-nakov-repo" of user "testnakov":

Request	<pre>GET https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov- repo/issues/6/comments</pre>
Body	(empty)

The HTTP response should have status 200 OK and should hold the issue comments as response body in JSON format (array of comments):



You can see these comments here: https://github.com/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/6.

In case of **no comments** available for the specified issue, the HTTP response body will hold an **empty JSON array**:



# **Retrieve Comment by Id**

Retrieve a comment by id. The comment id is global for the entire GitHub (in this example #762538948), but still, the **user** and **repo** for the comment are required in the request URL:

-	GET https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-
	repo/issues/comments/762538948













Body	(empty)
------	---------

The HTTP response should have status 200 OK and should hold the new issue comment in JSON format. You can see this comment here: https://github.com/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/6#issuecomment-762538948.

### **Edit Existing Comment**

Edit existing comment by id. The comment id is global for the entire GitHub (in this example #762541976), but still, the **user** and **repo** for the comment are required in the request URL:

Request	PATCH https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/comments/762541976
Body	<pre>{    "body": "Edited Comment" }</pre>

The HTTP response should have status 200 OK and should hold the modified issue comment in JSON format. You can see this comment here: https://github.com/testnakov/test-nakov-repo/issues/6#issuecomment-762541976.

Note: you can edit only your own comments. Repo admins can edit also other user's comments. If you try to edit a comment without sufficient privileges, you will get **401 Unauthorized** or **403 Forbidden**.

### **Delete Existing Comment**

Delete existing comment by id. The comment id is global for the entire GitHub. First create a new comment and put its **id** in the request below:

Request	<pre>DELETE https://api.github.com/repos/testnakov/test-nakov- repo/issues/comments/{id}</pre>
Body	(empty)

The HTTP response should have status **204 No Content** and should hold empty body.

In case of non-existing comment, the above request will return 404 Not Found.

Note: you can delete only your own comments. Repo admins can delete also other user's comments. If you try to delete a comment without sufficient privileges, you will get 401 Unauthorized or 403 Forbidden.









