

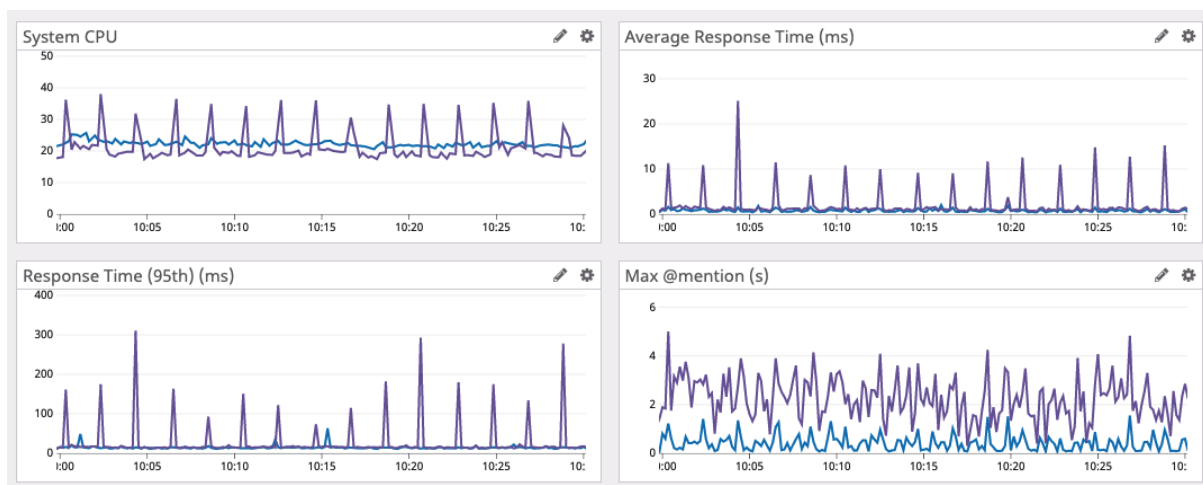
Chapter 01: A Quick Introduction to Rust

Benchmark Result

20 threads with 1000 concurrent request for 60 seconds, using <https://github.com/wg/wrk>.

	Flask	Falcon	Actix-web	Rocket	NestJS
Total Requests	11,222	14,802	95,333	1,02,441	30,913
Req/Sec	186.74	246.32	1586.27	1704.35	514.38
Total Read	6.84MB	10.46MB	105.95MB	162.43MB	8.82MB
Transfer/sec	116.53KB	178.21KB	1.76MB	1.24MB	150.21KB
Request Timeout	10,496	1955	3729	4184	4676

As expected Rust frameworks are way faster than others. But at my surprise Flask did pretty bad. NestJS also looks promising. We could potentially speed up more by using Fastify instead of Express.



← → ↻ play.rust-lang.org

RUN ▶

...

DEBUG ▾

STABLE ▾

...

1 ▾

fn main() {

2 println!("hello world");

3 }

4 |

⋮

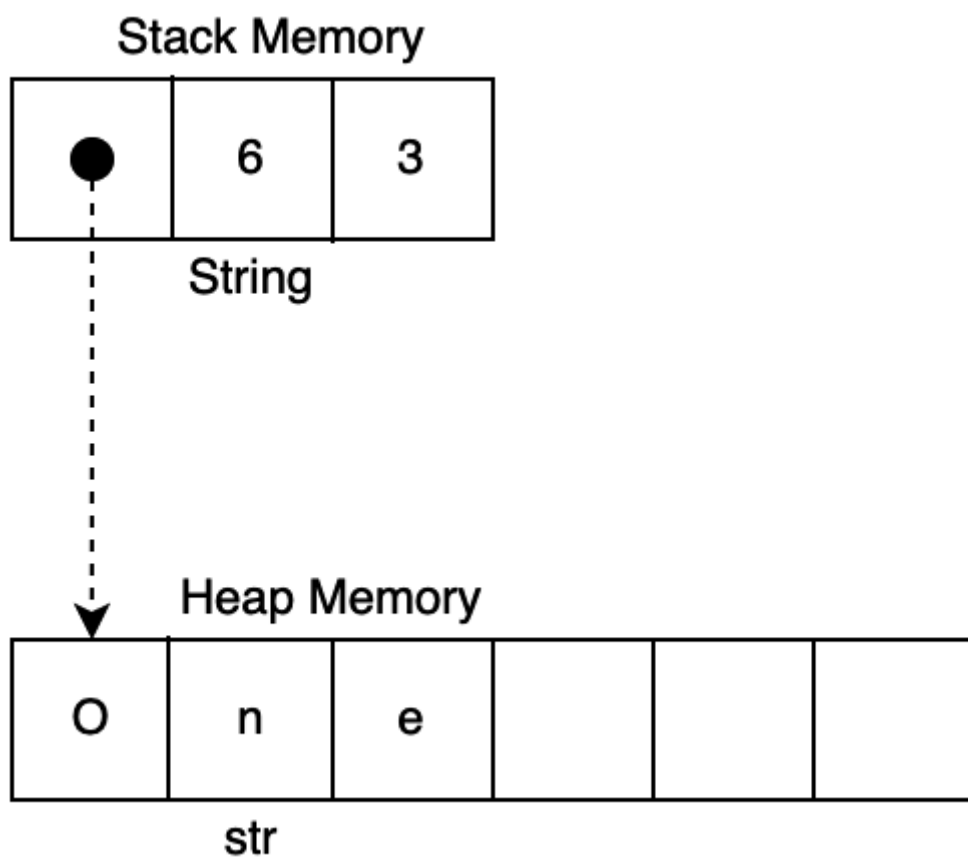
Execution

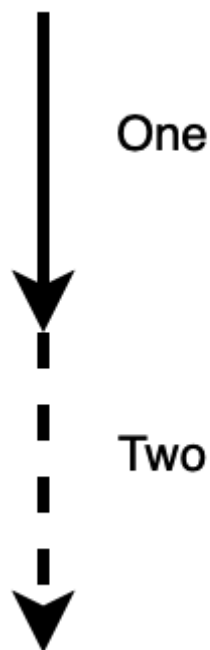
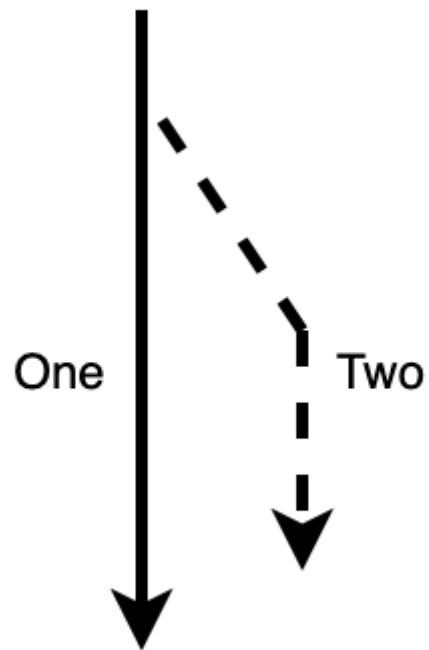
Standard Error

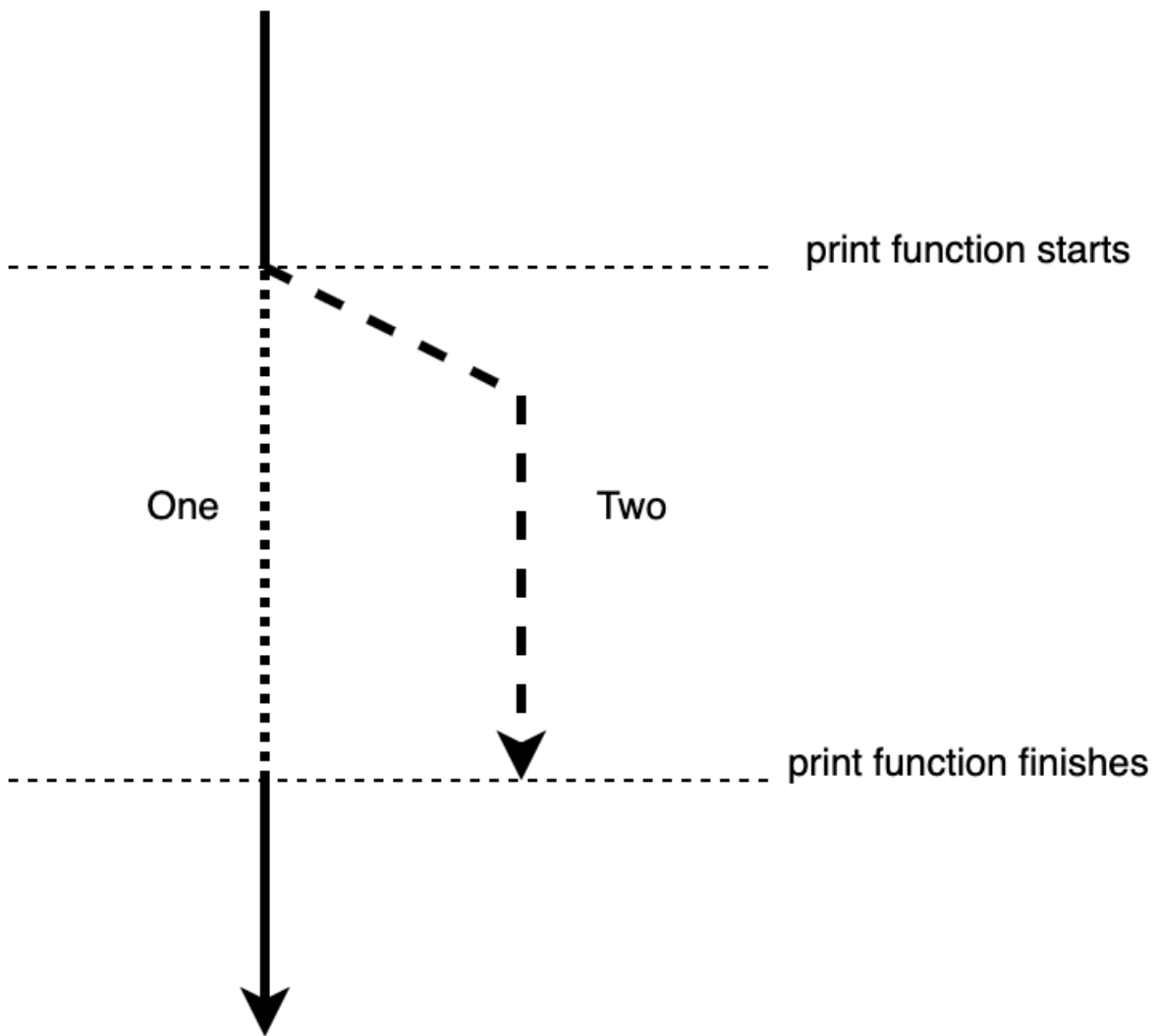
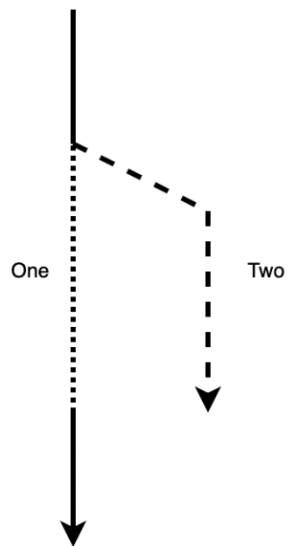
Compiling playground v0.0.1 (/playground)
Finished dev [unoptimized + debuginfo] target(s) in 1.07s
Running `target/debug/playground`

Standard Output

hello world







```
fn main() {
  let one = &"one";
}

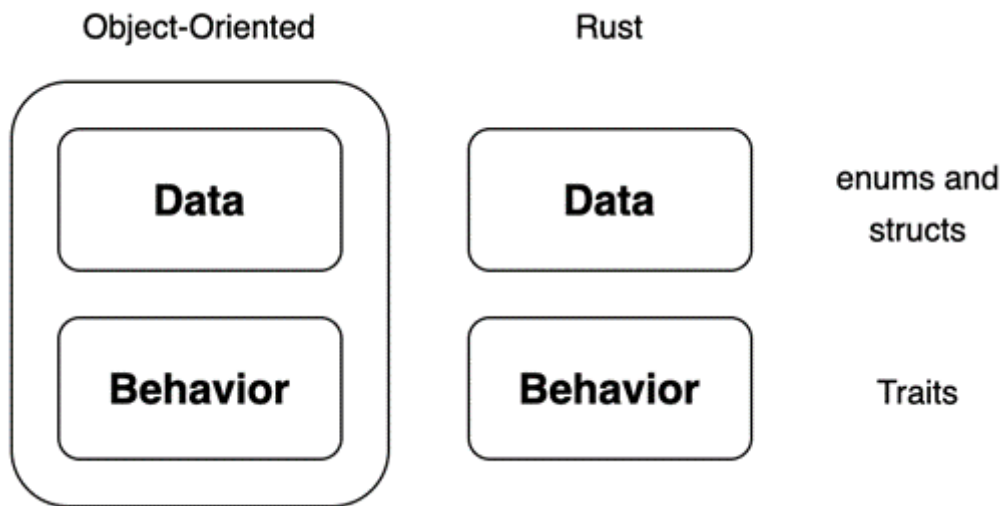
{
  println!("{}", one);
  let two = &"two";
}

println!("{}", one);
println!("{}", two);
}
```

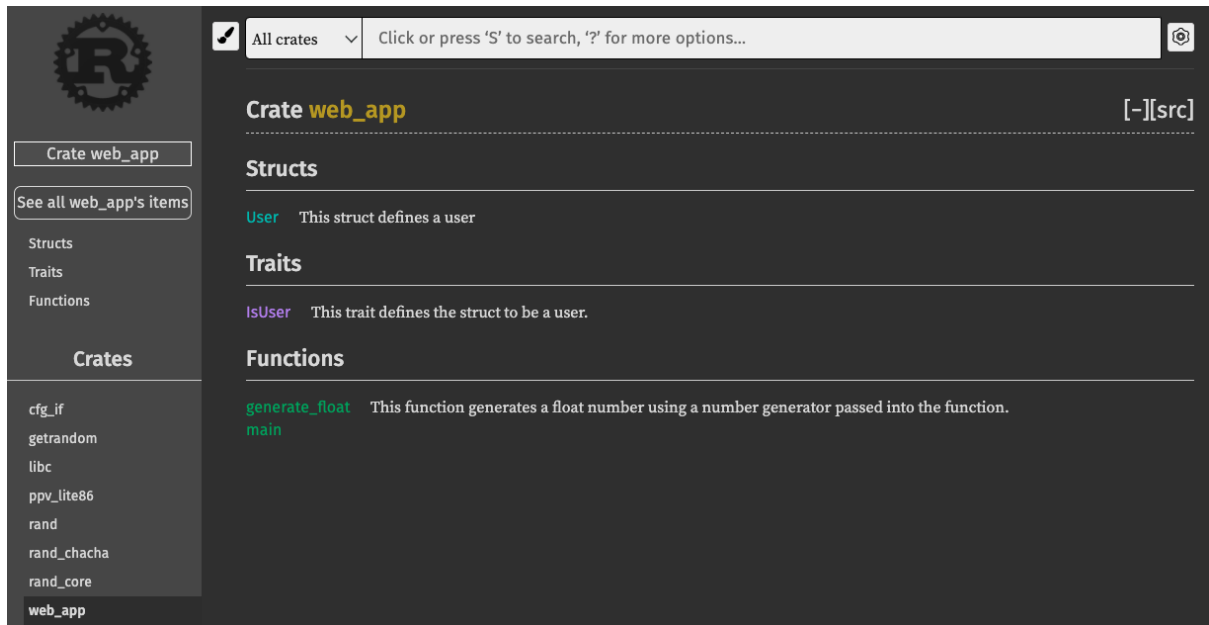
outer scope

inner scope

outer scope



Chapter 02: Designing Your Web Application in Rust



The screenshot shows the Rust crate page for `web_app` on crates.io. The interface is dark-themed. On the left, there is a sidebar with the Rust logo, a search bar containing "Crate web_app", a button "See all web_app's items", and a list of crates including `cfg_if`, `getrandom`, `libc`, `ppv_lite86`, `rand`, `rand_chacha`, `rand_core`, and `web_app`. The main content area displays the crate name `web_app` with a link to the source code `[-][src]`. Below this, the page is organized into sections: **Structs**, **Traits**, and **Functions**. Under **Structs**, there is a `User` struct defined as "This struct defines a user". Under **Traits**, there is an `IsUser` trait defined as "This trait defines the struct to be a user." Under **Functions**, there are two functions: `generate_float` and `main`, both defined as "This function generates a float number using a number generator passed into the function."

