

# Automated Testing With Postman

<http://5d77c6d31e31aa00149a3635.mockapi.io/api/abc/>

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# Before testing APIs, you need:

## 1. An API to test

- OPTION 1: Make your own API
- OPTION 2: Use a prebuilt-api

<https://www.mockapi.io>

<https://github.com/toddmotto/public-apis>

## 2. Software for API testing

- OPTION 1: Postman
- OPTION 2: SoapUI

<https://www.getpostman.com/>

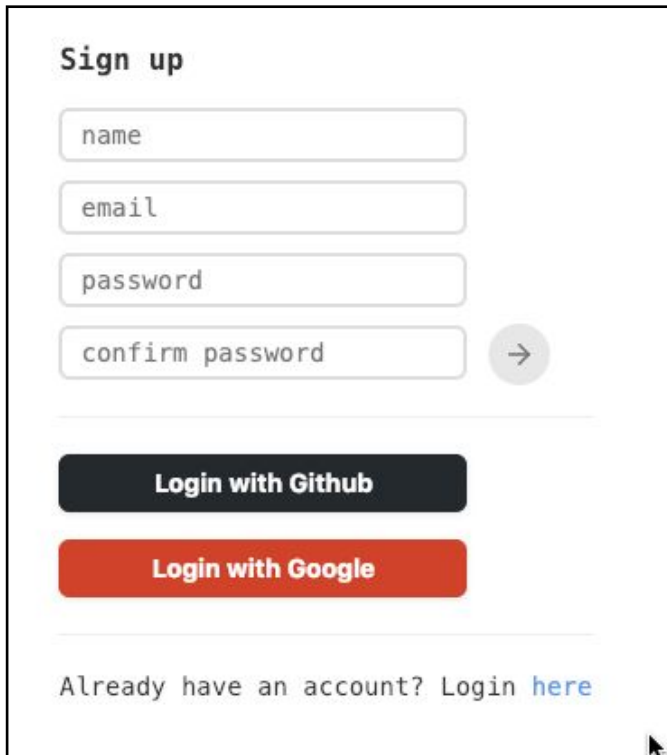
<https://www.soapui.org/>

# Creating a Custom API with MockApi

# How to create your own API

Signup for an account here:

<https://www.mockapi.io/signup>

A screenshot of a web form titled "Sign up" for MockAPI. The form contains four input fields: "name", "email", "password", and "confirm password". To the right of the "confirm password" field is a grey circular button with a right-pointing arrow. Below the input fields is a horizontal line, followed by two buttons: a dark grey "Login with Github" button and a red "Login with Google" button. Another horizontal line follows, and at the bottom is the text "Already have an account? Login [here](#)". A mouse cursor is visible at the bottom right corner of the form area.

**Sign up**

name

email

password

confirm password →

**Login with Github**

**Login with Google**

Already have an account? Login [here](#)

Click projects:



Give project a name

NEW PROJECT

×

**Project name**  
Ex: Todoapp, github, secretproject

Lambton

**API Prefix (optional)**  
Add API prefix to all endpoints in this project (Ex: /api/v1)

/api/v1

**Collaborators (optional)**  
Collaborators can **create**, **update**, and **delete** resources in this project

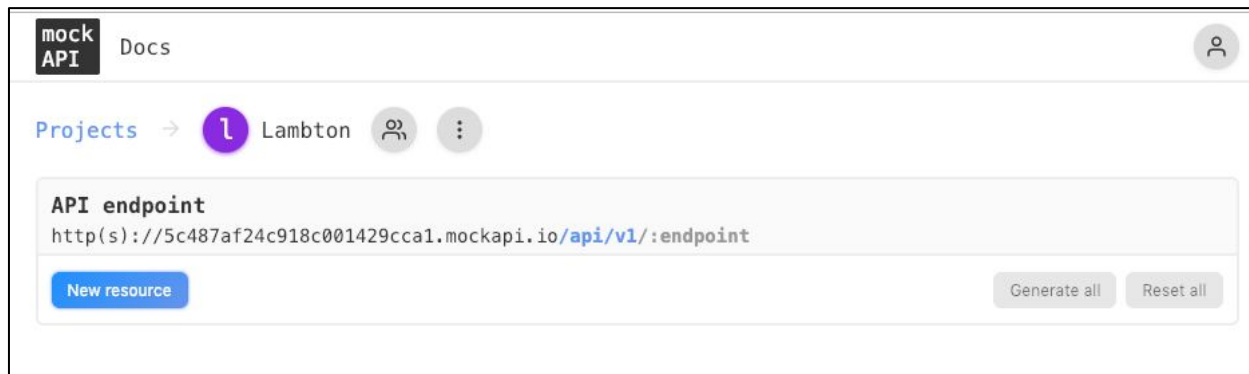
Search by name or email...

Create

Click on project



Click NEW Resource





### Schema (optional)

Define Resource schema, this will be used to generate mock data

Projects →



studentAPI



### API endpoint

http(s)://5cdc3365069eb30014202ae8.mockapi.io/api/v1/:endpoint

New resource

Generate all

Reset all

students

0

Data

Edit

Delete

Give resource a name

NEW RESOURCE

×

**Resource name**

Enter meaningful resource name, it will be used to generate RESTful API URLs

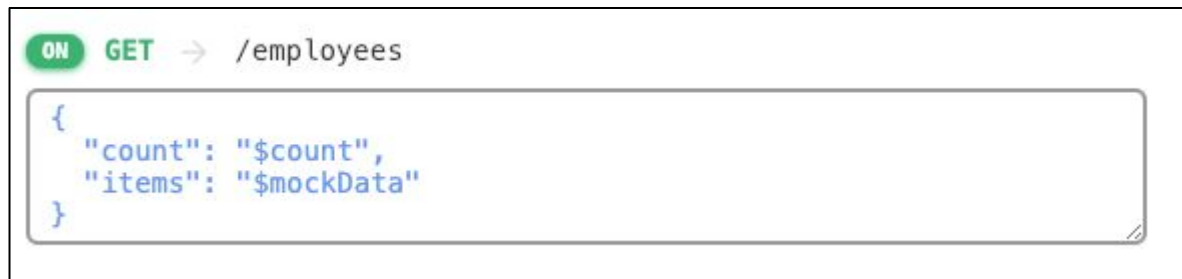
EXAMPLE: users, comments, articles

**Endpoints**

# For each request, type in the response format

## GET:

```
{ "count": "$count",  
  "items": "$mockData"  
}
```



## POST

```
{  
  "message": "success",  
  "item": "$mockData"  
}
```



## PUT

```
{  
  "message": "success"  
}
```



## DELETE

```
{  
  "message": "deleted"  
}
```



# Add the schema

**Schema (optional)**

Define Resource schema, this will be used to generate mock data

id	Object ID	
createdAt	Faker.js	Recent
name	Faker.js	Full name
job	Faker.js	Job title

+

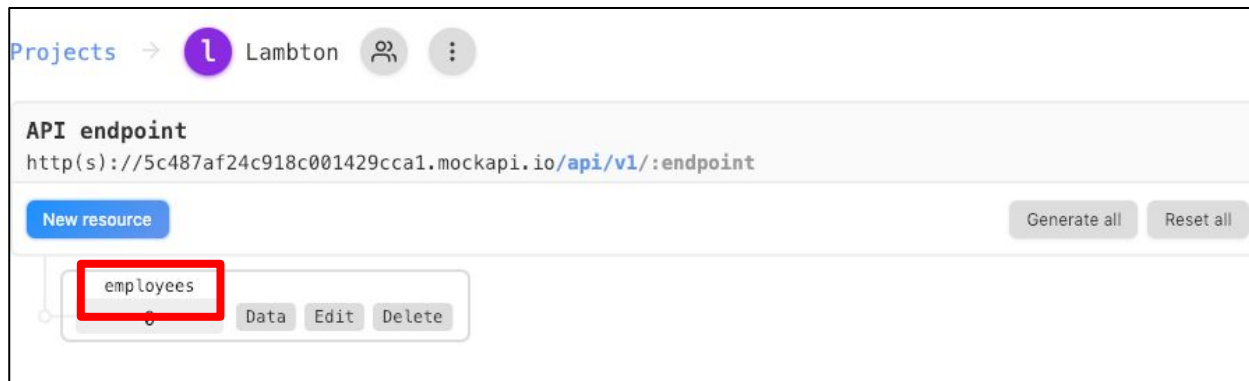
# Press CREATE.

