

API TESTING WITH POSTMAN

INTRODUCTION

The Inventory Management API is a RESTful service designed to efficiently handle product inventory operations such as adding, retrieving, updating, and deleting product information. This project includes a comprehensive Postman collection that not only tests API functionality but also validates performance, structure, and reliability through advanced automated test scripts.

The system interacts with a mock API endpoint to simulate real-world inventory operations. Each API request in the collection is equipped with detailed validations, including status code checks, header verification, response schema validation, and field integrity checks. Additionally, the collection uses Postman Visualizer to provide interactive visual output such as product tables, stock distribution charts, and formatted product detail cards.

API Overview & Architecture

1. Introduction to the API

The Inventory Management API is a RESTful service designed to handle basic inventory operations such as product creation, retrieval, updating, and deletion. It enables users to manage product details efficiently through standardized HTTP methods. The API used in this project is hosted on MockAPI, a platform that simulates real-world API behavior and provides predictable, structured responses ideal for testing.

The API follows REST principles, using resource-based URLs, structured JSON responses, and stateless communication. This makes it highly scalable, testable, and compatible with various clients including web applications, command-line tools, and automated testing frameworks such as Postman and Newman.

2. Base URL

The Inventory Management API is accessible using the following base URL:

<https://692ab9037615a15ff24d790a.mockapi.io>

3. Main API Endpoint

The core resource managed in this project is Products.

Endpoint: **/Products**

Field	Type	Description
ProductID	String	Unique identifier for each product
ProductName	String	Name of the product
Suppliers	String	Supplier or vendor name
Stocks	Boolean	Product stock status (true/false)

4.CRUD Operations Overview

a. GET /Products – Retrieve All Products

This endpoint fetches a complete list of products from the inventory.

Used for:

- Validating product lists
- Visualizing stock distribution
- Verifying data structure

b. POST /Products – Add a New Product

Allows adding a new product to the database.

```
{  
  "ProductName": "Laptop",  
  "Suppliers": "Tech World",  
  "Stocks": true  
}
```

c. GET /Products/{ProductID} – Retrieve Product by ID

Fetches detailed information about a single product.

Used to:

- Verify specific product data
- Validate schema
- Display product card in visualizer

d. PUT /Products/{ProductID} – Update Product

Updates a product's name, supplier, or stock status.

e. DELETE /Products/{ProductID} – Delete Product

Removes a product from the inventory.

Also includes a follow-up request to verify deletion.

5. Environment Variables Used

To make the collection flexible and reusable, the following environment variables are implemented:

Variable	Description
baseURL	Main API URL
endpoint	API resource name ("Products")
ProductID	Dynamic ID used for GET/PUT/DELETE
ID	Separate ID for delete testing
ProductName	Dynamic product name
Suppliers	Supplier name
Stocks	Boolean stock value

6.API Architecture

a. RESTful Architecture

The API follows a REST-based architecture, which includes:

- **Client–Server Model:**
The client (Postman/Newman) sends requests, and the server (MockAPI) returns JSON responses.
- **Stateless Communication:**
Each API request is independent and contains all required information.
- **Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs):**
Resources are accessed using structured endpoints such as `/Products/{id}`.
- **Standard HTTP Methods:**
 - GET → Read
 - POST → Create
 - PUT → Update
 - DELETE → Remove

b. JSON Data Model

Data flows through the API in JSON format, enabling easy validation and parsing.

Example response:

```
{
  "ProductName": "Keyboard",
  "Suppliers": "Digital Store",
  "Stocks": true,
  "ProductID": "45"
}
```

c. MockAPI Backend Simulation

MockAPI provides:

- Auto-generated IDs
- Cloud-hosted database
- Realistic request/response patterns
- Consistent structure for automated testing

This creates an environment closely resembling a real-world API backend.

7. System Diagram



8. Newman and HTML Extra Reporter

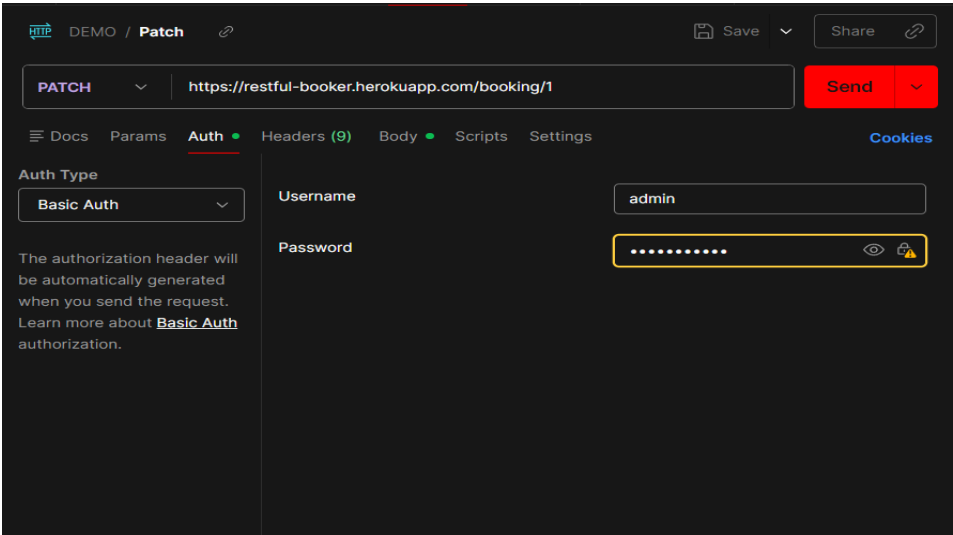
Newman is the command-line tool for running Postman collections without using the Postman application. It enables automated execution of API tests directly through the terminal, making it ideal for CI/CD pipelines and repeated testing workflows. Developers can run collections, apply environments, and export results with simple commands like:

```
newman run Inventory_management.postman_collection.json
```

```
newman run Inventory_management.postman_collection.json -d data.csv
```

```
newman run Inventory_management.postman_collection.json -d data.csv -r htmlextra
```

9.ScreenShots



BASIC AUTH

	executed	failed
iterations	3	0
requests	18	0
test-scripts	30	0
prerequest-scripts	15	0
assertions	309	0
total run duration: 13.9s		
total data received: 10.57kB (approx)		
average response time: 667ms [min: 355ms, max: 4s, s.d.: 823ms]		

NEWMAN RUN USING CSV

	executed	failed
iterations	3	0
requests	18	0
test-scripts	30	0
prerequest-scripts	15	0
assertions	309	0
total run duration: 13.9s		
total data received: 10.57kB (approx)		
average response time: 667ms [min: 355ms, max: 4s, s.d.: 823ms]		

NEWMAN RUN USING JSON

10.CONCLUSION

The Inventory Management API project successfully demonstrates how RESTful services can be tested, validated, and automated using Postman and Newman. Through the use of a structured Postman collection, detailed test scripts, environment variables, and visualizers, the project provides a complete end-to-end approach to API testing. The integration of Newman and the HTML Extra reporter adds automation capabilities and generates professional-quality reports, making the solution suitable for real-world development and CI/CD pipelines. Overall, this project enhances the reliability of API workflows, improves test coverage, and showcases effective tools for modern API testing and documentation.