Struct web_app::User

[\[-\]](#)[\[src\]](#)

[\[-\]](#)

```
struct User {  
    name: String,  
    age: i8,  
}
```

[\[-\]](#) This struct defines a user

Attributes

- name (String): the name of the user
- age (i8): the age of the user

Fields

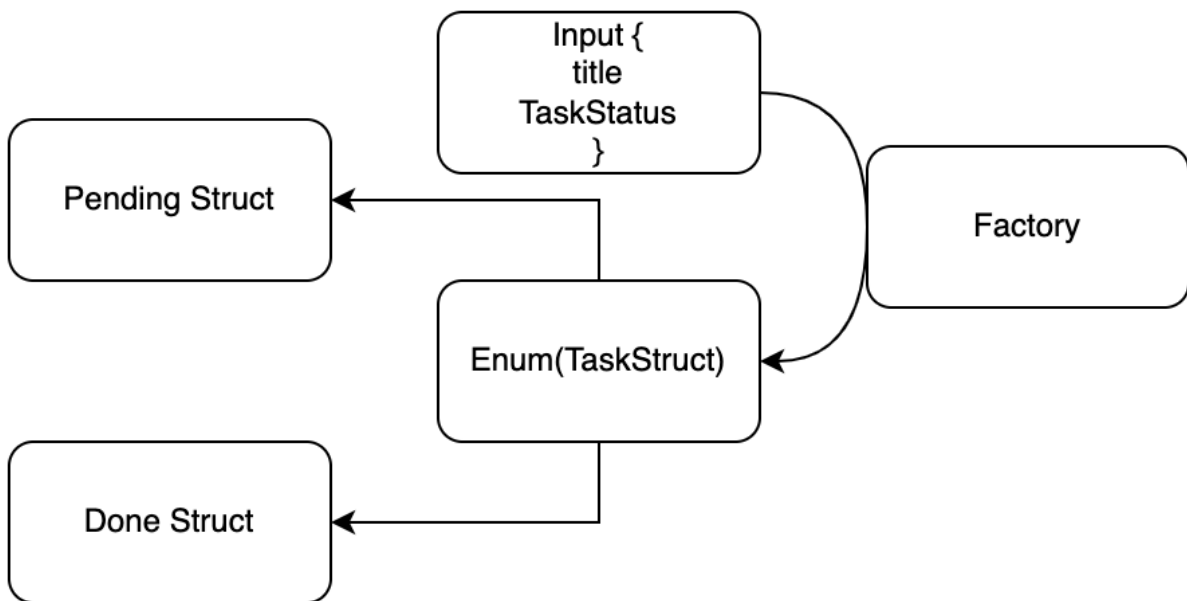
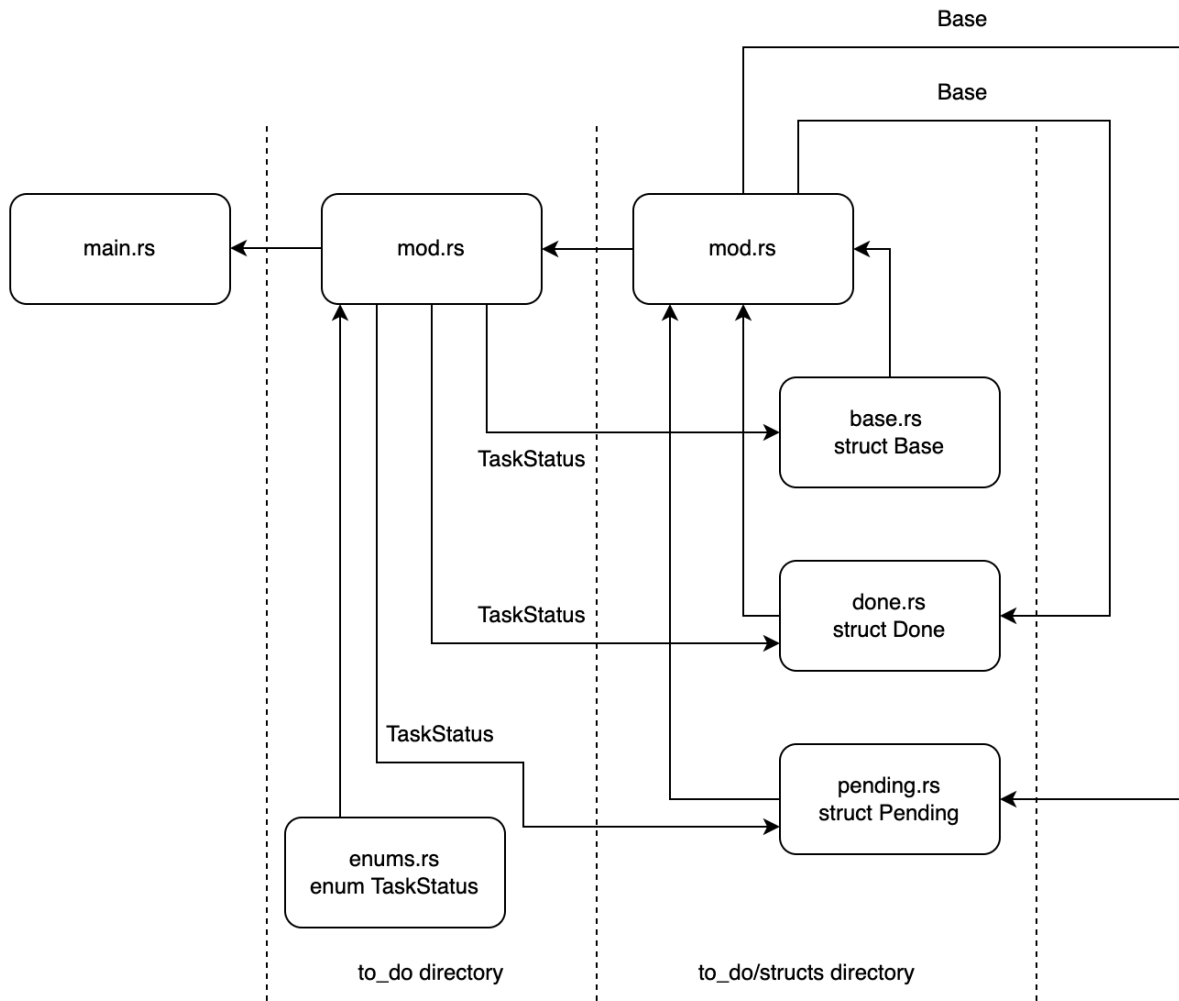
name: String
age: i8

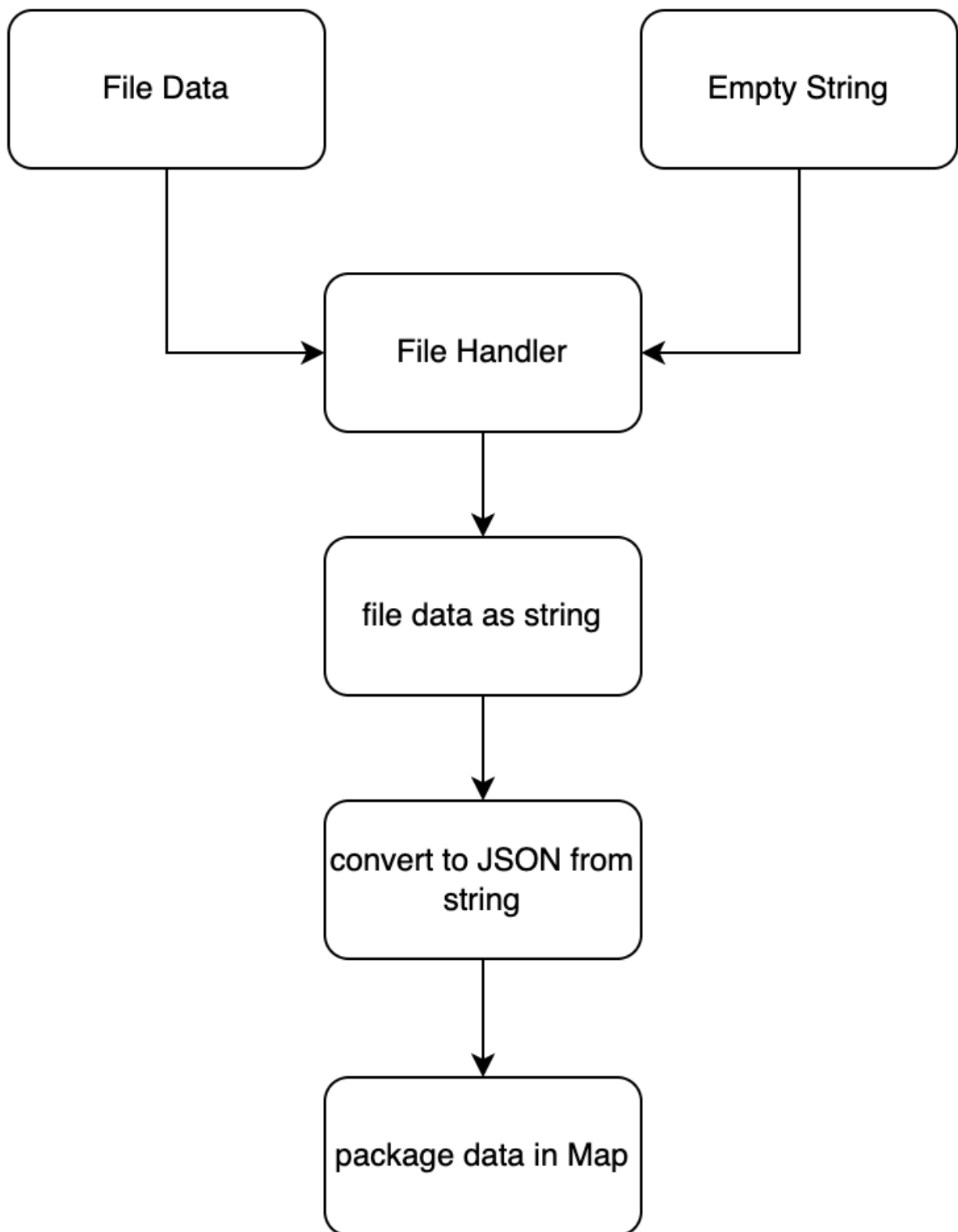
Trait Implementations

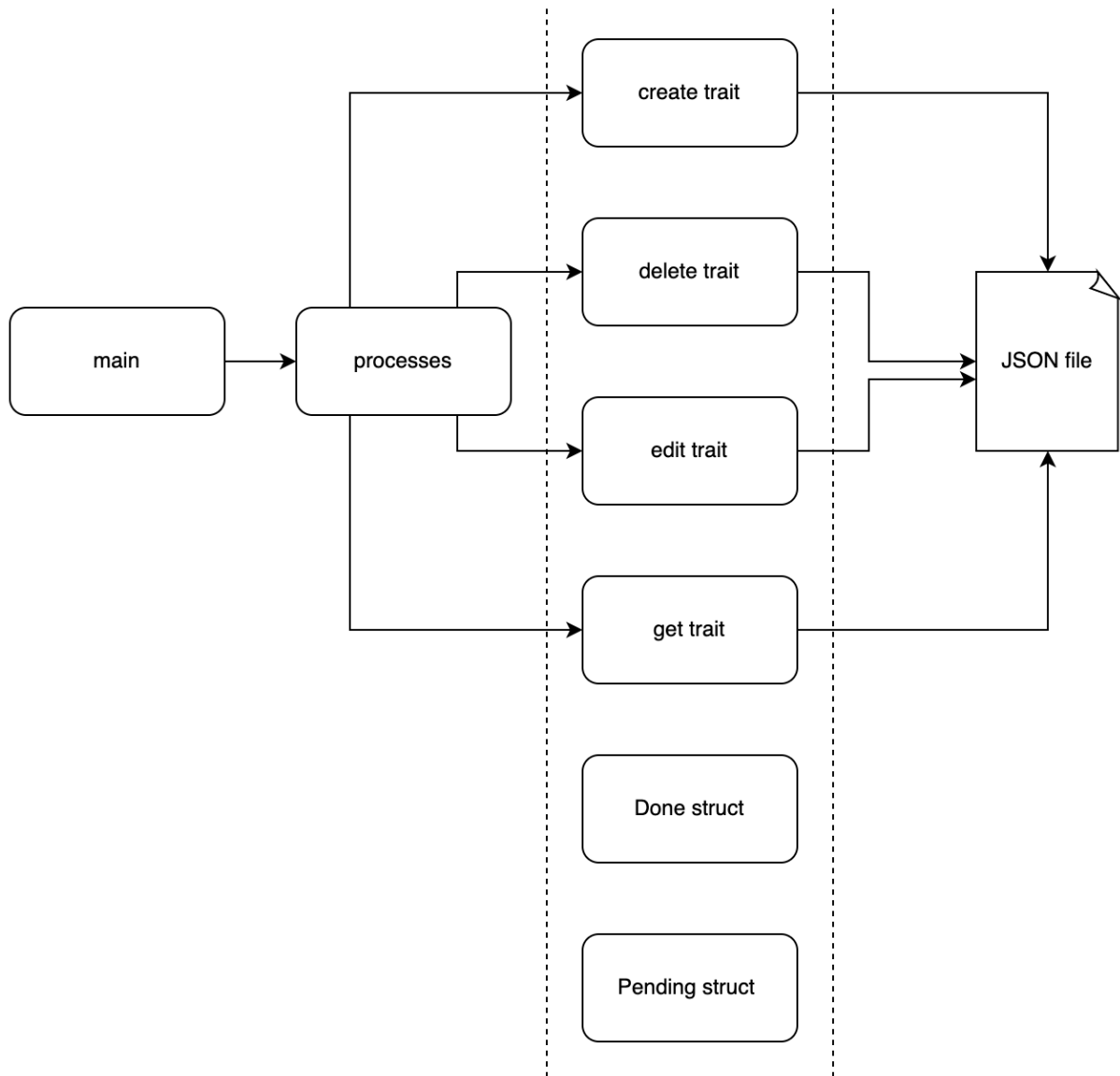
[\[+\]](#) `impl IsUser for User` [\[src\]](#)

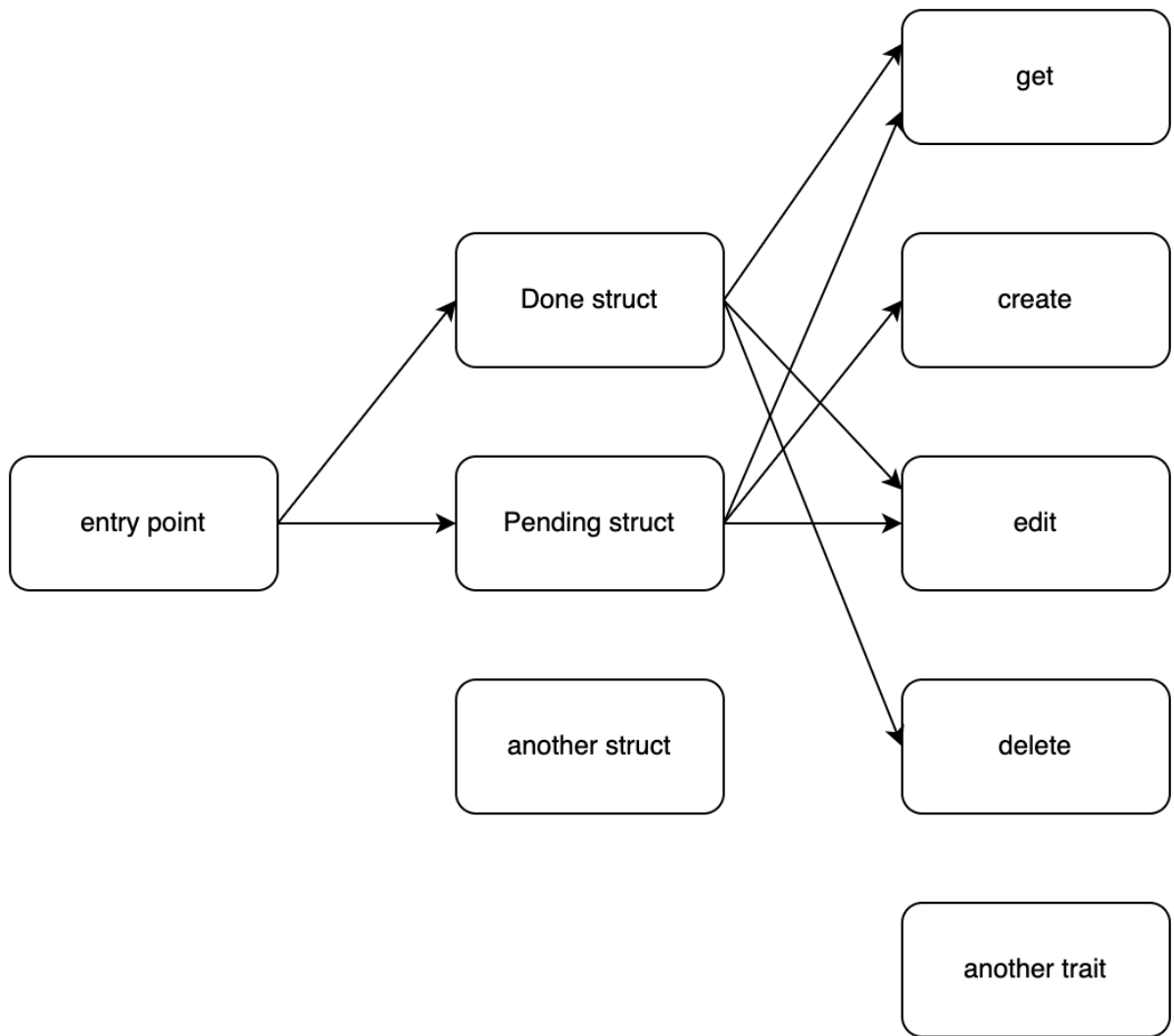
Auto Trait Implementations

```
impl RefUnwindSafe for User  
  
impl Send for User  
  
impl Sync for User  
  
impl Unpin for User  
  
impl UnwindSafe for User
```

