

目录

前言	1.1
Postman简介	1.2
Postman下载	1.3
Postman功能: Request	1.4
新建Request	1.4.1
JSON语法检查	1.4.2
GET的Request的多参数	1.4.3
给接口添加描述	1.4.4
Postman功能: Response	1.5
Response数据显示模式	1.5.1
Response其他功能	1.5.2
保存多个Example	1.5.3
Postman功能: 其他工具和功能	1.6
分组Collection	1.6.1
历史记录History	1.6.2
用环境变量实现多服务器版本	1.6.3
代码生成工具	1.6.4
测试接口	1.6.5
Mock Server	1.6.6
Postman功能: 界面和配置	1.7
多Tab分页	1.7.1
界面查看模式	1.7.2
多颜色主题	1.7.3
Postman生成API文档	1.8
预览和发布API文档	1.8.1
附录	1.9
参考资料	1.9.1

API开发利器：Postman

简介

在涉及HTTP方面的后台REST API开发时，往往需要调试API接口。这方面有很多工具，其中最好用的算是接下来要介绍的Postman了。

源码+浏览+下载

本书的各种源码、在线浏览地址、多种格式文件下载如下：

Gitbook源码

- [crifan/api_tool_postman: API开发利器：Postman](#)

在线浏览

- [API开发利器：Postman book.crifan.com](#)
- [API开发利器：Postman crifan.github.io](#)

离线下载阅读

- [API开发利器：Postman PDF](#)
- [API开发利器：Postman ePub](#)
- [API开发利器：Postman Mobi](#)

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Postman简介

我们在后台开发期间，尤其是HTTP的RESTful API时，往往需要在实现了后台的接口代码后，找合适的工具去调试以验证和确保自己的API接口是可以正常工作的。

这时候，找到合适的API调试工具，就显得很重要。因为合适的工具可以极大地提高工作效率，减少生命的浪费。

之前用过一些工具，最终发现Postman是个非常好用的API调试工具，所以在此推荐之。

关于Postman Postman，其官网有言简意赅的介绍：

Postman helps you develop APIs faster

让（作为后台开发人员的）你开发API接口时更方便和快捷

-» 利用Postman：

- 可以方便的调试API接口
- 还可以把各个API内容发布为文档，方便其他（比如移动端等）人员查看接口详情

下面就来详细的解释Postman的各种功能的用法。

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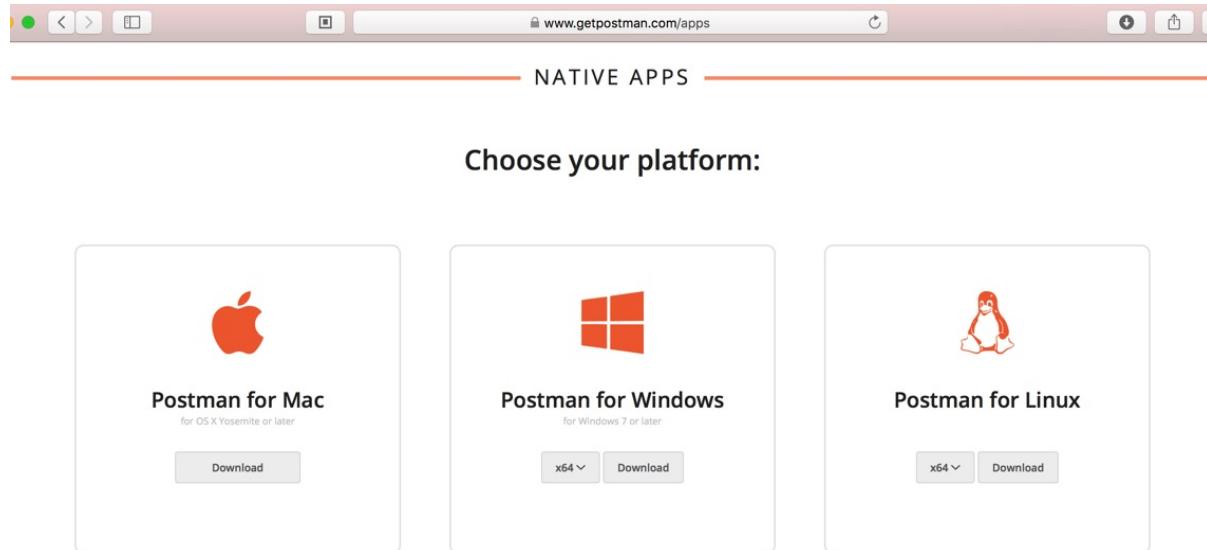
Postman下载

Postman有两种形式：

- **Chrome App:** Postman for Chrome
 - 由于Chrome本身快要废弃Chrome App模式了，所以Postman的Chrome App模式也已废弃逐渐不用了
- **app软件:** 建议下载（不同平台的）独立的软件去使用

下面主要介绍下载安装独立版本app软件的Postman的过程：

去主页[Postman | Supercharge your API workflow](#)找到：[Postman | Apps](#)



去下载自己平台的版本：

- Mac
- Windows (x86/x64)
- Linux (x86/x64) 即可。

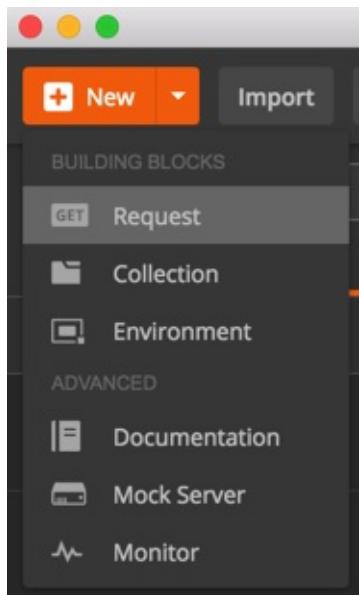
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Postman功能：Request

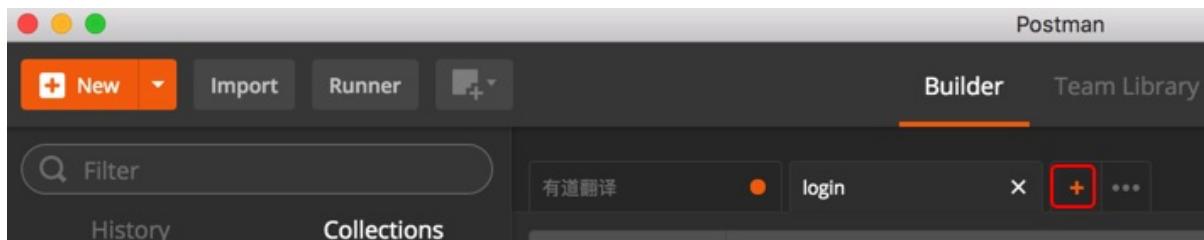
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新建Request

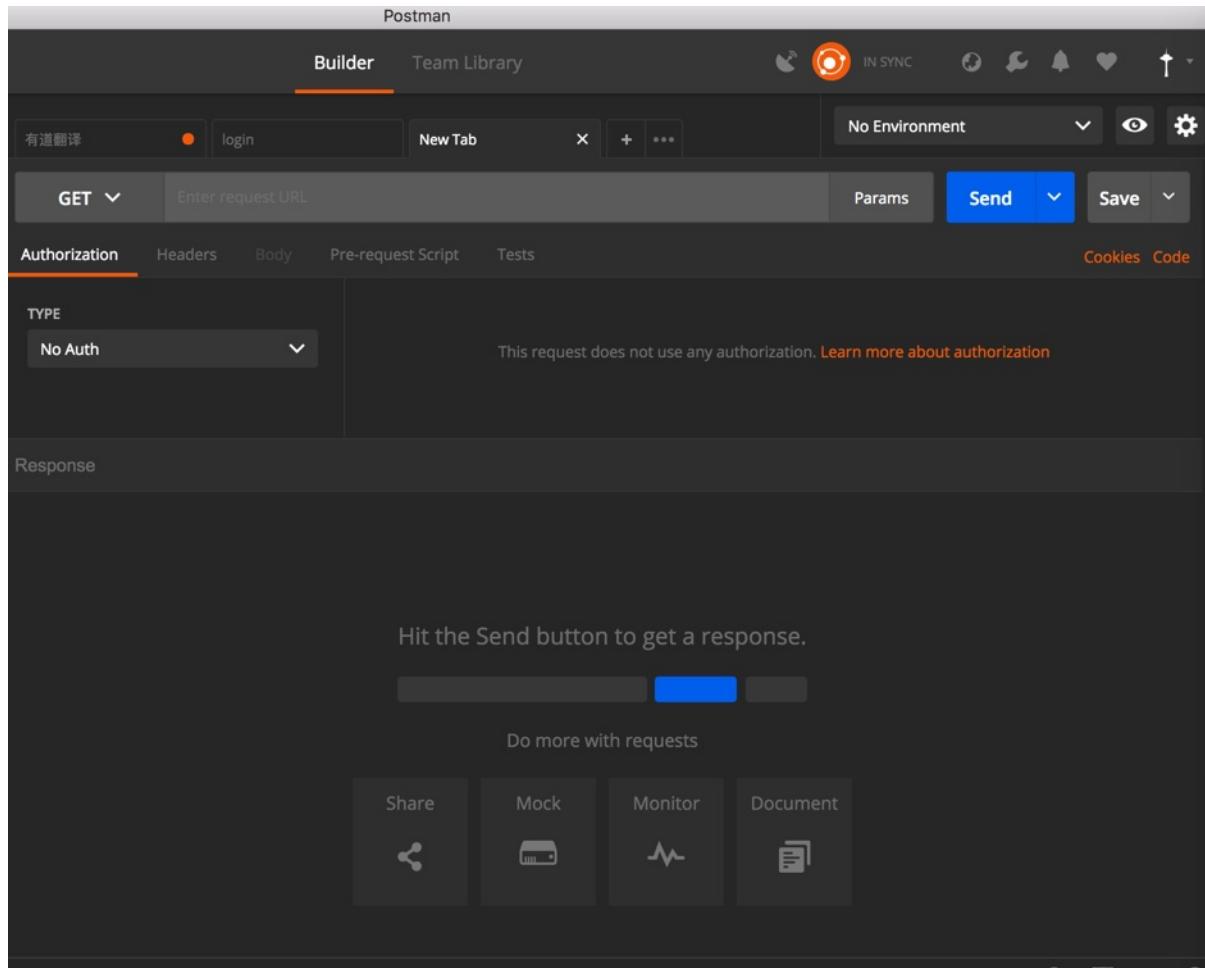
去新建接口，即对应的**Request**: New -> Request



或，在右边的Tab页面中点击加号+：

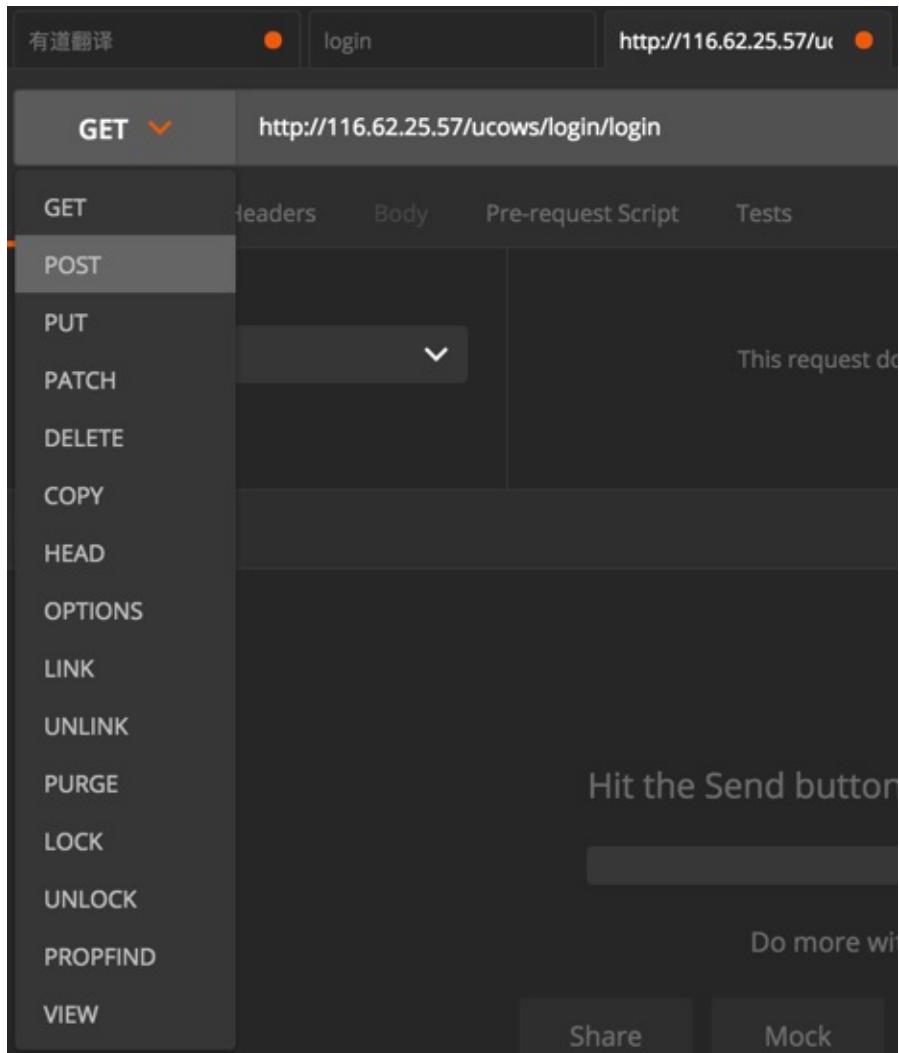


即可看到新建的Tab页：



然后：

- 设置HTTP的Method方法和输入api的地址



- 设置相关头信息

	Key	Value
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	content	
	Content-MD5	Value
Resp	Content-Length	
	Content-Transfer-Encoding	
	Content-Type	

POST http://116.62.25.57/ucows/login/login

Headers (1)

Key	Value
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Content-Type	application/json
New key	

Response

- 设置相关GET或POST等的参数

POST http://116.62.25.57/ucows/login/login

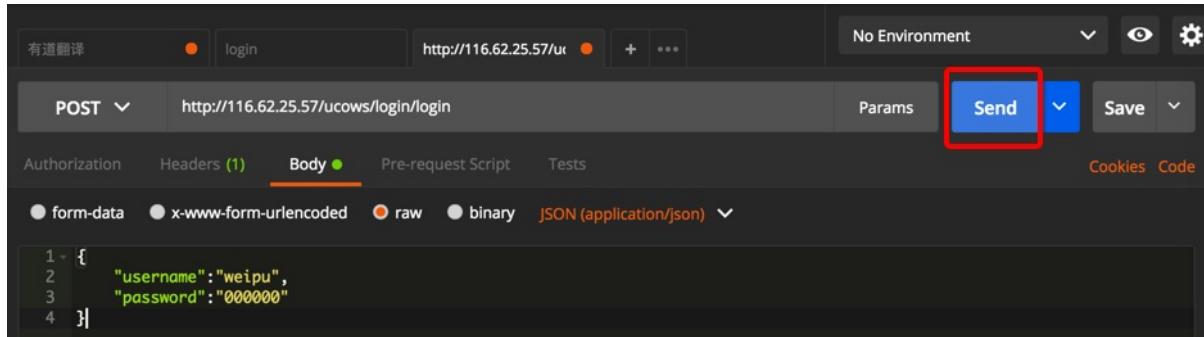
Body

form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary **JSON (application/json)**

```
1 {
2   "username": "weipu",
3   "password": "000000"
4 }
```

Text
Text (text/plain)
JSON (application/json)
Javascript (application/javascript)
XML (application/xml)
XML (text/xml)
HTML (text/html)

