# Getting Started with Postman

Postman is an API development application that facilitates the building and testing of API requests, which are important parts of implementation. This guide explains those tasks for anyone unfamiliar with Postman or request structures in general. For those familiar with the previous version of Kibo's Order Management, the authentication process is slightly different when interacting with Kibo Composable Commerce Platform APIs. These APIs use a new standard authentication mechanism through OAuth 2.0 JWT and may also require additional header parameters such as x-vol-tenant and x-vol-site values. All of these aspects are detailed in this guide.

Should an API request not be working as expected, testing it in Postman can help determine what is going wrong. Postman's interface helps generate authentication and requests to ensure that they are formatted appropriately and check responses. You can also reference this Postman collection for a template of many APIs.

# Authentication

The new OAuth 2.0 access token can be generated either with Postman's tools while defining a collection or API call, or performed as its own standalone call. In each case, two prerequisites are required to generate this token. Both of these are assigned to an implementation by Kibo and accessible in the Dev Center as shown in the below screenshot:

- Application (Client) ID
- Client Secret

Application	TestOrderData More 👻	Install Cancel Save
status In dev	APPLICATION VERSION         APPLICATION VERSION         APPLICATION KEY         mzint.TestOrderData.1.0.0.Release           1.00         1.1822.18162.3         SHARED SECRET         dd4177f2bc324e5eb4718b5af102cce1	ACTIVE PACKAGE Release
Core	Application Core	
Packages	* Name * Application ID	
Notes	TestOrderData	
	* Version Shared secret	
	1 . 0 . 0 Show	

## Obtaining the Access Token via Postman Tools

Postman will allow you to obtain a token under the Authorization tab of either an API call or at the collection configuration level.

- 1. In the **Authorization** tab, enter "OAuth 2.0" as the Type and "Request Headers" as the destination for auth data.
- 2. Click Get New Access Token.
- 3. This will open a module with fields for auth parameters.

Params Authorization •	Header	s (3) Body • Pre-	request Script Tests Settings	Cookies Code
OAuth 2.0	Ŧ	Access Token	6Pg-qyEBQzTTVzLJEv3i	Available Tokens 🔹
The authorization data will be automatically generated when send the request. Learn more a authorization	you about		Get New Access Token	
Add authorization data to Request Headers	Ŧ			
Preview Request				

You can generate Access Tokens with the URL .../api/platform/applications/authtickets/oauth . See the Creating API Requests section for more information on how to determine the base URL of this endpoint for different environments.

Once you know which environment you want to use, you can configure the module:

- 1. Enter one of the above URLs.
- 2. Provide the prerequisite A
- 3. pplication (Client) ID and Client Secret.
- 4. Click **Request Token** to generate the token.

#### GET NEW ACCESS TOKEN

Token Name	proserv.ZZZv1.1.0.0.Release
Grant Type	Client Credentials 🔹
Access Token URL 🚺	https://home.beta2.kibocommerce.com/api/platform/applications/
Client ID 🕕	proserv.ZZZv1.1.0.0.Release
Client Secret 🕕	e48a30c6568543d3abc566146161bbb2
Scope 🕕	e.g. read:org
Client Authentication	Send client credentials in body
	Request Token

×

## Obtaining the Access Token via API Call

Instead of using the Authorization tab and subsequent tool to generate a new token, an API call can be used instead. Make a POST call to that Access Token URL endpoint, with the Content-Type set as application/json and the prerequisites in the request body as shown here.

The response will return the new Access Token.

PO	ST 🔻	{{authUrl}}							Send	•	Save	Ŧ
Para	ams Author	ization Header	s (1) Body	<ul> <li>Pre-requ</li> </ul>	lest Script	Tests	Settin	gs			Cookies	Code
*	Headers (1)											
	KEY		v	ALUE				DESCRIPTION	••• Bt	ulk Edit	Preset	s 🔻
>	Content-Type		a	application/json								
	Кеу		V	/alue				Description				
_												
PO	ST 👻	{{authUrl}}							Send	•	Save	*
Para	ams Authori	ization Header:	s (1) Body	• Pre-requ	lest Script	Tests	Settin	gs			Cookies	Code
•	none 🔵 form	n-data 🛛 🔍 x-www	-form-urlencode	ed 💿 raw	binary	Graph(	QL BETA	JSON 🔻				
1 - 2 3 4 5	<pre>{     "grant_ty     "client_i     "client_s }</pre>	<pre>ype": "client_cre id": "{{applicati secret": "{{share</pre>	dentials", onId}}", dSecret}}"									

### How to Authenticate API Requests

The access token is always required in the header when submitting an API call, but the other required keys are not universal across all APIs. Some APIs may require only the additional x-vol-tenant key, while others will also require a x-vol-site key. The tenant and site IDs are assigned per implementation by Kibo.

