

Please follow below steps to replicate the batch job scenario in Postman.

## Pre-requisite -

The rest endpoint should be available where you are able to post single request.

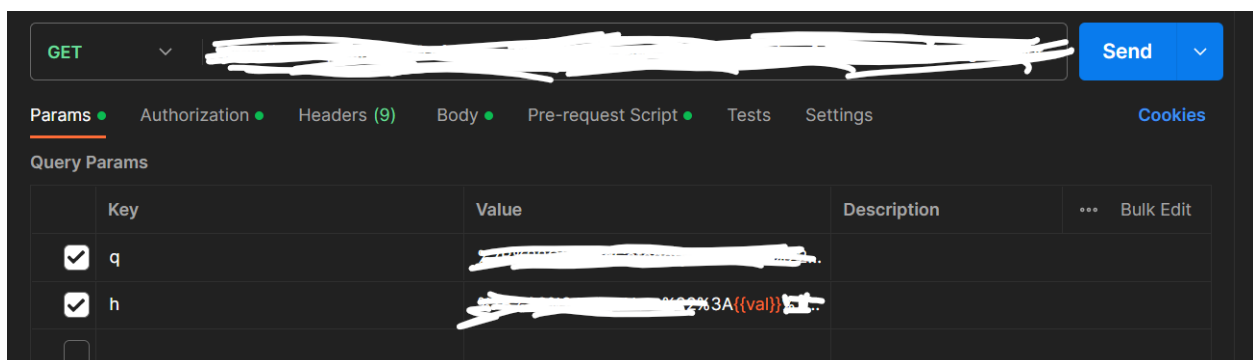
Use case -

In case you need to fetch thousands of records(500/1000 at once), instead of manually changing the value directly in header or query parameter to make it more user friendly variable can be assigned in Pre-request script to achieve the purpose. Also in case multiple values to be filled so instead of manually changing the values all the time small script can be written to assign the values to the variables in pre-request script

Now let's get into the actual steps needs to be followed in Postman

### Step 1 –

Enter the HTTP operation and URL in the POSTMANs URL section



Values which needs to be updated after every run needs to be defined as variable both in Params tab as well as in the URL(Ideally it will be automatically reflected in header once you make the change in the url)

### Step 2 –

Put the necessary authorization (it can be Basic, Oauth2.0 or no as per the endpoint requirement)

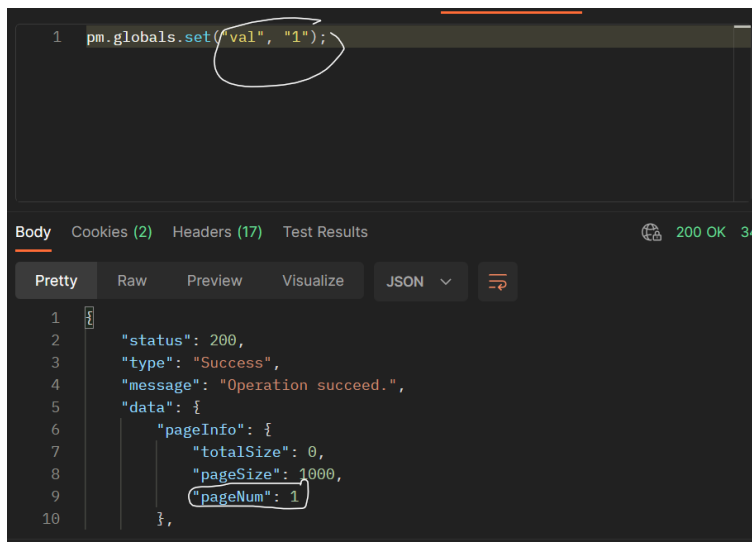
### Step 3 –

In Pre-Request Script write a code to set the value to assign to the variable in my case below is code snippet

```
pm.globals.set("val", "1");
```

## Step 4 –

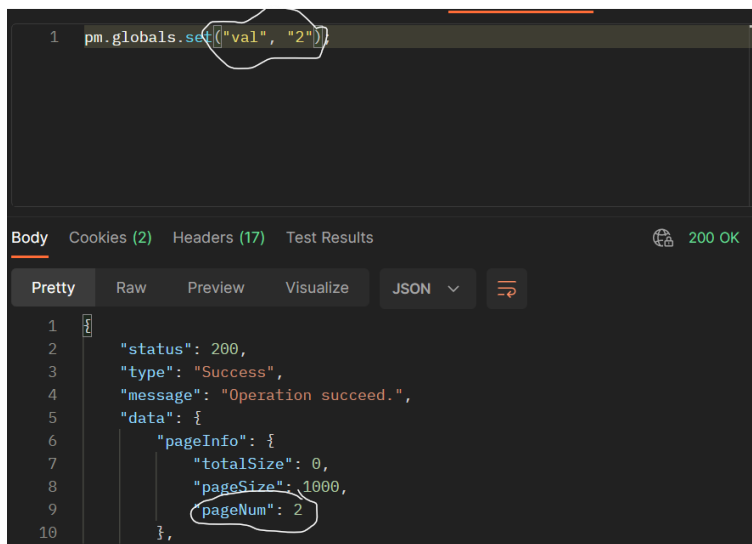
Save the collection and then we are good to run the script



The screenshot shows the Postman interface. At the top, the pre-request script editor contains the code `pm.globals.set("val", "1");`, with `"val"` and `"1"` circled. Below the editor, the 'Body' tab is selected, displaying a JSON response in 'Pretty' format. The response is a success message with a status of 200. The 'data' object contains 'pageInfo' with 'totalSize': 0, 'pageSize': 1000, and 'pageNum': 1. The 'pageNum': 1 is circled.

```
1 pm.globals.set("val", "1");
```

```
1 {
2   "status": 200,
3   "type": "Success",
4   "message": "Operation succeed.",
5   "data": {
6     "pageInfo": {
7       "totalSize": 0,
8       "pageSize": 1000,
9       "pageNum": 1
10    }
11  }
```



The screenshot shows the Postman interface. At the top, the pre-request script editor contains the code `pm.globals.set(["val", "2"]);`, with `["val", "2"]` circled. Below the editor, the 'Body' tab is selected, displaying a JSON response in 'Pretty' format. The response is a success message with a status of 200. The 'data' object contains 'pageInfo' with 'totalSize': 0, 'pageSize': 1000, and 'pageNum': 2. The 'pageNum': 2 is circled.

```
1 pm.globals.set(["val", "2"]);
```

```
1 {
2   "status": 200,
3   "type": "Success",
4   "message": "Operation succeed.",
5   "data": {
6     "pageInfo": {
7       "totalSize": 0,
8       "pageSize": 1000,
9       "pageNum": 2
10    }
11  }
```

This is just to showcase the usage of Pre-request Script to get the variable. Expectation of this blog is to understand the user of pre-request script.

Please consider this as starting point and try more advance script.

In case of any queries feel free to write me at -

[Pareshmundale07@gmail.com](mailto:Pareshmundale07@gmail.com)

OR contact me through linkedIn

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/paresh-mundale-b5a673130/>