都填写好之后，点击Send去发送请求Request：



即可看到返回的响应Response的信息了：

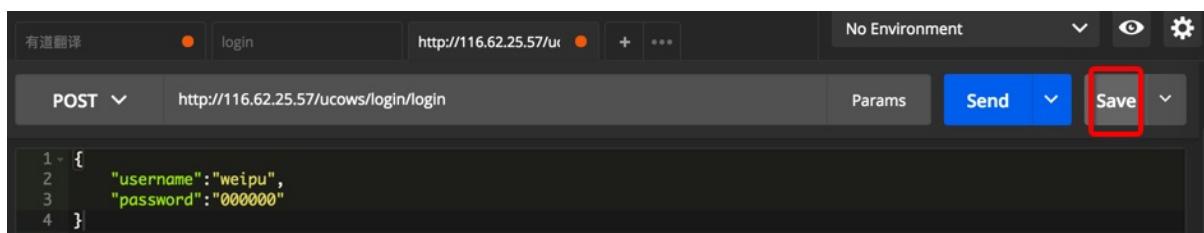
```

{
  "code": 200,
  "message": "ok",
  "data": {
    "tokenid": "d447e4815667f99fea638d",
    "success": true,
    "userId": "e548c085d5cdbdbec7bf21",
    "loginUserType": "cowfarmList",
    "cowfarmList": [
      {
        "name": "德隆乳业",
        "id": "1",
        "farm_address": "廊坊市广阳区九州镇王小寨村",
        "email": "wmpc@sina.com",
        "link_man": "魏浦"
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

然后可以重复上述修改Request的参数，点击Send去发送请求的过程，以便调试到API接口正常工作为止。

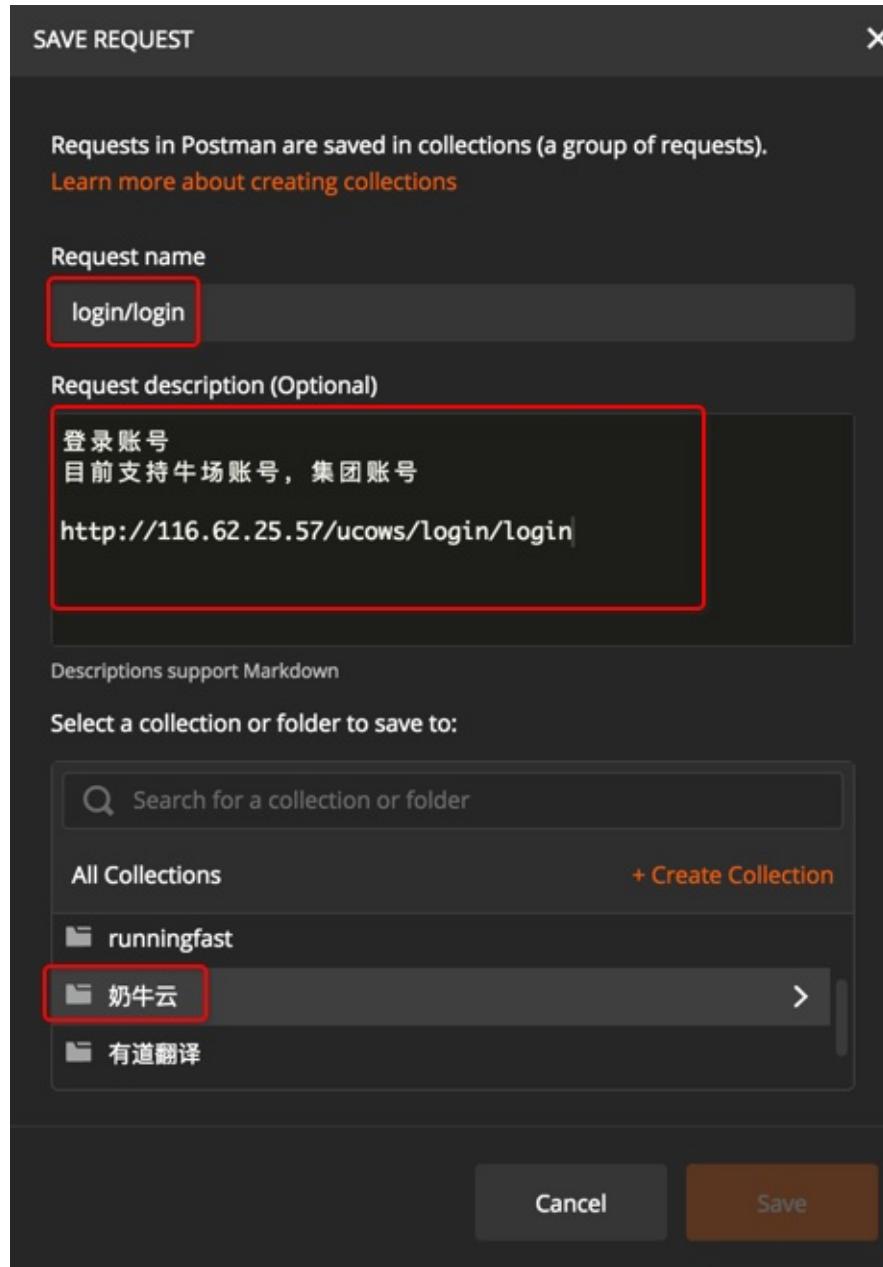
待整个接口都调试完毕后，记得点击Save去保存接口信息：



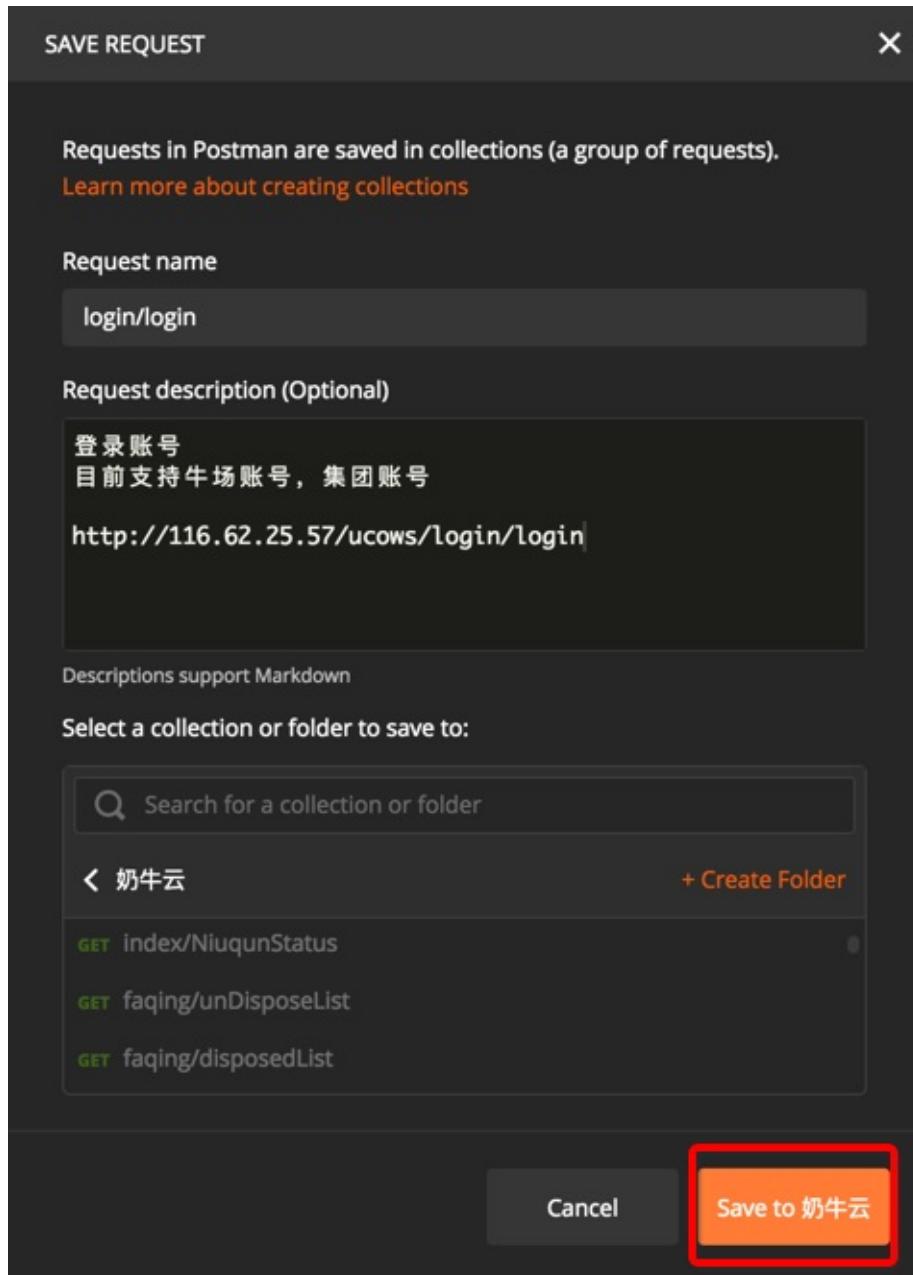
去保存当前API接口，然后需要填写相关的接口信息：

- Request Name: 请求的名字
 - 我一般习惯用保存为 接口的最后的字段名，比如 `http://{{server_address}}/ucows/login/login` 中的 `/login/login`
- Request Description: 接口的描述

- 可选 最好写上该接口的要实现的基本功能和相关注意事项
- 支持Markdown语法
- Select a collection or folder to save: 选择要保存到哪个分组（或文件夹）
 - 往往保存到某个API接口到所属的该项目名的分组

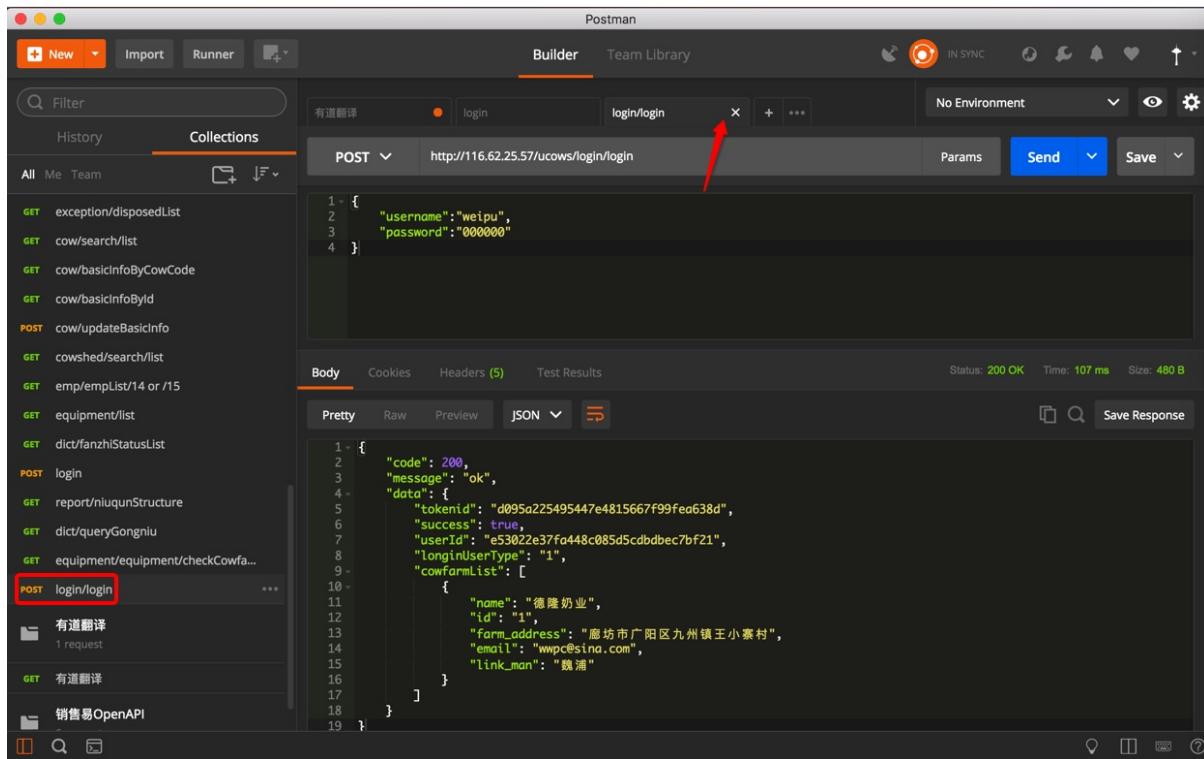


填写好内容，选择好分组，再点击保存：



此时，Tab的右上角的黄色点（表示没有保存）消失了，表示已保存。

且对应的分组中可以看到对应的接口了：



[warning] 默认不保存返回的Response数据

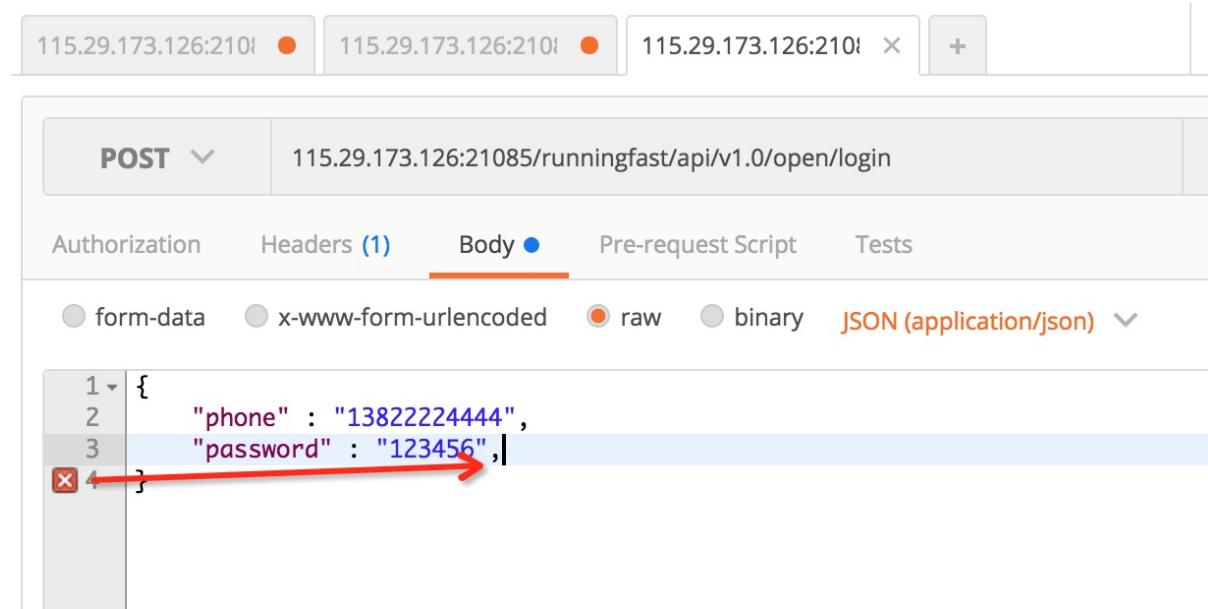
- 直接点击Save去保存，只能保存API本身（的Request请求），不会保存Response的数据
- 想要保存Response数据，需要用后面要介绍的 [多个Example](#)

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JSON语法检查

在写POST时的Body中的JSON参数时，如果语法出错会智能提示。

比如json的值的行末多余逗号：



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GET的Request的多参数

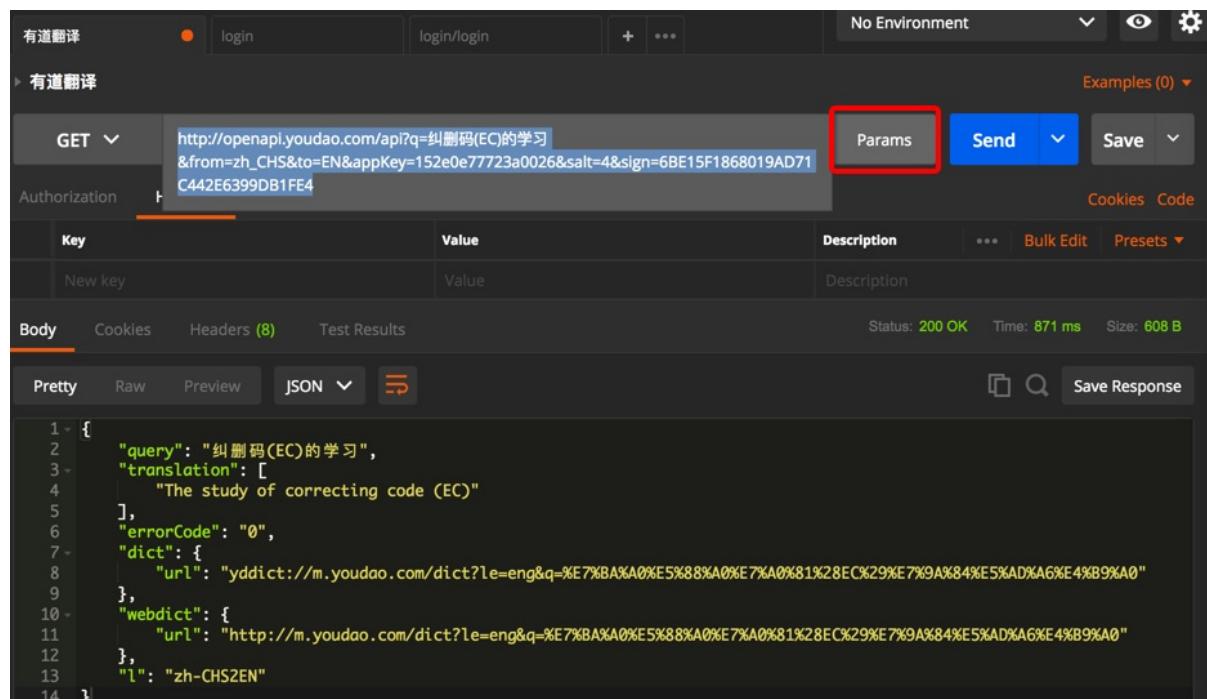
在GET请求中有多个参数需要处理的时候，Postman中有很多方便的手段去操作：

自动解析多个参数Params

比如，对于一个GET的请求的url是：
`http://openapi.youdao.com/api?q=纠删码(EC)的学习&from=zh_CHS&to=EN&appKey=152e0e77723a0026&salt=4&sign=6BE15F1868019AD71C442E6399DB1FE4`

对应着其实是 `?key=value` 形式中包含多个Http的GET的query string=query parameters

Postman可以自动帮我们解析出对应参数，可以点击Params：



The screenshot shows the Postman interface with a GET request to `http://openapi.youdao.com/api`. The URL bar contains the full URL with query parameters. A red box highlights the 'Params' button in the top right corner of the request configuration area. Below the URL, there's a table for managing parameters, which is currently empty. At the bottom, the response body is displayed in a JSONpretty format:

```

1 - {
2   "query": "纠删码(EC)的学习",
3   "translation": [
4     "The study of correcting code (EC)"
5   ],
6   "errorCode": "0",
7   "dict": {
8     "url": "yddict://m.youdao.com/dict?le=eng&q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%E7%A0%81%28EC%29%E7%9A%84%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0"
9   },
10  "webdict": {
11    "url": "http://m.youdao.com/dict?le=eng&q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%E7%A0%81%28EC%29%E7%9A%84%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0"
12  },
13  "l": "zh-CHS2EN"
14 }

```

看到展开的多个参数：

The screenshot shows the Postman interface with a GET request to `http://openapi.youdao.com/api?q=纠删码(EC)的学习&from=zh_CHS&to=EN&appKey=152e0e77723a0026&salt=4&sign=6BE15F1868019AD71C442E6399DB1FE4`. A red box highlights the 'Params' table where all parameters are checked. Below the table, the 'Body' tab is selected, showing a JSON response:

```

1 - {
2   "query": "纠删码(EC)的学习",
3   "translation": [
4     "The study of correcting code (EC)"
5   ],
6   "errorCode": "0",
7 }
  
```

如此就可以很方便的修改，增删对应的参数了。

不勾选某些参数达到临时禁用的效果

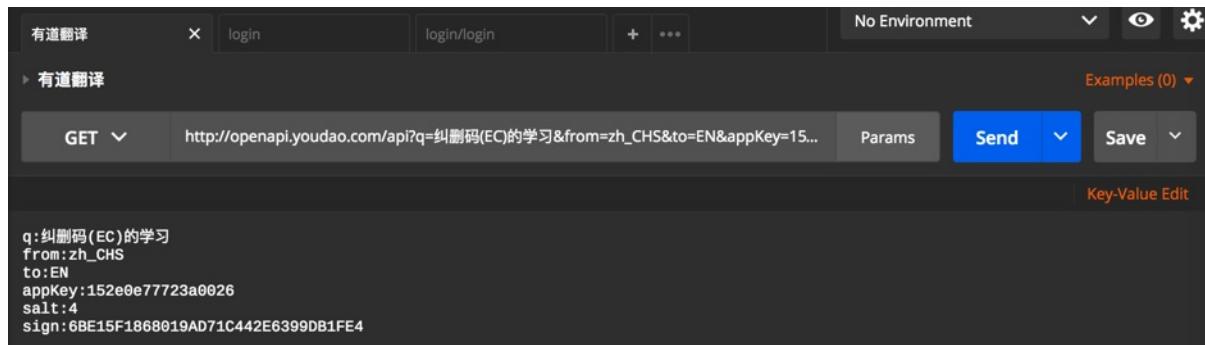
且还支持，在不删除某参数的情况下，如果想要暂时不传参数，可以方便的通过不勾选的方式去实现：

The screenshot shows the Postman interface with a GET request to `http://openapi.youdao.com/api?from=zh_CHS&appKey=152e0e77723a0026&salt=4`. The 'Params' table shows several parameters with their checkboxes unchecked, effectively disabling them for this request:

Key	Value	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> q	纠删码(EC)的学习	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> from	zh_CHS	
<input type="checkbox"/> to	EN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> appKey	152e0e77723a0026	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> salt	4	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sign	6BE15F1868019AD71C442E6399DB1FE4	

批量编辑GET的多个参数

当然，如果想要批量的编辑参数，可以点击右上角的**Bulk Edit**，去实现批量编辑。



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给接口添加描述

通过看到：

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Builder' and 'Team Li'. Below the header, there's a 'Filter' bar and a 'Collections' tab selected. On the left, a sidebar lists several collections: 'runningfast' (23 requests), 'Postman Echo' (21 requests), 'RSE_WEB' (4 requests), '奶牛云' (29 requests), and '有道翻译' (1 request). The '有道翻译' collection is currently selected. In the main panel, it shows a 'Documentation' tab with a button labeled 'Learn how to document your requests' which is highlighted with a red box. Below this, there's a 'Add a description' section and a 'GET 有道翻译' request entry.

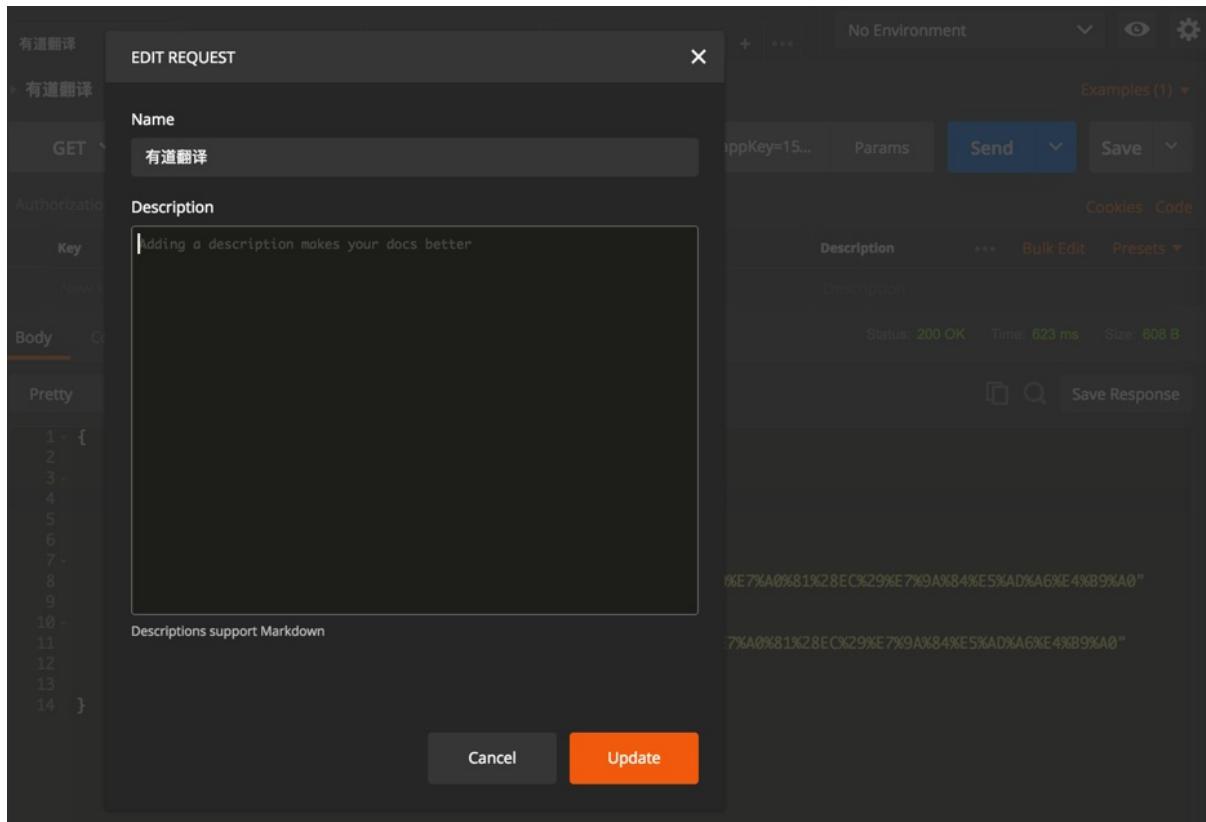
[Intro to API documentation](#)

得知，API的描述中，也支持Markdown的。

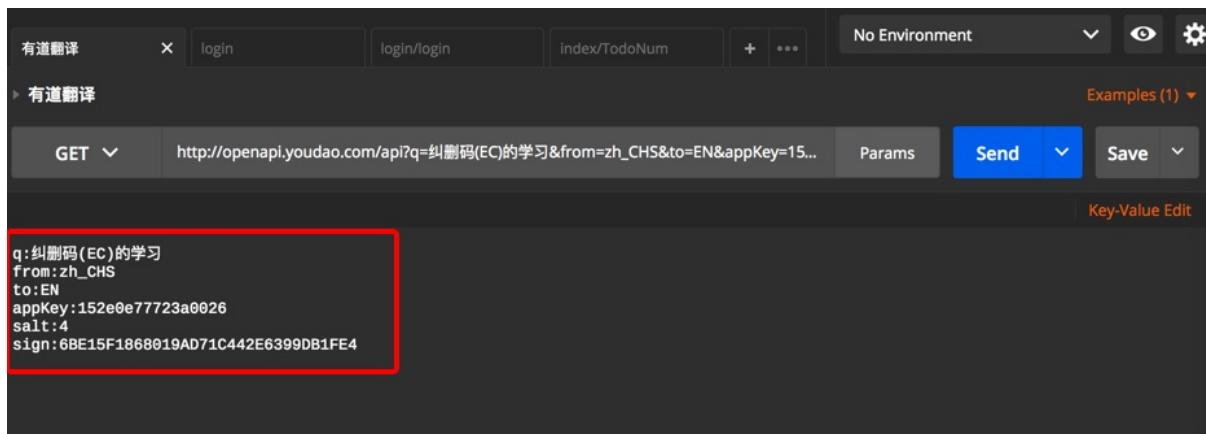
所以，可以很方便的添加有条理的接口描述，尤其是参数解释了：

This screenshot shows the '有道翻译' collection in Postman. It displays a list of requests under the '销售易Open' item. A context menu is open over one of the requests, with the 'Edit' option highlighted. Other options visible in the menu include 'Open in New Tab', 'Rename', 'Duplicate', and 'Delete'.

可以看到 Descriptions support Markdown



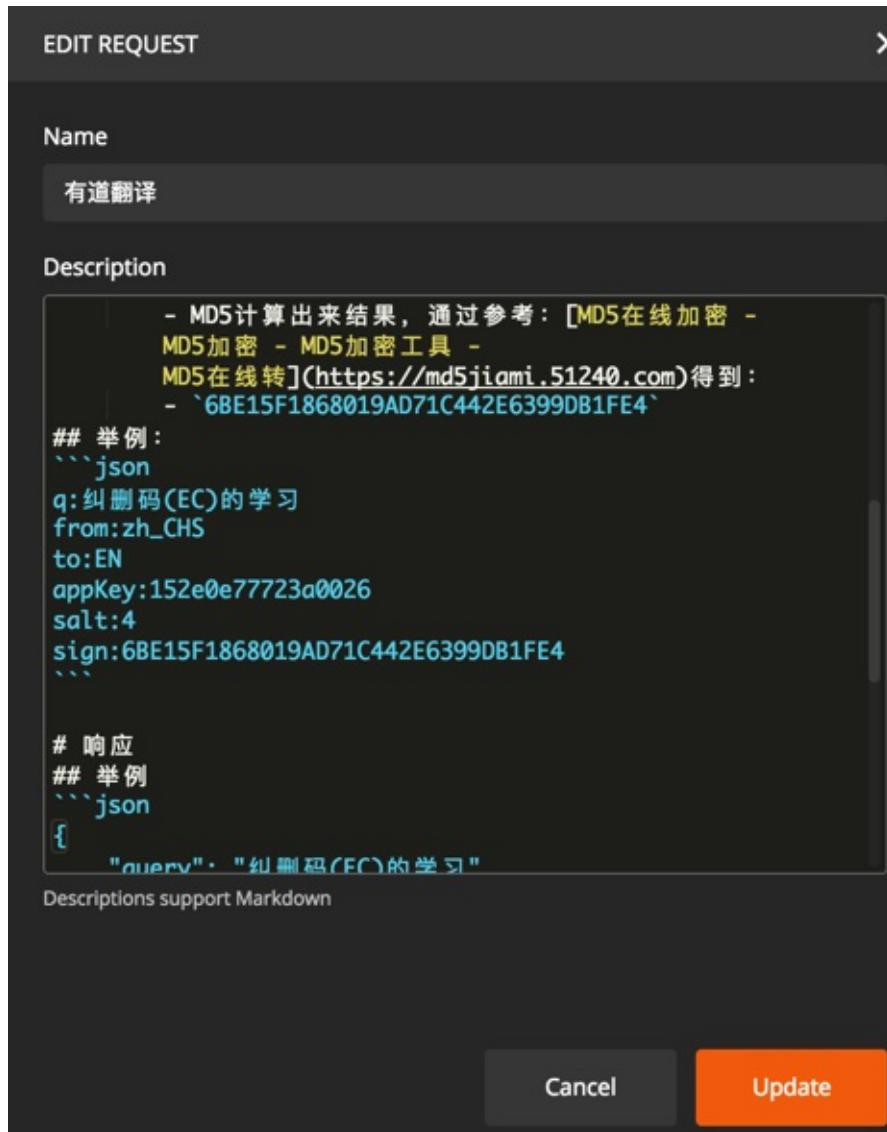
而对于要解释的参数，可以通过之前的 Param -> Bulk Edit 的内容：



拷贝过来，再继续去编辑：



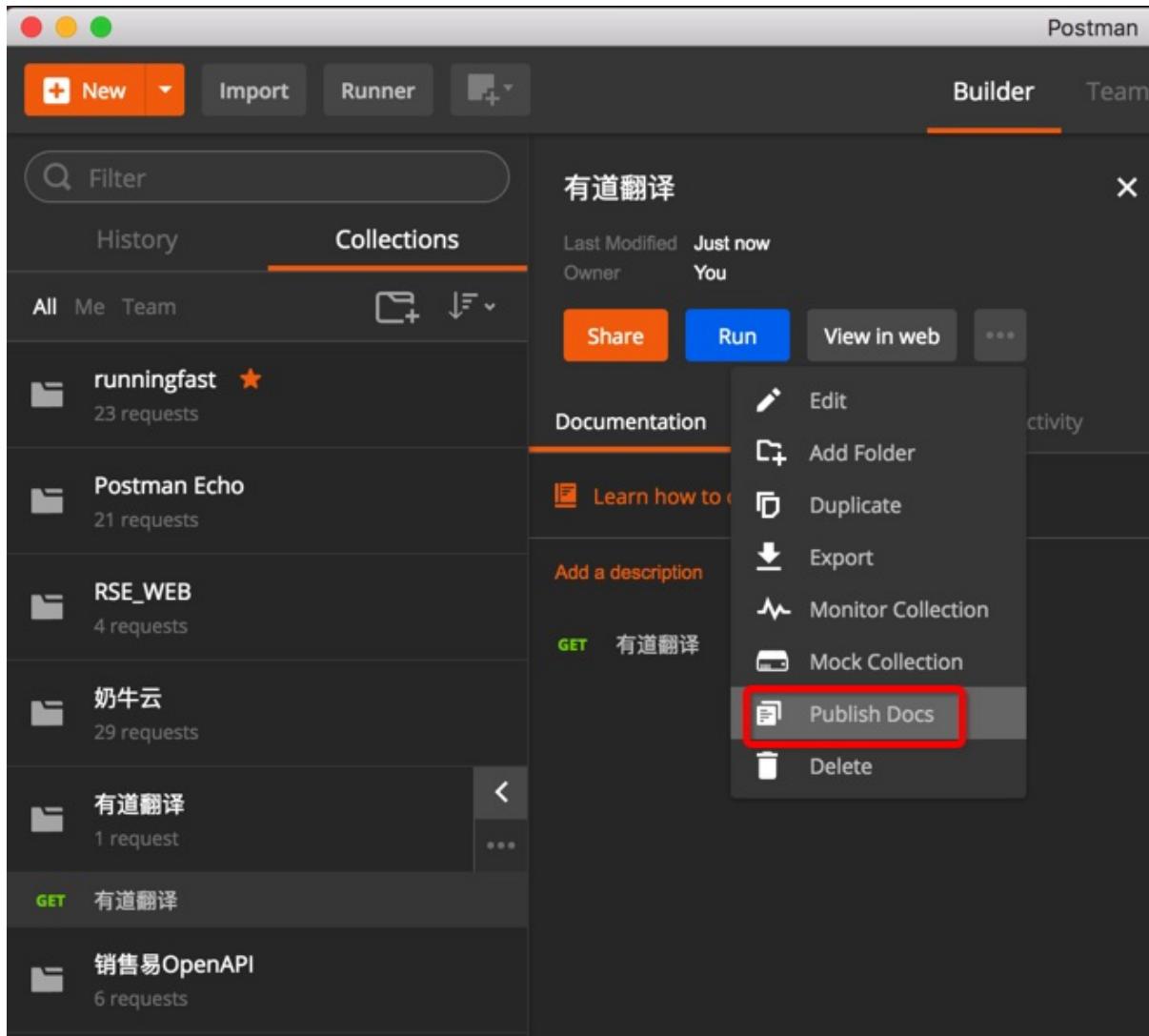
以及添加更多解释信息：



点击Update后，即可保存。

发布后带Markdown描述的API的效果

去发布后：



对应的效果: [有道翻译](#)

有道翻译

GET 有道翻译

```
curl --request GET \
--url 'http://openapi.youdao.com/api?q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%E7%A0%DB1FE4'
```

调用 有道 的API实现将 中文 翻译为 英文

请求 markdow
n的描述

请求参数

- **q** : query string, 查询字符串
- **from** : 从什么语言, 原始语言
- **to** : 翻译为, 目标语言
- **appKey** :自己 有道智云 账号中创建的应用的 应用ID
- **salt** :给MD5算法加的 盐 , 一般用任意随机数即可
- **sign** :MD5加密后的值=md5(appKey+q+salt+密钥)
 - 经过验证, 好像大小写均可
 - 举例:
 - appKey=应用ID=152e0e77723a0026
 - q=纠删码(EC)的学习

Sample Request

```
curl --request GET \
--url 'http://openapi.youdao.com/api?q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%E7%A0%DB1FE4'
```

Sample Response

```
{
  "query": "纠删码(EC)的学习",
  "translation": [
    "The study of correcting code (EC)"
  ],
  "errorCode": "0",
  "dict": {
    "url": "yddict://m.youdao.com/dict?le=eng&q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%DB1FE4"
  }
}
```

example

示例

有道翻译

Introduction

GET 有道翻译

```
q:纠删码(EC)的学习
from:zh_CHS
to:EN
appKey:152e0e77723a0026
salt:4
sign:6BE15F1868019AD71C442E6399DB1FE4
```

响应

举例

```
{
    "query": "纠删码(EC)的学习",
    "translation": [
        "The study of correcting code (EC)"
    ],
    "errorCode": "0",
    "dict": {
        "url": "yddict://m.youdao.com/dict?le=eng&q=%E7%89%87%E6%95%99"
    },
    "webdict": {}  
Click to Expand
```

PARAMS

q	纠删码(EC)的学习
from	zh_CHS
to	EN
appKey	152e0e77723a0026
salt	4
sign	6BE15F1868019AD71C442E6399DB1FE4

Postman功能：Response

Postman中对于Response响应，也有很多方便好用的功能。

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Response数据显示模式

Postman对于返回的Response数据，支持三种显示模式：

默认 格式化后的Pretty模式

The screenshot shows the Postman interface with a request to `http://openapi.youdao.com/api?q=纠删码(EC)的学习&from=zh_CHS&to=EN&appKey=15...`. The response status is 200 OK. The 'Body' tab is selected, and the 'Pretty' button is highlighted. The response body is displayed as:

```

1 {
2   "query": "纠删码(EC)的学习",
3   "translation": [
4     "The study of correcting code (EC)"
5   ],
6   "errorCode": "0",
7   "dict": {
8     "url": "yddict://m.youdao.com/dict?le=eng&q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%E7%A0%81%28EC%29%E7%9A%84%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0"
9   },
10  "webdict": {
11    "url": "http://m.youdao.com/dict?le=eng&q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%E7%A0%81%28EC%29%E7%9A%84%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0"
12  },
13  "l": "zh-CHS2EN"
14 }

```

Raw原始模式

点击Raw，可以查看到返回的没有格式化之前的原始数据：

The screenshot shows the Postman interface with the same request and response. The 'Body' tab is selected, and the 'Raw' button is highlighted. The response body is displayed as:

```
{"query":"纠删码(EC)的学习","translation":["The study of correcting code (EC)"],"errorCode":"0","dict":{"url":"yddict://m.youdao.com/dict?le=eng&q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%E7%A0%81%28EC%29%E7%9A%84%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0"},"webdict":{"url":"http://m.youdao.com/dict?le=eng&q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%E7%A0%81%28EC%29%E7%9A%84%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0"},"l":"zh-CHS2EN"}
```

Preview预览模式

以及Preview，是对应Raw原始格式的预览模式：

The screenshot shows the Postman interface with a request to `http://openapi.youdao.com/api?q=纠删码(EC)的学习&from=zh_CHS&to=EN&appKey=15..`. The Headers tab is selected, showing a single header `New key` with value `Value`. The Body tab is selected, displaying the raw JSON response:

```
{"query":"纠删码(EC)的学习","translation":["The study of correcting code (EC)"],"errorCode":"0","dict": {"url":"yddict./m.youdao.com/dict?le=eng&q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%E7%A0%81%28EC%29%E7%9A%84%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0"}, "webdict": {"url":"http://m.youdao.com/dict?le=eng&q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%E7%A0%81%28EC%29%E7%9A%84%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0"}, "l":"zh-CHS2EN"}
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates `Status: 200 OK Time: 623 ms Size: 608 B`.

Preview这种模式的显示效果，好像是对于返回的是html页面这类，才比较有效果。

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Response其他功能

Response的Cookies

很多时候普通的API调用，倒是没有Cookie的：

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. At the top, there's a header bar with tabs for 'login' and 'login/login'. Below it, the main interface shows a 'GET' request to the URL `http://openapi.youdao.com/api?q=纠删码(EC)的学习&from=zh_CHS&to=EN&appKey=15...`. The 'Headers' tab is selected in the request section. In the response section, the 'Cookies' tab is selected, showing a table with one row labeled 'New key' under 'Key' and 'Value' columns. Below the table, the status bar indicates 'Status: 200 OK', 'Time: 623 ms', and 'Size: 608 B'. The response body contains a large cookie icon and the text 'No cookie for you'.

Response的Headers头信息

举例，此处返回的是有Headers头信息的：

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. At the top, there is a header bar with tabs for 'login' and 'login/login'. The main area shows a 'GET' request to 'http://openapi.youdao.com/api?q=纠删码(EC)的学习&from=zh_CHS&to=EN&appKey=15...'. Below the request details, the 'Headers' tab is selected, displaying eight response headers: Connection, Content-Encoding, Content-Type, Date, Server, Transfer-Encoding, Vary, and X-Application-Context. The status bar at the bottom indicates a 200 OK response with a time of 623 ms and a size of 608 B.

可以从中看到服务器是Nginx的。

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保存多个Example

之前想要实现，让导出的API文档中能看到接口返回的Response数据。后来发现是**Example**这个功能去实现此效果的。

如何添加Example

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. At the top, there's a header bar with 'No Environment' and a gear icon. Below it, a search bar has 'login' and 'login/login' entered. On the right side of the header, there's a red box around the 'Examples (0)' dropdown menu. The main workspace shows a GET request to 'http://openapi.youdao.com/api?q=纠删码(EC)的学习&from=zh_CHS&to=EN&appKey=15...'. The Headers tab is active, showing a table with columns 'Key', 'Value', and 'Description'. The Body tab is also active, displaying a JSON response:

```

1 {
2   "query": "纠删码(EC)的学习",
3   "translation": [
4     "The study of correcting code (EC)"
5   ],
6   "errorCode": "0",
7   "dict": {
8     "url": "yddict://m.youdao.com/dict?le=eng&q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%E7%A0%81%28EC%29%E7%9A%84%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0"
9   },
10  "webdict": {
11    "url": "http://m.youdao.com/dict?le=eng&q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%E7%A0%81%28EC%29%E7%9A%84%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0"
12  },
13  "l": "zh-CHS2EN"
14 }

```

On the right side, there's a sidebar with the message 'No examples added' and a link 'Save responses and associated requests as Examples. Learn More'. At the bottom right of the sidebar, there's a red box around the 'Add Example' button.