Expected result:

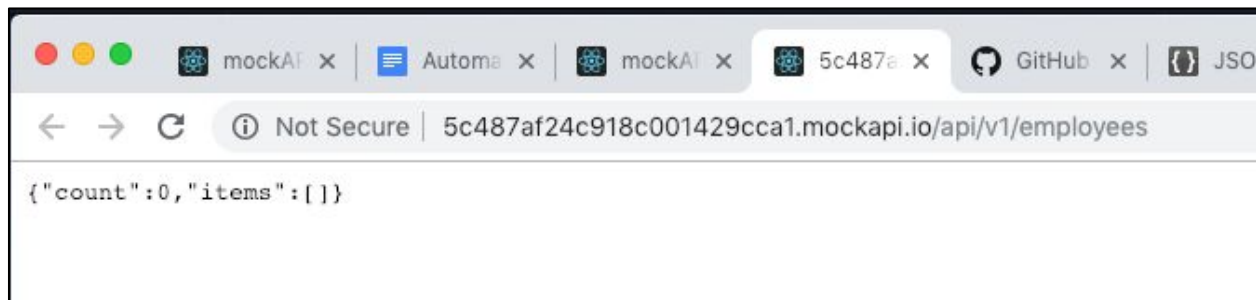


# Test your api

Click on **employees**



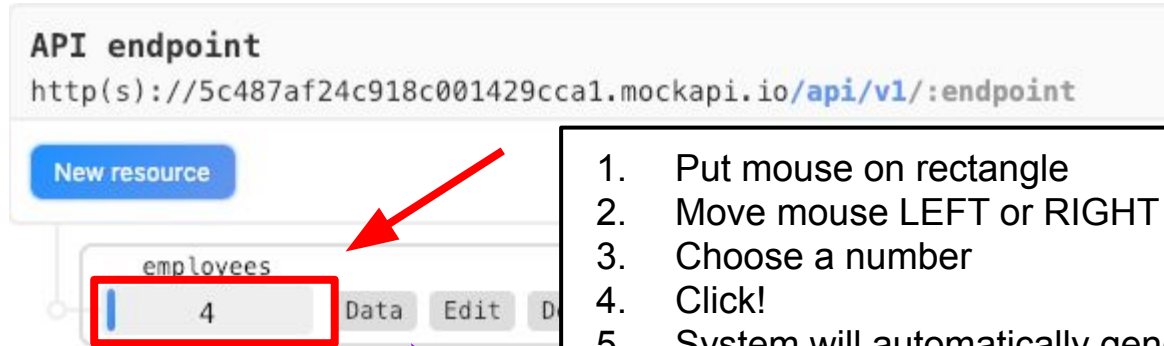
Expected result:





# Add some data to your API

Click on the rectangle, choose a number

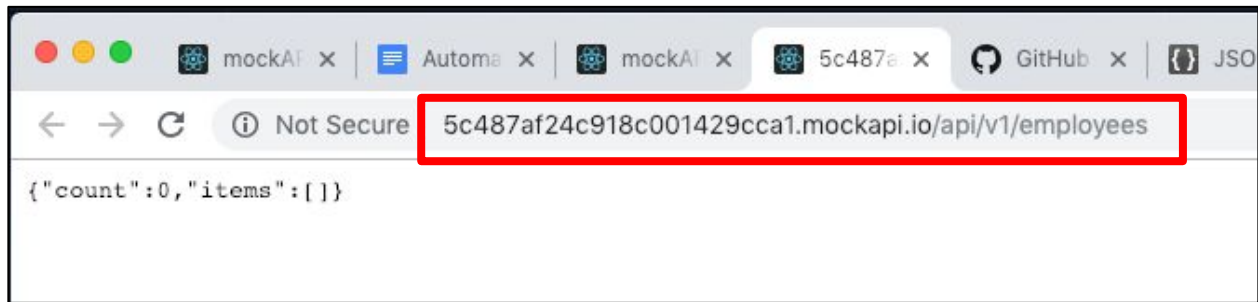


1. Put mouse on rectangle
2. Move mouse LEFT or RIGHT to see a number
3. Choose a number
4. Click!
5. System will automatically generate that number of data
6. In this example, system has created 4 items

7. Click DATA button to see the data

Done!

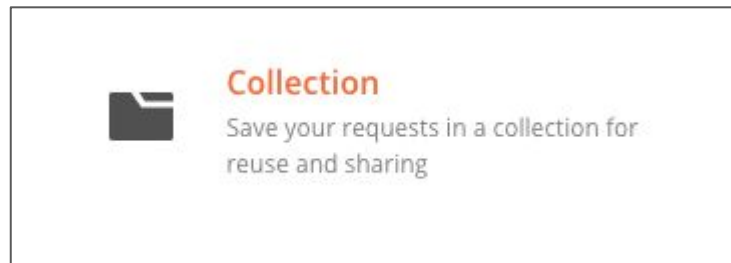
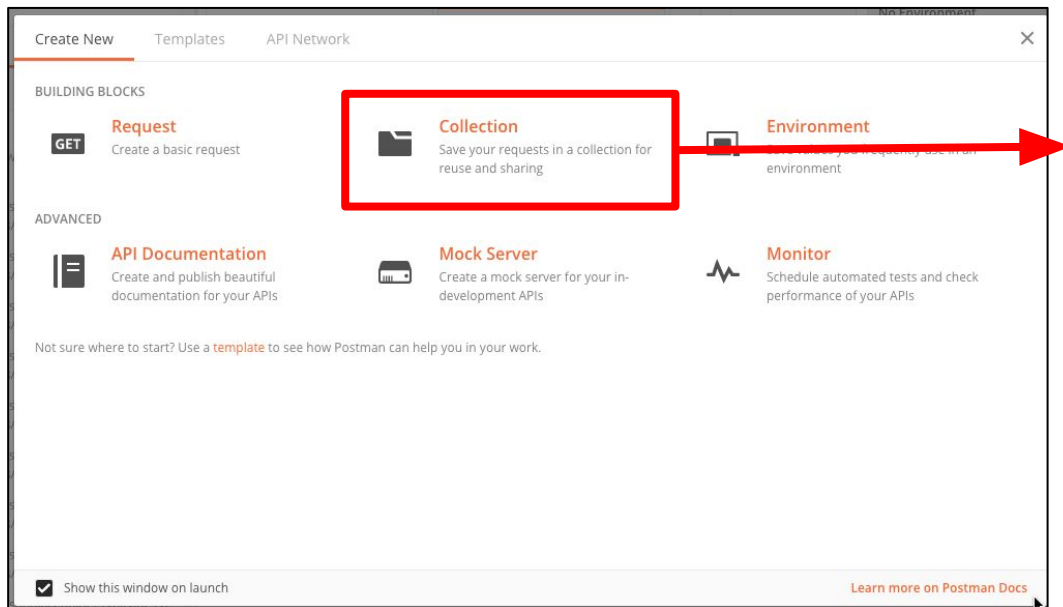
Access your API by visiting here:



