# Top 20 API Testing Interview Questions & Answers

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Learn how to speak confidently about API testing in interviews using Postman, Rest Assured, and practical testing logic. These answers focus on real-world application, not just definitions.

#### 1. What is an API?

Answer:

An API (Application Programming Interface) is a set of rules and protocols that allows different software systems to communicate with each other.

#### 2. What are the most common HTTP methods?

Answer:

GET (retrieve), POST (create), PUT (update/replace), PATCH (partial update), and DELETE (remove data).

## 3. How do you validate a response in Postman?

Answer:

Use the "Tests" tab with JavaScript assertions. Check status codes, response time, body content, headers, and data structures.

## 4. What's the difference between PUT and PATCH?

Answer:

PUT replaces the entire resource. PATCH makes a partial update to a specific field or fields.

## 5. How do you test error scenarios in an API?

Answer:

Send invalid or missing data, test with unauthorized access, check rate limits, and simulate edge cases to verify proper error responses (like 400, 401, 404).

## 6. What is schema validation?

Answer:

It ensures the response JSON matches a defined structure. In Postman, this is done using tv4 or Ajv libraries. In Rest Assured, you can use built-in schema matchers.

## 7. What is the difference between SOAP and REST?

Answer:

SOAP is a protocol using XML and strict standards. REST is an architectural style using standard HTTP methods and supports multiple formats like JSON and XML.

## 8. How do you test secured APIs?

Answer:

Use authentication methods like API key, Bearer token, or Basic Auth in headers. Automate auth token generation if possible.

## 9. What is status code 200, 201, 204, 400, 401, and 500?

Answer:

200: OK

201: Created

| 204: No Content   |
|---|
| 400: Bad Request  |
| 401: Unauthorized   |
| 500: Server Error   |
| 10. How do you chain requests in Postman?   |
| Answer:   |
| Save values from one response (like tokens or IDs) as environment variables, then use them in later requests using {{variable}} syntax. |
| 11. How do you send dynamic data in Postman?  |
| Answer:  Use Pre-request scripts to generate values or pull from external data files with the Collection Runner.                        |
| 12. What are common response validations?   |
| Answer:   |
| Status code   |
| Response time   |
| Specific key-value pairs in body  |
| Header content (e.g., Content-Type)   |
|   |

## 13. How do you assert nested JSON data in Rest Assured?

Answer:

| Use body("data.id", equalTo(2)) or extract values using JsonPath expressions to verify deep structures.                          |
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| 14. What is a collection in Postman?   |
| Answer:  |
| A group of saved API requests organized under a project or test flow. Collections can be shared or run in sequence.              |
| 15. How do you perform data-driven testing in Postman?   |
| Answer:  |
| Use the Collection Runner with a CSV or JSON file that holds test data. Reference values with {{variableName}} in your requests. |
| 16. What are common headers used in API requests?  |
| Answer:  |
| Content-Type, Authorization, Accept, User-Agent, and Cache-Control are common headers depending on the API context.              |
| 17. How do you handle authentication tokens in automated tests?  |
| Answer:  |
| Extract the token from a login response and save it as a variable. Use it in headers for subsequent requests in your test flow.  |
| 18. What tools can you use for API testing?  Answer:   |

Postman, Rest Assured (Java), Newman (CLI for Postman), Karate DSL, Insomnia, and Playwright's request API module.

## 19. How do you test performance of an API?

#### Answer:

Use tools like JMeter, Postman's monitor, or custom scripts to measure response time, concurrent load, and bottlenecks.

## 20. How do you organize API test automation?

## Answer:

Use folders or classes per endpoint, data files for inputs, reusable headers/auth config, and CI integration to run on merge or schedule.