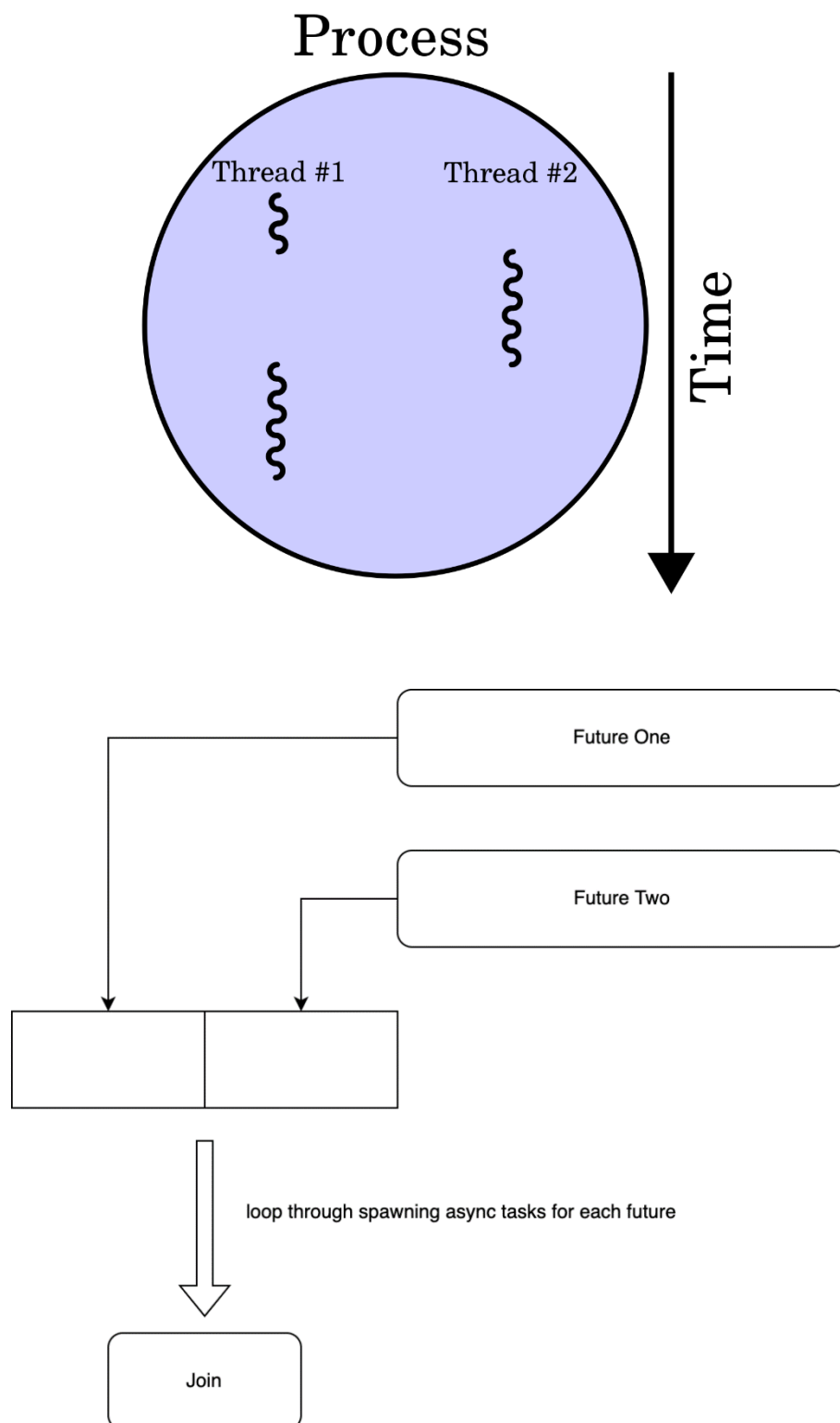








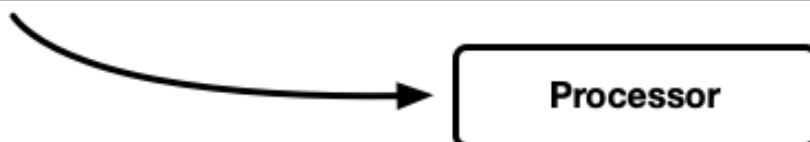
Chapter 03: Handling HTTP Requests



Run queue



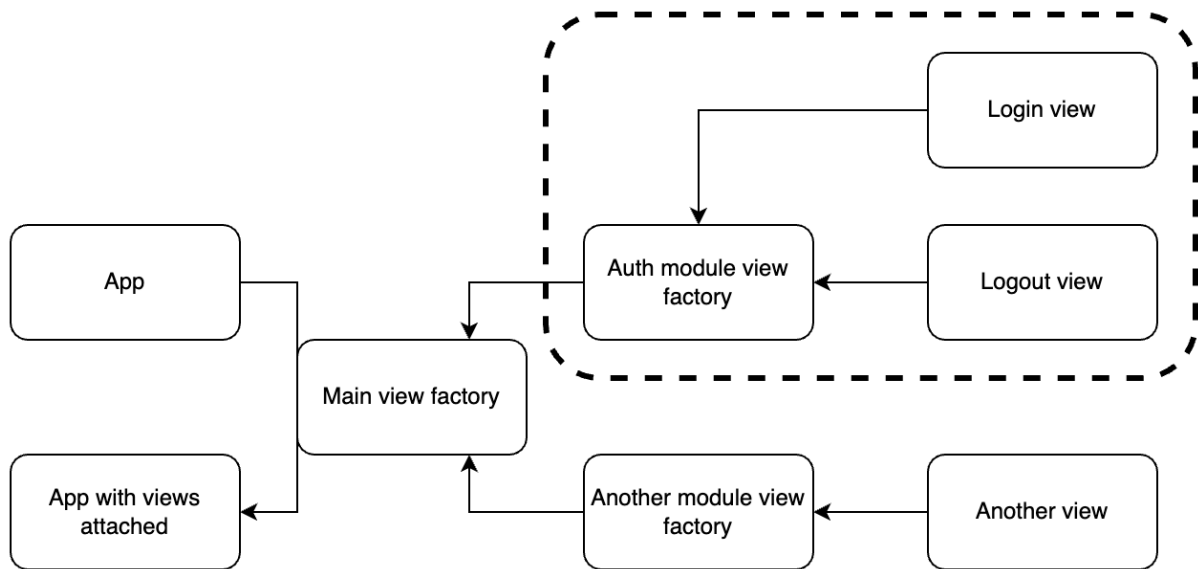
Run queue



Run queue (empty)

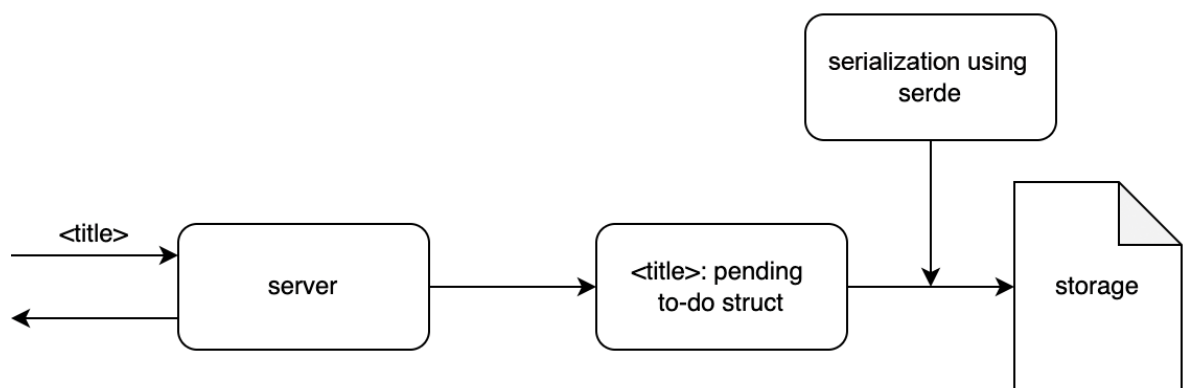
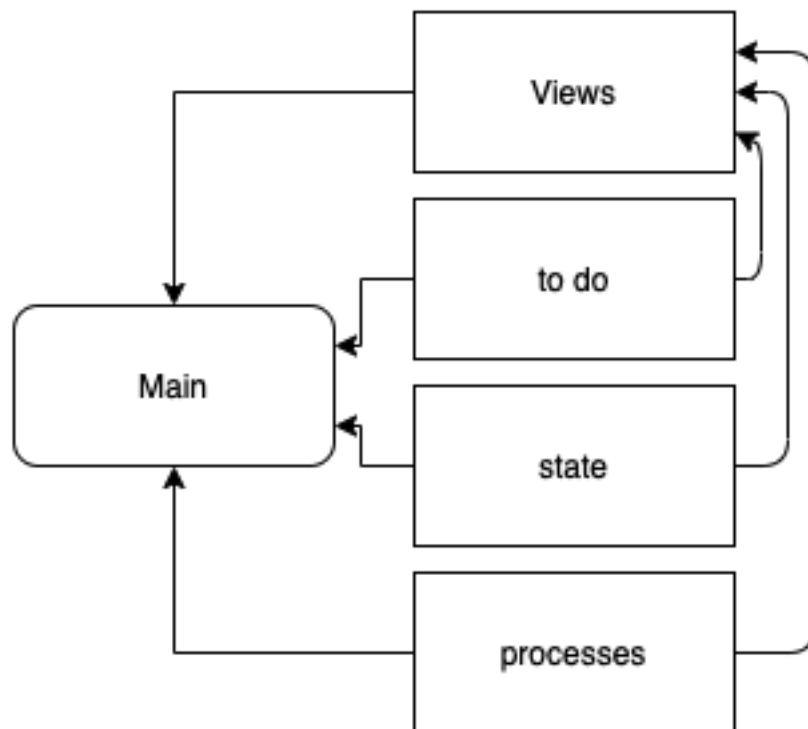


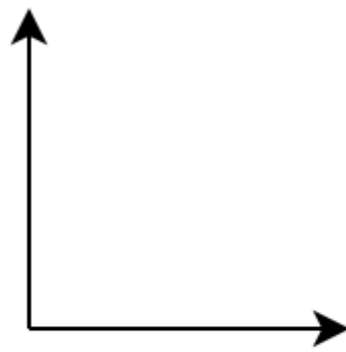
Steal



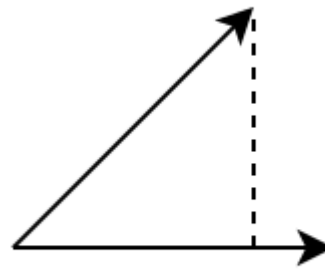
Login view

Chapter 04: Processing HTTP Requests

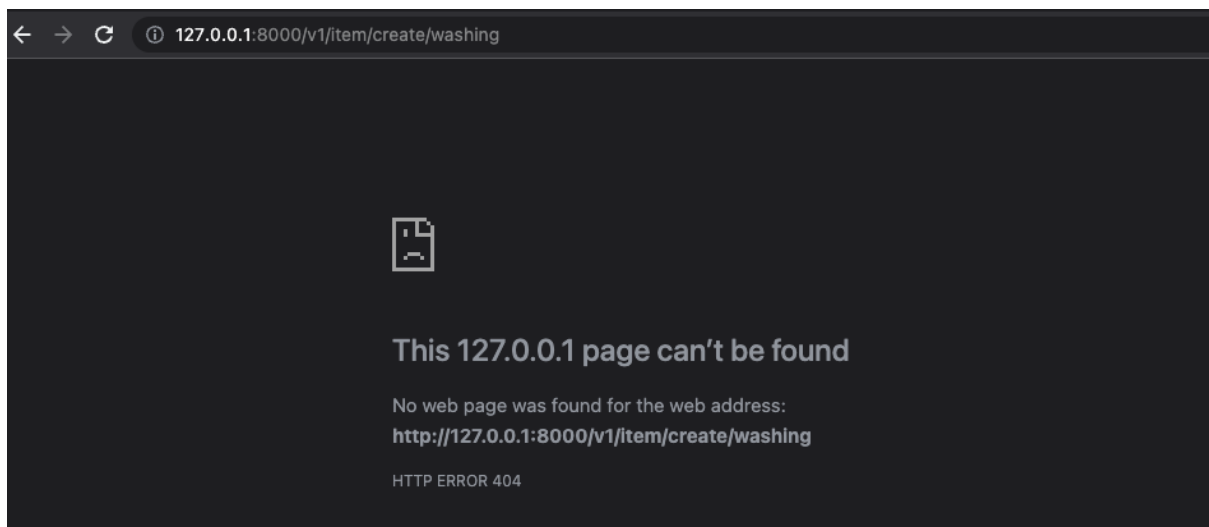
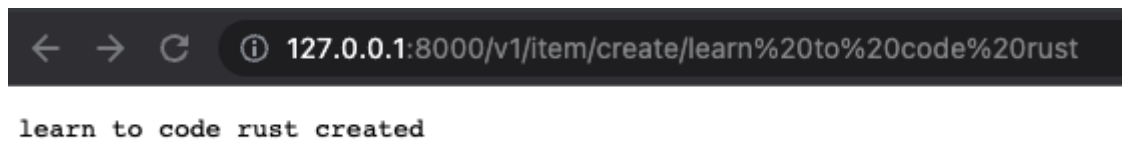




orthogonal



not orthogonal



http://127.0.0.1:8000/v1/item/create/washing

Save



POST http://127.0.0.1:8000/v1/item/create/washing

Send

Params Authorization Headers (8) Body Pre-request Script Tests Settings

Cookies

Query Params

KEY	VALUE	DESCRIPTION	...	Bulk Edit
Key	Value	Description		

Body Cookies Headers (3) Test Results

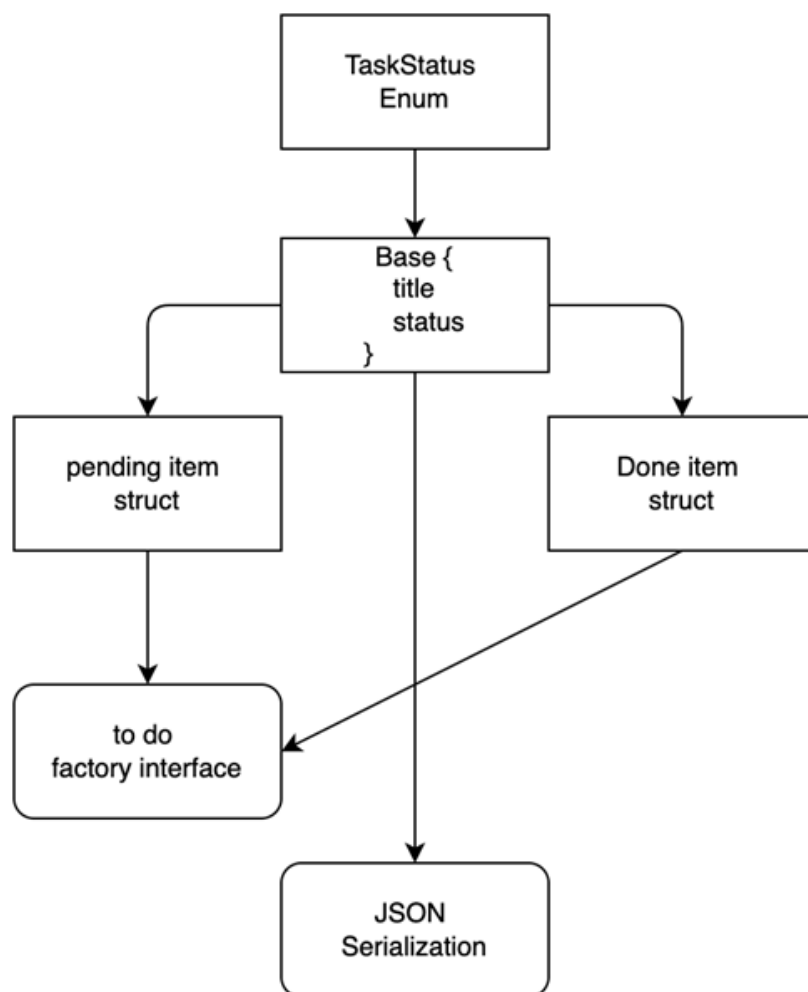
Status: 200 OK Time: 8 ms Size: 132 B

Save Response

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize Text



1 washing created



http://127.0.0.1:8000/v1/item/edit

POST

⌵

http://127.0.0.1:8000/v1/item/edit

ParamsAuthorizationHeaders (9)Body ●Pre-request ScriptTestsSettings

none

form-data

x-www-form-urlencoded

raw

binary

GraphQL

JSON

⌵

1

{

2

"title": "washing",

3

"status": "DONE"