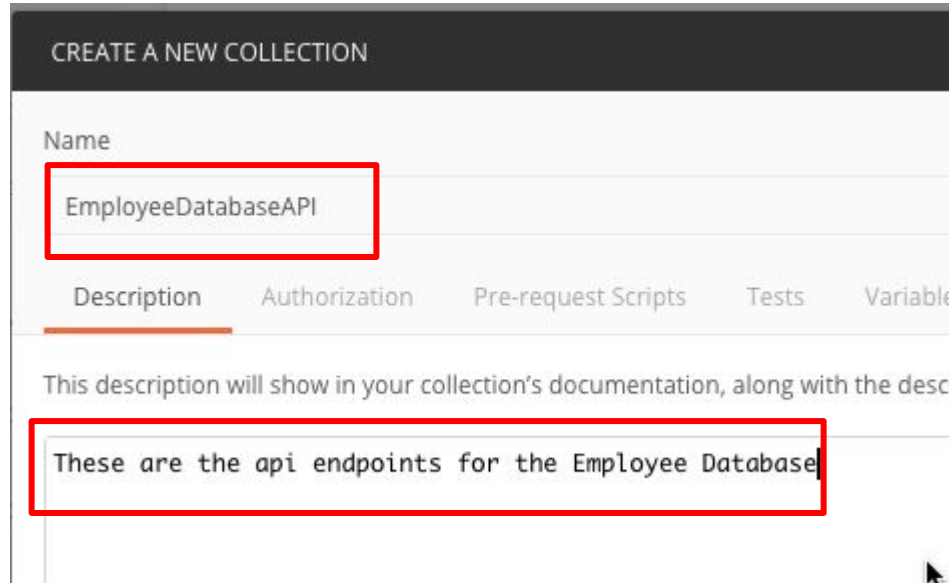
To test the endpoint, use POSTMAN to send GET/POST/PUT/DELETE requests to the URL . How? See next slides

Use POSTMAN to test API

# Start POSTMAN, click Collections



# Give collection a name and description



CREATE A NEW COLLECTION

Name

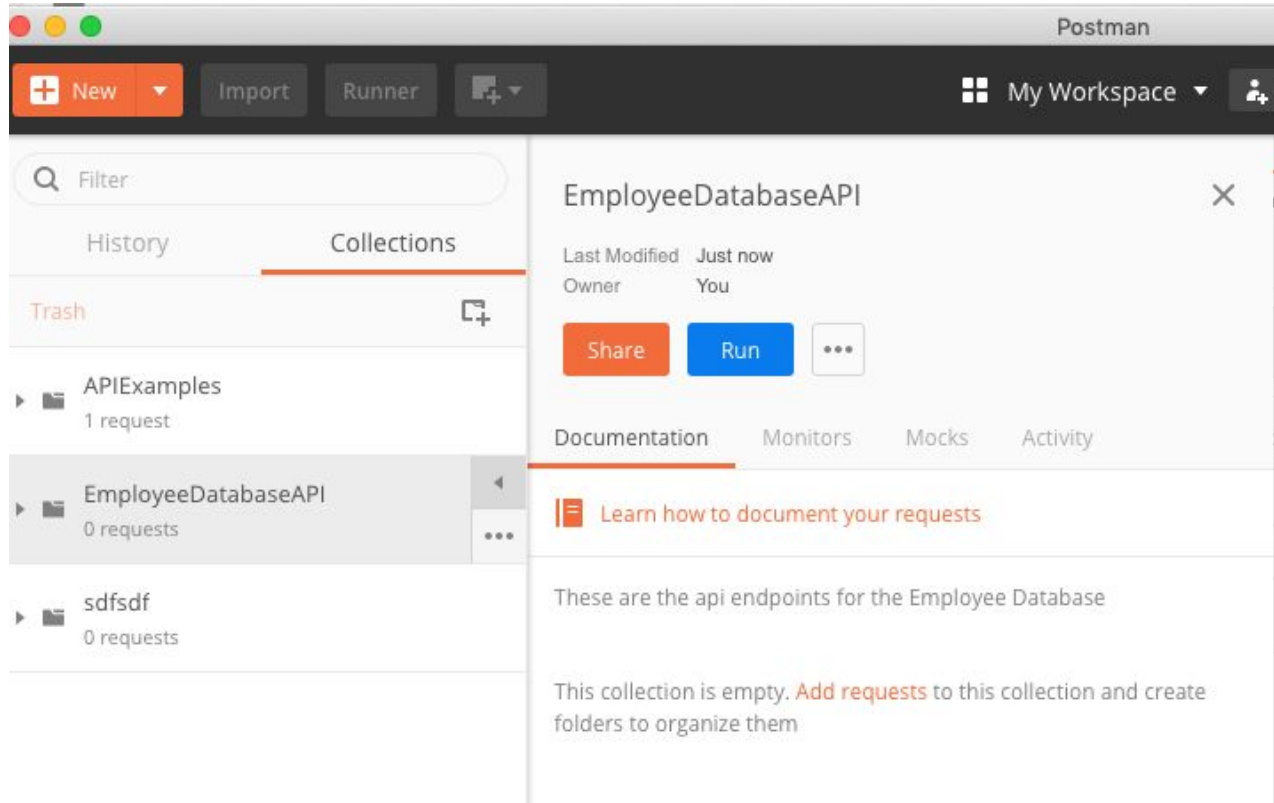
EmployeeDatabaseAPI

Description Authorization Pre-request Scripts Tests Variable

This description will show in your collection's documentation, along with the desc

These are the api endpoints for the Employee Database

You will see this:

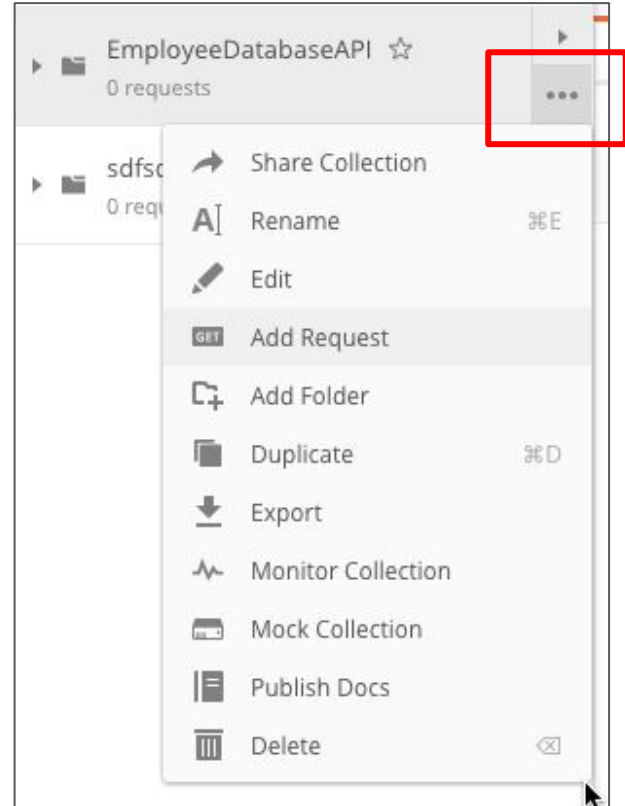


# Create some requests

Look at your collection

Click on ... button

In popup menu, select **Add Request**



SAVE REQUEST

Requests in Postman are saved in collections (a group of requests).

