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Format json sublime

If you work with json and want to view it in a pretty sublime format, you can install an extension very quickly. The long way on a Mac is to navigate to `~/Library/Request Support/Sublime Text 3/Packages` and run this command from a terminal: `git clone Restart Sublime` and open some unformatted json and hit the command + ctrl + j. Literally takes 1 minute. An even faster way is to use package control. Hit command+shift+p to bring a pop-up text field and type install package control. This places the `Package Control.sublime-package` file in `~/Library/Application Support/Sublime Text 3/Installed Packages`. If you already have this, then just hit the command + shift + p and control package type: install the package, and then type enough and select Pretty JSON. Then restart Sublime. Made! This should take 30 seconds! You have to be looking for some easy-to-format options of pretty JSON data. Well, there are many sites that offer this ability and you can format enough JSON data in your browser. I use Sublime Text 3 text editor, and I've been trying to see if I can format enough JSON within the text editor itself. You can follow these simple steps: Open Sublime Text 3 text editor If you are using MAC OS Press Command + Shift + P Then select Install Package Search for Pretty JSON Install If you are using Windows OS Press CTRL + Shift + P Then select Install Package Search for Pretty JSON Install Once the installation is complete, select JSON String If you are using MAC OS Press Command + Control + J If you are using Windows OS That's it! Now you don't have to copy the JSON string from Sublime Text 3, paste it into your browser, format it, and then copy The formatted JSON from your browser, and paste it back into Sublime Text 3. Now you can dial quite the JSON string quickly into the text editor itself. P.S. Click here to access my other posts. Those who are involved in API or web service development should be knowing about Postman, it is one of the most popular tools to build API applications and test them. Collection Runner is one of the features of the postman. You can create one or more requests and group them in the Collection, and by suggesting the name, you can run the entire collection, i.e. series of requests. What if you need to add Think on Time or Delay or Pause Between Two Requests? It is certainly possible, here are some options: Using Collection Runner GUI This option will be applicable to all requests in the collection in the Collection Runner window, enter the value for Delay in milliseconds Using The command line option This option will be applicable to all requests in the Newman collection is a command line collection runner for Postman Command to newman run `<collection-file-source> --delay-request [number]` Click here to get details about Newman Newman installation JMeter is a powerful tool for API testing. Let's say you're writing test cases for one of your service, and you `<collection-file-source> <collection-file-source>` to extract and validate the returned value as part of the response header. It is a bit difficult to extract the value from the header response in JMeter, but it is possible. For example, the RESTful service returns ETag in the response header. When you look at the raw response data, the value is displayed something like: ETag: 2666d92fa9ebf10250aadb235546f045 At the exact value of this header response in JMeter: Right click on the application http, then add post processor item - Regular Expression Extractor Select Radio button - Main sample only Select Radio button - Reply Headers Type some names in the reference section Name - for example, eTagVariable Type this expression in the Reference Expression section - ETag\st+([+]) IMPORTANT : This expression will select the ETag response header parameter and select everything after two points blah If you use Postman for API testing and if you want to store and retrieve numeric values from the environmental variables, then here is a simple trick - use the Number function. Let me explain the problem and the solution. Problem: I want to store the numeric value in the environment variable, for example - response time, then I want to retrieve the value from this environmental variable and use it for comparison. Solution: To store response time in the environment variable, use the setEnvironmentVariable function To retrieve the value from the environment variable, use the postman. `<variable_name>` To convert the variable value to number for comparison, use the Number() PS function Click here to access my other posts. macOS (Mac OS X or OS X) is the current series of Unix-based graphics operating systems developed and marketed by Apple Inc. designed to run on Macintosh (Macs) computers. Within the market of desktop, laptop and home computers, and web usage, is the second most used desktop operating system after Microsoft Windows. Recently, while working on one of my projects, there was a need to integrate our system with LDAP i.e. Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP). So I wanted to try some samples by installing OpenLDAP on my MAC. Initially, he looked straightforward, but later I realized that there are several steps involved to get OpenLDAP up and running in my Mac. So I thought of documenting the various stages so that others can relate them. What do you need to get started? MAC Obviously, you need MAC because these steps will only work for MAC. (Sorry Windows users) Homebrew This is a package manager for macOS. Click here and follow the instruction While working on a Mule application project, if a planning to validate JSON payload against some JSON scheme, and more importantly, if you want to pass the dynamic schema location, then this post will be beneficial for you, provides the JSON Validator Schema as from the box feature. From the mule documentation, evaluate the JSON payloads at runtime and verify that they match a referenced JSON schema. You can match the schemas that exist in a local file or in an external URI. If `</variable_name> </variable_name>` fails, an exception is raised with feedback about what went wrong and a reference to the original invalid payload. The above code works, but here is the catch, in my scenario, the location scheme was dynamic. Let's say the schema location is present in the database. Once the schema location value is retrieved from the database, it is stored in a flow variable. For simplicity, I create a hard-coded flow variable. In the actual application, the variable flow value will be will After we all know, Light Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) is an open, provider-neutral, industry-standard application protocol for accessing and maintaining distributed directory information services through an Internet Protocol (IP) network. A common use of LDAP is to provide a central place to store usernames and passwords. This allows many different applications and services to connect to the LDAP server to validate users. This has a major benefit that allows a central place to update and change user passwords. With MuleSoft's LDAP Connector, we can access and maintain directory information services over an IP network by connecting to any LDAP server. LDAP Connector is developed by the MuleSoft developer community and is classified as community connectors. The latest LDAP Connector documentation is available here. Unfortunately, the information and examples of this connector are limited and scattered all over the web. Today, I tried to cover as many details as possible Many developers and organizations use GitHub as a code repository. Similarly, many prefer to commit code in GitHub stores using various commands. I personally believe that using any kind of user interface to commit code and perform various GIT operations is much simpler and productive. SourceTree is such an Atlassian product. SourceTree is a Free Git client and offers beautiful gui, which provides a visual representation for various Git warehouses. For added security, you can enable 2FA (i.e. 2 Factor Authentication) for your GitHub account. Setting up GitHub with SourceTree is very very simple. Here are the steps on MAC OS (the steps on the Windows Operating System are similar): If you haven't activated 2FA: Open SourceTree and go to Favorites Select Accounts Click on the Add account to add account On the pop-up window, select Host as GitHub Select Auth Type as Basic Type The GitHub username (no email) Type password Select protocol as HTTPS You just realized that the mule app requires scaling horizontally? Well, that's easy - go to CloudHub Runtime Manager, select the app and change the number of Workers from 1 to 2, 3 or 4, if the numbers are dimmed, then you may need to adjust the Worker Size or purchase additional capacity from MuleSoft. So what's the problem then? At the time of the blog post, based on Mule documentation, if you use only 1 worker and if you want to apply static IP, then you can simply navigate to static IPs section in Runtime Runtime and allocate the static IP address. The problem is when you want to apply static IP addresses to more than 1 workers for various reasons, including the IP whitelist. Based on mule documentation you cannot apply static IPs if you use more than 1 worker. From the Mule Documentation: Static IPs are not supported for private IP addresses inside a VPC CloudHub and is only supported for the Oracle VirtualBox application is a free, open source and powerful virtualization tool. Some minor configuration changes are required to access the guest localhost on the host computer. I have running VirtualBox with Ubuntu on my MAC OS. An easy way to access the guest localhost on the host computer is to start VirtualBox with the following configurations. I have Ubuntu installed on the virtual machine, but the steps should be similar for other operating system versions as well. Close the VirtualBox virtual machine, right-click the virtual machine and go to Settings Select Network tab Select Adapter1 Select Enable Network Adapter check box Click Attached to drop down box and select Allow SMS Next , go to Advanced section Click on Promiscuous Mode Select Enable Network Adapter1 Select Enable Network Adapter , launch virtual machine Now open the prompt command or terminal window and type `ifconfig &#amp;#amp;`

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