4

}

⋮

http://127.0.0.1:8000/v1/item/edit

POST

⌵

http://127.0.0.1:8000/v1/item/edit

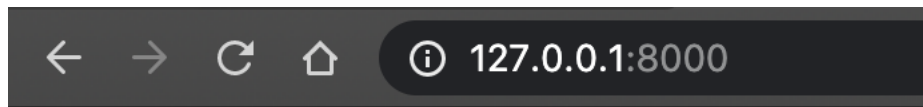
ParamsAuthorizationHeaders (10)Body ●Pre-request ScriptTestsSettings

Headers

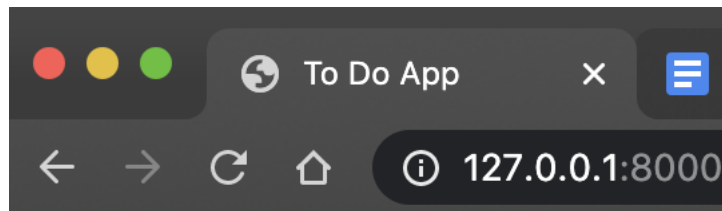
👁 9 hidden

	KEY	VALUE
☒	token	"hello from header"
	Key	Value

Chapter 05: Displaying Content in the Browser

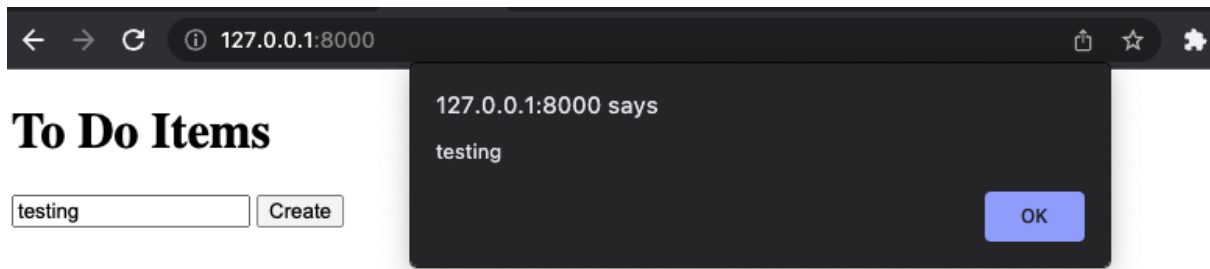


Items



To Do Items

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8"/>
    . . .
  </head>
  <style>
    {{CSS}}
  </style>
  <body>
    <h1>Done Items</h1>
    . . .
  </body>
  <script>
    {{JAVASCRIPT}}
  </script>
</html>
```