[Learn more about creating collections](#)

Request name

Get all employees

Request description (Optional)

Adding a description makes your docs better

Descriptions support Markdown

Select a collection or folder to save to:

Q Search for a collection or folder

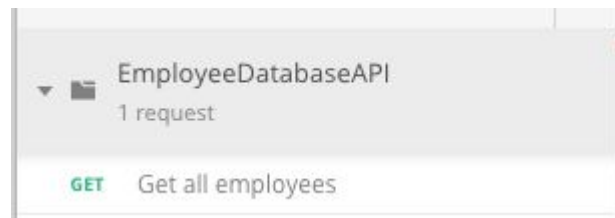
EmployeeDatabaseAPI + Create Folder

Cancel

Save to EmployeeDatabaseAPI

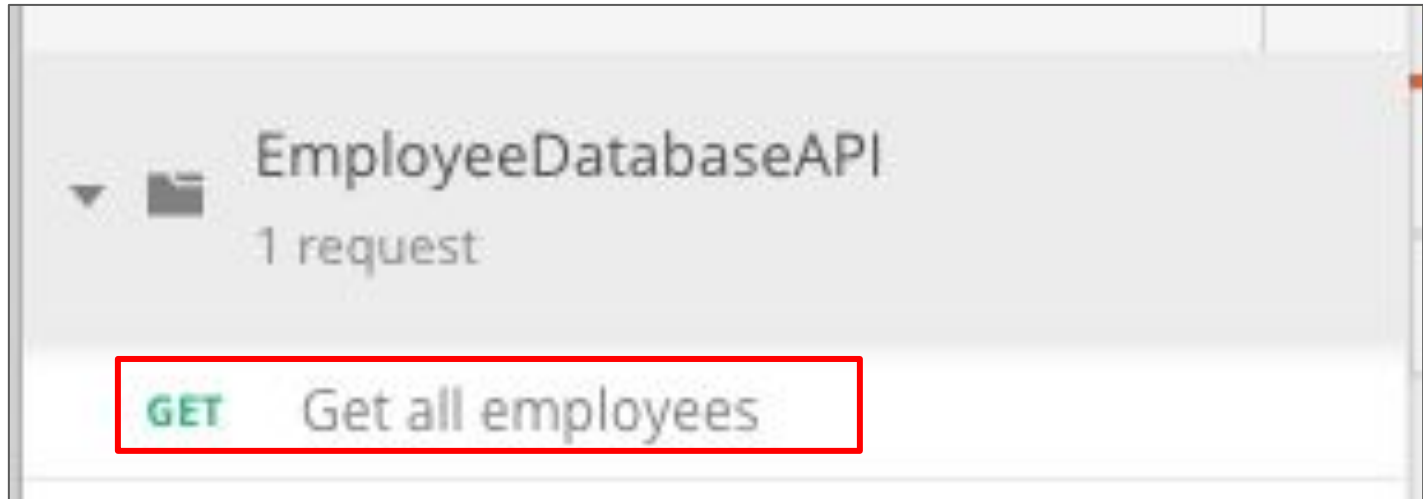
Give request a name

Then press **Save**





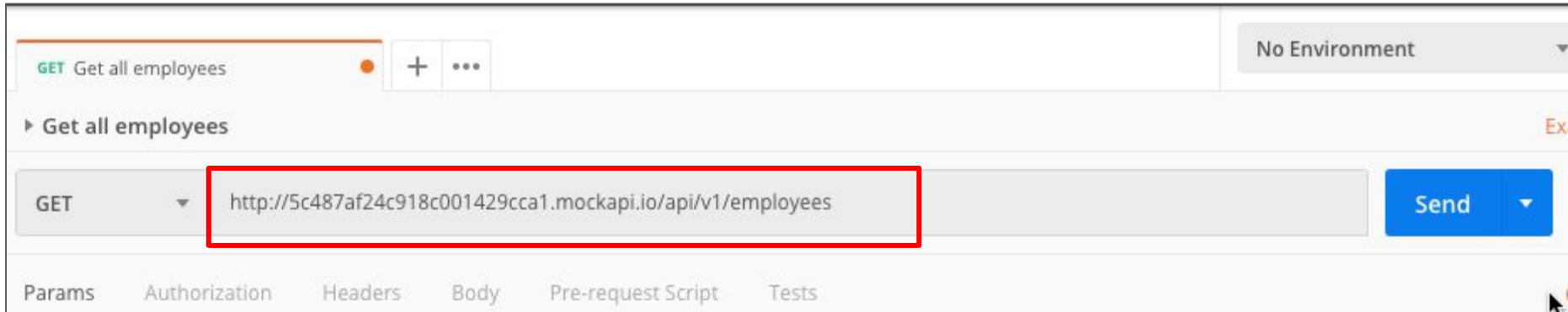
Click on the GET request



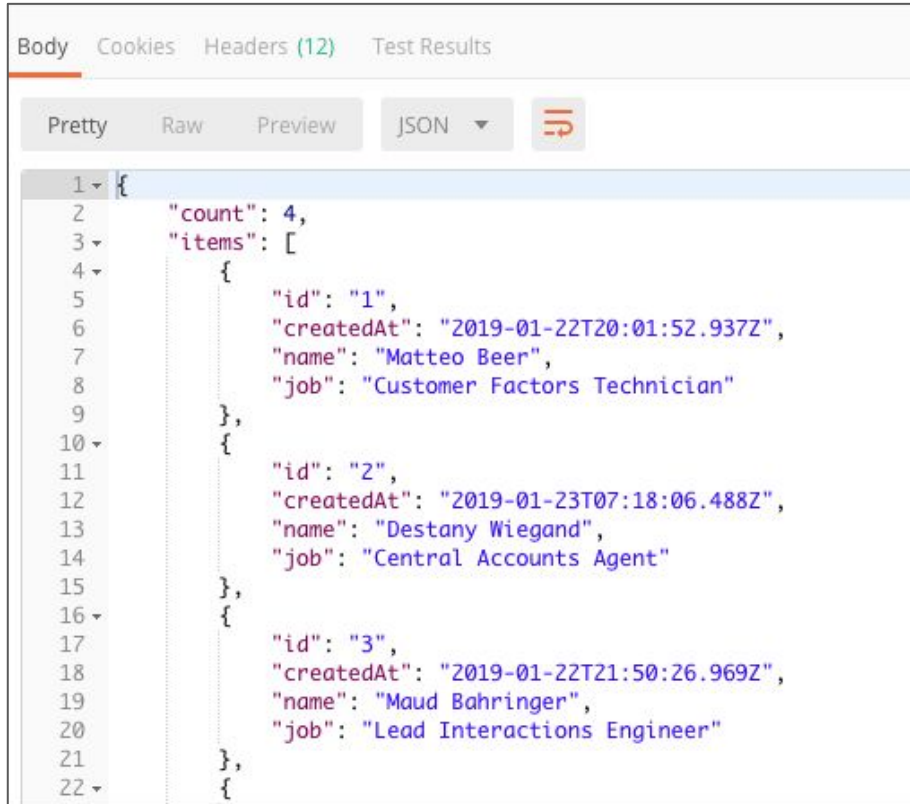
# 1. Put your URL into the box

<https://samples.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?q=London.uk&appid=b6907d289e10d714a6e88b30761fae22>

# 2. Press SEND



# Look at result - it should match the api



The screenshot shows a web browser's developer tools interface. The 'Body' tab is selected, displaying a JSON response. The JSON is formatted in a 'Pretty' view, showing a root object with a 'count' of 4 and an 'items' array containing three objects. Each object has 'id', 'createdAt', 'name', and 'job' properties. The 'createdAt' values are ISO 8601 timestamps. The 'name' and 'job' values are strings. The 'id' values are integers. The 'items' array is expanded, showing the first three elements. The 'count' property is also expanded, showing the value 4. The 'items' array is expanded, showing the first three elements. The 'id' property is expanded, showing the value 1. The 'createdAt' property is expanded, showing the value '2019-01-22T20:01:52.937Z'. The 'name' property is expanded, showing the value 'Matteo Beer'. The 'job' property is expanded, showing the value 'Customer Factors Technician'.

```
1 {
2   "count": 4,
3   "items": [
4     {
5       "id": "1",
6       "createdAt": "2019-01-22T20:01:52.937Z",
7       "name": "Matteo Beer",
8       "job": "Customer Factors Technician"
9     },
10    {
11      "id": "2",
12      "createdAt": "2019-01-23T07:18:06.488Z",
13      "name": "Destany Wiegand",
14      "job": "Central Accounts Agent"
15    },
16    {
17      "id": "3",
18      "createdAt": "2019-01-22T21:50:26.969Z",
19      "name": "Maud Bahringer",
20      "job": "Lead Interactions Engineer"
21    },
22    {
```