继续点击Save Example：

The screenshot shows the Postman interface with a saved example. The top right corner has a red box around the "Save Example" button. Below it, the "Examples" dropdown shows "(1)". The "Body" tab is selected in the preview area, displaying a JSON response with a query for "纠删码(EC)的学习".

```

1 - {
2 -   "query": "纠删码(EC)的学习",
3 -   "translation": [
4 -     "The study of correcting code (EC)"
5 -   ],
6 -   "errorCode": "0",
7 -   "dict": {
8 -     "url": "yddict://m.youdao.com/dict?le=eng&q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%E7%A0%81%28EC%29%E7%9A%84%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0"
9 -   },
10 -   "webdict": {
11 -     "url": "http://m.youdao.com/dict?le=eng&q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%E7%A0%81%28EC%29%E7%9A%84%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0"
12 -   },
13 -   "l": "zh-CHS2EN"
14 - }

```

保存后，就能看到Example(1)了：

The screenshot shows the Postman interface with the "Examples" dropdown open, highlighting "(1)". The "Body" tab is selected in the preview area, displaying the same JSON response as the previous screenshot.

```

1 - {
2 -   "query": "纠删码(EC)的学习",
3 -   "translation": [
4 -     "The study of correcting code (EC)"
5 -   ],
6 -   "errorCode": "0",
7 -   "dict": {
8 -     "url": "yddict://m.youdao.com/dict?le=eng&q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%E7%A0%81%28EC%29%E7%9A%84%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0"
9 -   },
10 -   "webdict": {
11 -     "url": "http://m.youdao.com/dict?le=eng&q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%E7%A0%81%28EC%29%E7%9A%84%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0"
12 -   },
13 -   "l": "zh-CHS2EN"
14 - }

```

单个Example在导出的API文档中的效果

然后再去导出文档，导出文档中的确能看到返回数据的例子：

```
var http = require("http");
var options = {
  "method": "GET",
  "hostname": [
    "openapi",
    "youdao",
    "com"
  ],
  "path": [
    "dict",
    "q=" + query
  ]
};

http.request(options, function(res) {
  var str = '';
  res.setEncoding('utf8');
  res.on('data', function(chunk) {
    str += chunk;
  });
  res.on('end', function() {
    console.log(str);
  });
}).end();
```

```
{
  "query": "纠删码(EC)的学习",
  "translation": [
    "The study of correcting code (EC)"
  ],
  "errorCode": "0",
  "dict": {
    "url": "yddict://m.youdao.com/dict?le=eng&q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%8A"
  }
},
```

多个Example在导出的API文档中的效果

```
POST /login/login
Content-Type: application/json
{
  "username": "naisan",
  "password": "000000"
}
```

```
POST /login/login
Content-Type: application/json
{
  "username": "weipu",
  "password": "000000"
}
```

```
{
  "code": 200,
  "message": "ok",
  "data": {
    "tokenid": "8a68bd4553447379a1ac14387b2d477",
    "success": true,
    "userId": "7e0d5e14c023473082ebd6a8b6270944",
    "longInUserType": "1"
}
```

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Published', 'No environment', and a user dropdown for '季茂 (crifan)'. The main area has a title '奶牛云' (Nai Niu Yun). On the left, a sidebar lists various API endpoints under 'Introduction'. The central panel shows a 'POST login/login' request. It includes a note about supporting accounts from 牛场 and 集团, the URL 'http://116.62.25.57/ucows/login/login', and sample code for Node.js using the 'http' module. The code defines options for a POST request to 'http://116.62.25.57/ucows' with path '/login'. The body of the request is a JSON object with 'username' and 'password' fields. The response section shows a JSON object with 'code', 'message', 'data' (containing 'tokenId', 'success', 'userId', and 'loginUserType'), and a red box highlights the 'tokenId' field.

```

POST /login/login
{
  "username": "naisan",
  "password": "000000"
}
{
  "code": 200,
  "message": "ok",
  "data": {
    "tokenId": "40a0bf1caf8247ebbac16ddc7942cbeb",
    "success": true,
    "userId": "8e81cf863d454471b7e75af69e018794",
    "loginUserType": "1"
}
  
```

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Postman功能：其他工具和功能

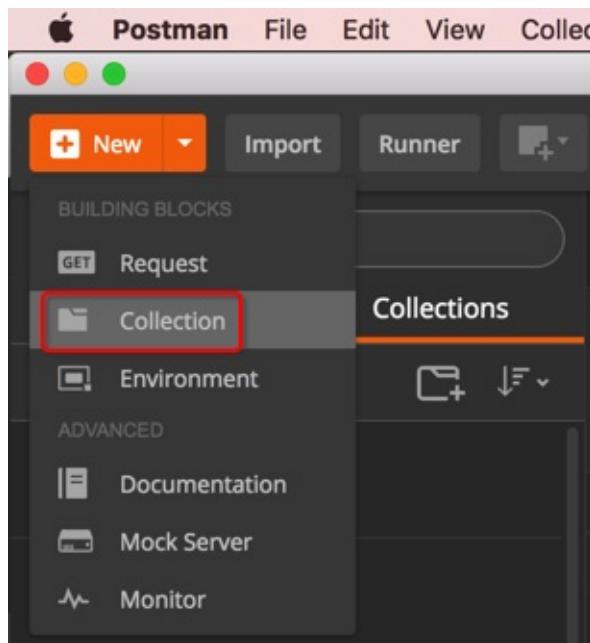
此处接着介绍Postman的其他一些功能或有用的工具。

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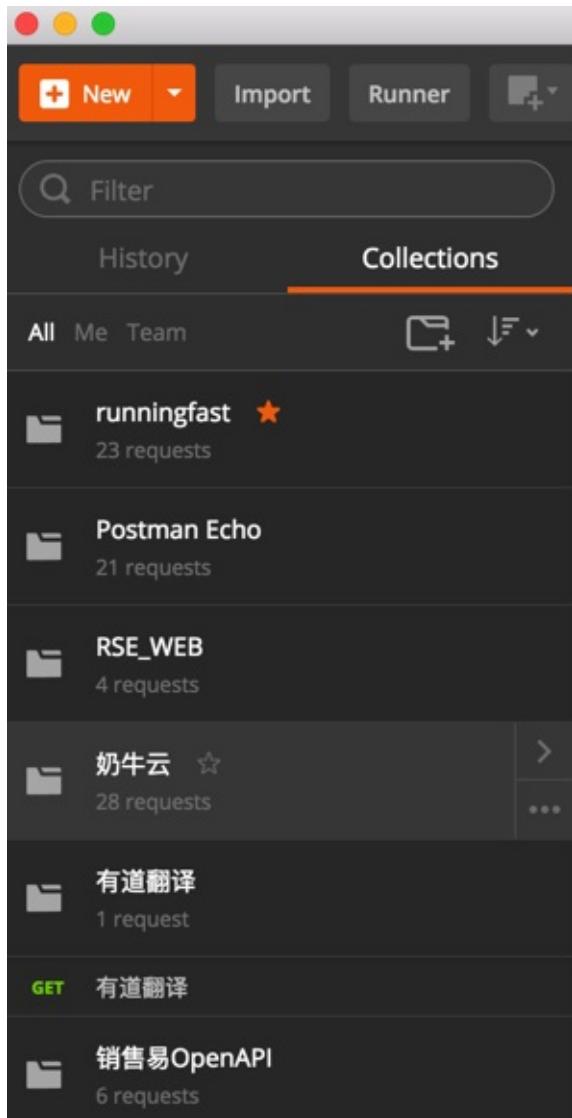
分组Collection

在刚开始一个项目时，为了后续便于组织和管理，把同属该项目的多个API，放在一组里

所以要先去新建一个Collection: New -> Collection



使用了段时间后，建了多个分组的效果：



单个分组展开后的效果：

The screenshot shows a software interface for managing collections. At the top, there are buttons for 'New', 'Import', 'Runner', and a plus sign. Below that is a search bar labeled 'Filter'. The main area has tabs for 'History' and 'Collections', with 'Collections' being the active tab. Underneath are filters for 'All', 'Me', and 'Team', and a 'Create' button. A sidebar on the left shows a folder icon next to the name '奶牛云' and '28 requests'. The main list area contains a large number of requests, each with a method (e.g., GET, POST), path, and status (e.g., unDisposeList, disposedList). Some requests have three dots next to them, indicating more options.

Method	Path	Status
GET	index/TodoNum	
GET	index/CurMonthTodoNum	
GET	index/NiuqunStatus	
GET	faqing/unDisposeList	...
GET	faqing/disposedList	
GET	peizhong/unDisposeList	
GET	peizhong/disposedList	
GET	peizhong/basicInfo	
POST	peizhong/update	
GET	yunjian/chujianUnDisposeList	
GET	yunjian/fujianUnDisposeList	
GET	yunjian/disposedList	
GET	yunjian/chujianBasicInfo	
GET	yunjian/fujianBasicInfo	
GET	exception/unDisposeList	
GET	exception/disposedList	

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历史记录History

Postman支持history历史记录，显示出最近使用过的API：

The screenshot shows the Postman interface with the History tab selected. The main area displays a POST request to '115.29.173.126:21084/runningfast/api/v1.0/open/register' with a JSON body. The response is successful (200 OK) with a message about a wrong SMS code. The history sidebar on the left lists multiple recent requests, each with a red arrow pointing to it.

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用环境变量实现多服务器版本

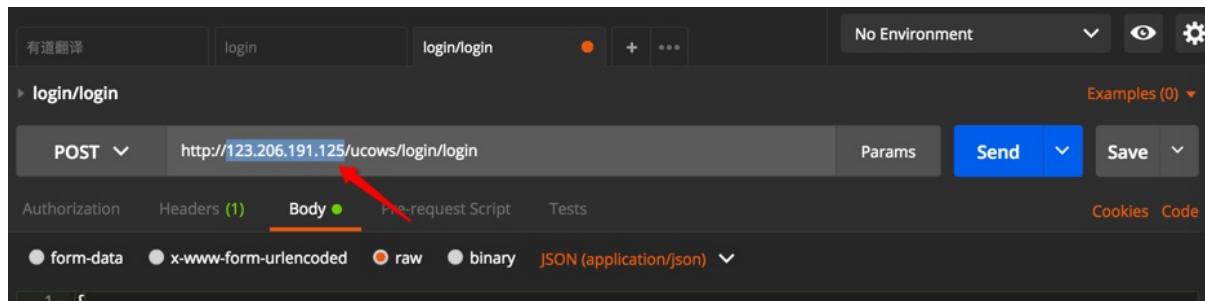
现存问题

在测试API期间，往往存在多种环境，对应IP地址（或域名也不同）

比如：

- **Prod:** `http://116.62.25.57/ucows`
 - 用于开发完成发布到生产环境
- **Dev:** `http://123.206.191.125/ucows`
 - 用于开发期间的线上的Development的测试环境
- **LocalTest:** `http://192.168.0.140:80/ucows`
 - 用于开发期间配合后台开发人员的本地局域网内的本地环境，用于联合调试API接口

而在测试API期间，往往需要手动去修改API的地址：



效率比较低，且地址更换后之前地址就没法保留了。

另外，且根据不同IP地址（或者域名）也不容易识别是哪套环境。

解决办法

小幺鸡的线上环境和本机环境的切换

之前得知[小幺鸡，简单好用的接口文档管理工具 -》发送JSON-演示项目](#)中有个好用的功能：

支持不同环境：

- 线上环境
- 本地环境

等，当时以为Postman不支持呢

Postman支持用Environment环境变量去实现多服务器版本

后来发现Postman中，有Environment和Global Variable，用于解决这个问题，实现不同环境的管理：

The screenshot shows the Postman interface with the 'Environment' tab highlighted. In the 'Globals' section, it says 'No global variables' and 'Save common values across all your environments as global variables.' Below this, there is a JSON code block:

```

1 {
2   "query": "纠删码(EC)的学习",
3   "translation": [
4     "The study of correcting code (EC)"
5   ],
6   "errorCode": "0",
7   "dict": {
8     "url": "yddict://m.youdao.com/dict?le=eng&q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%E7%A0%81%28EC%29%E7%9A%84%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0"
9   },
10  "webdict": {
11    "url": "http://m.youdao.com/dict?le=eng&q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%E7%A0%81%28EC%29%E7%9A%84%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0"
12  },
13  "l": "zh-CHS2EN"
14 }

```

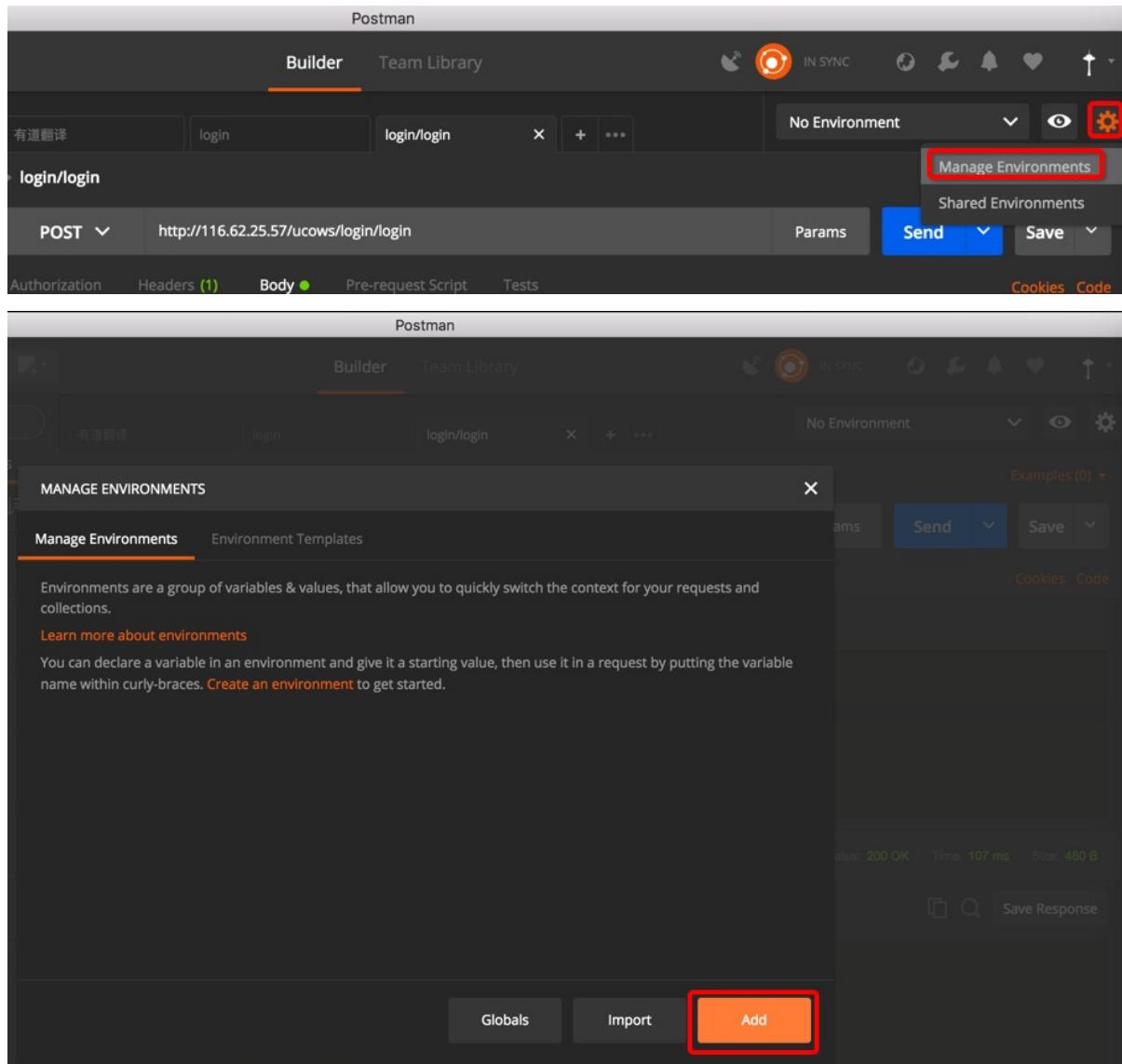
-》很明显，就可以用来实现不用手动修改url中的服务器地址，从而动态的实现，支持不同服务器环境：

- Production 生产环境
- Development 开发环境
- Local 本地局域网环境

如何使用Environment实现多服务器版本

The screenshot shows the Postman interface with a 'login/login' request. The 'Body' tab is selected, showing form-data with 'username' and 'password' fields. The 'Environment' tab is also visible, showing 'No active Environment' and the same global variable definition as the previous screenshot.

或者：



Environments are a group of variables & values, that allow you to quickly switch the context for your requests and collections.

[Learn more about environments](#)

You can declare a variable in an environment and give it a starting value, then use it in a request by putting the variable name within curly-braces. [Create an environment](#) to get started.

输入Key和value：

MANAGE ENVIRONMENTS

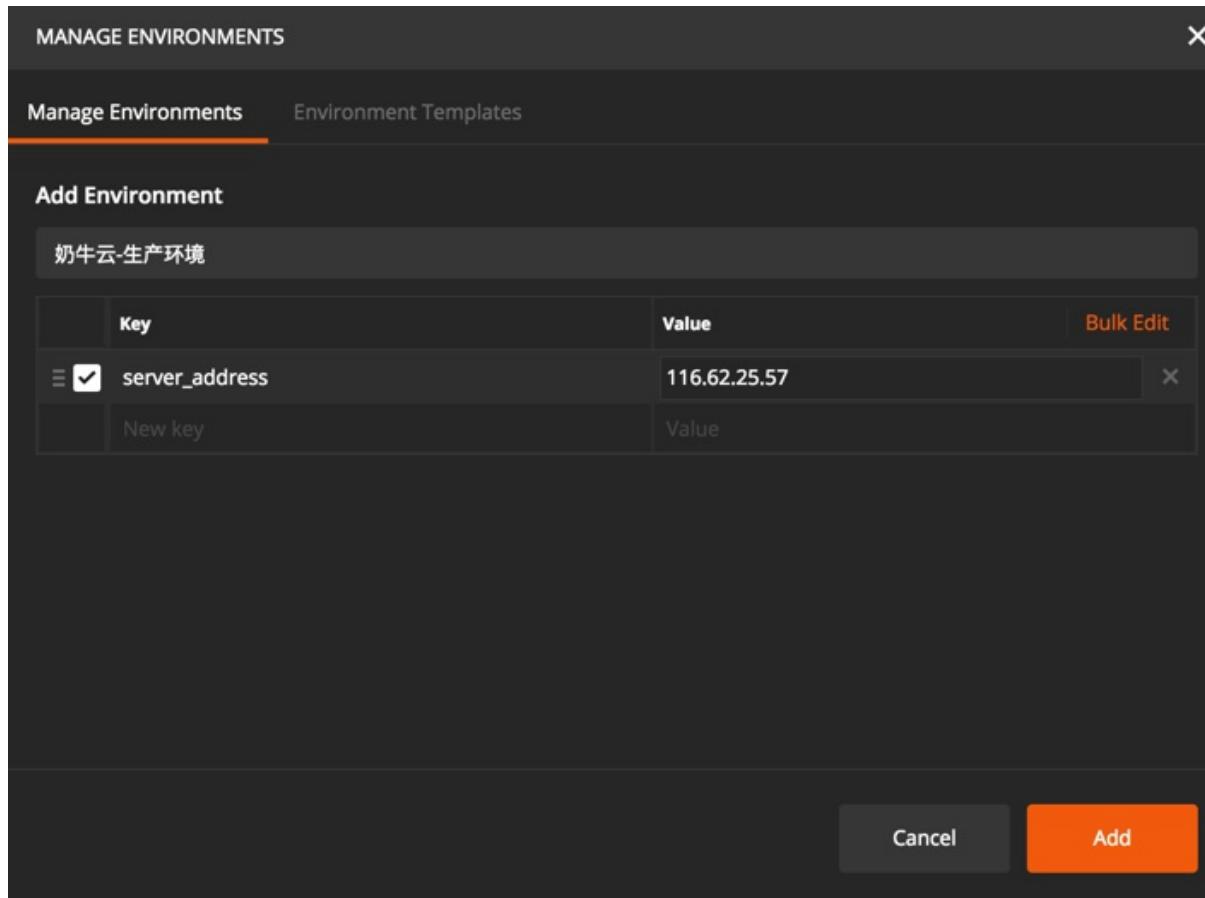
Manage Environments Environment Templates

Add Environment

奶牛云-生产环境

Key	Value	Bulk Edit
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> server_address	116.62.25.57	X
New key	Value	

Cancel Add



点击Add后：

MANAGE ENVIRONMENTS

Manage Environments Environment Templates

Environments are a group of variables & values, that allow you to quickly switch the context for your requests and collections.