Done Items

washing

To Do Items

code in rust

Done Items

eat ramen for breakfast

delete

To Do Items

code in rust

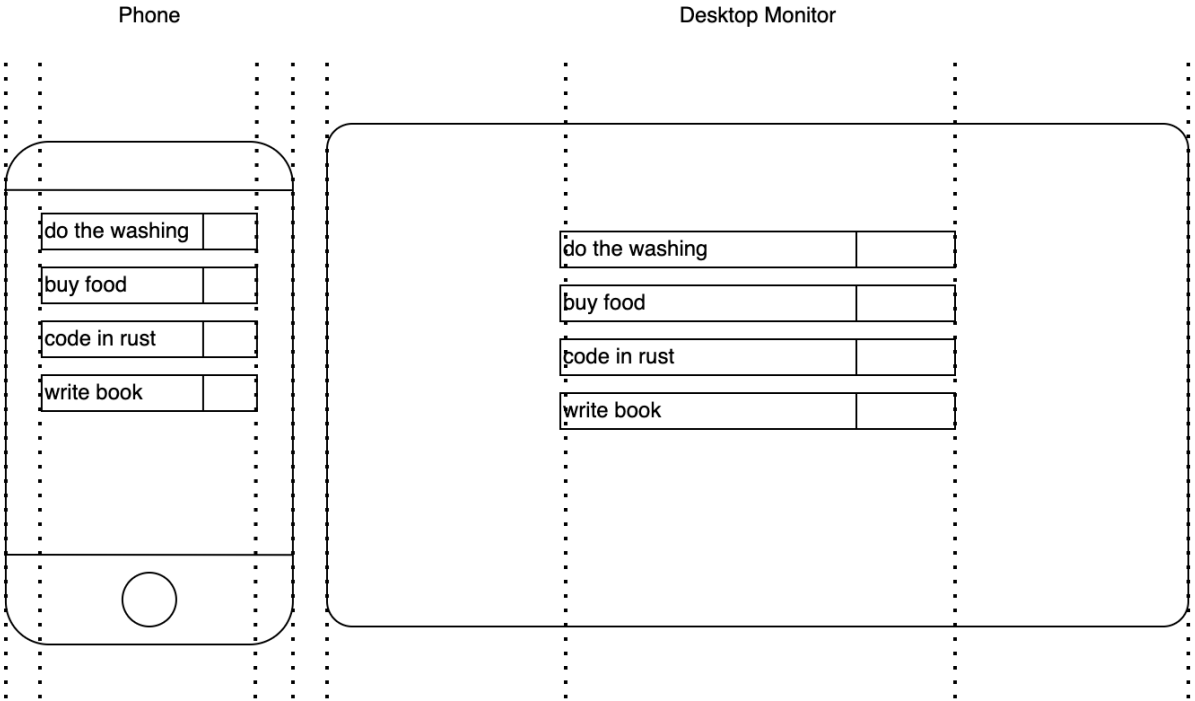
edit

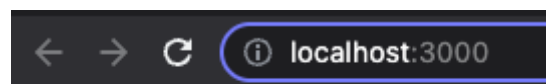
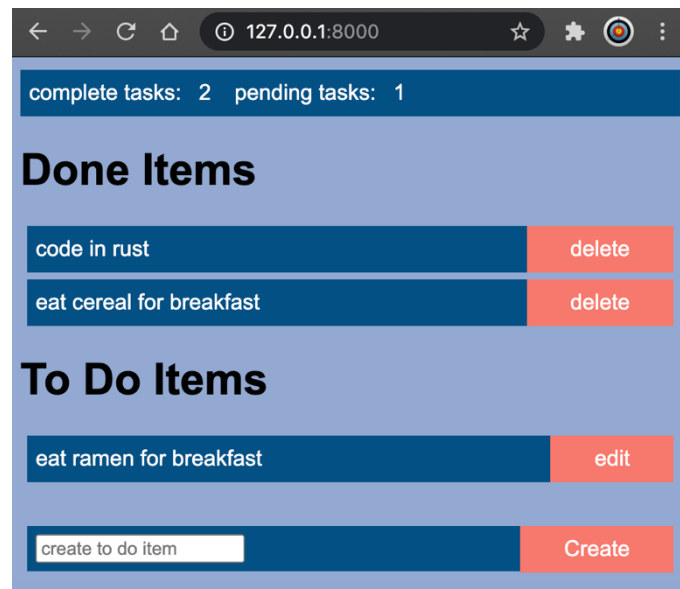
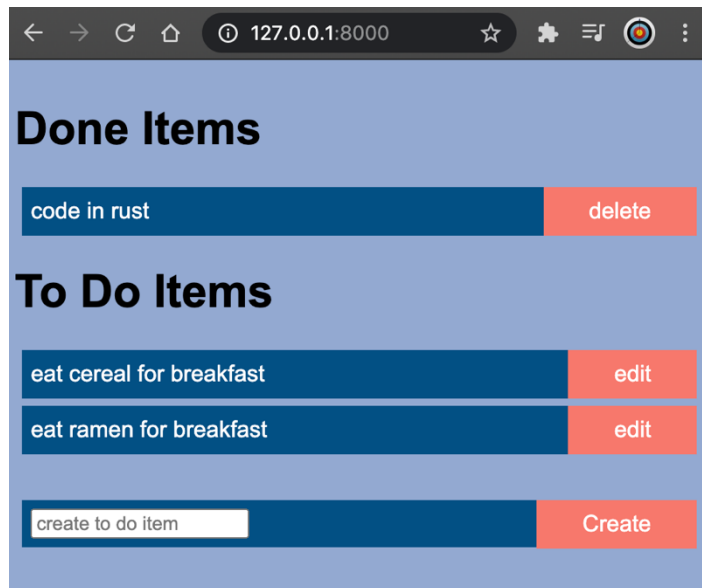
eat cereal for breakfast

edit

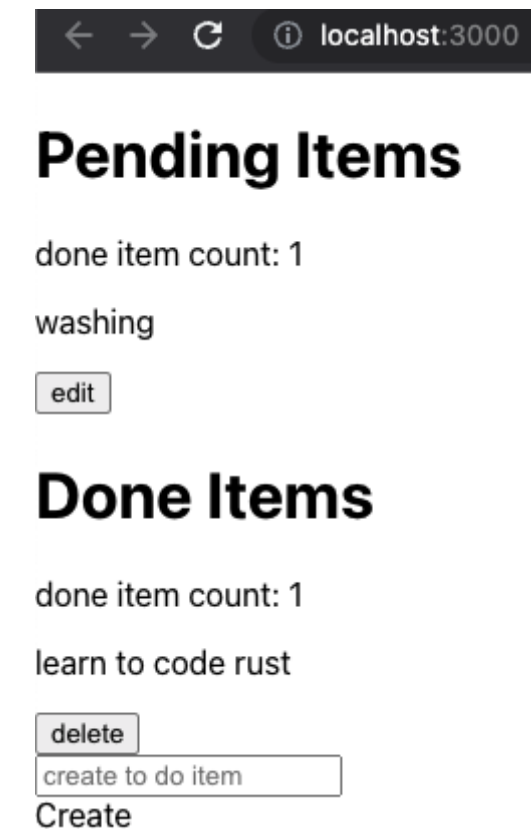
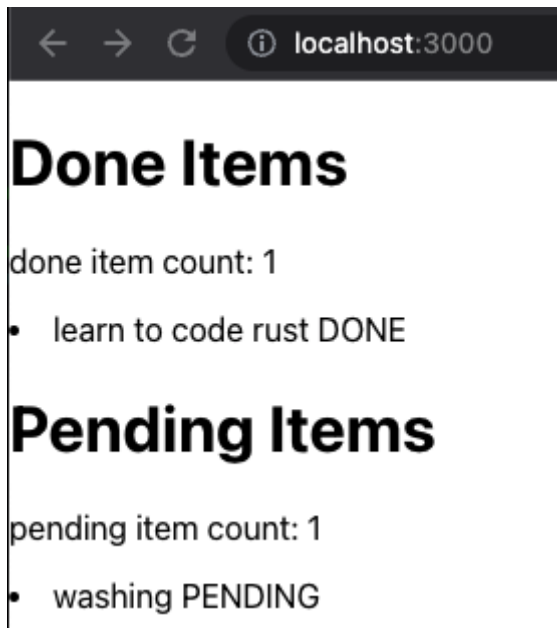
create to do item

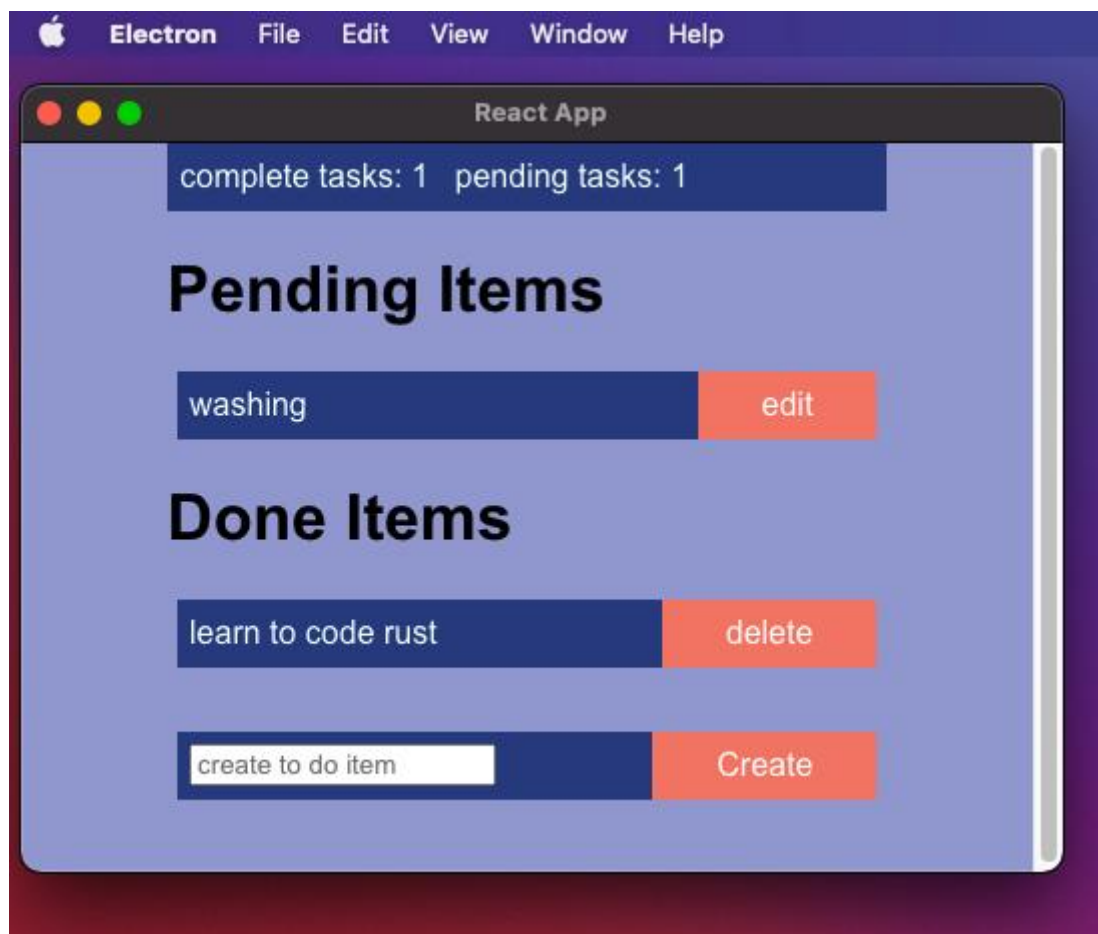
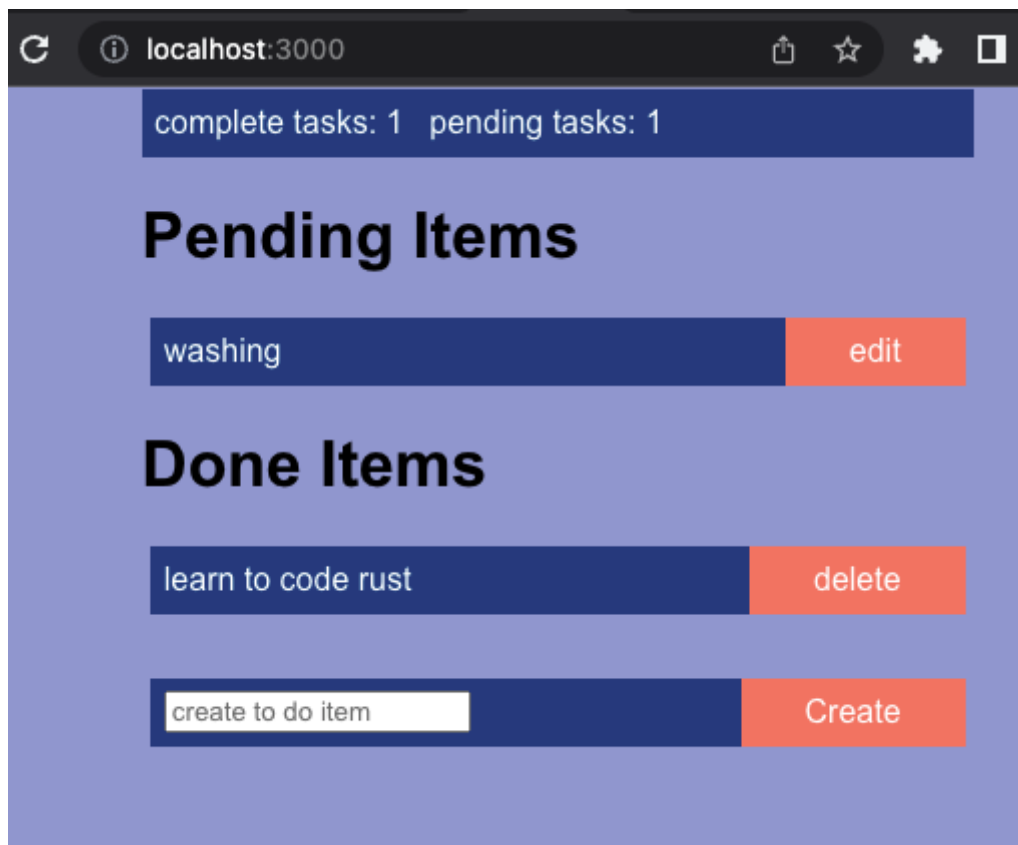
Create

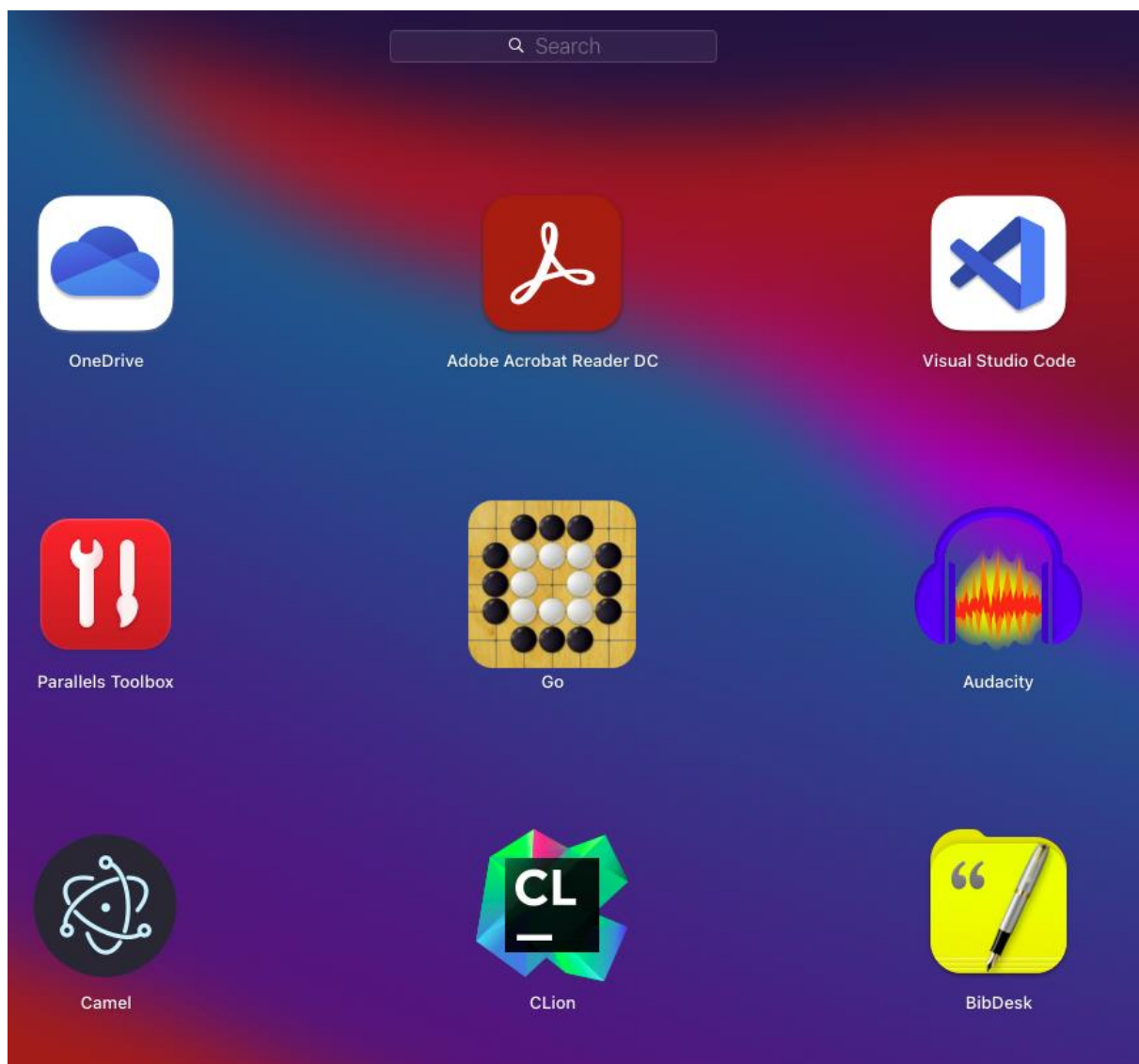
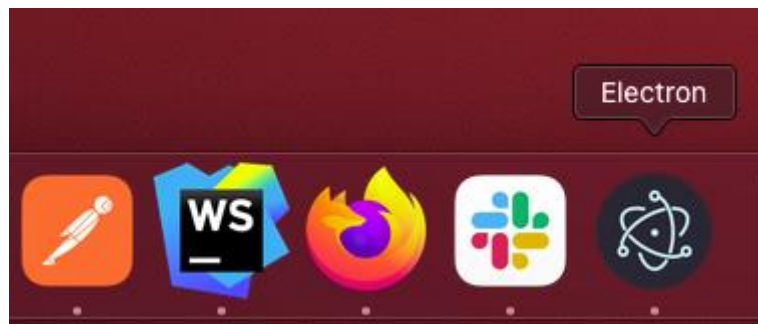




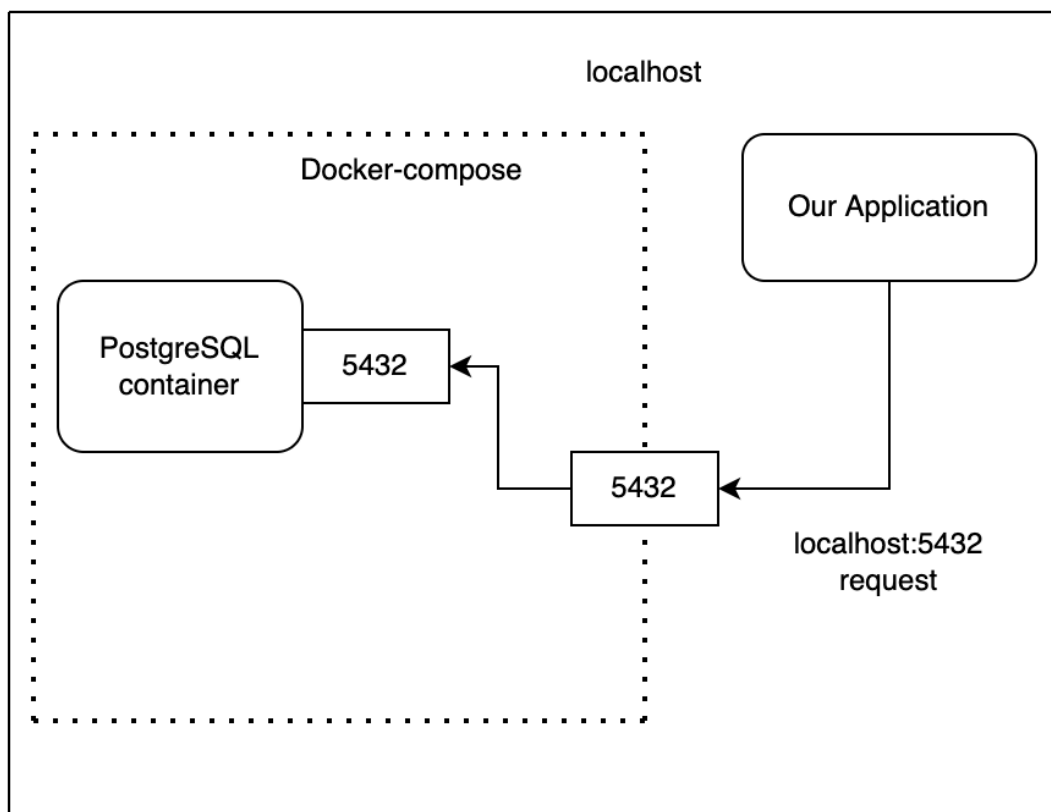