# Why does the JSON response look like this?

```
1 {  
2   "message": "success",  
3   "item": {  
4     "id": "6",  
5     "createdAt": "2019-01-23T00:54:04.595Z",  
6     "name": "Everardo Legros",  
7     "job": "Corporate Marketing Specialist"  
8   }  
9 }
```

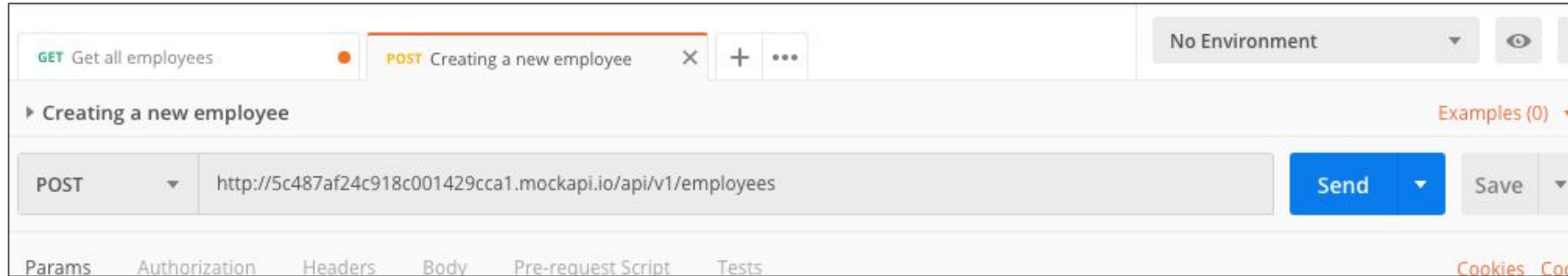
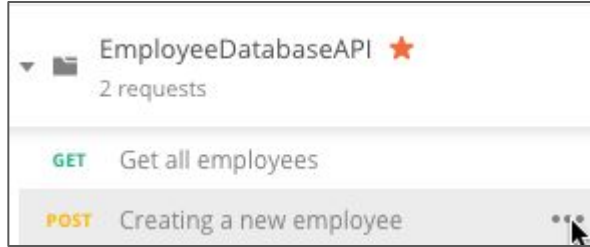
Because you specified in the MockApi.io website that POST requests should look like this



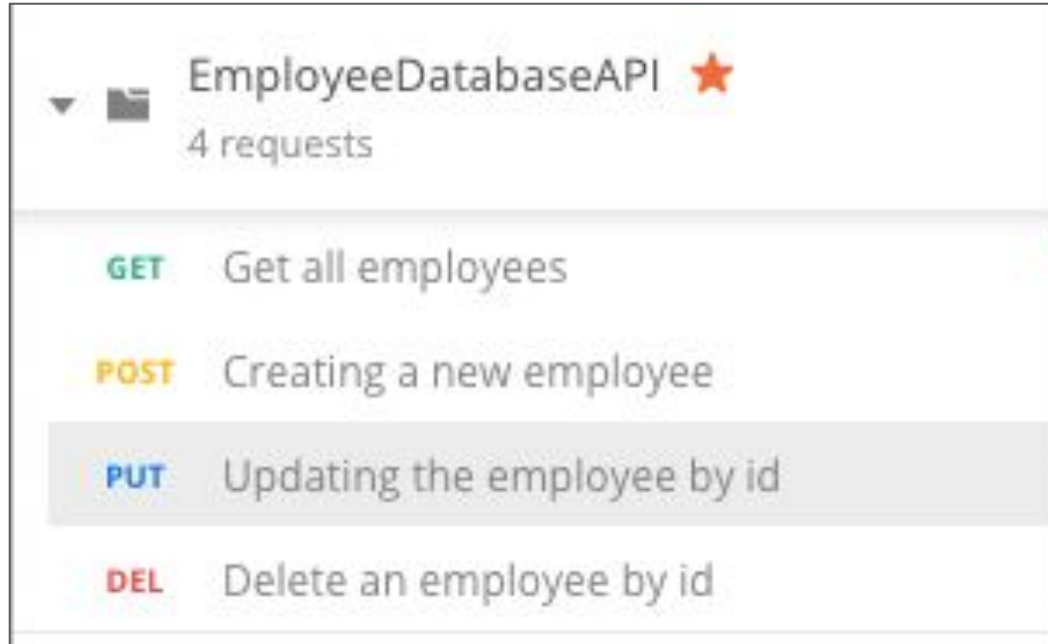
**ON** **POST** → /employees

```
{  
  "message": "success",  
  "item": "$mockData"  
}
```

# Repeat the same process for PUT , POST, DELETE



When done, you have this



# Now you can test!

Note: There is something different you must do to setup the PUT and DELETE requests.

- PUT and DELETE use a different URL

<http://5c487af24c918c001429cca1.mockapi.io/api/v1/employees/:id>

*You must provide the url with the id of the employee you want to update / delete*

- For PUT request only, you need to provide information in the **request body**

For the PUT and DELETE operations, update your url to have this at the end:

PUT	/blogs/:id	200	Updated object
DELETE	/blogs/:id	200	Deleted object

<http://5c487af24c918c001429cca1.mockapi.io/api/v1/employees/:id>



In POSTMAN, you can provide the id in the **params** panel

► Updating the employee by id

PUT ▼ <http://5c487af24c918c001429cca1.mockapi.io/api/v1/employees/:id>

Params ● Authorization Headers Body Pre-request Script Tests

KEY	VALUE
id	Value

► Updating the employee by id

PUT

http://5c487af24c918c001429cca1.mockapi.io/api/v1/employees/:id

Params

Authorization

Headers (1)

Body

Pre-request Script

Tests

KEY

VALUE

id

2

KEY

VALUE

Key

Value

Body

Cookies

Headers (11)

Test Results

Pretty

Raw

Preview

JSON



1

{

2

"message": "success"

3

}

# Example: Delete employee by id


► Delete an employee by id

DELETE ▼ http://5c487af24c918c001429cca1.mockapi.io/api/v1/employees/:id

Params ● Authorization Headers Body Pre-request Script Tests

KEY	VALUE
id	3
KEY	VALUE
Key	Value

Body Cookies Headers (11) Test Results

Pretty Raw Preview JSON ▼ 

```
1 {  
2   "message": "deleted"  
3 }
```

For PUT request, you also need to include information in **Body** panel

Updating the employee by id

PUT ▼ http://5c487af24c918c001429cca1.mockapi.io/api/v1/employees/:id

Params ● Authorization Headers (1) Body ● Pre-request Script Tests

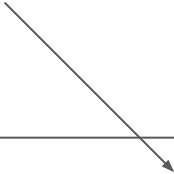
☐ none ☐ form-data ☒ x-www-form-urlencoded ☐ raw ☐ binary

	KEY	VALUE	DI
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	name	Albert Danison	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	job	MADT Instructor	

Key Value DI

Response

Before PUT



```
"count": 8,  
"items": [  
  {  
    "id": "2",  
    "createdAt": "2019-01-23T02:06:54.505Z",  
    "name": "Madie Stroman",  
    "job": "Investor Functionality Associate"  
  },  
  {
```

After PUT

```
"count": 8,  
"items": [  
  {  
    "id": "2",  
    "createdAt": "2019-01-23T02:06:54.505Z",  
    "name": "Albert Danison",  
    "job": "MADT Instructor"  
  },  
  {
```

# Writing Automated Tests

# What am I testing?

## **1. Test that correct status code is returned**

- Does the response have the correct status code?