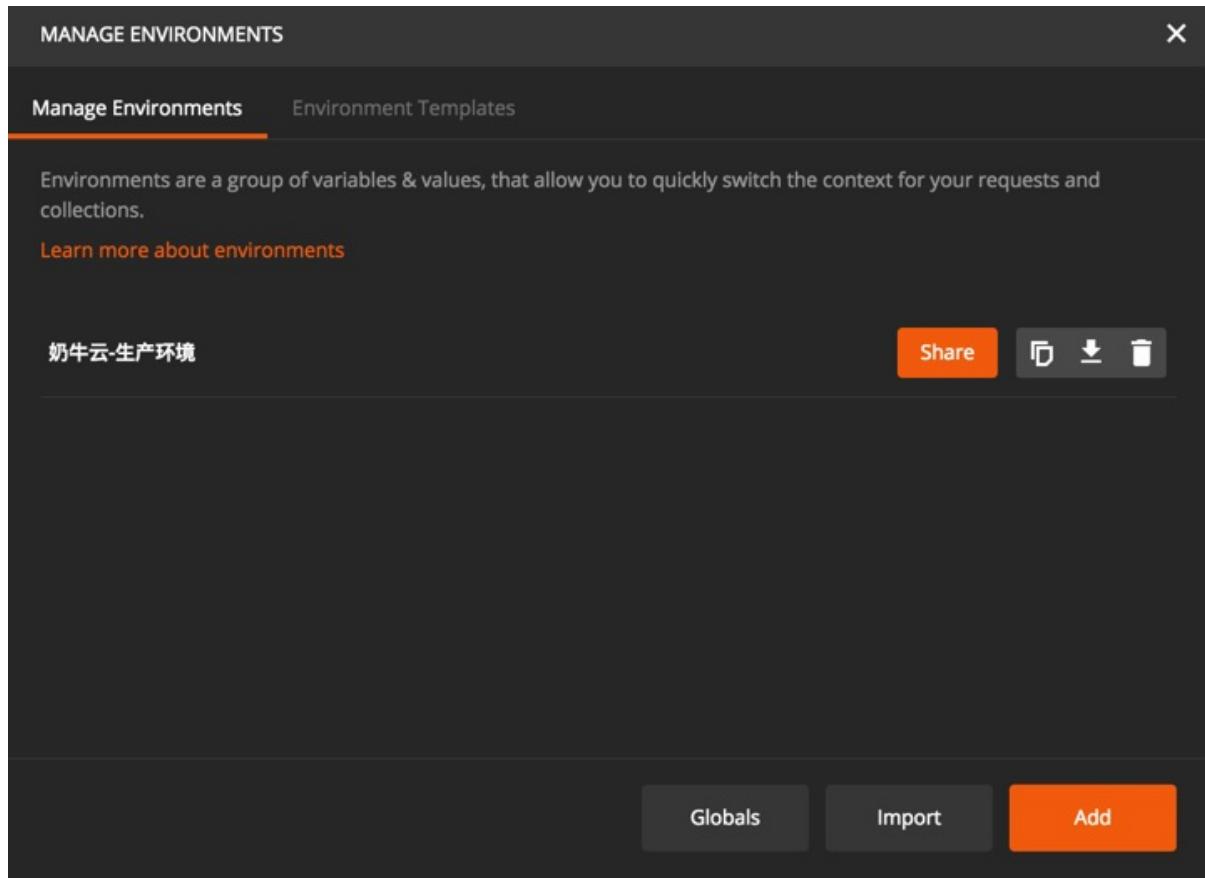
[Learn more about environments](#)

奶牛云-生产环境

Share

Import

Add



[info] 环境变量可以使用的地方

- URL
- URL params
- Header values
- form-data/url-encoded values
- Raw body content
- Helper fields
- 写 test 测试脚本中
 - 通过 postman 的接口，获取或设置环境变量的值。

此处把之前的在 url 中的 IP 地址（或域名）换成环境变量：

The screenshot shows the Postman Builder interface. A POST request is defined with the URL `http://{{server_address}}/ucows/login/login`. The URL field is highlighted with a red box. In the top right corner, there is a dropdown menu for environments, currently set to "No Environment". Below it, a sub-menu for "奶牛云-生产环境" (NiuNiuCloud-Production Environment) is open, also highlighted with a red box. The "Body" tab is selected, showing a JSON payload:

```
1 {  
2   "username": "weipu",  
3   "password": "000000"  
4 }
```

鼠标移动到环境变量上，可以动态显示出具体的值：

The screenshot shows the same Postman interface as above, but now the URL field `http://{{server_address}}/ucows/login/login` has a tooltip displayed over the placeholder `server_address`. The tooltip contains the following information:

- E server_address
- Value 116.62.25.57
- Scope Environment

The tooltip is highlighted with a red box.

再去添加另外一个开发环境：

MANAGE ENVIRONMENTS

Manage Environments Environment Templates

Add Environment

奶牛云-开发环境

Key	Value	Bulk Edit
server_address	123.206.191.125	X
New key	Value	

Cancel Add

则可添加完2个环境变量，表示两个服务器地址，两个版本：

MANAGE ENVIRONMENTS

Manage Environments Environment Templates

Environments are a group of variables & values, that allow you to quickly switch the context for your requests and collections.

Learn more about environments

奶牛云-开发环境

奶牛云-生产环境

Share

Share

Globals Import Add

然后就可以切换不同服务器环境了：

The screenshot shows the Postman interface with the 'Builder' tab selected. In the top right, there's a dropdown menu for environments. It currently shows 'No Environment' and has options for '奶牛云-生产环境' (NiuNiuCloud-Production Environment), '奶牛云-开发环境' (NiuNiuCloud-Development Environment), and '奶牛云-测试环境' (NiuNiuCloud-Test Environment). Below the dropdown, the URL field contains 'http://{{server_address}}/ucows/login/login'. The 'Body' tab is selected, showing a JSON payload:

```
1 {  
2   "username": "weipu",  
3   "password": "000000"  
4 }
```

可以看到，同样的变量server_address，在切换后对应IP地址就变成希望的开发环境的IP了：

The screenshot shows the Postman interface with the 'Builder' tab selected. The environment dropdown now shows '奶牛云-开发环境'. The URL field still contains 'http://{{server_address}}/ucows/login/login'. A tooltip is displayed over the 'server_address' placeholder in the URL, showing the current value '123.206.191.125'. The 'Body' tab is selected, showing the same JSON payload as before:

```
1 {  
2   "username": "weipu",  
3   "password": "000000"  
4 }
```

Postman导出API文档中多个环境变量的效果

顺带也去看看，导出为API文档后，带了这种Environment的变量的接口，文档长什么样子：

发现是在发布之前，需要选择对应的环境的：

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL documenter.getpostman.com/collection/publish?meta=Y29sbGVjdGlvbl9pZD. The main content area is titled "Update Published Collection". It features a "Public" icon and a dropdown menu labeled "Choose Environment Template" with the option "No environment" selected. To the right of the dropdown is a yellow callout box containing the text: "Publishing this collection will make it public to anyone who has the published URL. Make sure any shared environments are ready for consumption before publishing." Below the dropdown are two buttons: a red "Update" button and a grey "Unpublish" button.

Update Published Collection

Public

Choose Environment Template

No environment

No environment

卓越一线 开发环境

奶牛云-开发环境

奶牛云-生产环境

奶牛云-英文版

Unpublish

Update Published Collection

Public

Choose Environment Template

奶牛云-开发环境

Public URL
<https://documenter.getpostman.com/view/669382/collection/77>

Show Custom Styling Options

Update

Unpublish

发布后的文档，可以看到所选环境和对应服务器的IP的：

The screenshot shows the Postman interface with a published collection named 'NiuNiuCloud'. The 'Environment' dropdown is set to '奶牛云-开发环境'. The 'Sample Request' section for the 'login/login' POST endpoint shows the URL with the IP address '118.89.104.149' highlighted with a red box. The cURL command also includes this IP address.

当然发布文档后，也可以实时切换环境：

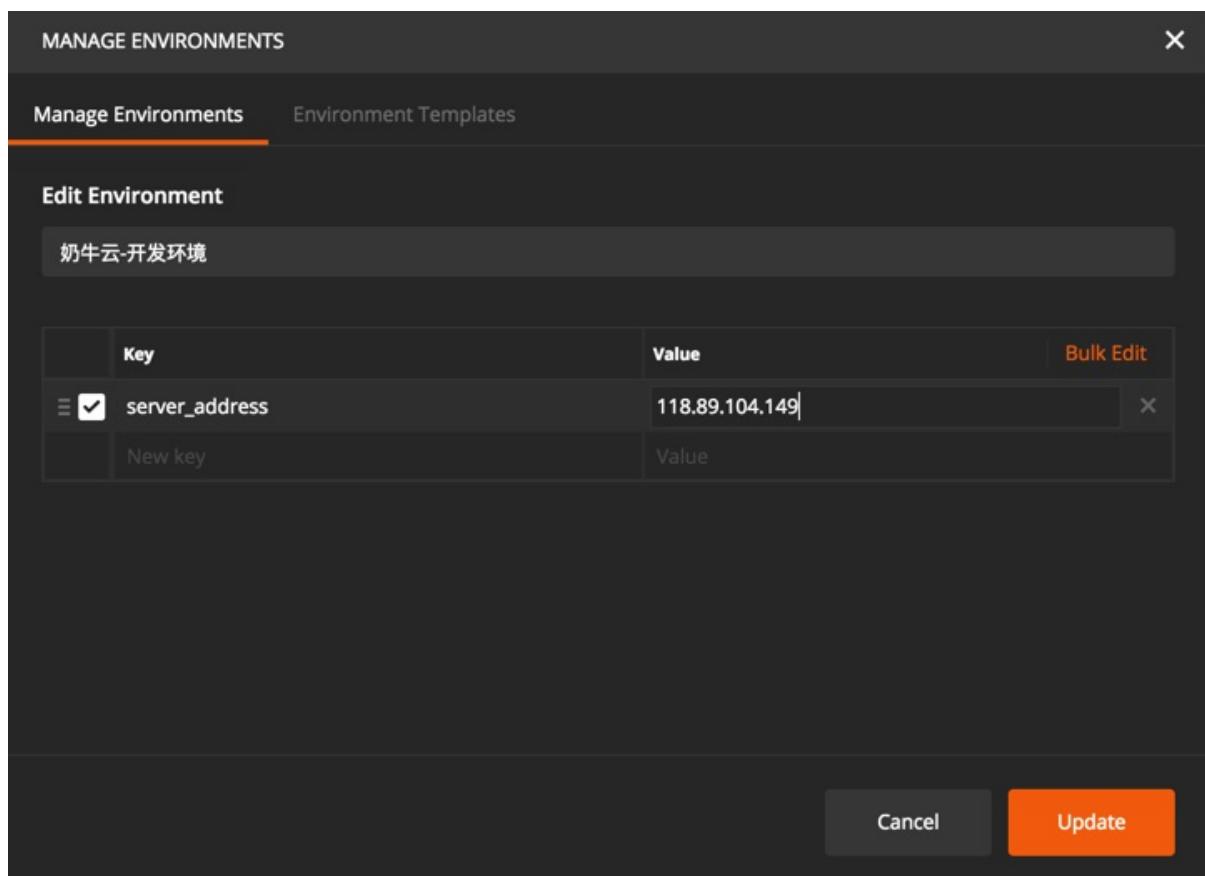
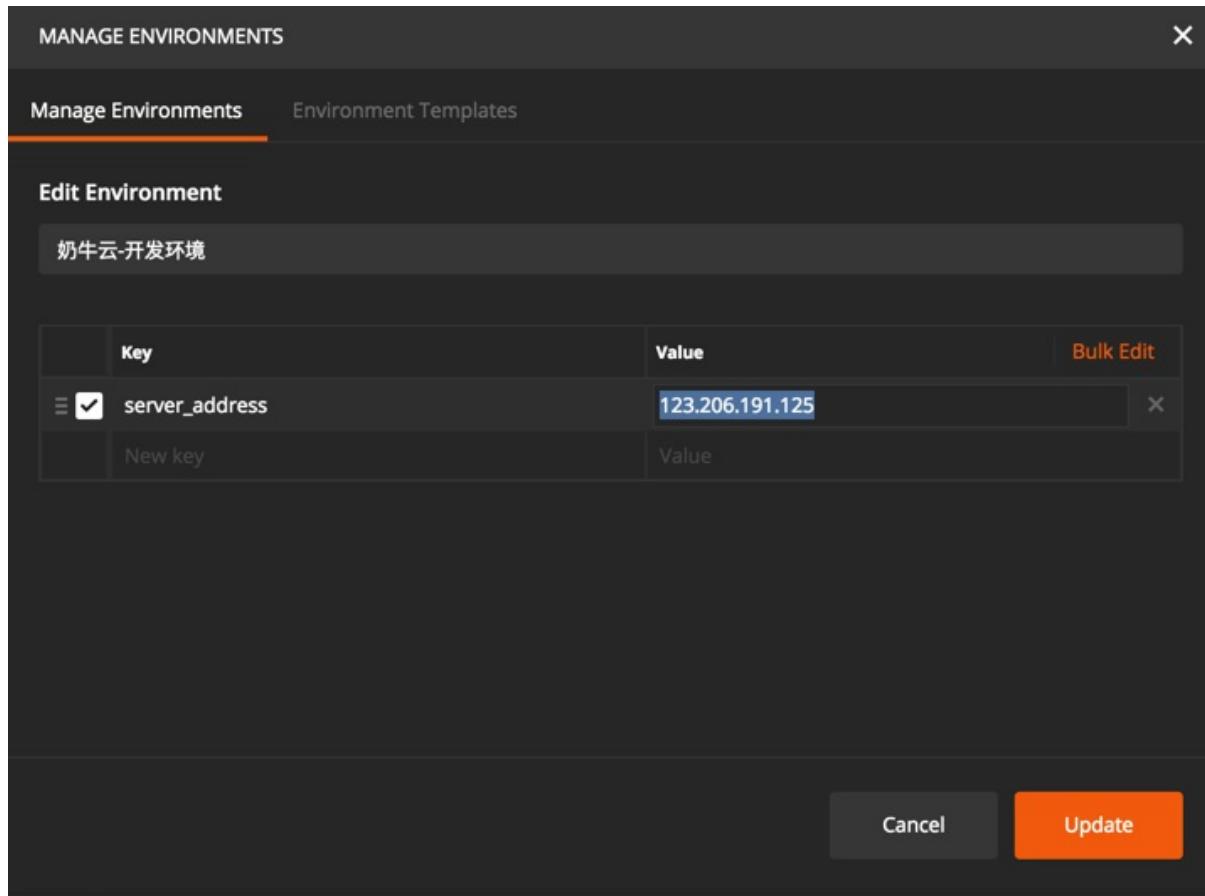
The screenshot shows the Postman interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'NiuNiuCloud' and a list of endpoints: POST /login/login, GET /index/TodoNum, GET /index/CurMonthTodoNum, GET /index/NiuNiuStatus, GET /faqing/unDisposeList, GET /faqing/disposedList, GET /peizhong/unDisposeList, GET /peizhong/disposedList, and GET /peizhong/basicInfo. The 'POST /login/login' endpoint is selected. In the center, the 'Sample Request' pane shows a curl command for logging in:

```
curl --request POST \
--url 'http://118.192.143.136:9090/ucows/login/login' \
--header 'content-type: application/json' \
--data '{
  "username": "weipu",
  "password": "000000"
}'
```

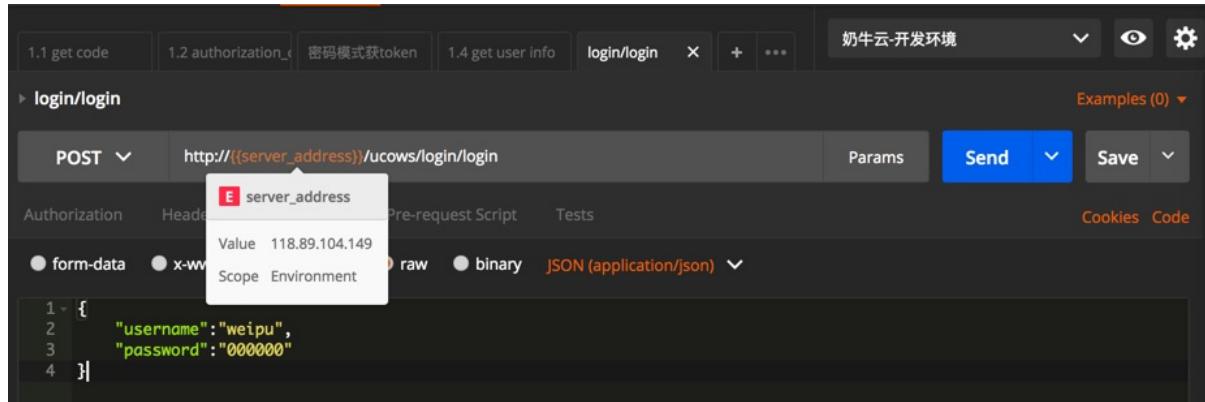
A dropdown menu is open over the curl command, listing environments: 'No environment', 'SHARED TEMPLATES', 'No shared environments', 'PRIVATE ENVIRONMENTS', '奶牛云-开发环境', '卓越一线 开发环境', '奶牛云-生产环境' (which is highlighted), and '奶牛云-英文版'. On the right, the 'Run in Postman' button is highlighted in red, and the status bar shows '卓越一线 开发环境'.

环境变量的好处

当更换服务器时，直接修改变量的IP地址：



即可实时更新，当鼠标移动到变量上即可看到效果：



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代码生成工具

查看当前请求的HTTP原始内容

对于当前的请求，还可以通过点击Code

The screenshot shows the Postman interface with a GET request to `http://openapi.youdao.com/api?q=纠删码(EC)的学习`. The 'Code' button in the top right corner is highlighted with a red box. The response body is displayed in JSON format:

```

1 {
2   "query": "纠删码(EC)的学习",
3   "translation": [
4     "The study of correcting code (EC)"
5   ],
6   "errorCode": "0",
7   "dict": {
8     "url": "yddict://m.youdao.com/dict?le=eng&q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%E7%A0%81%28EC%29%E7%9A%84%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0"
9   },
10  "webdict": {
11    "url": "http://m.youdao.com/dict?le=eng&q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%E7%A0%81%28EC%29%E7%9A%84%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0"
12  },
13  "l": "zh-CHS2EN"
14 }

```

去查看对应的符合HTTP协议的原始的内容：

The screenshot shows the Postman interface with the raw HTTP request copied to the clipboard. The 'Copy to Clipboard' button in the top right corner is highlighted with a red box. The raw request is as follows:

```

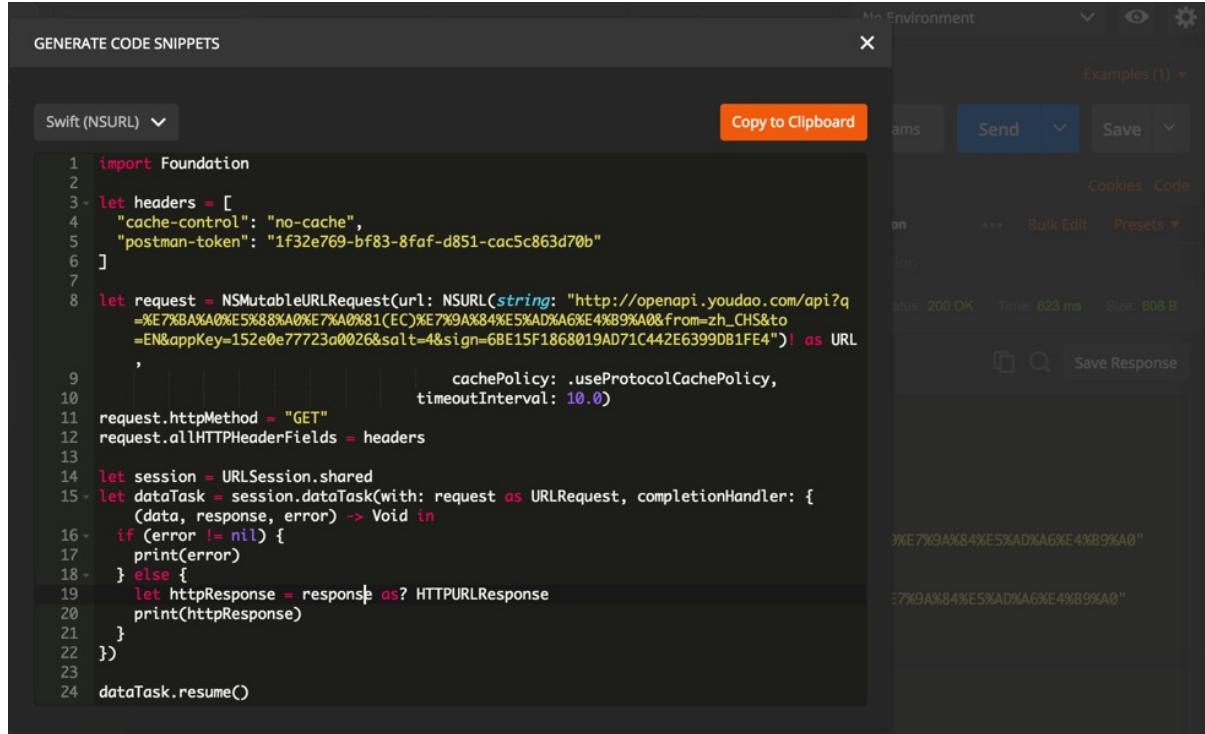
1 GET /api?q=纠删码(EC)的学习&from=zh_CHS&to=EN&appKey=152e0e77723a0026&
2 ;salt=4&sign=6BE15F1868019AD71C442E6399DB1FE4 HTTP/1.1
3 Host: openapi.youdao.com
4 Cache-Control: no-cache
5 Postman-Token: e9f5a7d8-b5fb-ef9b-c4b4-4293805285b7

```

各种语言的示例代码 Code Generation Tools

比如：

Swift语言



The screenshot shows the Postman interface with the "GENERATE CODE SNIPPETS" tab selected. The language dropdown is set to "Swift (NSURL)". The code block contains the following Swift code:

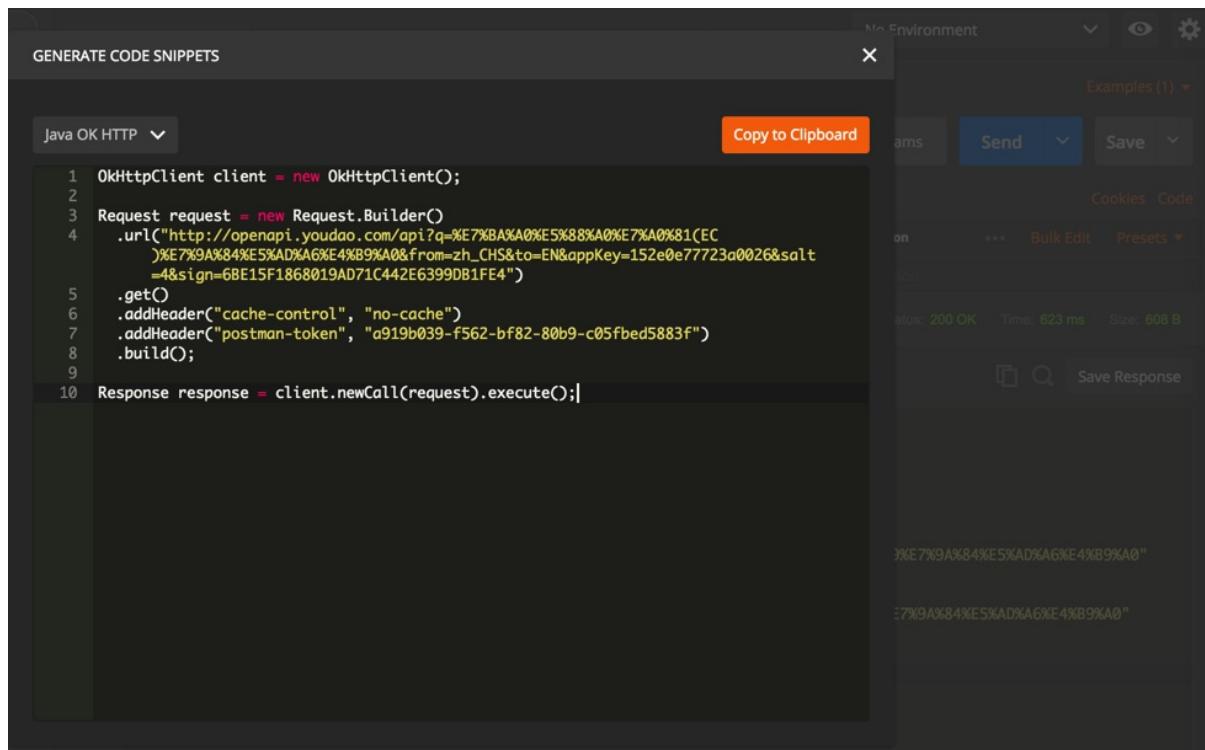
```

1 import Foundation
2
3 let headers = [
4     "cache-control": "no-cache",
5     "postman-token": "1f32e769-bf83-8faf-d851-cac5c863d70b"
6 ]
7
8 let request = NSMutableURLRequest(url: NSURL(string: "http://openapi.youdao.com/api?q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%E7%A0%81(EC)%E7%9A%84%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0&from=zh_CHS&to=EN&appKey=152e0e77723a0026&salt=4&sign=6BE15F1868019AD71C442E6399DB1FE4")! as URL
9
10 request.httpMethod = "GET"
11 request.allHTTPHeaderFields = headers
12
13 let session = URLSession.shared
14 let dataTask = session.dataTask(with: request as URLRequest, completionHandler: {
15     (data, response, error) -> Void in
16     if (error != nil) {
17         print(error)
18     } else {
19         let httpResponse = response as? HTTPURLResponse
20         print(httpResponse)
21     }
22 })
23
24 dataTask.resume()

```

The "Copy to Clipboard" button is highlighted in orange. The right panel shows the generated JSON response.

Java语言



The screenshot shows the Postman interface with the "GENERATE CODE SNIPPETS" tab selected. The language dropdown is set to "Java OK HTTP". The code block contains the following Java code:

```

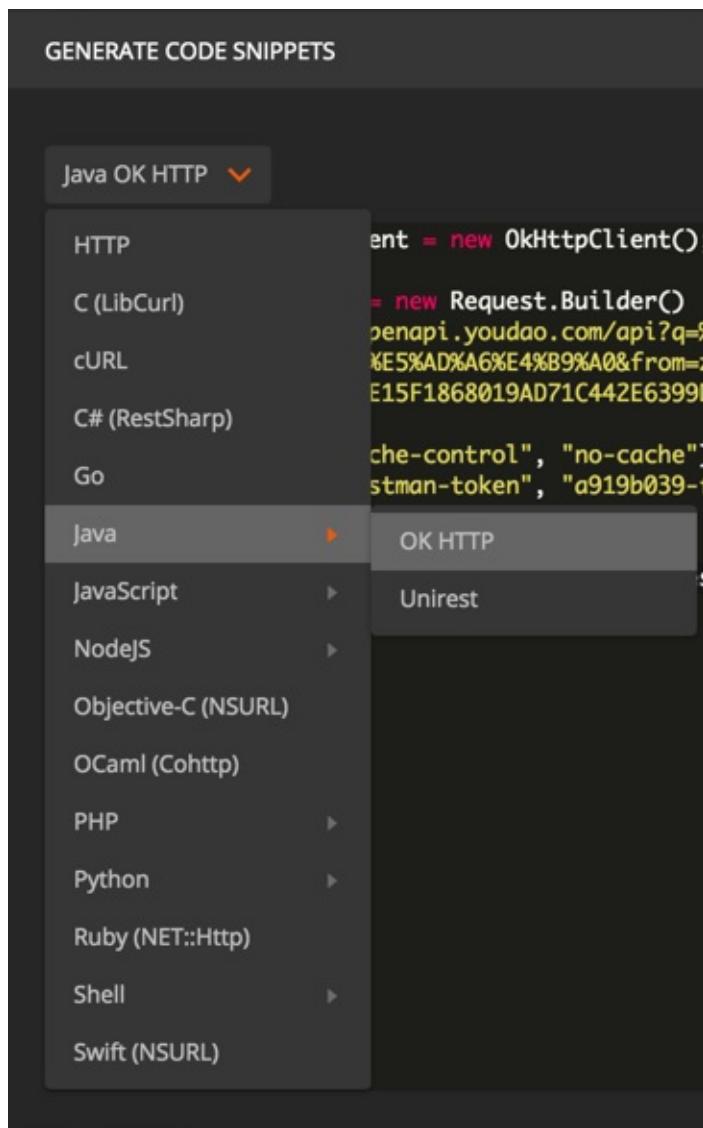
1 OkHttpClient client = new OkHttpClient();
2
3 Request request = new Request.Builder()
4     .url("http://openapi.youdao.com/api?q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%E7%A0%81(EC)%E7%9A%84%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0&from=zh_CHS&to=EN&appKey=152e0e77723a0026&salt=4&sign=6BE15F1868019AD71C442E6399DB1FE4")
5     .get()
6     .addHeader("cache-control", "no-cache")
7     .addHeader("postman-token", "a919b039-f562-bf82-80b9-c05fbed5883f")
8     .build();
9
10 Response response = client.newCall(request).execute();

```

The "Copy to Clipboard" button is highlighted in orange. The right panel shows the generated JSON response.

其他各种语言

还支持其他各种语言：



目前支持的语言有：

- HTTP
- C (LibCurl)
- cURL
- C#(RestSharp)
- Go
- Java
 - OK HTTP
 - Unirest
- Javascript
- NodeJS
- Objective-C(NSURL)
- OCaml(Cohttp)
- PHP
- Python
- Ruby(NET::Http)

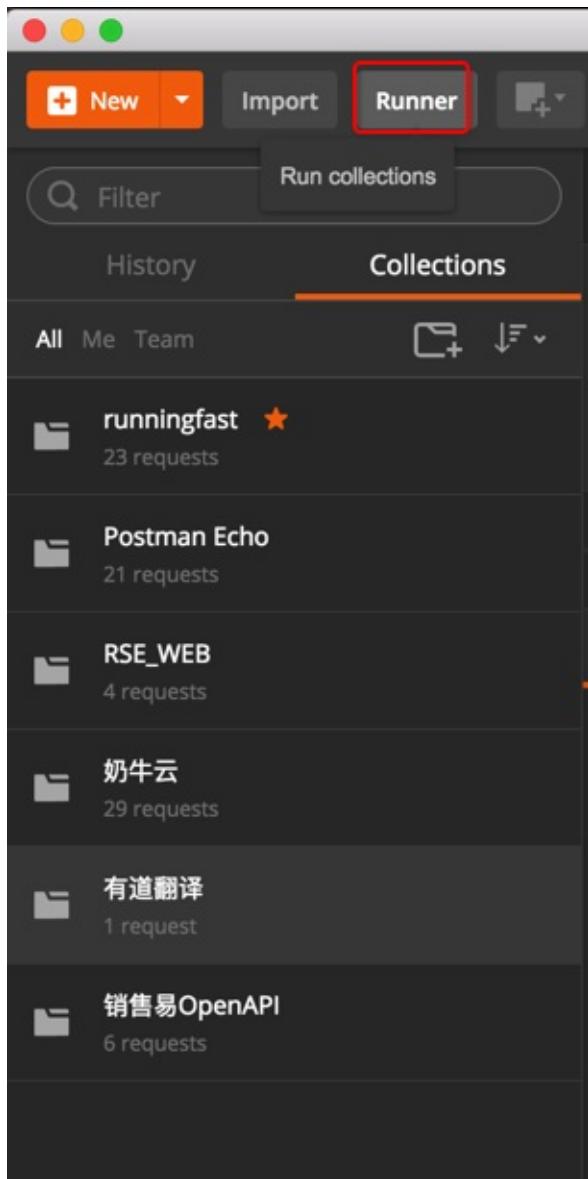
- Shell
- Swift(NSURL)

代码生成工具的好处是：在写调用此API的代码时，就可以参考对应代码，甚至拷贝粘贴对应代码，即可。

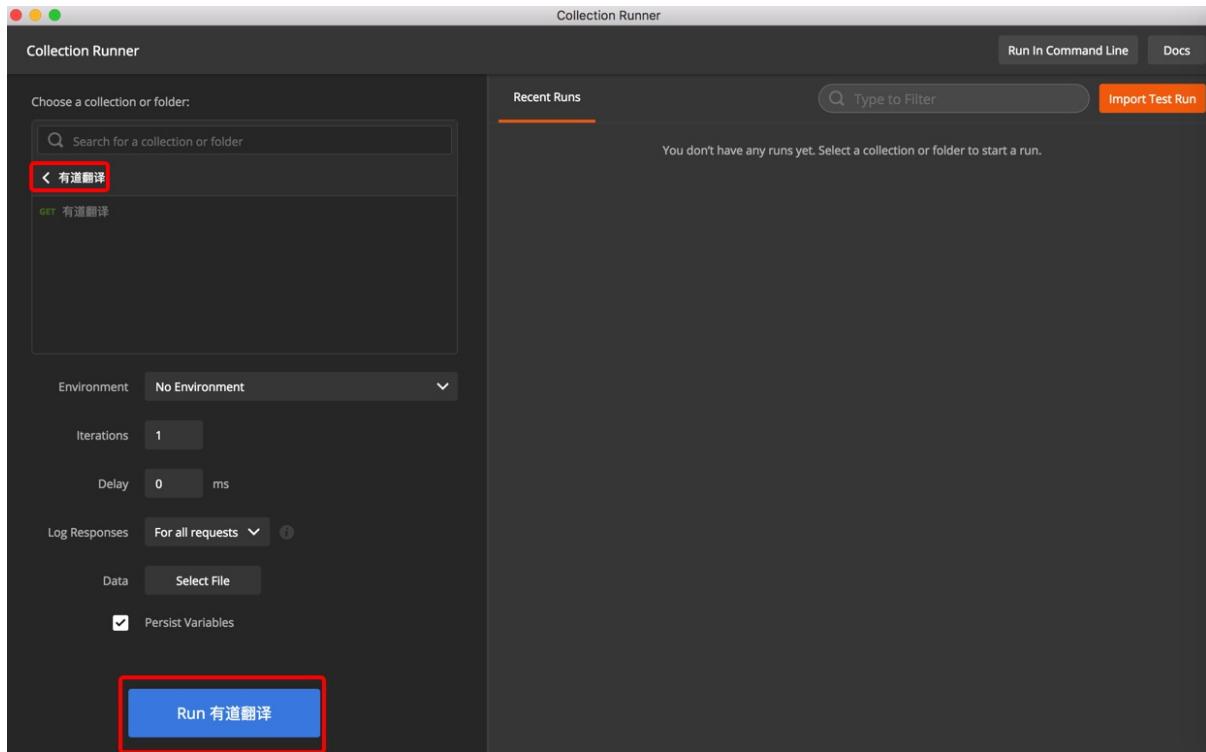
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测试接口

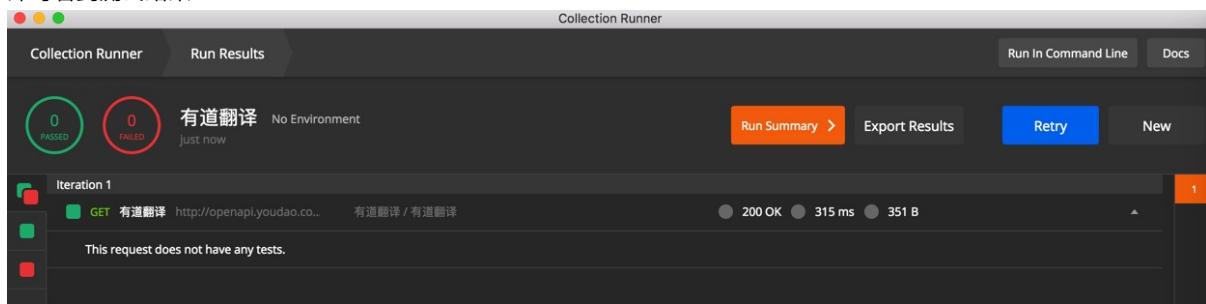
选中某个分组后，点击Runner



选中某个分组后点击Run



即可看到测试结果：



-» 好像是需要自己预先去添加test，然后才能测试的。

关于此功能的介绍可参考[Postman官网的git图](#)

[info] TODO

待后续有空继续完善此处Postman测试接口的内容。

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Mock Server

TODO:

关于Mock功能，抽空去参考：

[What is Postman Pro](#)

-»

[Mock responses in Postman by using Examples – Postman Blog](#)

试试。

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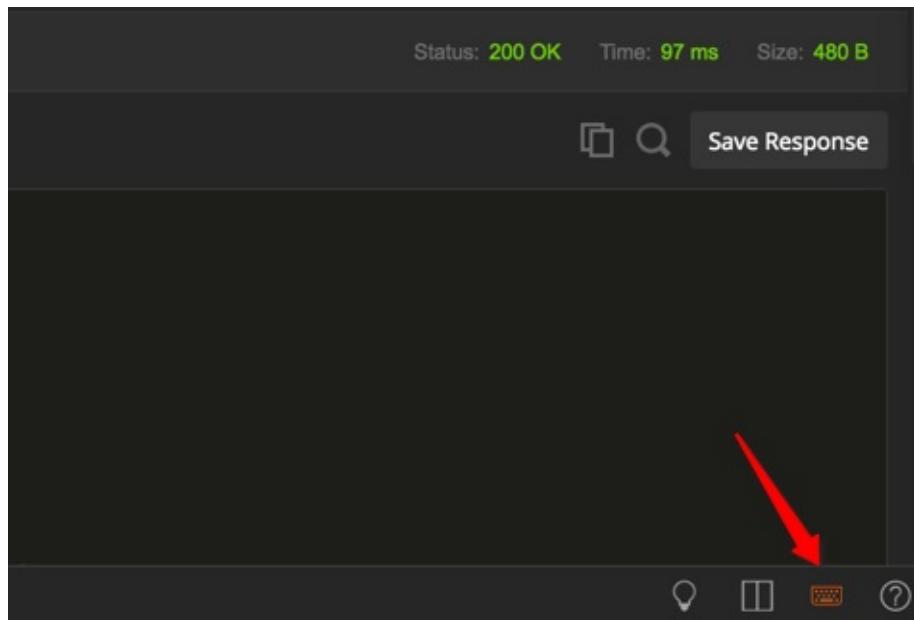
Postman功能：界面和配置

打开Postman的设置有两种方式：

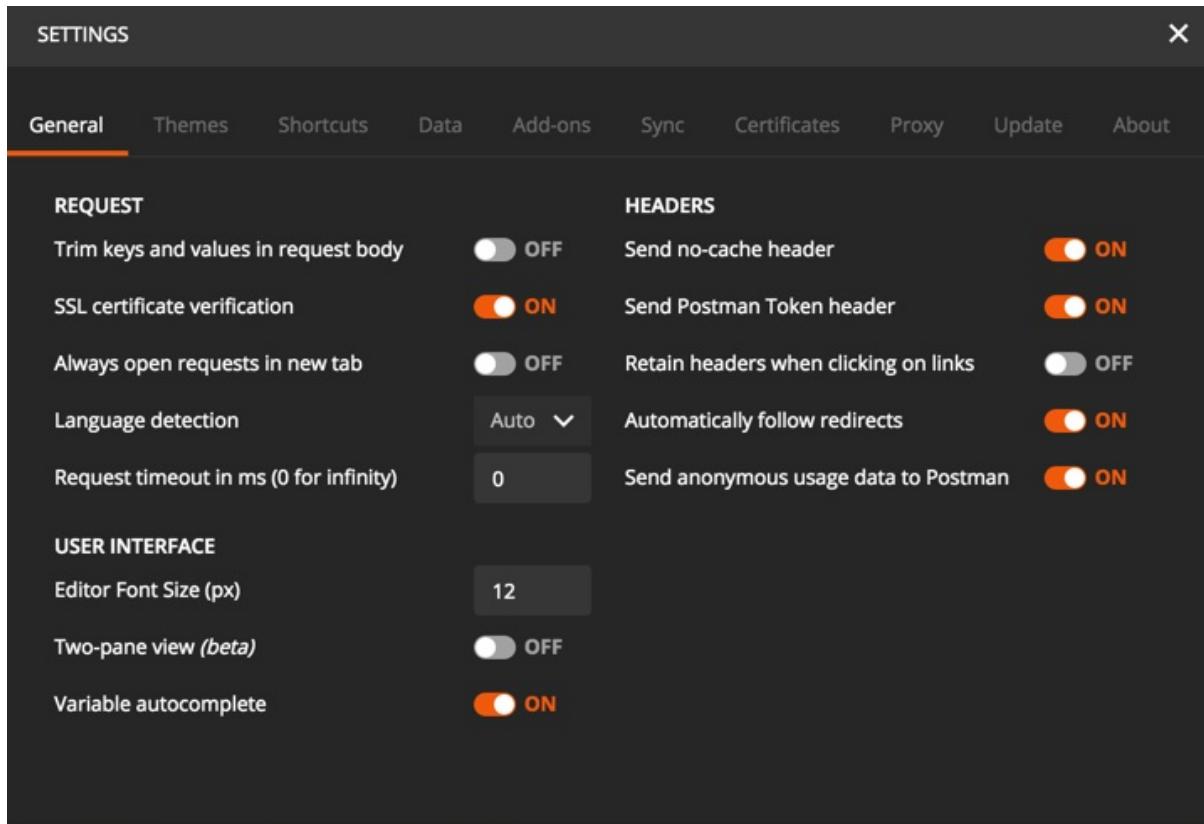
Postman -> Preferences



点击右下角的键盘按钮



都可以打开配置界面：



接下来介绍一些常见界面和功能的设置。

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多Tab分页

Postman支持多tab页，于此对比之前有些API调试工具就不支持多Tab页，比如 Advanced Rest Client

多tab的好处：

方便在一个tab中测试，得到结果后，复制粘贴到另外的tab中，继续测试其它接口

比如此处tab1中，测试了获取验证码接口后，拷贝手机号和验证码，粘贴到tab2中，继续测试注册的接口

POST 115.29.173.126:21084/runningfast/api/v1.0/open/smscode

```
{
  "phone": "13811118888",
  "type": "register"
}
```

Status: 200 OK Time: 880 ms

```
{
  "code": 200,
  "data": "505033",
  "message": "OK"
}
```

POST 115.29.173.126:21084/runningfast/api/v1.0/open/register

```
{
  "phone": "13811118888",
  "smsCode": "505033",
  "email": "register",
  "firstName": "crifan",
  "lastName": "Li",
  "password": "123456",
  "facebookUserId": "113907072401256"
}
```