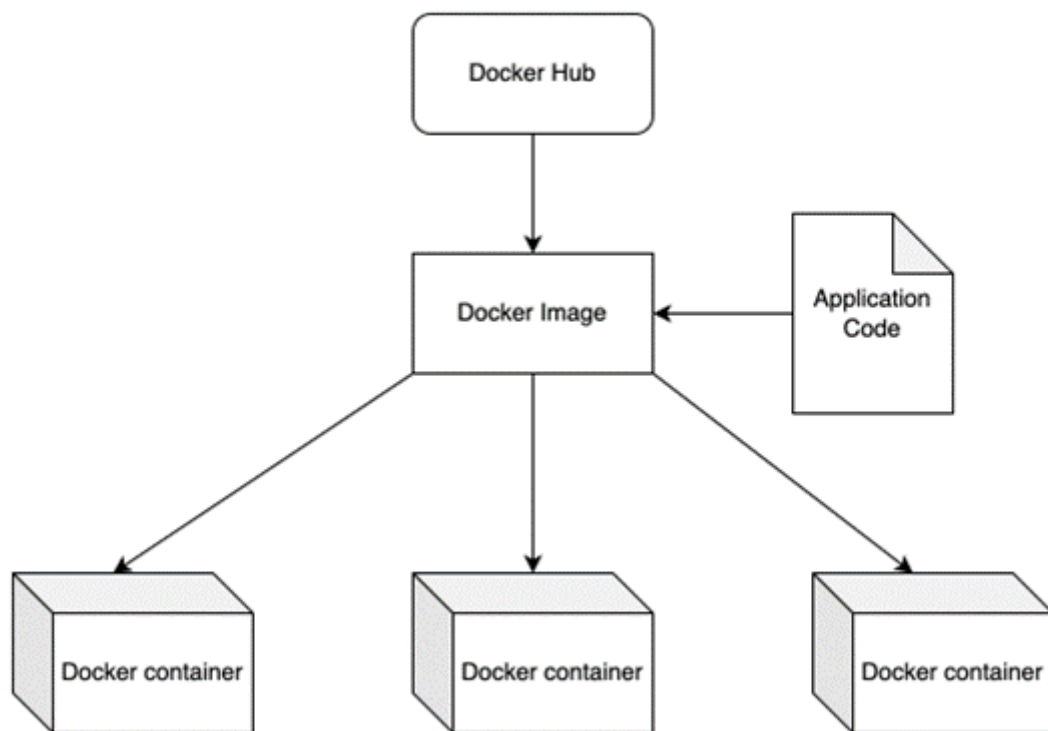
To Do application

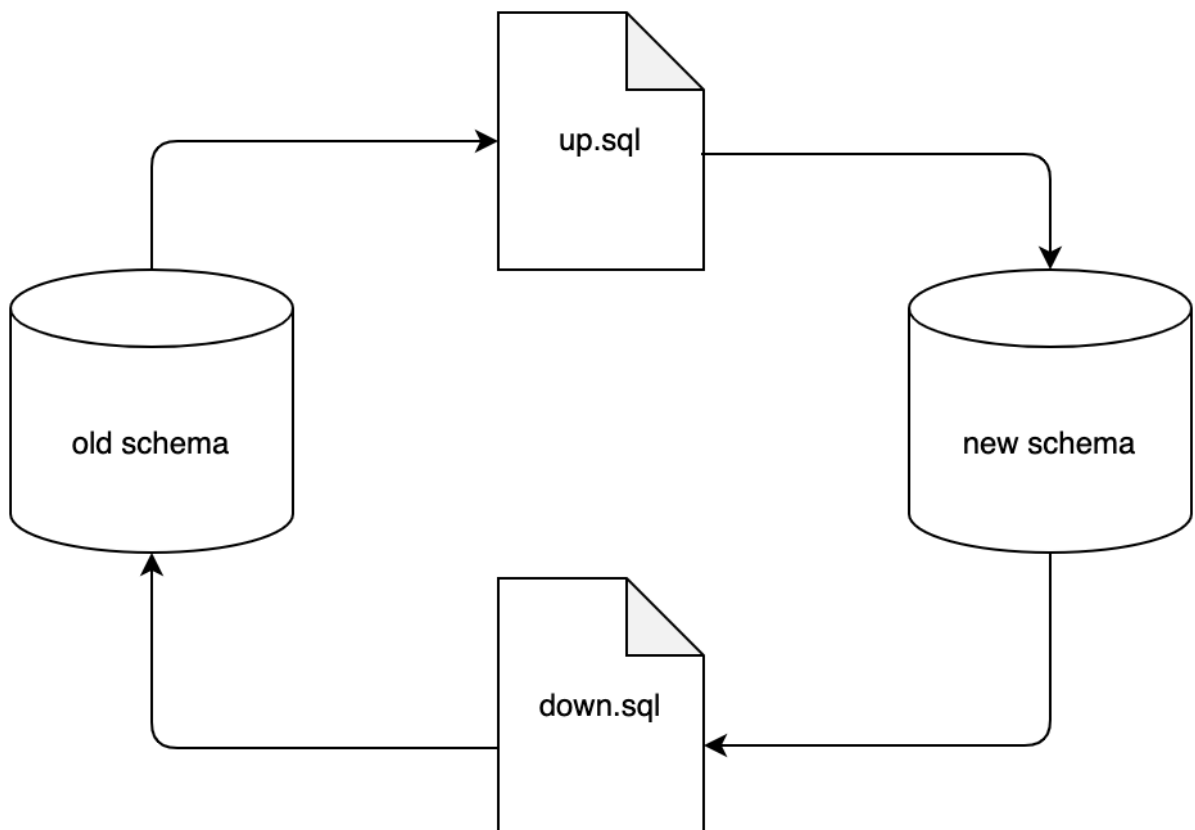
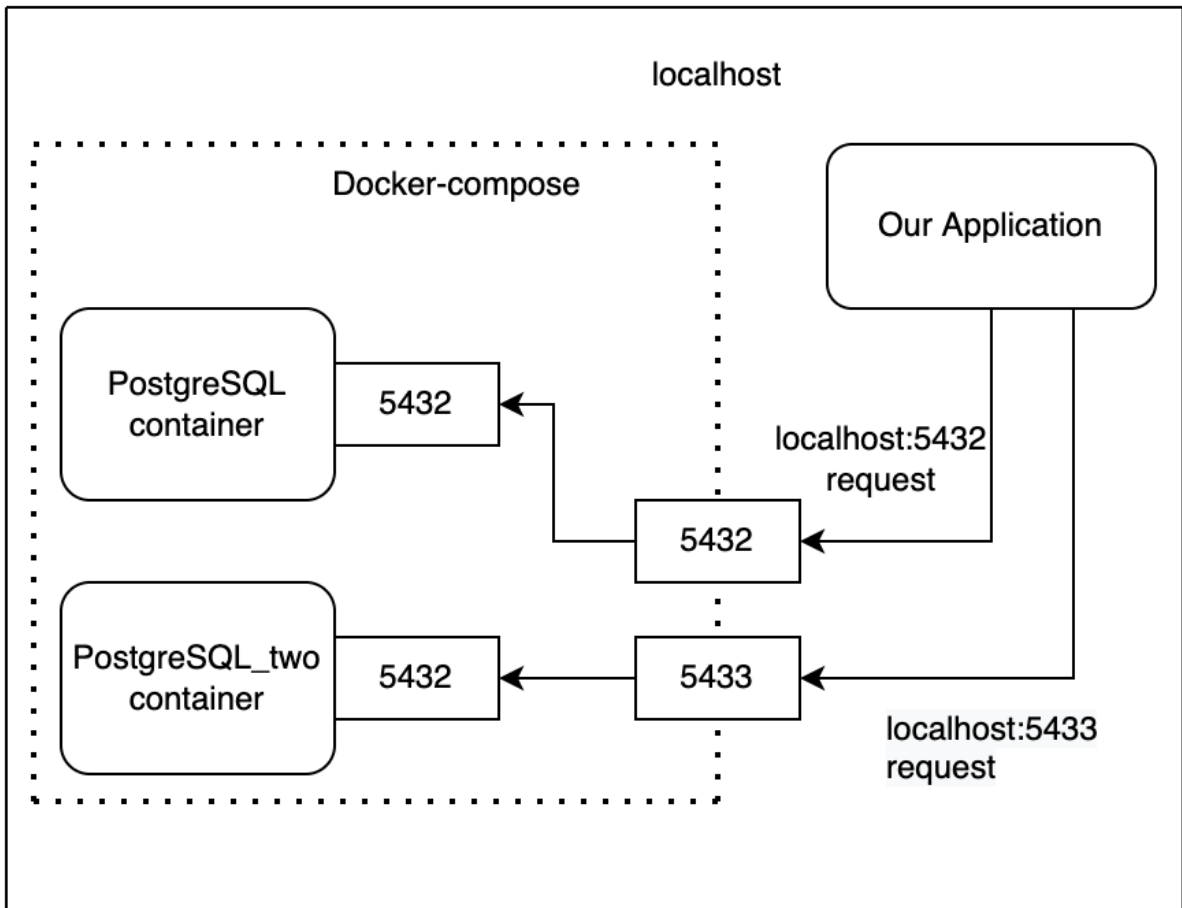


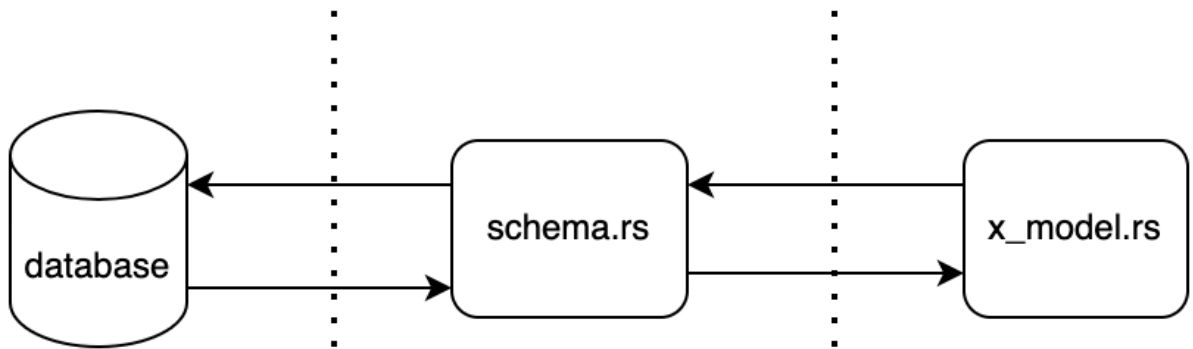




Chapter 06: Data persistence with PostgreSQL







complete tasks: 1 pending tasks: 1

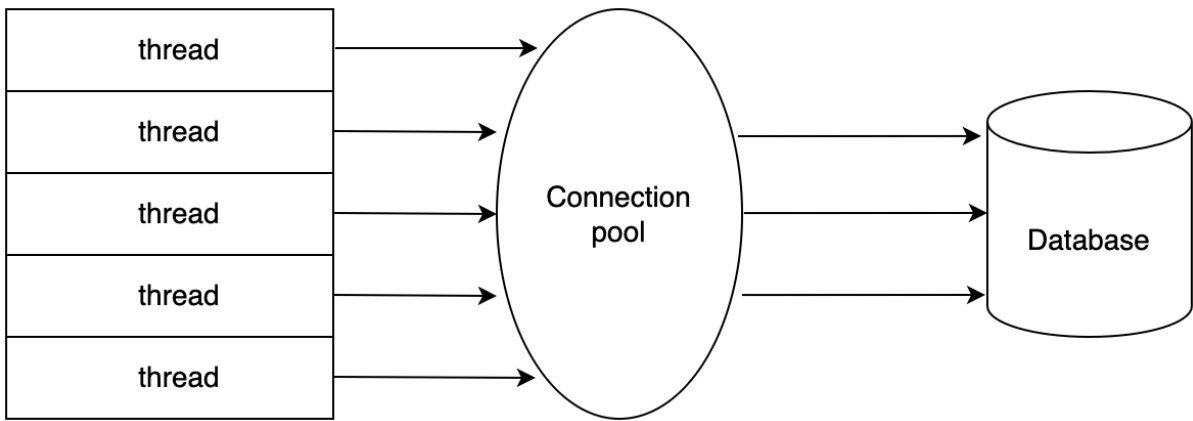
Done Items

buy canoe delete

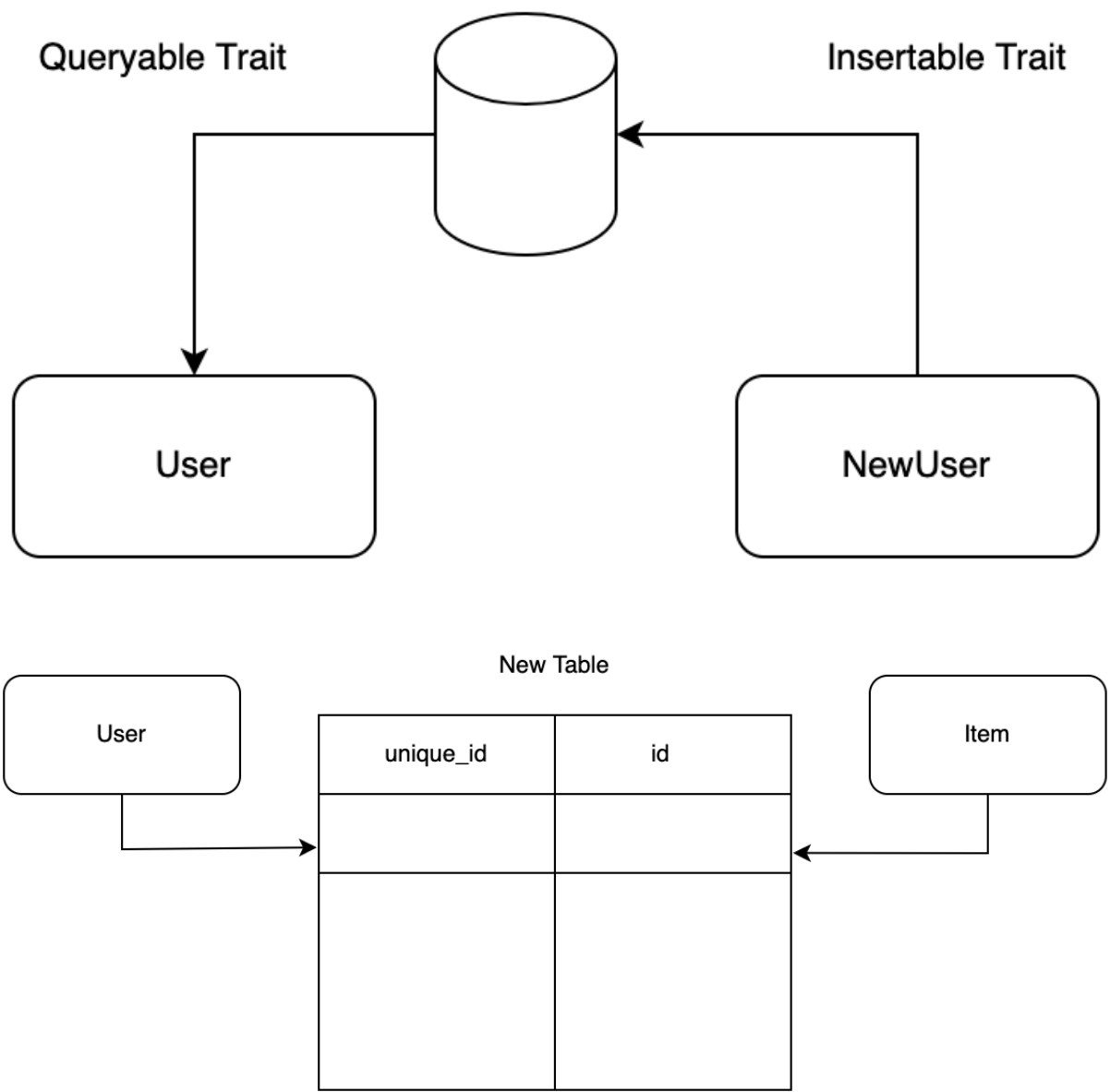
To Do Items

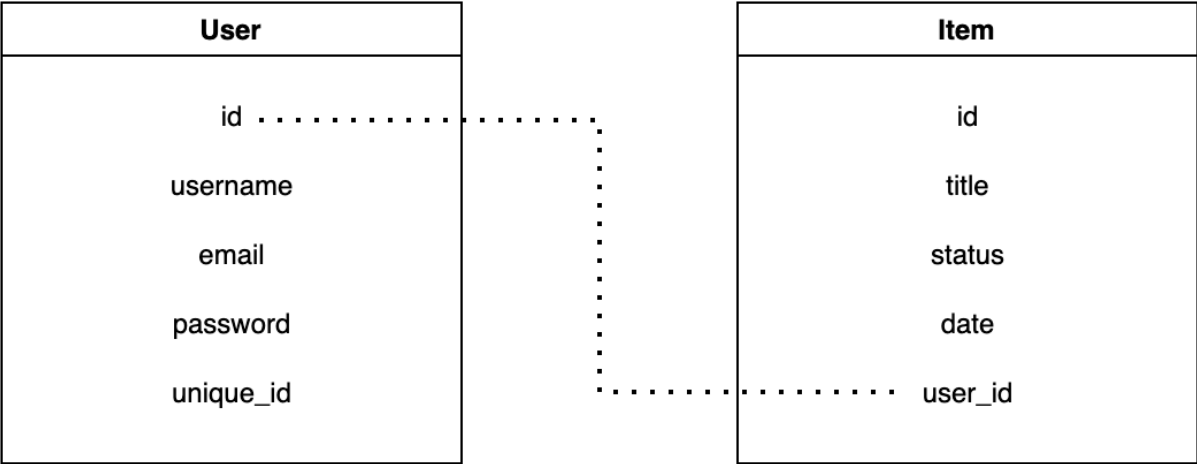
go dragon boat racing edit

Create



Chapter 07: Managing User Sessions





POST

http://localhost:8000/v1/user/create

Send

ParamsAuthHeaders (8)BodyPre-req. Tests Settings

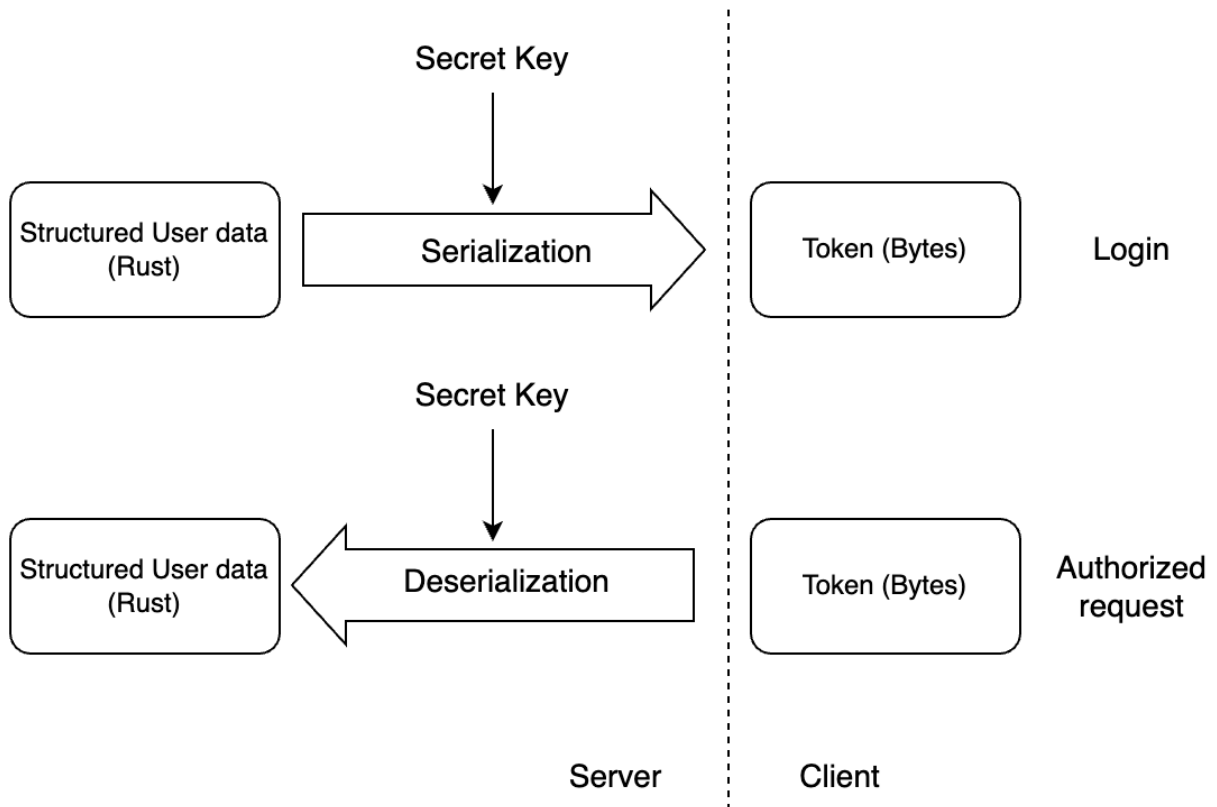
rawJSON

