

All About API

Understanding variables:

For example, if you have the same URL in more than one request, but the URL might change later, you can store the URL in a variable `base_url` and reference it in your requests using `{{base_url}}`. If the URL changes, you can change the variable value and it will be reflected throughout your collection, wherever you've used the variable name.

The same principle applies to any part of your request where data is repeated. Whatever value is stored in the variable will be included wherever you've referenced the variable when your requests run. If the base URL value is `https://postman-echo.com`, and is listed as part of the request URL using `{{base_url}}/get`, Postman will send the request to `https://postman-echo.com/get`.

Environments:

You can use environments to group sets of variables together and share them with collaborators, for example if you use one set of config details for your production server and another for testing.

these scopes are: global, collection, environment, data, and local.

Global variables enable you to access data between collections, requests, test scripts, and environments. Global variables are available throughout a workspace.

Collection variables are available throughout the requests in a collection and are independent of environments. Collection variables don't change based on the selected environment. Collection variables are suitable if you're using a single environment, for example for auth or URL details.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oCEDjp3XMco>

Environment variables enable you to scope your work to different environments, for example local development versus testing or production. One environment can be active at a time.

Data variables come from external CSV and JSON files to define data sets you can use when running collections

Local variables are temporary variables that are accessed in your request scripts. Local variable values are scoped to a single request or collection run, and are no longer available when the run is complete.

If a variable with the same name is declared in two different scopes, the value stored in the variable with narrowest scope will be used. For example, if there is a global variable named username and a local variable named username, the local value will be used when the request runs.

<https://www.testbytes.net/blog/11-differences-between-ios-and-android-mobile-app-testing/#:~:text=Android%20phones%20are%20available%20in,which%20can%20be%20tested%20easily.&text=Different%20layout%20and%20sizes%2C%20results,vary%20from%20device%20to%20device.>

Dummy API link:

<https://reqres.in/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EwIBogHckP0&list=PLM-7VG-sgbtCAb1WEnlpmbyc2Xld70A9n>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GhrvZ5nUWNg>

Writing postman test cases:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EVg6gxeiUd0>

<https://learning.postman.com/docs/writing-scripts/test-scripts/>

Best video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wrFJL5rF-5Y&list=PL6fIErFppaj1gBVIgy8Lz5VpHkCfkFOXn&index=8>