## **2. Test that correct response is received**

- Does response have correct keys / values?

# For every request, you are testing

## 1. Test that correct status code is returned

Method	Url	Code	Response
GET	/blogs	200	Array of object
GET	/blogs/:id	200	Object
POST	/blogs	201	Created object

POST request should  
return status code 201

## 2. Test that correct response is sent

```
ON POST → /employees  
{  
  "message": "success",  
  "item": "$mockData"  
}
```

Response should have message and item  
key-value pairs



# Example - Testing GET Request

# What are you testing?

TEST CASE 1: GET request produces correct status code

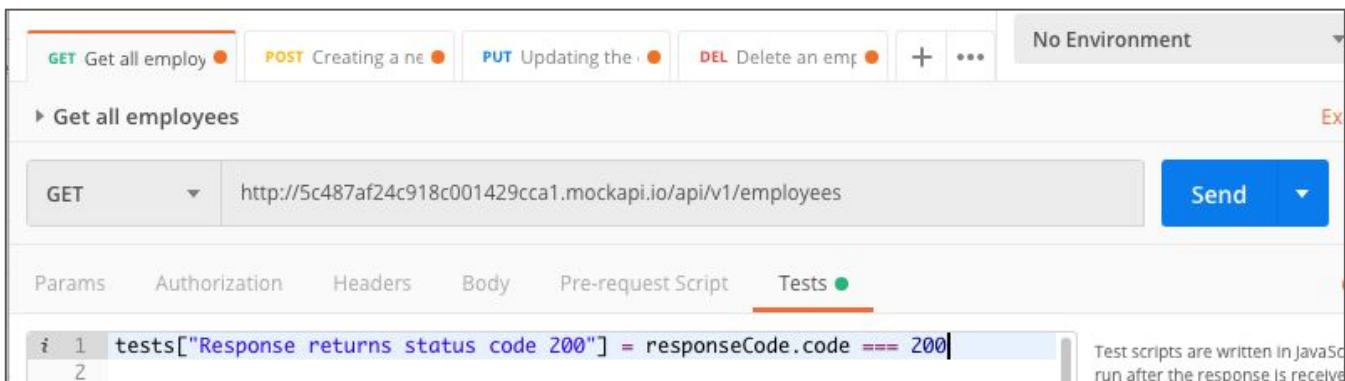
TEST CASE 2: Response contains correct content

# Test Case 1: Test for correct response code

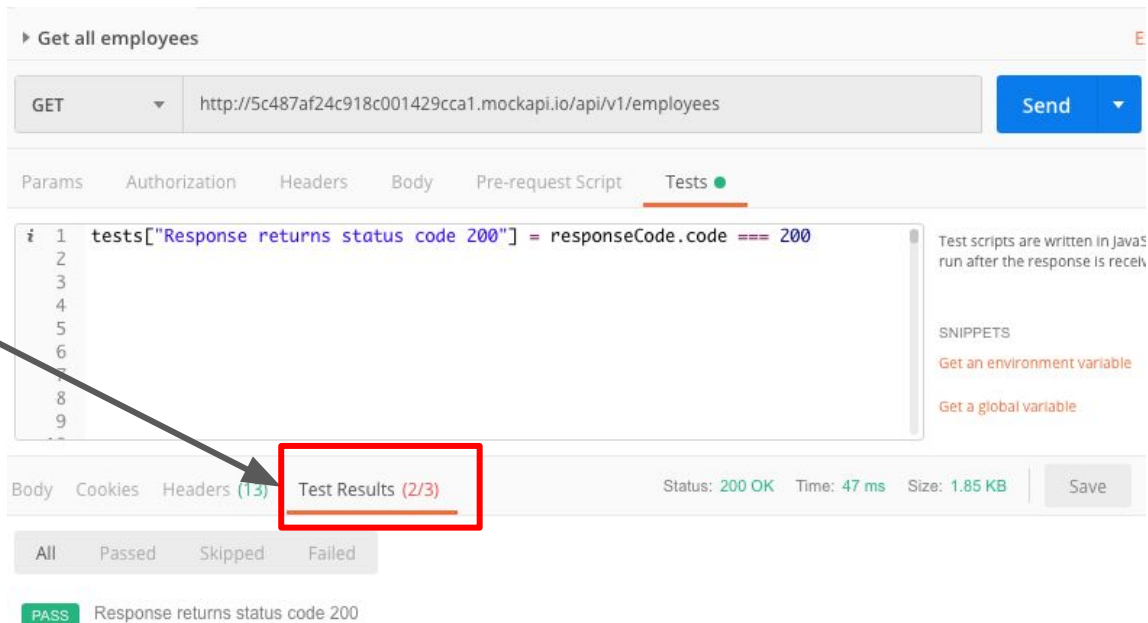
1. Copy and paste this code into the TEST panel

```
// Test if the response returns 200
// According to documentation, all GET requests should return status code 200
tests["Response returns status code 200"] = responseCode.code === 200
```

2. Press SEND, look at results



### 3. Look at result



The screenshot displays a REST client interface for a GET request to `http://5c487af24c918c001429cca1.mockapi.io/api/v1/employees`. The **Tests** tab is active, showing a single test: `tests["Response returns status code 200"] = responseCode.code === 200`. Below the test editor, the **Test Results (2/3)** section is highlighted with a red box. It shows a **PASS** status for the test "Response returns status code 200". The status bar at the bottom indicates a successful response with status **200 OK**, a time of **47 ms**, and a size of **1.85 KB**. A black arrow points from the text "3. Look at result" to the **Test Results (2/3)** section.

Get all employees

GET `http://5c487af24c918c001429cca1.mockapi.io/api/v1/employees` Send

Params Authorization Headers Body Pre-request Script Tests ●

```
1 tests["Response returns status code 200"] = responseCode.code === 200
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
```

Test scripts are written in JavaScript and run after the response is received.

SNIPPETS

- Get an environment variable
- Get a global variable

Body Cookies Headers (13) **Test Results (2/3)** Status: 200 OK Time: 47 ms Size: 1.85 KB Save

All Passed Skipped Failed

**PASS** Response returns status code 200

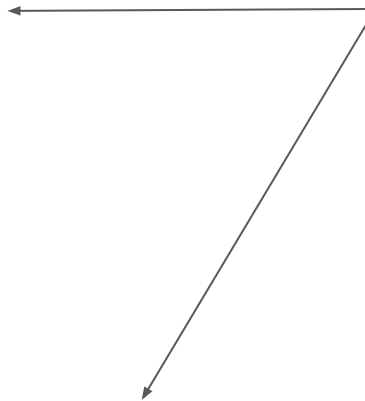
# You can also write your test case like this:

Here is the “long” way to write the test case

```
// code you need to run to get to the test case
var results = false;
if (responseCode.code === 200) {
  results = true;
}
else {
  results = false;
}

// Here is the test case
tests["Response returns status code 200"] = results
```

Both codes  
produce same  
results



You can simplify the test case to look like this:

```
tests["Response returns status code 200"] = responseCode.code === 200
```

# Test Case 2: Testing the Contents of the response

In this test case, you are checking that the JSON response matches the documentation.