```
1 {
2   "name": "maxwell",
3   "email": "test@gmail.com",
4   "password": "test"
5 }
```

Body201 Created1538 ms157 BSave Response

PrettyRawPreviewVisualizeText

1



POST http://localhost:8000/v1/item/edit Send

Params Auth Headers (8) Body Pre-req. Tests Settings Cookies Beautify

raw JSON

```
1 {
2   ... "title": "test",
3   ... "status": "DONE"
4 }
```

Body 401 Unauthorized 11 ms 241 B Save Response

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize Text

1 token not in header under key 'token'

GET

http://localhost:8000/v1/auth/login

Send

Params

Authorization

Headers (8)

Body

Pre-request Script

Tests

Settings

Cookies

none

form-data

x-www-form-urlencoded

raw

binary

GraphQL

JSON

1

2

3

4

{
}

{
 "username": "maxwell",
 "password": "test"
}

Body

Cookies

Headers (4)

Test Results

200 OK 1397 ms 286 B

Save Response

KEY	VALUE
content-length	0
token	eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJ1c2VyX2lkIjoyLCJtaW50...
vary	Origin, Access-Control-Request-Method, Access-Control-Request-...
date	Wed, 11 May 2022 09:07:43 GMT

localhost:3000

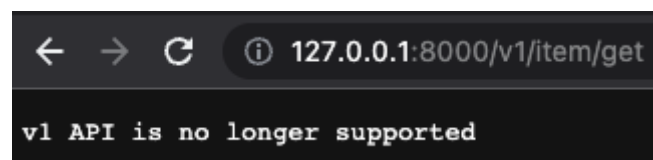
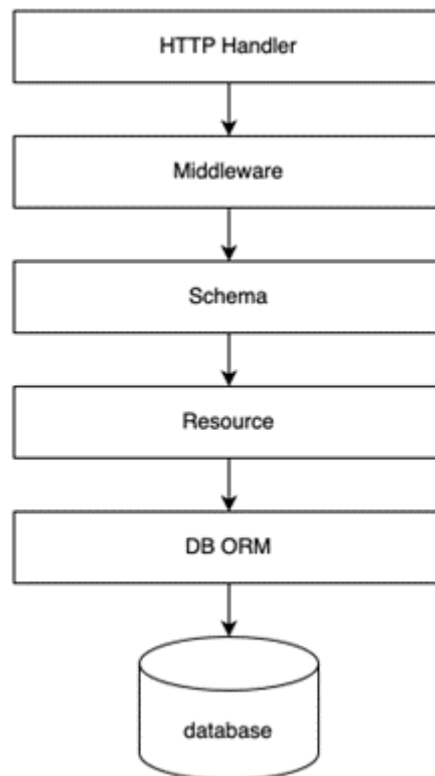
Login

Username

Password

Let's Go

Chapter 08: Building RESTful Services



http://127.0.0.1:8000/v1/item/get Save

GET http://127.0.0.1:8000/v1/item/get Send

Params Auth Headers (6) Body Pre-req. Tests Settings Cookies

Query Params

	KEY	VALUE	DESCRIPTION	...	Bulk Edit
	Key	Value	Description		

Body 501 Not Implemented 8 ms 195 B Save Response

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize Text

1 v1 API is no longer supported

http://127.0.0.1:8000/v2/item/get

Save

GET

http://127.0.0.1:8000/v2/item/get

Send

Params

Auth

Headers (6)

Body

Pre-req.

Tests

Settings

Cookies

Query Params

	KEY	VALUE	DESCRIPTION	...	Bulk Edit
	Key	Value	Description		

Body

501 Not Implemented

6 ms

190 B

Save Response

Pretty

Raw

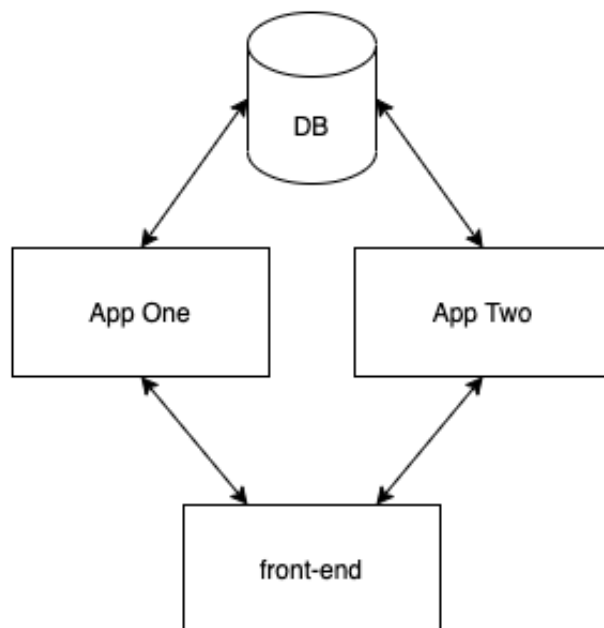
Preview

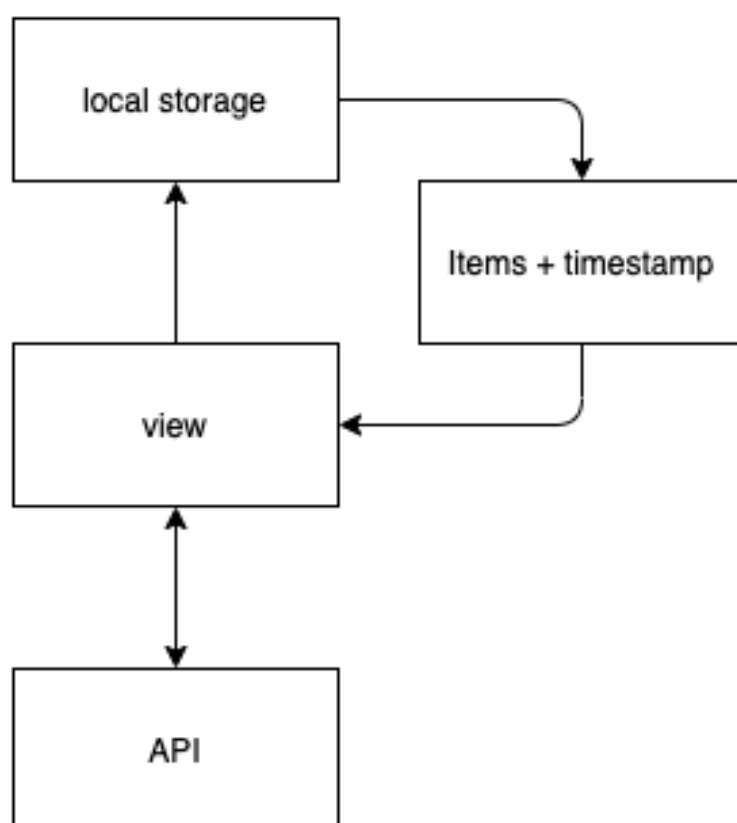
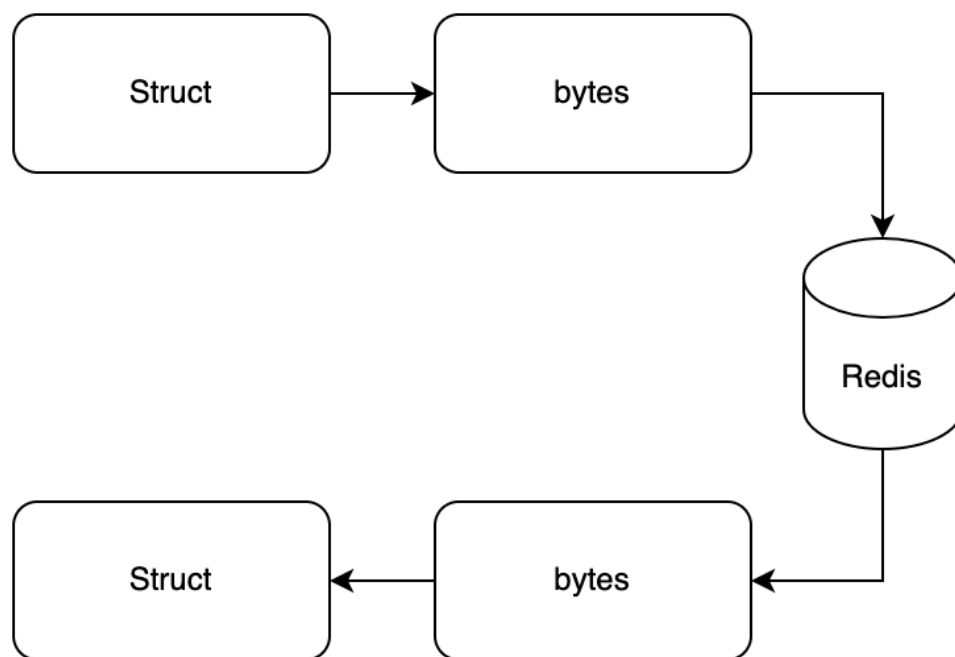
Visualize

Text

1

only v1 API is supported





Chapter 09: Testing Our Application Endpoints and Components

The top screenshot shows the Postman REST client interface for a POST request to `http://127.0.0.1:8000/v1/user/create`. The request body is a JSON object: `{ "name": "maxwell", "email": "maxwellflitton@gmail.com", "password": "test" }`. The interface includes tabs for Params, Authorization, Headers (11), Body (selected), Pre-request Script, Tests, and Settings. The Body tab is set to raw JSON. A 'Send' button is visible on the right.

The bottom screenshot shows the same interface after the request has been executed. The status bar at the bottom indicates a 201 Created response with a response time of 1550 ms and a body size of 157 B. The 'Save Response' button is highlighted. The 'Body' tab is selected, showing the response body. The 'Test Results (1/1)' tab is also visible, indicating that the tests passed.

This screenshot shows the Postman interface with the 'Collections' tab selected. A 'New Collection' dialog is open, prompting the user to create a new collection. The dialog includes a search filter, a list of existing collections, and a 'Create new Collection' button. The 'Runner' tab is also visible in the top navigation bar.

Authorization Pre-request Script Tests Variables

This authorization method will be used for every request in this collection. You can override this by specifying one in the request.

Type

API Key

The authorization header will be automatically generated when you send the request.

[Learn more about authorization](#) ↗

⚠ Heads up! These parameters hold sensitive data. To keep this data secure while working in a collaborative environment, we recommend using variables. [Learn more about variables](#) ↗

Key

token

Value

eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1 ...

Add to

Header

The screenshot displays the REST Client application interface. On the left, a sidebar shows a tree view of collections. A context menu is open over the 'test' collection, listing actions such as 'Share Collection', 'Manage Roles', 'Rename', 'Edit', 'Create a fork', 'Create Pull Request', 'Merge changes', 'Add Request' (highlighted), 'Add Folder', 'Duplicate', 'Export', 'Monitor Collection', 'Mock Collection', 'Publish Docs', 'Remove from workspace', and 'Delete'. The main workspace shows a REST client request for the 'test' collection. The request is a GET method with a body containing JSON data: `{ "username": "test", "password": "test" }`. The 'Headers' tab is selected, showing a table with three headers: 'content-length', 'token', and 'date', each with an information icon. The bottom status bar indicates '0 requests'.

SAVE REQUEST

Requests in Postman are saved in collections (a group of requests).

[Learn more about creating collections](#)

Request name

Request description (Optional)

Descriptions support [Markdown](#)

Select a collection or folder to save to:

◀ to_do_items

+ Create Folder

Cancel

Save to to_do_items

POST



http://127.0.0.1:8000/api/v1/item/create/washing

Params ●

Authorization

Headers (9)

Body ●

Pre-request Script

Tests

Settings

1 |

All

Passed

Skipped

Failed

- PASS

response is ok
- PASS

returns one pending item
- PASS

Pending item has the correct title
- PASS

Pending item has the correct ststus
- PASS

returns zero done items
- PASS

checking pending item count
- PASS

checking done item count

POST

GET

POST

POST

Export

Manage roles

Delete

to_do_items

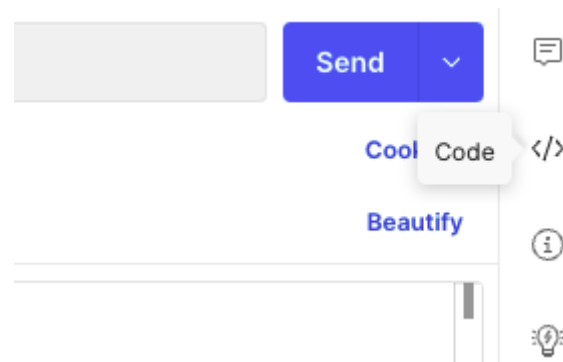
POST 1_create

POST 2_create

POST 3_create

POST 4_edit

	executed	failed
iterations	1	0
requests	8	0
test-scripts	16	0
prerequisite-scripts	8	0
assertions	64	0
total run duration: 288ms		
total data received: 1.07kB (approx)		
average response time: 19ms [min: 11ms, max: 63ms, s.d.: 16ms]		



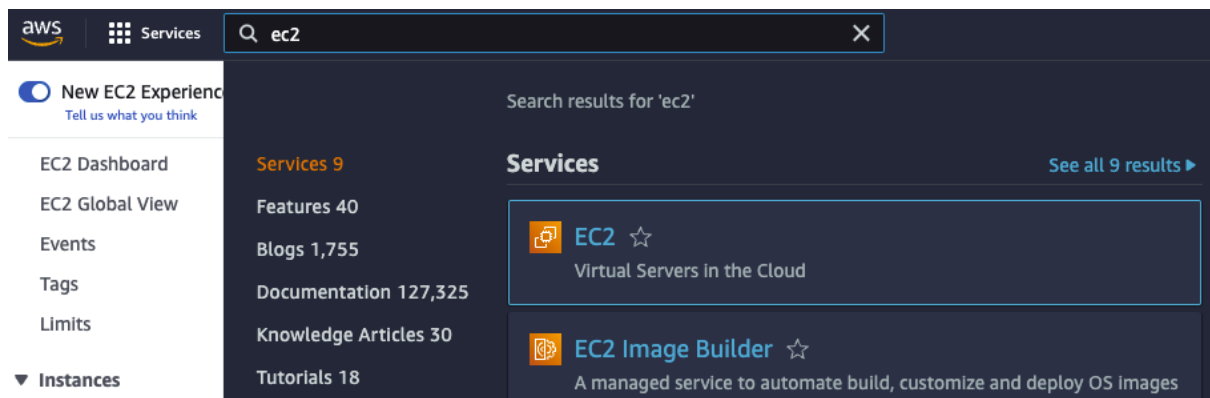
```
→ 8_delete
  POST http://127.0.0.1:8000/v1/item/delete [2022-06-01T23:50:01Z INFO actix_web::middleware::1
delete HTTP/1.1 200 9.159000
[200 OK, 264B, 11ms]
✓ response is ok
✓ returns one pending item
✓ returns one done item
✓ checking pending item count
✓ checking done item count
```

	executed	failed
iterations	1	0
requests	8	0
test-scripts	16	0
prerequest-scripts	8	0
assertions	64	0

```
total run duration: 311ms
total data received: 1.07kB (approx)
average response time: 21ms [min: 11ms, max: 52ms, s.d.: 13ms]

[2022-06-01T23:50:01Z INFO actix_server::server] SIGTERM received; starting graceful shutdown
[2022-06-01T23:50:01Z INFO actix_server::accept] Accept thread stopped
[2022-06-01T23:50:01Z INFO actix_server::worker] Shutting down idle worker
[2022-06-01T23:50:01Z INFO actix_server::worker] Shutting down idle worker
[2022-06-01T23:50:01Z INFO actix_server::worker] Shutting down idle worker
[2022-06-01T23:50:01Z INFO actix_server::worker] Shutting down idle worker
[2022-06-01T23:50:01Z INFO actix_server::worker] Shutting down idle worker
[2022-06-01T23:50:01Z INFO actix_server::worker] Shutting down idle worker
[2022-06-01T23:50:01Z INFO actix_server::worker] Shutting down idle worker
[2022-06-01T23:50:01Z INFO actix_server::worker] Shutting down idle worker
Stopping to-do-redis ... done
Stopping to-do-postgres ... done
Removing to-do-redis ... done
Removing to-do-postgres ... done
Removing network web_app_default
```

Chapter 10: Deploying Our Application on AWS



▼ Network & Security

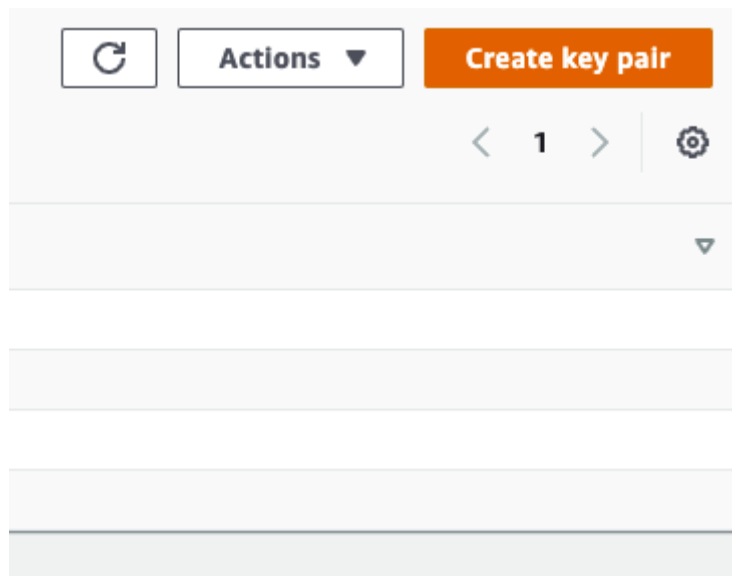
Security Groups

Elastic IPs

Placement Groups

Key Pairs

Network Interfaces



A key pair, consisting of a private key and a public key, is a set of security credentials that you use to prove your identity when connecting to an instance.

remotebuild

Key pair type [Info](#)

ED25519

- .pem

☐ .ppk

For use with PuTTY

No tags associated with the resource.

Add new tag

You can add up to 50 more tags.

Create key pair

▼ Instances

Events 6

Services

[See all 5 results ►](#)

IAM ☆

Manage access to AWS resources

 Resource

Share AWS resources with other accounts or AWS Organizations

Identity and Access Management (IAM)



Dashboard

▼ Access management

User groups

Users

Roles

Policies

Identity providers

Account settings

Introducing the new IAM dashboard experience

We've redesigned the IAM dashboard experience to make it easier to use. [Let us know what you think.](#)

IAM dashboard

Security recommendations



Root user has MFA

Having multi-factor authentication (MFA) for the root user improves security for this account.



You have MFA

Having multi-factor authentication (MFA) for the root user improves security for this account.



Your user, maxwellflitton, does not have any active access keys that have been unused for more than a year.

Deactivating or deleting unused access keys improves security.



Delete

Add users



1



MFA



Password age



Active key age



Add user

1

2

3

4

5

Set user details

You can add multiple users at once with the same access type and permissions. [Learn more](#)

User name*

Add another user

Select AWS access type

Select how these users will primarily access AWS. If you choose only programmatic access, it does NOT prevent users from accessing the console using an assumed role. Access keys and autogenerated passwords are provided in the last step. [Learn more](#)

Select AWS credential type*



Access key - Programmatic access

Enables an **access key ID** and **secret access key** for the AWS API, CLI, SDK, and other development tools.



Password - AWS Management Console access

Enables a **password** that allows users to sign-in to the AWS Management Console.

Add user

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Set permissions

 Add user to group

 Copy permissions from existing user

 Attach existing policies directly

Create policy

Showing 780 results

	Policy name	Type	Used as
☒	 AdministratorAccess	Job function	Permissions policy (2)
☐	 AdministratorAccess-Amplify	AWS managed	Permissions policy (1)
☐	 AdministratorAccess-AWSElasticBeanstalk	AWS managed	Permissions policy (1)

EC2 > Instances > Launch an instance

Launch an instance

Amazon EC2 allows you to create virtual machines, or instances, that run on the AWS Cloud. Quickly get started by following the simple steps below.

Name and tags

Name

e.g. My Web Server

Add additional tags

Application and OS Images (Amazon Machine Image)

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. Search or Browse for AMIs if you don't see what you are looking for below

Search our full catalog including 1000s of application and OS images

Recents

Quick Start











Browse more AMIs

Including AMIs from AWS, Marketplace and the Community

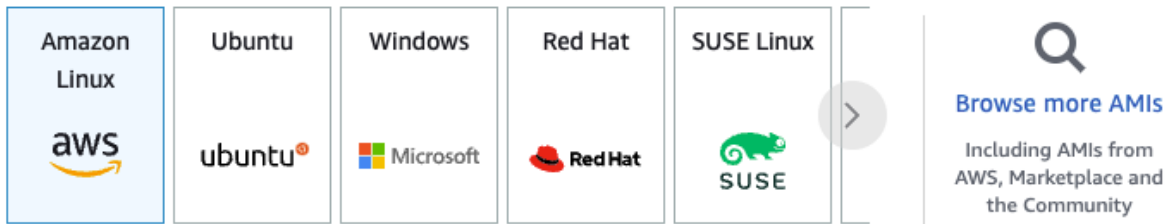
Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2 AMI (HVM) - Kernel 5.10, SSD Volume Type

ami-078a289ddf4b09ae0 (64-bit (x86)) / ami-08ebecb25179560f7 (64-bit (Arm))

Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs

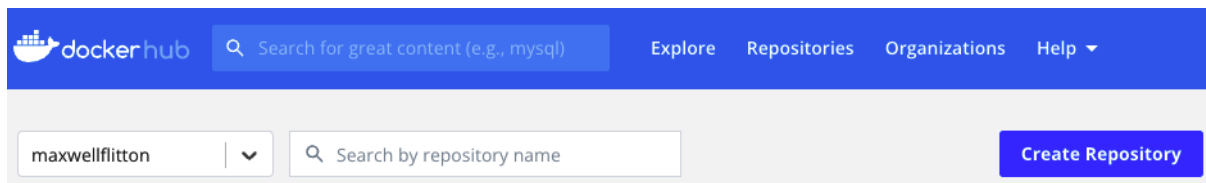
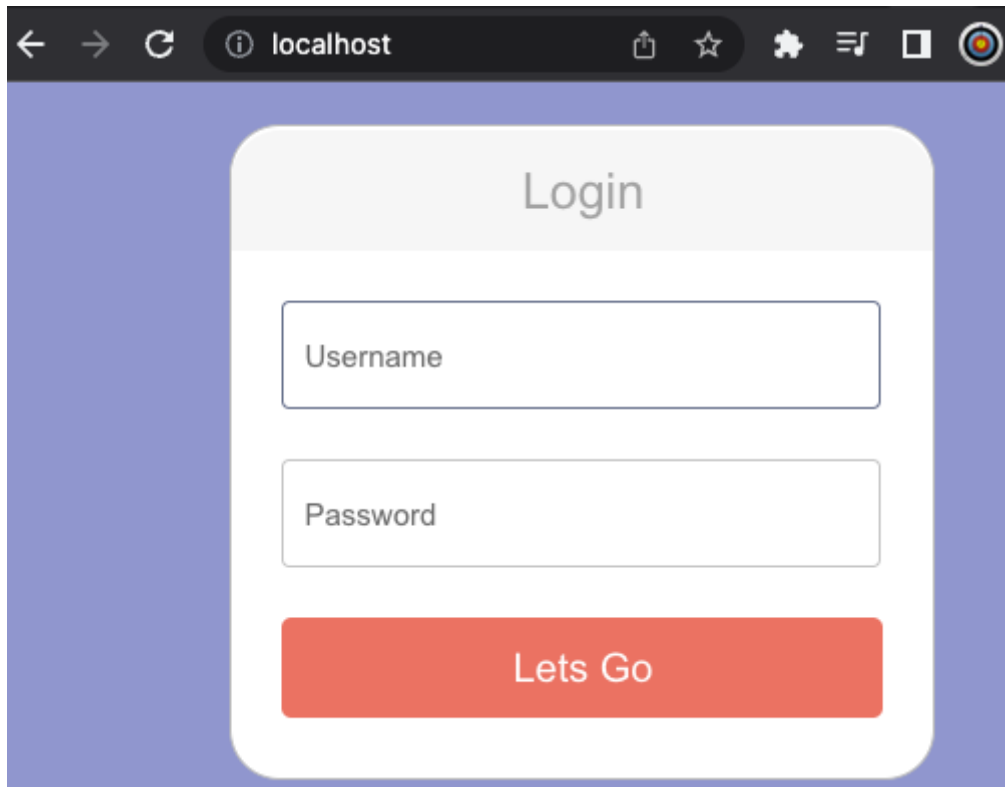
Free tier eligible



Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Amazon Linux 2 AMI (HVM) - Kernel 5.10, SSD Volume Type
ami-078a289ddf4b09ae0 (64-bit (x86)) / ami-08ebecb25179560f7 (64-bit (Arm))
Virtualization: hvm ENA enabled: true Root device type: ebs

Free tier eligible ▼



[Repositories](#) > [Create](#)

Create Repository

maxwellfliton

to_do_actix

to-do Actix web Application for Rust and Web development Second Edition

Visibility

- ☒ **Public** 
Appears in Docker Hub search results
- ☐ **Private** 
Only visible to you

Build Settings *(optional)*

Autobuild triggers a new build with every **git push** to your source code repository. [Learn More](#).

 **Connected**

 **Disconnected**

Cancel

Create

Create & Build

Pro tip

You can push a new image to this repository using the CLI