This example shows what the header would look like for an API call that requires the tenant key but not the site key.

Para	ms Authorization	Headers (4)	Body  Pre	-request Script Tests Settings		
-	Headers (4)					
	KEY			VALUE	DESCRIPTION	•••
$\checkmark$	Content-Type			application/json		
$\checkmark$	Authorization			Bearer {{x-vol-app-claim}}		
≡⊻	x-vol-tenant			{{tenantId}}		
	x-vol-site			28905		
	Кеу			Value	Description	

# **Creating API Requests**

There are four important elements to an API request:

- 1. URL
- 2. Method
- 3. Header

#### 4. Body

GET	https://t{{tenantId}}.{{host}}/api/commerce/orders/							Send 🝷	Save	v
Para	ms Author	rization	Headers (13)	Body	Pre-request Script Tests	Settings			Cookies	Code
Head	ders 💿 8 hid	lden								
	KEY				VALUE		DESCRIPTION	••• Bulk E	dit Prese	ts 💌
$\checkmark$	Content-Type				application/json					
Authorization		Bearer {{x-vol-app-claim}}								
	x-vol-app-claims		{{x-vol-app-claim}}							

### URL

This is the unique address or endpoint for a resource, webpage, image, video, etc. The base URL of this endpoint will depend on whether your tenant is in a sandbox or production tenant, as well as whether it is in the US or EU. These endpoints must include a tenant identifier ( t00000 in the templates below) and any additional identifiers ( tp0 and euw0 ) assigned by Kibo. You can optionally include a site identifier in addition to the required tenant (which would make the Base URL t10000-s00000 instead of t10000 ).

- Example US Sandbox Tenant: https://t10000.sandbox.mozu.com/api
- Example US Production Tenant: https://t10000.tp0.mozu.com/api
- Example EU Sandbox Tenant: https://t100000.sb.euw0.kibocommerce.com/api
- Example EU Production Tenant: https://t100000.tp0.euw1.kibocommerce.com/api

Different sorting and filtering syntaxes can be applied to many GET calls. Do not forget that the parameters used in the URL are case sensitive.

### Method

The method is the action that the request would like the server to take (GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, etc.). The method can be selected in the dropdown next to the URL in Postman.

### Header

The header provides various parameters and meta-information about the request being made.

	KEY	VALUE	DESCRIPTION •••• Bulk Edit Presets ▼
~	Content-Type	application/json	
~	Authorization	Bearer {{x-vol-app-claim}}	
	x-vol-app-claims	{{x-vol-app-claim}}	
~	x-vol-site	{{siteld}}	
~	x-vol-tenant	{{tenantId}}	
	Кеу	Value	Description

## Body

The body contains data that is being sent to the server. Some requests, such as GET, do not require any information to be passed in the body. Others, such as POST or PUT, require information for the server to be passed in the body in a certain format and with certain parameters.

Params	Authorization Headers (14) Body ● Pre-request Script Tests Settings
none	● form-data ● x-www-form-urlencoded ● raw ● binary ● GraphQL JSON ▼
1 {	
2	"isTaxExempt": false,
3	"email": "Alan.Gudiel@kibocommerce.com",
4	"ipAddress": "10.87.201.223",
5	"type": "Offline",
6	<pre>"externalId": "AG_TEST_{{\$timestamp}}",</pre>
7	"handlingSubTotal": 35,
8	"handlingTotal": 35,
9	"notes": [],
10	"items": [
11	{
12	"fulfillmentMethod": "Ship",
13	"lineId": 1,
14	"product": {
15	"fulfillmentTypesSupported": [
16	"DirectShip",
17	"InStorePickup"
18	],
19	"imageAlternateText": "",
20	"imageUrl": "https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/shopping?
	q=tbn:ANd9GcSjHIliALGxO13HhWkEAw67DE1Z7D_q5uDTs4F0feGwNoMpWKpQeBmSX
	usqp=CAc",
21	"options": [],
22	"properties": [
23	{
24	"attribute CON", "topant.add chinning"

# Variables and Header Presets

Variables can be added anywhere in a request (e.g. URL, header, body) and are denoted with {{ }} around the value. This can save time and enforce more consistent requests by managing values at a single point of maintenance. These variables are often applied in endpoints and headers, such as for identifiers, so that the value be applied across the board.