Status: 200 OK Time: 926 ms

```
{
  "code": 10303,
  "message": "sms code is wrong"
}
```

12-29 15:29:47

界面查看模式

Postman的默认的Request和Response是上下布局：

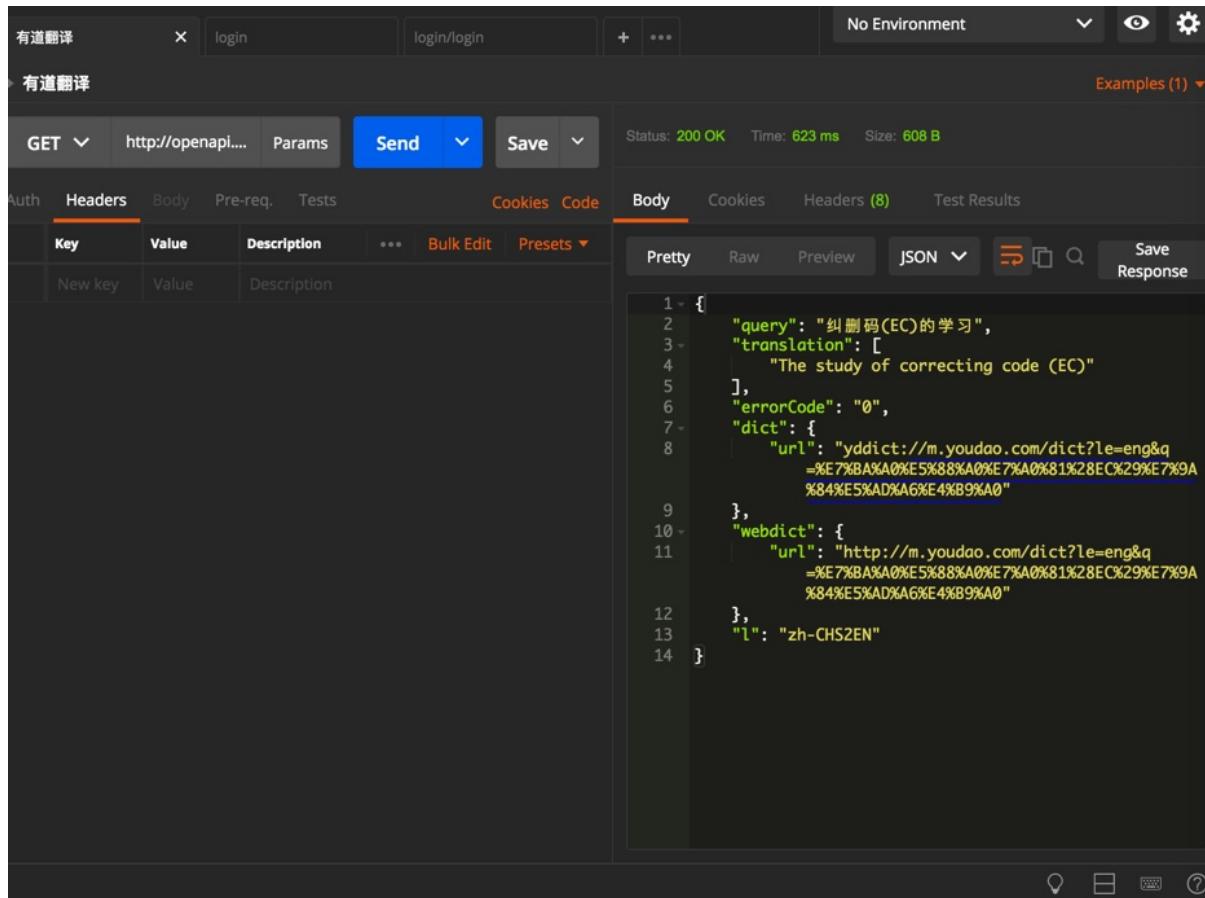
The screenshot shows the Postman interface with a request to 'http://openapi.youdao.com/api?q=纠删码(EC)的学习&from=zh_CHS&to=EN&appKey=15...' and a successful response (200 OK). The response body is displayed in a large central panel in 'Pretty' format, showing a JSON object with various fields like 'query', 'translation', 'errorCode', 'dict', 'webdict', and 'l'. A tooltip 'Two pane view (⌘%V)' points to the bottom right corner of the response area, where a red box highlights the icon for switching to a two-pane view.

```

1 {
2   "query": "纠删码(EC)的学习",
3   "translation": [
4     "The study of correcting code (EC)"
5   ],
6   "errorCode": "0",
7   "dict": {
8     "url": "yddict://m.youdao.com/dict?le=eng&q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%E7%A0%81%28EC%29%E7%9A%84%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0"
9   },
10  "webdict": {
11    "url": "http://m.youdao.com/dict?le=eng&q=%E7%BA%A0%E5%88%A0%E7%A0%81%28EC%29%E7%9A%84%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0"
12  },
13  "l": "zh-CHS2EN"
14 }

```

此处点击右下角的 Two pane view , 就变成左右的了：



[info] 左右布局的用途

对于数据量很大，又想要同时看到请求和返回的数据的时候，应该比较有用。

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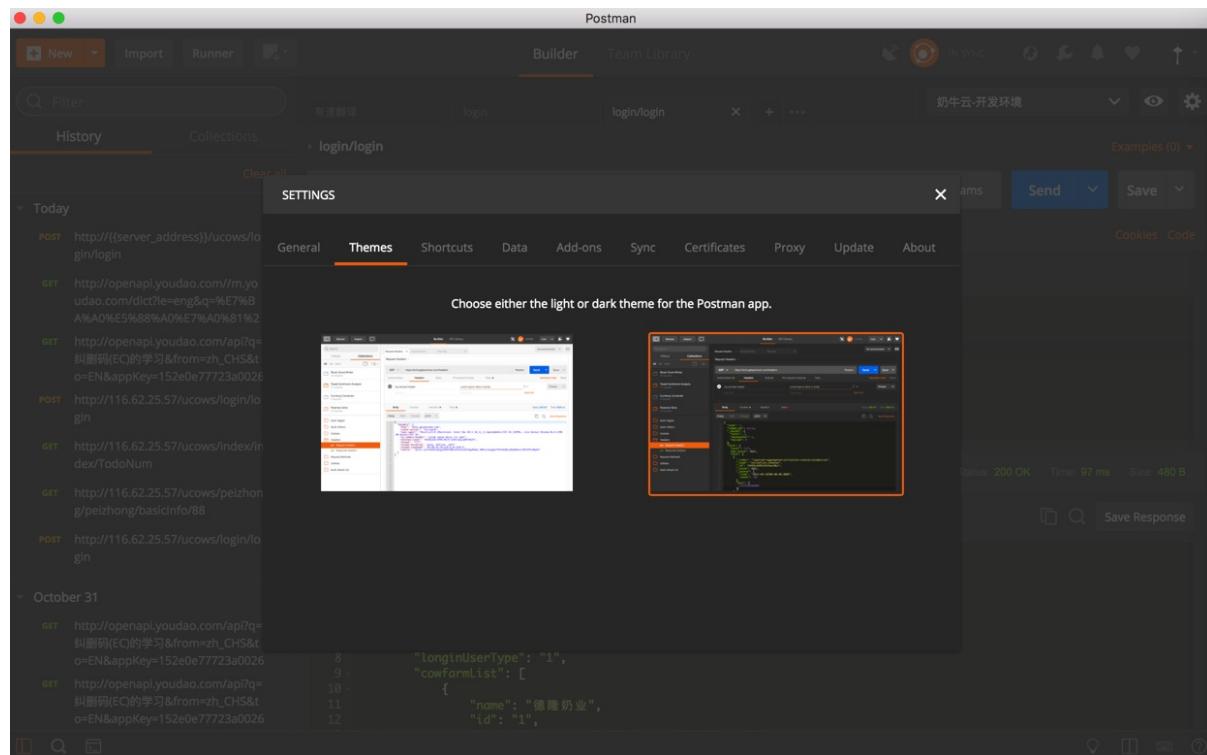
多颜色主题

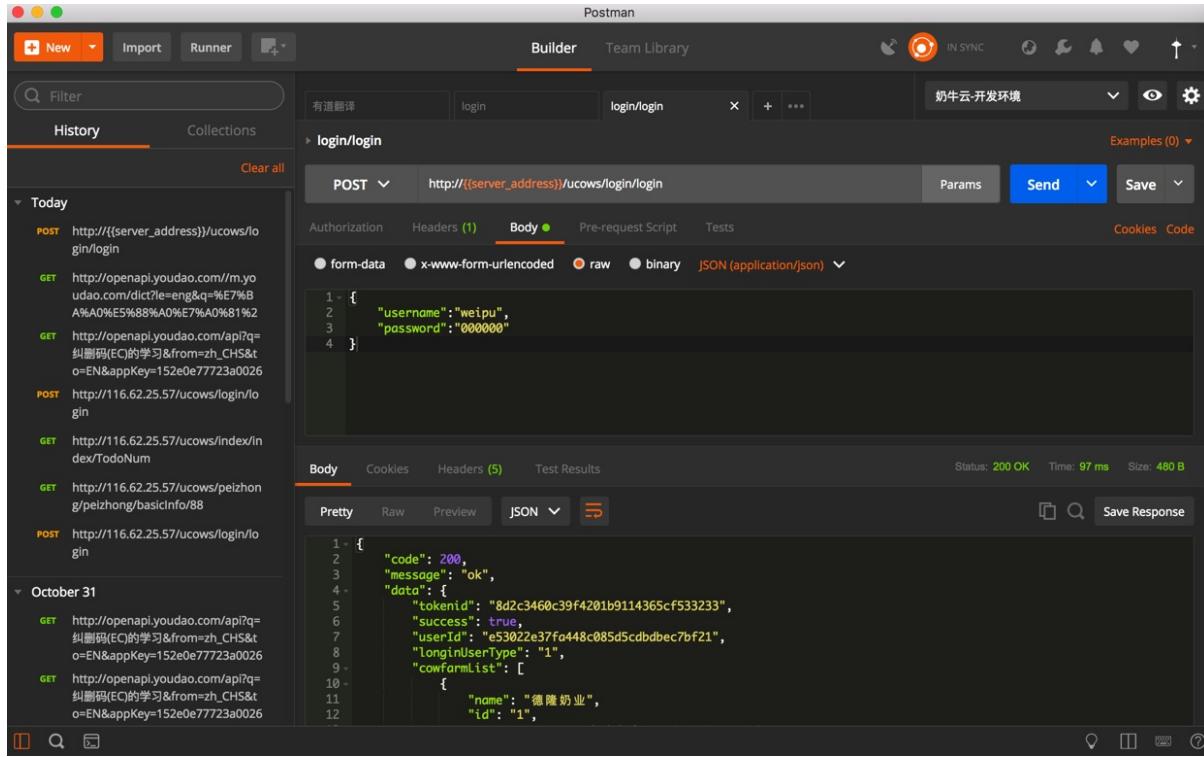
Postman支持两种主题：

深色主题

深色：

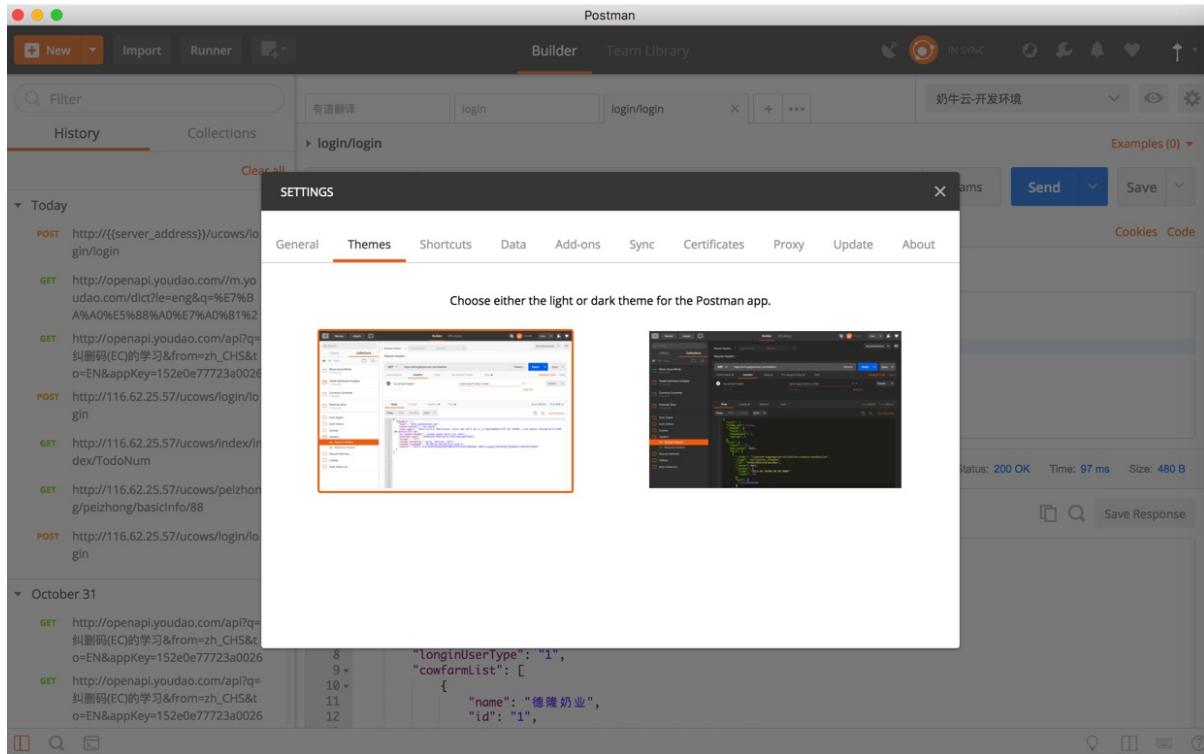
当前是深色主题，效果很不错：





浅色主题

可以切换到 浅色主题：



The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'New', 'Import', 'Runner', 'Builder' (which is selected), and 'Team Library'. Below the tabs, there's a search bar with 'login' and a dropdown menu with 'login/login'. On the right side of the header, there are several icons and a status indicator 'IN SYNC'.

In the main workspace, under the 'Builder' tab, there's a section for 'login/login'. It shows a 'POST' request to 'http://{{server_address}}/ucows/login/login'. The 'Body' tab is selected, showing JSON input:

```

1 {
2   "username": "weipu",
3   "password": "000000"
4 }

```

Below the body, the status is 'Status: 200 OK' with a time of '97 ms' and a size of '480 B'. The 'Body' tab is active, showing the raw JSON response:

```

1 {
2   "code": 200,
3   "message": "ok",
4   "data": [
5     {
6       "tokenId": "8d2c3460c39f4201b9114365cf533233",
7       "success": true,
8       "userId": "e53022e37fa44c085d5cdbdbec7bf21",
9       "loginUserType": "1",
10      "cowfarmList": [
11        {
12          "name": "德隆乳业",
13          "id": "1",
14        }
15      ]
16    }
17  ]
18 }

```

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Postman生成API文档

在服务端后台的开发人员测试好了接口后，打算把接口的各种信息发给使用此API的前端的移动端人员时，往往会遇到：

- 要么是用复制粘贴 -> 格式不友好
- 要么是用Postman中截图 -> 方便看，但是不方便获得API接口和字段等文字内容
- 要么是用Postman中导出为**JSON** -> json文件中信息太繁杂，不利于找到所需要的信息
- 要么是用文档，比如去编写**Markdown**文档 -> 但后续API的变更需要实时同步修改文档，也会很麻烦

