1. Open postman and click on the new button in the top left corner.



2. Next click on the HTTP request button in the pop up. This option allows us to specify the request type, such as GET or POST, which we'll use to interact with an API.

HTTP	WebSocket	Socket.IO	GraphQL	gRPC
27			00	-{ [□]
MQTT	Collection	Environment	API	Flows
Workspace				

3. In the request URL field, enter **https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts**. This is a public API endpoint that provides dummy data for testing, so no authentication, headers, or parameters are needed. Set the method to GET. No headers or additional parameters are needed for this basic request. Then click on send.

https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts										
GET	~	https:	https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts							
Params	Authori	zation	Headers (6)	Body	Pre-request Script	Tests	Settings	Cookies		

4. This should display the response body in the bottom section of the screen. Validate that the response was successful by checking the status of the response was **200**.



5. Writing Tests for the GET Request: Go to the Test tab located under the URL bar and create test cases to validate the response.



A few example test cases can be :



// Confirm that each field in the response body has the
expected data type.
<pre>pm.test("Validate data types of response fields", function</pre>
() {
let jsonData = pm.response.json();
<pre>pm.expect(Number(jsonData.userId)).to.be.a("number");</pre>
<pre>pm.expect(Number(jsonData.id)).to.be.a("number");</pre>
<pre>pm.expect(String(jsonData.title)).to.be.a("string");</pre>
<pre>pm.expect(String(jsonData.body)).to.be.a("string");</pre>
});

6. Click on the send button again and check if your tests passed in the **Test Results** panel at the bottom of the screen.



7. Set up the POST Request: Next set up a post Request and make sure the url is the same it was previously.

https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts , but change the request type.



8. Go to the Body tab, select raw, and set the format to **JSON** from the dropdown next to "raw".

9. Add some json data and click on Send. **Note**: the JSON data can be anything. Example:



10. You should now see the data you sent in the post request to be displayed in the response body and the response code should be **201 created.**



11. Writing Tests for the POST Request: We will now write tests for the post request the same way we did for the get request.
Note : If the Test tab does not show you can go to the 'Scripts' tab and select

'Post-Response'.

POST ~	https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts							
Params Autho	rization Headers (8) Body • Scripts • Settings	Cookies						
Pre-request	<pre>1 // Test to check if the status code is 201 Created 2 pm.test("Status code is 201", function () {</pre>	i						
Post-response •	<pre>3 pm.response.to.have.status(201); 4 }); 5</pre>							
	<pre>6 // Test to confirm the response contains the title you sent 7 pm.test("Response contains title", function () { 8 pm.expect(pm.response.json().title).to.eql("Demo");</pre>							
	9 H); 10	_						

Example tests:

//	Test	to	check	if	the	status	s code	is	201	Created		
pm.	test	<mark>("</mark> St	atus	code	is	201",	funct	ion	() {			
	pm.ı	resp	onse.	to.h	<mark>ave.</mark>	status	s <mark>(201)</mark>	;				
});												
//	Test	to	confi	rm t	he r	espons	se con [.]	tain	<mark>s th</mark>	<mark>e title</mark>	you	sent
pm.	test	("Re	espons	<mark>e co</mark>	ntai	ns tit	le", i	func	tion	<mark>. () {</mark>		
	pm.e	expe	ect (pm	.res	pons	e.jsor	ı().ti	tle)	.to.	eql("De	mo");	;
});												

12. **Using Postbot for Automated Test Suggestions:** While in the Tests tab, click on the magic wand icon to invoke Postbot. Review and incorporate suggested tests into your test suite.



13. **Save and Run Your Tests:** Save your request. Click the "Send" button again with the tests you've written to see the results in the "Test Results" tab below the response area.