Add and manage variables by clicking the cog button and then Manage Environments. Then select Globals or the other appropriate environment for the variables.

MANAGE ENVIRONMENTS			×
Manage Environments Environme	nt Templates		
Environments are a group of variables collections.	s & values, that allow you to quickly switch t	he context for your requ	ests and
Learn more about environments			
PRD Admin Alan		Share	) ± 1
PRD INV Alan		Share	• ± 1
	Globals	Import	Add

Manage and create header presets for different environments by clicking on the Presets button next to the header values. This allows further customization of header keys and values.

Auth	orization Headers (3) Body  Pre-request Script T	ests			Code
	Key	Value	Description	 Bulk Edit	Presets 🔻
	API-Key	{(API-Key)}			
~	Authorization	{{Authorization}}			
~	Content-Type	application/json			

# Troubleshooting

Use the following tips and tricks to improve your Postman experience, or troubleshoot any errors you may encounter.

### Use the Postman Application

The web version of Postman doesn't have pre-request scripts, and that causes authentications to fail. Make sure to use the Postman application instead.

Note that while the Postman website may prompt you to sign up before downloading, you do NOT need to create an account to download the application.

### **Remove New Lines in Variables**

The light gray symbol shown below means that you copied and pasted a new line into your environment variable, which will cause authentication to fail. Remove this new line in order to authenticate without errors.

**Test Training Sandbox** 

	VARIABLE	TYPE (i)		INITIAL VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	000	Persist All	Reset All
$\checkmark$	аррКеу	default	$\sim$	KUCPT.master_ucp_training_api.1.0	KUCPT.master_ucp_training_api.1	.0.0.Re	lease	
$\checkmark$	appSecret	default	$\sim$	ba6778d3771847759e58b566bad	ba6778d3771847759e58b566ba6	d0fcfc	н	
$\checkmark$	tenantid	default	$\sim$	29224	29224			
$\checkmark$	siteld	default	$\sim$	47941	47941			
$\checkmark$	baseUrl	default	$\sim$	https://t29224.sandbox.mozu.com	https://t29224.sandbox.mozu.com	n/api		•
$\checkmark$	accessToken	default	$\sim$		eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NilsInR5cCl6lkp	XVCJ9.	.eyJod	
$\checkmark$	accessTokenExpiration	default	$\sim$		1646438068652			
	Add a new variable							

### **Refresh Token After Adding Behaviors**

If you added a new behavior, then you need to refresh your accessToken or jwtAccessToken because the token caches behaviors when it is generated. To do this, clear the accessToken value in your environment variables as shown below to generate a new one.

<	🐼 Overvic 🎦 Arame> [CONFLI		[CON	FLII • [CONFLICT GET GET LO	25503 > + ••• 25503 ~
255	03				ម្ង Fork 0 🖺 Save 🖒 Share ∞∞
	VARIABLE	TYPE (1)		INITIAL VALUE	CURRENT VALUE (E) •••• Persist All Reset All
$\checkmark$	аррКеу	default	$\sim$	KTrain.akg_training2.1.0.0.Release	KTrain.akg_training2.1.0.0.Release
$\checkmark$	appSecret	default	$\sim$	d502bfe8271f411fa307df767ffeabf3	d502bfe8271f411fa307df767ffeabf3
$\checkmark$	siteld	default	$\sim$	38965	38965
$\checkmark$	tenantId	default	$\sim$	25503	25503
$\checkmark$	AuthUrl	default	$\sim$		https://home.mozu.com/api/platform/applicatio
$\checkmark$	tenantUrl	default	$\sim$		https://t25503.sandbox.mozu.com
$\checkmark$	accessTokenExpiration	default	$\sim$		1647444720548
$\checkmark$	refreshToken	default	$\sim$		
$\checkmark$	UnifiedAuthUrl	default	$\sim$		
€ 🔽	accessToken	default	$\sim$		pvuiROoCv4leBUCsC1WaZ7z1Vl8ltSBwhtQQRd × ••••
	Add a new variable				

### Wait After Installing Application

It takes a few minutes after installing an application before it will be fully accepted by Reverse Proxy, so wait a short time before attempting authentication or any other action.