Ways to do this:

- Check that it contains the correct key-value pairs
  - EXHAUSTIVE TESTING: Check all the key-value pairs
  - EQUIVALENCE TESTING: Check that **one** key exists

# Exhaustive vs. Equivalence

In this class, you are doing BLACK BOX testing on the APIs.

Why? Because you have NO access to the code that is generating the JSON responses.

Therefore - think back to black box testing lecture! You must SELECT the correct inputs to test!

# For Exhaustive testing, check that all keys exist

This is the API  
documentatation for  
[www.fixer.io](https://www.fixer.io)

1. Documentation says  
GET response should  
have all these keys

```
1  GET https://data.fixer.io/api/latest
2
3  {
4    "base": USD,
5    "date": "2018-02-13",
6    "rates": {
7      "CAD": 1.260046,
8      "CHF": 0.933058,
9      "EUR": 0.806942,
10     "GBP": 0.719154,
11     [170 world currencies]
12   }
13 }
```

2. Therefore, write test cases  
to test if all keys exist!

(Slow, annoying, and  
impossible!)



# For equivalence testing, just check that ONE key exists

```
1  GET https://data.fixer.io/api/latest
2
3  {
4    "base": "USD",
5    "date": "2018-02-13",
6    "rates": {
7      "CAD": 1.260046,
8      "CHF": 0.933058,
9      "EUR": 0.806942,
10     "GBP": 0.719154,
11     [170 world currencies]
12   }
13 }
```

Example cases:

If "base" exists, then all other keys must exist

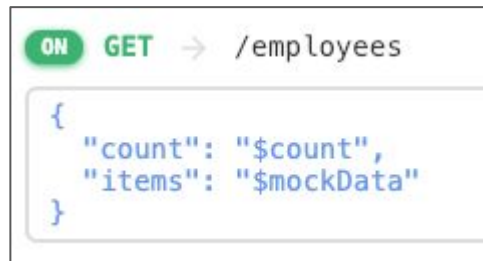
If "date" exists, then all other keys must exist

If "rates" exists, then all other keys must exist

# Example: Testing that “count” key exists

Documentation says that a GET request will contain a response with 2 keys:

- count
- items



Therefore → write a test case that checks for ONE of the keys

If one key exists, then all keys must exist (ha! Or so says the theory!)

```
tests["Response contains a 'count' key"] = responseBody.has("count");
```



Testing that the “count” key exists in the response

A red arrow points from this text to the `"count"` key in the test code `responseBody.has("count")`.

# Testing the contents of Response, part 2

You can also test if the `VALUES` in the keys are what you expect!

See next page for examples

# TEST CASE 2: Testing the contents of the response

Convert the JSON response to a Javascript dictionary, so you can work with it

```
// Test that the API sends back the correct information
// -----
// Convert the response to a Javascript dictionary
var data = JSON.parse(responseBody);
```

Example of debugging your code.

See **DEBUGGING WITH POSTMAN** section for more info

```
// this is just debugging nonsense, it's not required for the test
console.log(data);
console.log("How many items? " + data.count);
```

Here is the test case

```
// Check if the "count" key is equal to 8
tests["Response contains 8 items"] = data.count === 8;
```

# Meaning of a Postman Test case

```
2
3 // Test if the response returns 200
4 // According to documentation, all GET requests should return status code 200
5 tests["Response returns status code 200"] = responseCode.code === 200
6
7 @Test
8 public void ResponseReturns200 {
9     assertEquals(200, responseCode.code);
10 }
```

# Debugging With Postman

# How to debug your test cases

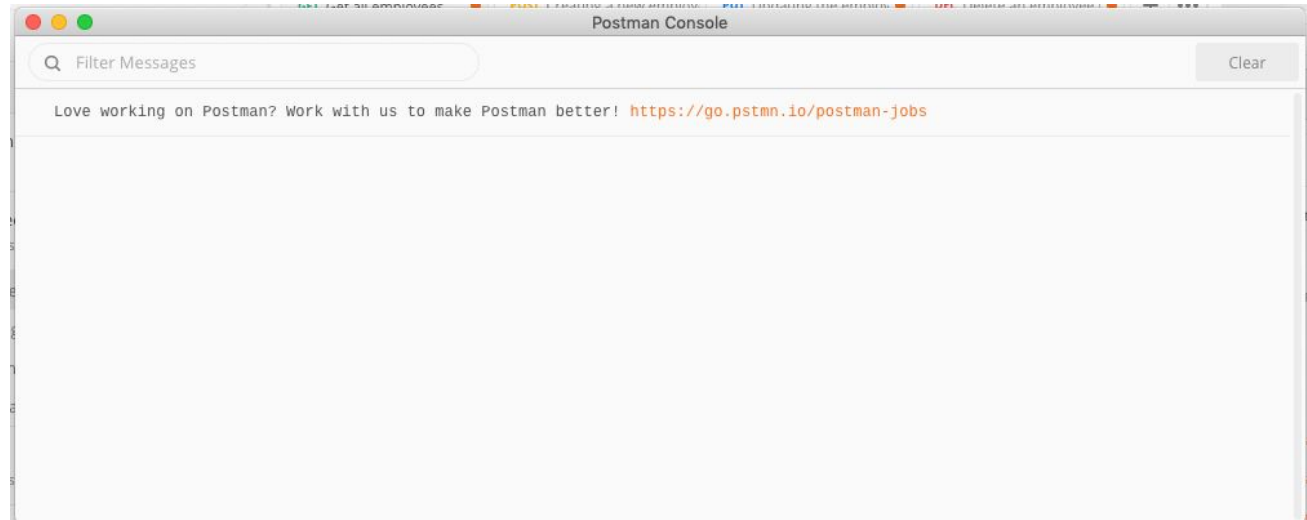
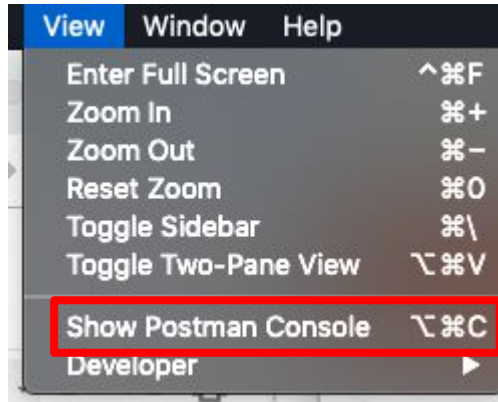
In Javascript, you can debug by outputting things to the console.

Example:

```
// Output some text  
console.log("here is some information");
```

```
// Output the contents of an object  
var m = {"LHR": "London Airport", "YYZ": "Toronto Pearson Airport"}  
console.log(m);
```

# You can “view” your output by using the Postman Console.





# How to use Postman Console

1. Open Postman Console
2. Write your test cases
3. Press SEND
4. Look at output in Postman Console

# Run test and look at postman console

Test case

Postman console output

The screenshot displays the Postman application interface. On the left, the 'API Examples' sidebar shows a collection named 'EmployeeDatabaseAPI' with four requests. The 'Get all employees' request is selected. The main panel shows the 'Tests' tab for this request, containing the following JavaScript code:

```
8 // responseBody = built-in variable
9 // responseBody = a string
10 // you need to convert it to a dictionary to work with it
11
12 var data = JSON.parse(responseBody);
13
14 // this is just debugging nonsense, it's not required for the test
15 console.log(data);
16 console.log("How many items? " + data.count);
17
18 tests["Response contains 8 items"] = data["count"] === 8;
19
```

Below the code editor, the 'Postman Console' window is open, showing the execution results. It includes a search bar and a 'Clear' button. The console output shows a GET request to a mock API endpoint, followed by the log output of the test script:

```
Love working on Postman? Work with us to make Postman better! https://go.pstmn.io/postman-jobs
▶ GET http://5c487af24c918c001429cca1.mockapi1.io/api/v1/employees 10:46:11.354
  ▶ Object: {} 10:46:11.550
    How many items? 8 10:46:11.585
```

Red arrows from the text labels point to the 'Get all employees' request in the sidebar and the 'Object: {}' log entry in the console.