这都会导致别人查看和使用API时很不方便。

-> 对此，Postman提供了发布API文档的功能，可以很好的解决此类问题。

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预览和发布API文档

下面介绍Postman中如何预览和发布API文档。

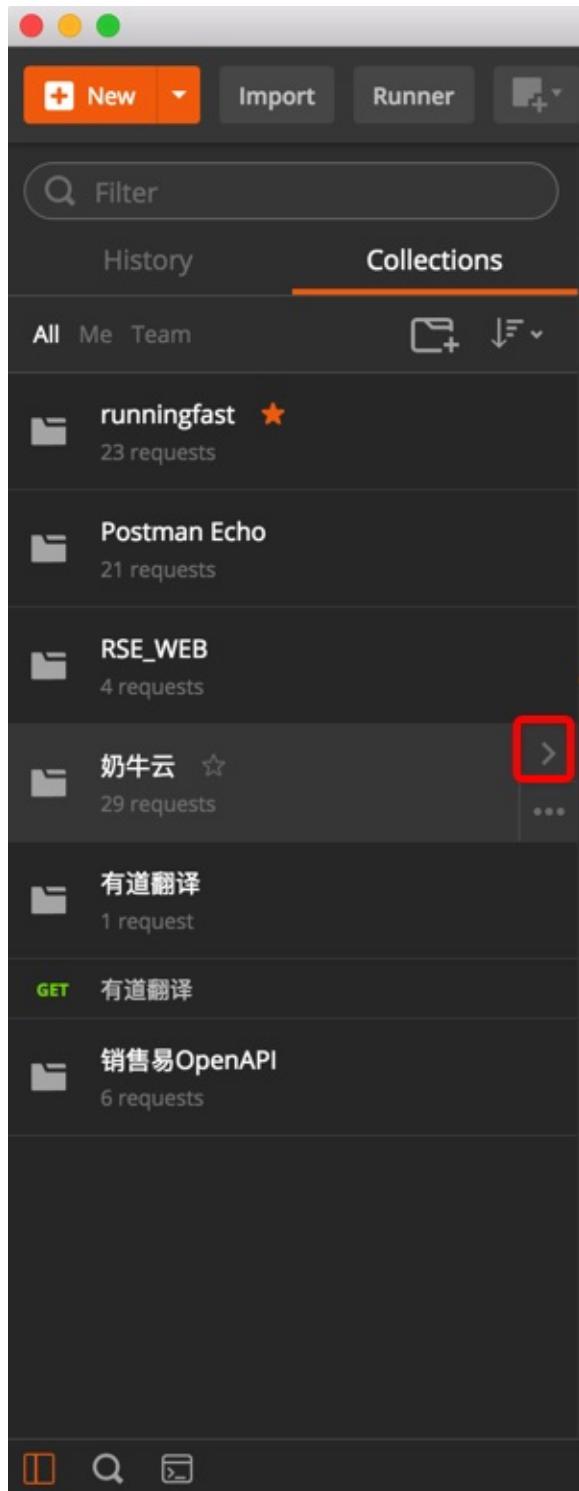
简要概述步骤

1. Collection
2. 鼠标移动到某个Collection，点击三个点
3. Publish Docs
4. Publish
5. 得到Public URL
6. 别人打开这个Public URL，即可查看API文档

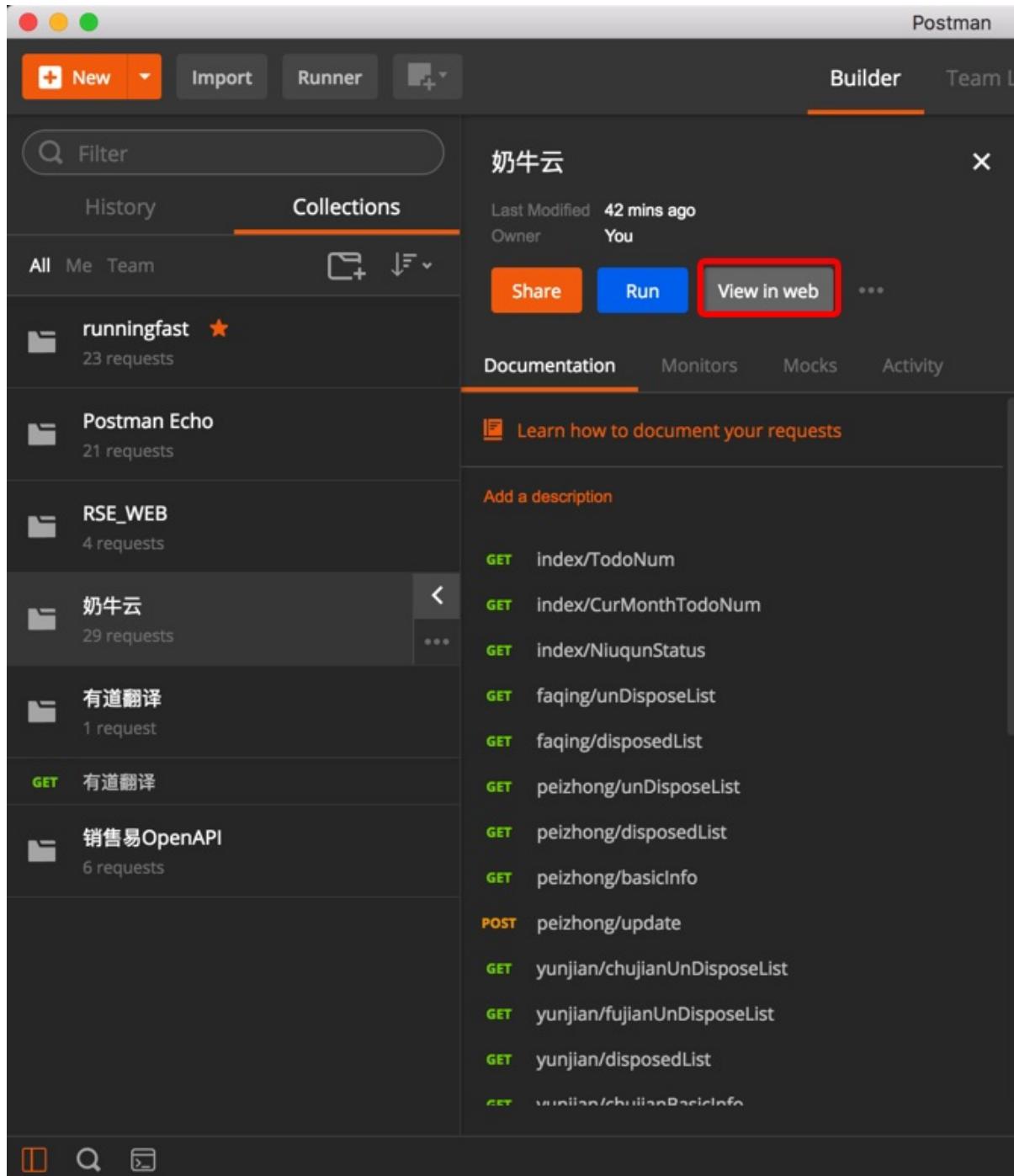
详细解释具体操作

预览API文档

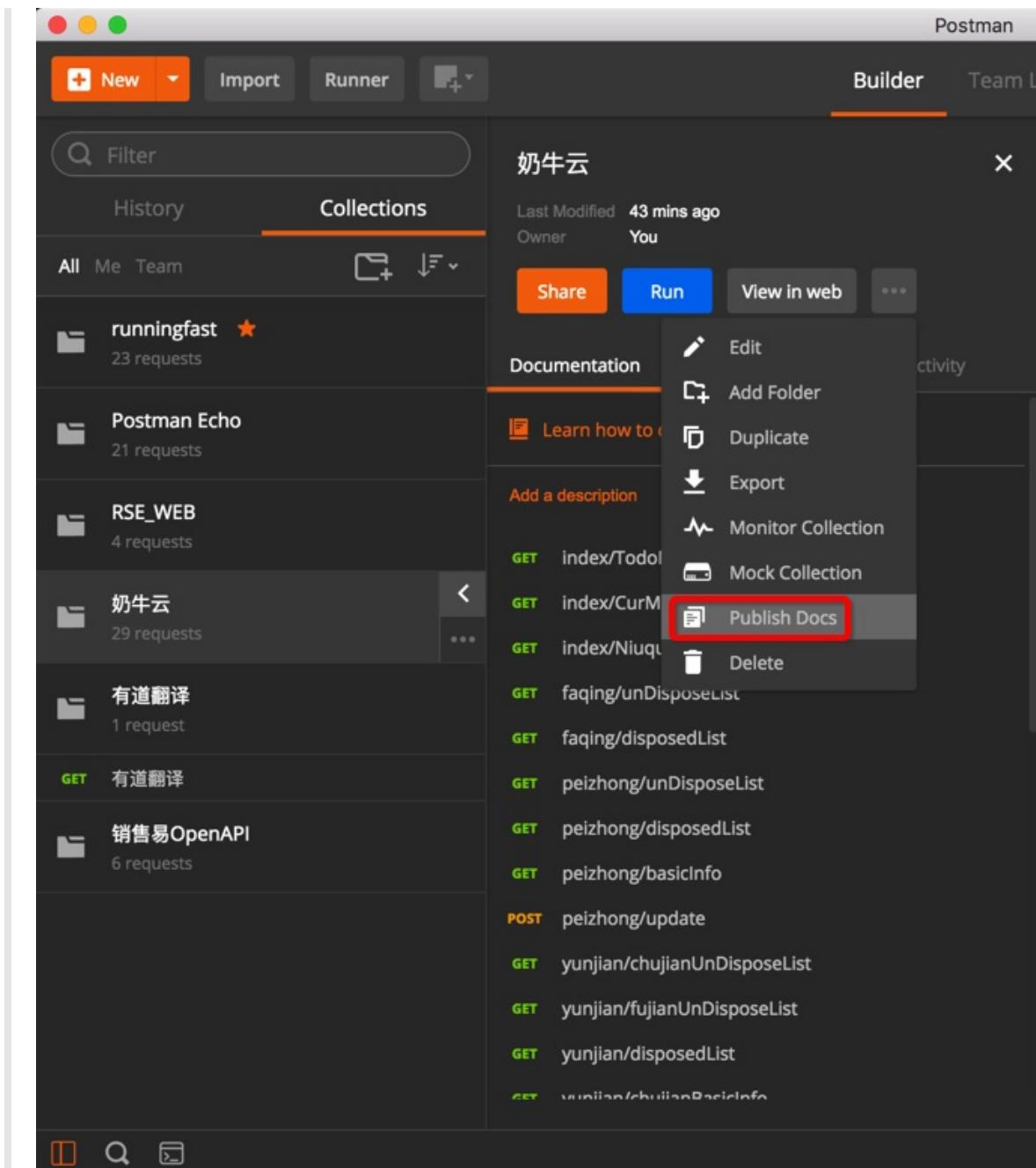
点击分组右边的大于号>



如果只是预览，比如后台开发员自己查看API文档的话，可以选择：View in web



等价于点击 Publish Docs 去发布：



View in Web后，有 Publish的选项（见后面的截图）

View in Web后，会打开预览页面：

比如：

奶牛云

<https://documenter.getpostman.com/collection/view/669382-42273840-6237-dbae-5455-26b16f45e2b9>

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the Postman logo, a 'Publish' button, 'No environment', and a user dropdown. Below the header, a blue banner says 'One-click live docs for your teams collections Try for 7 days and share with your team'.

Left Panel (Collection View):

- 牛牛云**
- Introduction**
 - GET** index/TodoNum
 - GET** index/CurMonthTodoNum
 - GET** Index/NiuqunStatus
 - GET** faqing/unDisposeList
 - GET** faqing/disposedList
 - GET** peizhong/unDisposeList
 - GET** peizhong/disposedList
 - GET** peizhong/basicInfo
 - POST** peizhong/update
 - GET** yunjian/chujianUnDisposeList
 - GET** yunjian/fujianUnDisposeList
 - GET** yunjian/disposedList
 - GET** yunjian/chujianBasicInfo
 - GET** yunjian/fujianBasicInfo
 - GET** exception/unDisposeList
 - GET** exception/disposedList
 - GET** cow/search/list
 - GET** cow/basicInfoByCowCode

Middle Panel (Collection Overview):

牛牛云

GET index/TodoNum

http://116.62.25.57/ucows/index/index/TodoNum

GET index/CurMonthTodoNum

http://116.62.25.57/ucows/index/index/CurMonthTodoNum

POST peizhong/update

http://116.62.25.57/ucows/peizhong/peizhong/update

HEADERS

Content-Type: application/json

Authorization: Bear xxx xxx

BODY

```
{
  "id": "88",
  "cow_code": "16-6963",
  "isPeiZhong": "1",
  "gongniucow_id": "101202303",
  "jingyenum": 100,
  "peizhong_date": "2017-06-30",
  "isSexControll": 1,
  "peizhongyuan": "101"
}
```

Right Panel (Request Details):

Language: cURL

Sample Request

index/TodoNum

```
curl --request GET \
--url http://116.62.25.57/ucows/index/index/TodoNum
```

Sample Request

index/CurMonthTodoNum

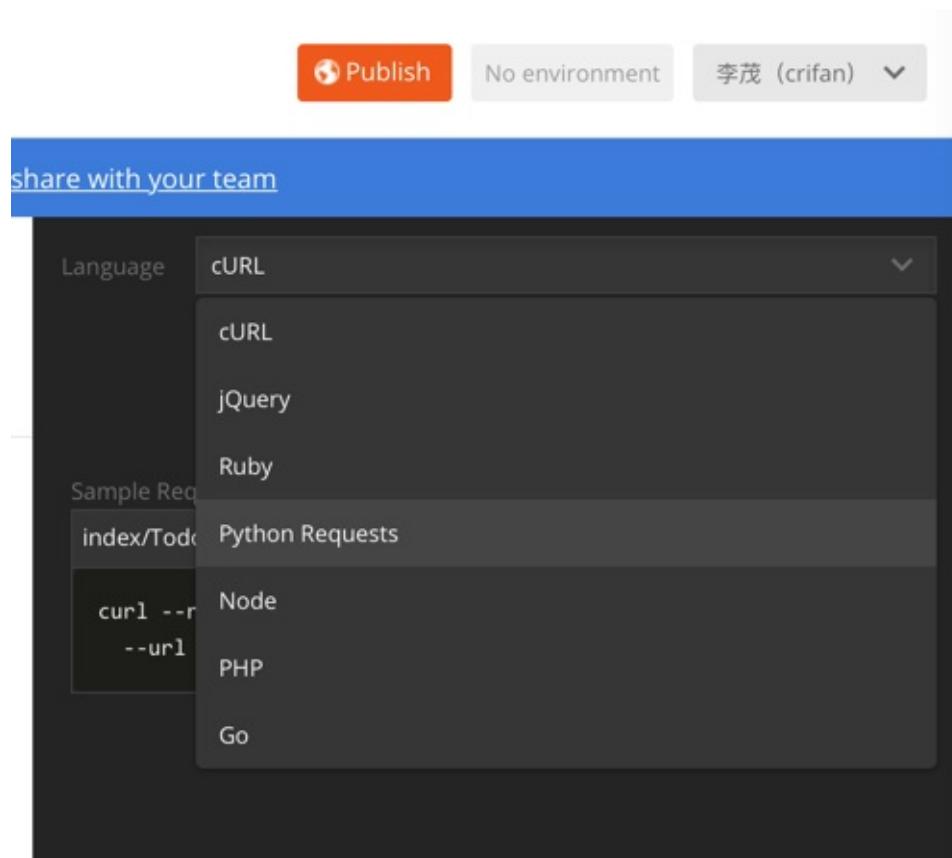
```
curl --request GET \
--url http://116.62.25.57/ucows/index/index/CurMonthTodoNum
```

Sample Request

peizhong/update

```
curl --request POST \
--url http://116.62.25.57/ucows/peizhong/peizhong/update \
--header 'authorization: Bear xxx xxx' \
--header 'content-type: application/json' \
--data '{
  "id": "88",
  "cow_code": "16-6963",
  "isPeiZhong": "1",
  "gongniucow_id": "101202303",
  "jingyenum": 100,
  "peizhong_date": "2017-06-30",
  "isSexControll": 1,
  "peizhongyuan": "101"
}'
```

而右边的示例代码，也可以从默认的cURL换成其他的：



The screenshot shows the POSTMAN application interface. At the top right, there are three buttons: 'Publish' (orange), 'No environment' (grey), and a user profile '李茂 (crifan)'. Below these, a blue header bar says 'One-click live docs for your teams collections Try for 7 days and share with your team'. The main area is divided into two sections: a sidebar on the left listing various API endpoints (GET, POST, etc.) and a main content area on the right displaying a collection named '奶牛云'.

Main Content Area (Right):

- GET index/TodoNum**: Shows the URL `http://116.62.25.57/ucows/index/index/TodoNum` and its Python Requests sample code (highlighted with a red box):


```
import requests

url = "http://116.62.25.57/ucows/index/index/TodoNum"

response = requests.request("GET", url)

print(response.text)
```
- GET index/CurMonthTodoNum**: Shows the URL `http://116.62.25.57/ucows/index/index/CurMonthTodoNum` and its Python Requests sample code (highlighted with a red box):


```
import requests

url = "http://116.62.25.57/ucows/index/index/CurMonthTodoNum"

response = requests.request("GET", url)

print(response.text)
```

Sidebar (Left):

- GET yunjian/fujianUnDisposeList
- GET yunjian/disposedList
- GET yunjian/chujianBasicInfo
- GET yunjian/fujianBasicInfo
- GET exception/unDisposeList
- GET exception/disposedList
- GET cow/search/list
- GET cow/basicInfoByCowCode
- GET cow/basicInfoByBd
- POST cow/updateBasicInfo
- GET cowshed/search/list
- GET emp/empList/14 or /15
- GET equipment/list
- GET dict/fanzhiStatusList
- POST login
- GET report/niuqunStructure
- GET dict/queryGongnju
- GET equipment/equipment/checkCowMBind
- POST login/login

发布API文档

如果想要让其他人能看到这个文档，则点击 Publish：

The screenshot shows the Postman interface with a collection titled "奶牛云". The left sidebar lists various API endpoints. The main area shows a single endpoint: **GET index/TodoNum** with the URL `http://116.62.25.57/ucows/index/index/TodoNum`. The right panel shows a sample Python script:

```

index/TodoNum
import requests
url = "http://116.62.25.57/ucows/index/index/TodoNum"
response = requests.request("GET", url)
print(response.text)

```

然后会打开类似于这样的地址：

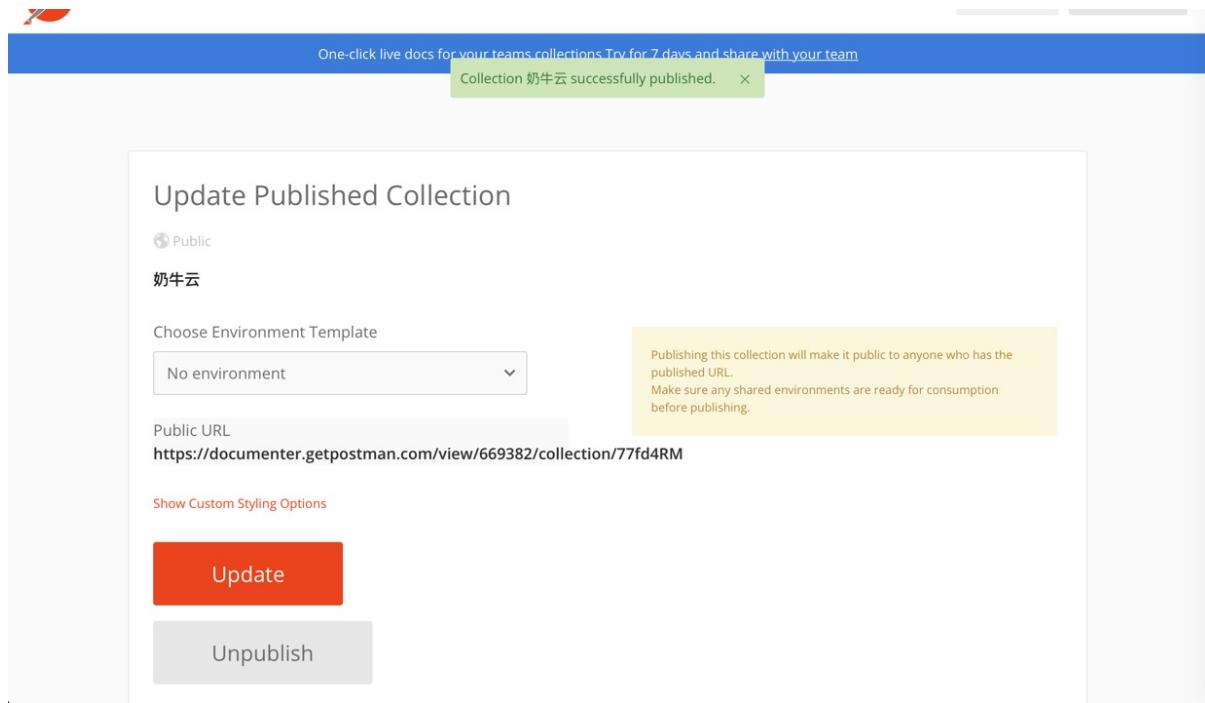
Postman Documenter

[https://documenter.getpostman.com/collection/publish?](https://documenter.getpostman.com/collection/publish?meta=Y29sbGVjdG1vb19pZD00MjI3Mzg0MC02MjM3LWRiYWUtNTQ1NS0yNmIxNmY0NWUyYjKmb3duZXI9NjY5MzgyJmNvbGx1Y3Rpb25fbmFtZT01RTU1QTU1QjY1R)

The screenshot shows the "Publish Collection" dialog in Postman. It displays the collection name "奶牛云" and a large orange "Publish" button. A yellow callout box contains the following text:

Publishing this collection will make it public to anyone who has the published URL.
Make sure any shared environments are ready for consumption before publishing.

点击Publish后，可以生成对应的公开的网页地址：



打开API接口文档地址：

<https://documenter.getpostman.com/view/669382/collection/77fd4RM>

即可看到（和前面预览一样效果的API文档了）：

The screenshot shows the generated API documentation page for the '奶牛云' collection. The left sidebar lists various API endpoints with their methods and URLs. The main content area has a title '奶牛云'. Below it, there are two sections: 'GET index/TodoNum' and 'GET index/CurMonthTodoNum', each with its respective URL and a 'Sample Request' code block in Python. The Python code uses the requests library to make a GET request to the specified URL and prints the response text.

```

GET index/TodoNum
http://116.62.25.57/ucows/index/index/TodoNum

import requests

url = "http://116.62.25.57/ucows/index/index/TodoNum"

response = requests.request("GET", url)

print(response.text)

Sample Request
index/CurMonthTodoNum
import requests

url = "http://116.62.25.57/ucows/index/index/CurMonthTodoNum"

response = requests.request("GET", url)

print(response.text)

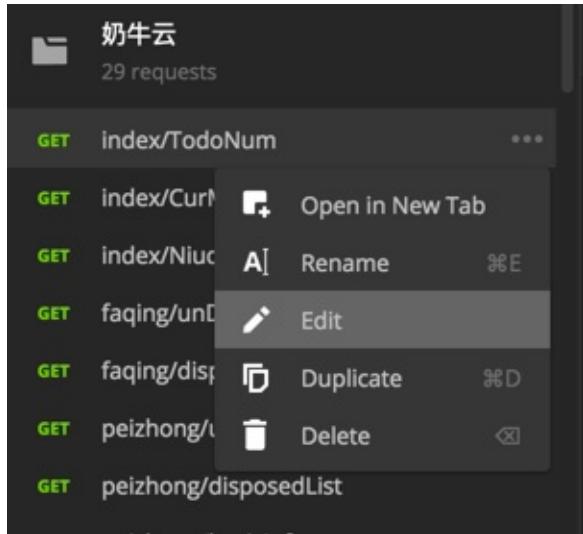
```

如此，别人即可查看对应的API接口文档。

已发布的API文档支持自动更新

后续如果自己的API接口修改后：

比如：



(后来发现，不用再去进入此预览和发布的流程，去更新文档，而是Postman自动支持)

别人去刷新该文档的页面：

<https://documenter.getpostman.com/view/669382/collection/77fd4RM>

即可看到更新后的内容：

The screenshot shows the Postman application interface. On the left, there's a sidebar titled 'Niu Yun' containing an 'Introduction' section with various API endpoints listed as green links. The main area has a title '奶牛云' (Niu Yun). Below it, there are two sections: 'GET index/TodoNum' and 'GET index/CurMonthTodoNum'. Each section includes a URL input field, a '测试API接口文档是否更新' (Test API interface document update) button, and a 'Sample Request' code block in Python Requests syntax. The 'Language' dropdown at the top right is set to 'Python Requests'.

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附录

下面列出相关参考资料。

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参考资料

- Manage environments
- postman-变量/环境/过滤等 - 简书
- Postman使用手册3——环境变量 - 简书
- [postman使用之四：切换环境和设置读取变量 - 乔叶叶 - 博客园](#)
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