### **Check Your Tenant URL**

If you intend to work in a production tenant, you need to ensure that you are not using a sandbox base URL in your endpoint. If you attempt to use a production tenant on a sandbox URL, it will return zero results from Get Products and other APIs. For example, if you are trying to access the t00000 production tenant:

- Bad URL: https://t00000.sandbox.mozu.com
- Good URL: https://t00000.tp3.mozu.com

# Clear Cookies if Requests Fail

If you type in the wrong URL and receive a response from the storefront, it can cause all subsequent requests to fail as well. This is because cookies take priority over the regular headers, so if you were to get assigned a guest shopper cookie by accessing the storefront then it will be used for any following requests instead of your authentication header.

The below example shows how cookies were generated from a 403 Forbidden response. To clear them and try a new API call, click **Cookies** in the top right.



# Check Media Type Encoding

If you receive a 415 Unsupported Media Type error, check that your encoding is set to "JSON" in the body of your request. If your encoding is set to another value, such as "Text" shown below, then the 415 error will be returned.



### Specify Site for Some APIs

Some APIs only make sense with a site context, while others can work based only off of the tenant. For most APIs that reference the catalog, the x-vol-site header must be included.

Sometimes a site can be inferred from the URL such as in t00000-s00000.sandbox.mozu.com. But if your URL does not include s00000 and you experience a 400 Bad Request Error or a message about missing context level, then you can try adding the x-vol-site header with the value of your site.

However, be careful when you use this header. It may overfilter your data if used for an API that doesn't require site context, such as the Get Shipments API. If you specified a site context for this call and there are no order on that site, you may return zero results even if there are shipments elsewhere in the tenant that you expected to receive.

### Provide cURL Request When Requesting Help

The most useful way to debug and receive help is by copying your attempted API request as a cURL request.



1. Click the **Code** button on the right side of Postman.

•	/ Admin / Locations / GET Lo	cations 🖺 S.	ave 🗸	6	1 E	Ē	Code snippe	et	×
GET		/commerce/admin/locations		Ser	nd 🗸	Ē	cURL	·	G
Parar Quer	ms● Auth Headers (8) B	ody Pre-req. Tests Setting:	5		Cookies	>	1 curl	<pre>llocationrequest GET 'https:// t25503.sandbox.mozu.com/api/commerce admin/locations' \ pader 'x-yol-app-claims:</pre>	e/
	KEY	VALUE	DESCRIPTION	000	Bulk Edit	í	pvuiROoCv4leBUCsC1 WooZfshNAYsdpIiOJf	pvuiROoCv4leBUCsC1WaZ7z1Vl8ltSBwhtQC WooZfshNAYsdpIiOJfbizsJVJfsrwbii6Lwv	QRd vwH
	responseFields	items/code				୍ବତ୍ର		<pre>0EtNGaEF4iaRlUwjrxdwmCuvoTjatVcWytRF /</pre>	RgS
	Key	Value	Description					Px0mTJfVPLUQ6aB7sxu1LuP0kQhIx8Er3Zyh	hT4
								<pre>szILlt0vnI1N5JcxdZSd4+VKTAil +DBirBaYPL5v9kzsfK M5pw05lbEHIWL0EBw00cetute00</pre>	191
Body Pret	V	4 200 ок 254 Ліsualize JSON × 3	ms 4.98 KB <b>Sa</b>	ve Res	sponse ∽			<pre>sullionwhueximjLewbcwrduckrh2nkhvdii sullidwrlin5jcxdZsd4+VKTAil +DBirBaYPL5v9kzsfK +M5zy8oElbFHIHvS9tBvBw2F5V090ptHdW3H UmqQiwOewCis3l4Pb/bHRP29+n/ nGdV2v5W3zmLp35fBLQ2tBQ0Kq5qzD9Guk +T23mLuaF3nWpRcR6tzbgQeYMk6J0YFwWT5V 0lR6lGKgd6yWlygEwrkoAX0ptd3Qkm2sfFLc aYdAeB9dqVb0YWTtFwDAJ+0Nod/rK4Txda/</pre>	H2g MMP d6b ATp

2. Select **cURL** for the code snippet type.

3. Copy and paste this when requesting support. It will help identify whether your URL is malformed, you're missing required headers, or your request data is incorrect.