# More Examples of Test Scripts

# Example 3

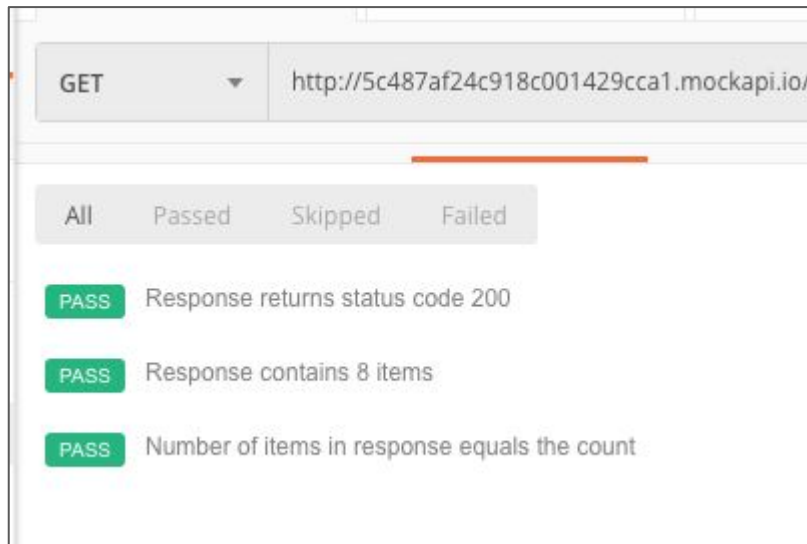
```
// Test case 3 - Test if number of items in 'count' matches
// the number of items in 'items' array
// -----
// OPTION 1: This is the more but easier to understand version
var numItems = data["items"].length
```

```
var results = false;
if (data["count"] === numItems) {
    results = true;
}
else {
    results = false;
}
```



```
tests["Number of items in response equals the count"] = results;
```

```
// -----
// OPTION 2: This is the shortcut way of writing your test case - For this
// option, you don't need to do results, or if-else statement. Just do this line!
tests["Number of items in response equals the count"] = data["count"] ===
numItems;
```



# Two ways to write the test cases

## OPTION 1 - Long but easier to understand

```
var numItems = data["items"].length
```

```
var results = false;
```

```
if (data["count"] === numItems) {  
    results = true;
```

```
}
```

```
else {  
    results = false;
```

```
}
```

```
tests["Number of items in response equals the count"] = results;
```

```
var numItems = data["items"].length
```

```
tests["Number of items in response equals the  
count"] = data["count"] === numItems;
```

## OPTION 2 - shorter but maybe harder to understand

# Test cases for POST

```
// 1. check that status code = 201
tests["Response returns status code 201"] = responseCode.code === 201

// 2. check that data contains a success message
var data = JSON.parse(responseBody);

// get the message
var results = false;
var msg = data["message"];
if (msg === "success") {
    results = true;
}
else {
    results = false;
}
tests["Message contains success"] = results;
```

A screenshot of a web application's test results interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Body', 'Cookies', 'Headers (11)', and 'Test Results (2/2)'. The 'Test Results (2/2)' tab is selected and highlighted with an orange underline. Below the tabs, there is a filter bar with buttons for 'All', 'Passed', 'Skipped', and 'Failed'. The 'Passed' button is highlighted. Below the filter bar, there are two test results listed. Each result has a green 'PASS' button followed by the test name. The first result is 'Response returns status code 201' and the second is 'Message contains success'.

Body	Cookies	Headers (11)	Test Results (2/2)
<div>All Passed Skipped Failed</div>			
<div>PASS Response returns status code 201</div>			
<div>PASS Message contains success</div>			

# Test cases for POST request

## 1. Test that correct status code is returned

Method	Url	Code	Response
GET	/blogs	200	Array of object
GET	/blogs/:id	200	Object
POST	/blogs	201	Created object

POST request should return status code 201

## 2. Test that correct response is sent

```
ON POST → /employees  
  
{  
  "message": "success",  
  "item": "$mockData"  
}
```

Response should have message and item key-value pairs

# POST REQUEST - Test Case Code

```
// TEST CASE 1. check that status code = 201
// -----
tests["Response returns status code 201"] = responseCode.code === 201
```

```
// TEST CASE 2. check that data contains a success message
// -----
```

```
// 1. Convert the response to a Javascript dictionary
```

```
var data = JSON.parse(responseBody);
```

```
// 2. Parse out the "message" (key,value) pair from dictionary
```

```
var results = false;
```

```
var msg = data["message"];
```

```
if (msg === "success") {
```

```
    results = true;
```

```
}
```

```
else {
```

```
    results = false;
```

```
}
```

```
tests["Message contains success"] = results;
```



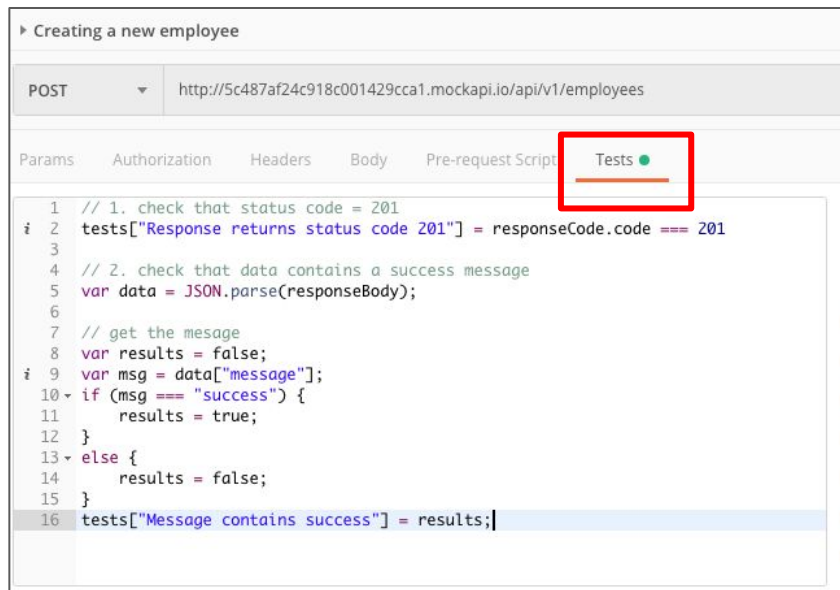
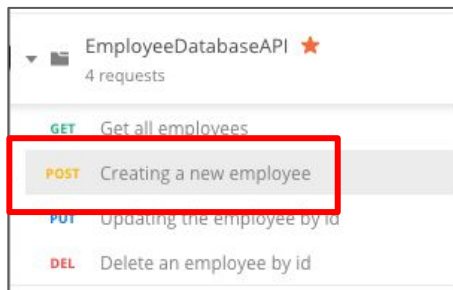
The screenshot shows a web application interface for test results. At the top, there are tabs: 'Body', 'Cookies', 'Headers (11)', and 'Test Results (2/2)'. The 'Test Results (2/2)' tab is selected and highlighted with an orange underline. Below the tabs, there are four filter buttons: 'All', 'Passed', 'Skipped', and 'Failed'. The 'All' button is currently selected. Below the filters, there are two test results listed, each with a green 'PASS' button and a text description:

- PASS** Response returns status code 201
- PASS** Message contains success



# How to do it?

## 1. Switch to POST request



## 2. Copy and paste code into Tests panel

## 3. Press SEND, then look at results