```
docker tag local-image:tagname new-repo:tagname
docker push new-repo:tagname
```

Make sure to change *tagname* with your desired image repository tag.

maxwellfliton / to_do_actix

to-do Actix web Application for Rust and Web development Second Edition 

 Last pushed: 2 minutes ago

Docker commands

[Public View](#)

To push a new tag to this repository,

```
docker push maxwellfliton/to_do_actix:tagname
```

Tags and Scans

 **VULNERABILITY SCANNING - DISABLED** [Enable](#)

This repository contains 1 tag(s).

TAG	OS	LOG4SHELL	PULLED	PUSHED
 latest			---	2 minutes ago

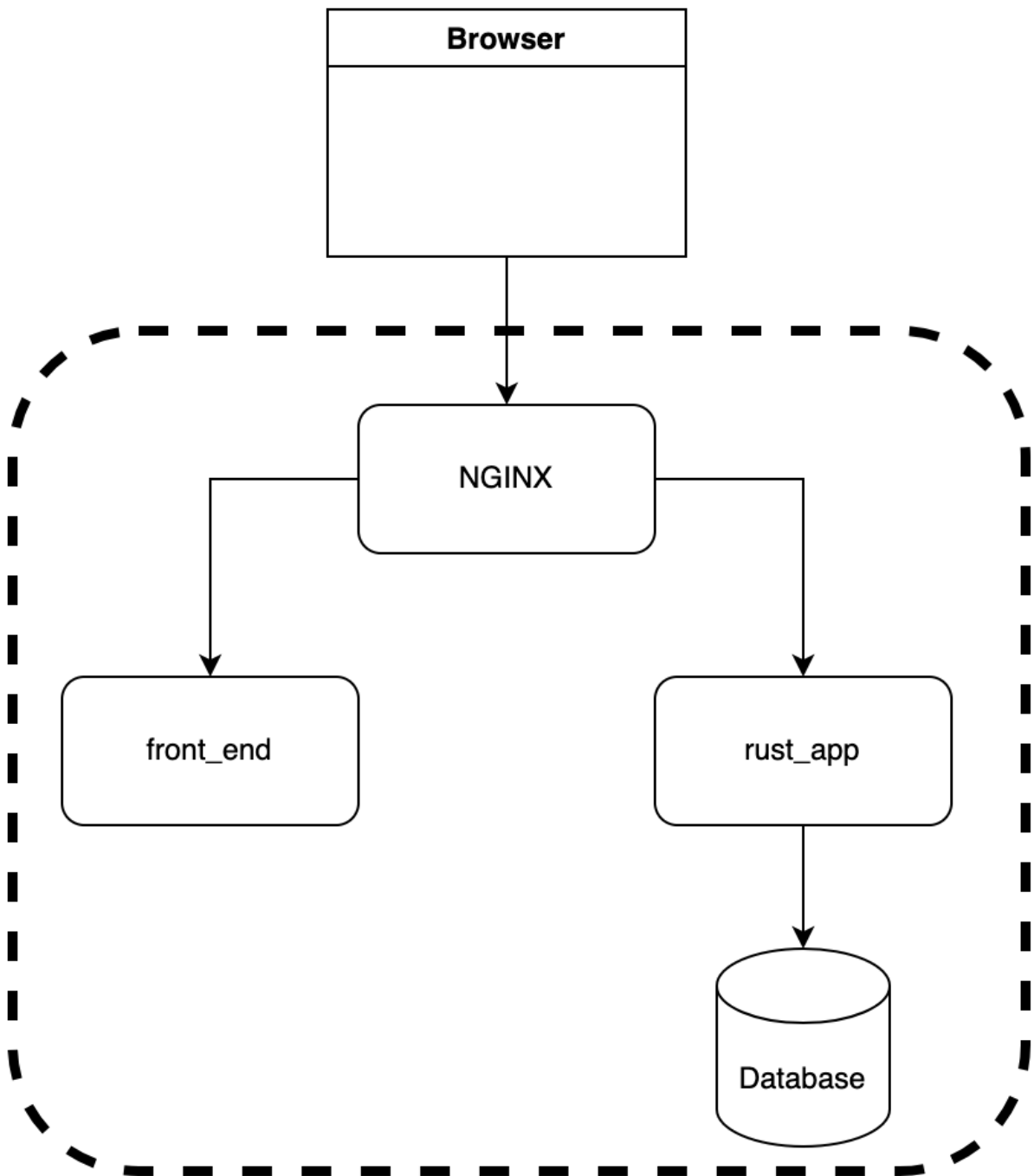
[See all](#)

Recent builds

Link a source provider and run a build to see build results here.

Readme

Repository description is empty. Click [here](#) to edit.



localhost

Login

Username

Password

Lets Go

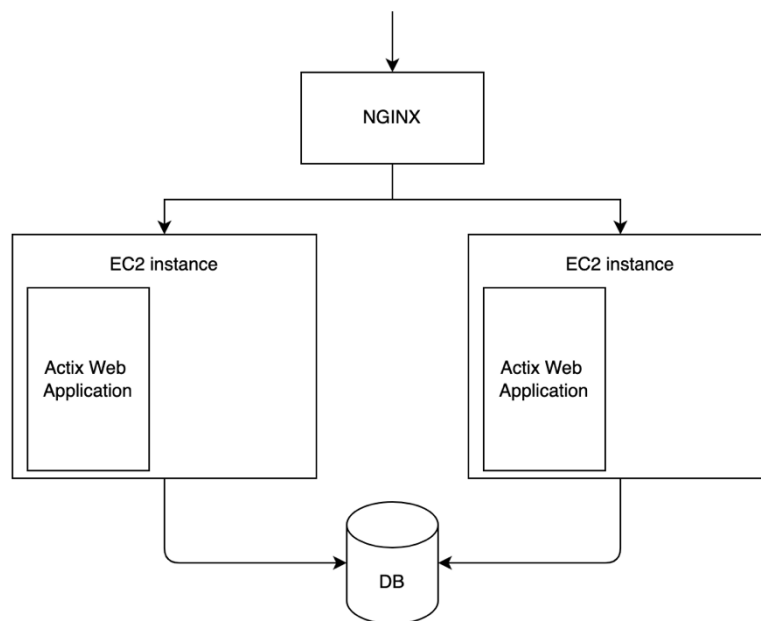
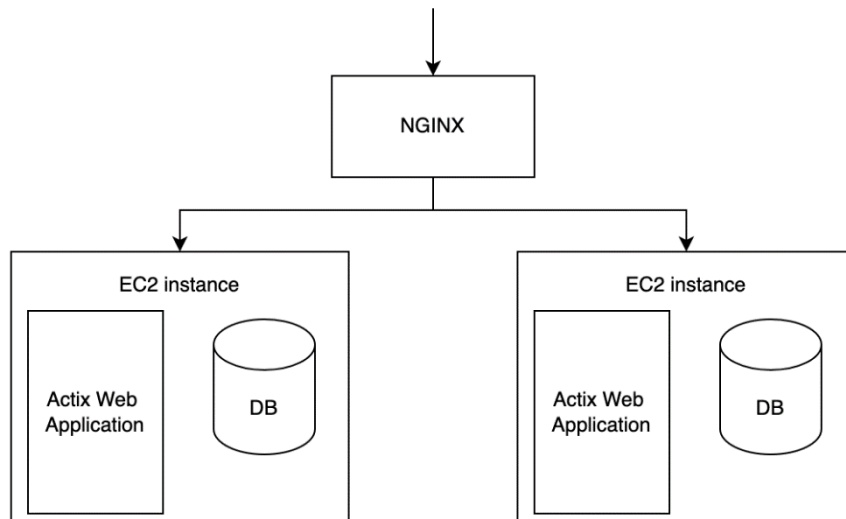
Not Secure | 18.133.142.205

Login

Username

Password

Lets Go



Chapter 11: Configuring HTTPS with NGINX on AWS



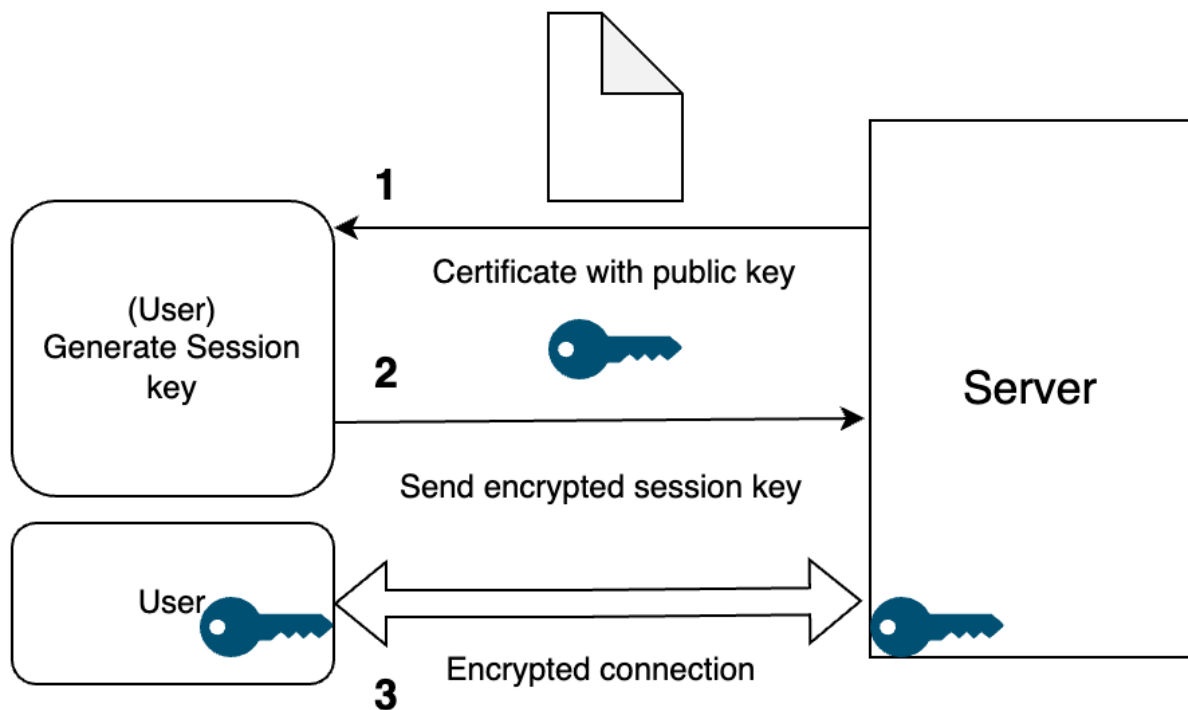
Your connection is not private

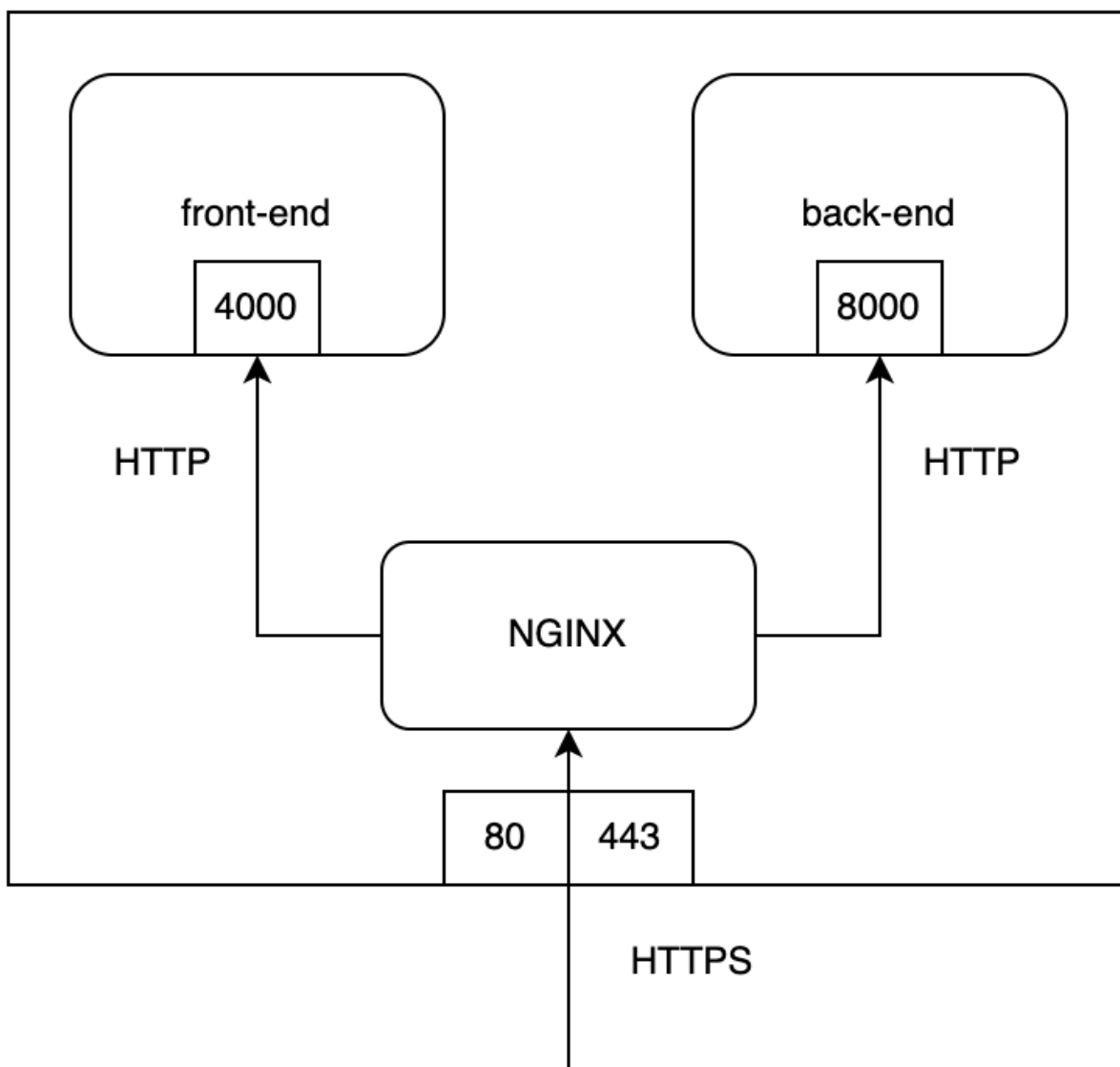
Attackers might be trying to steal your information from **localhost** (for example, passwords, messages, or credit cards). [Learn more](#)

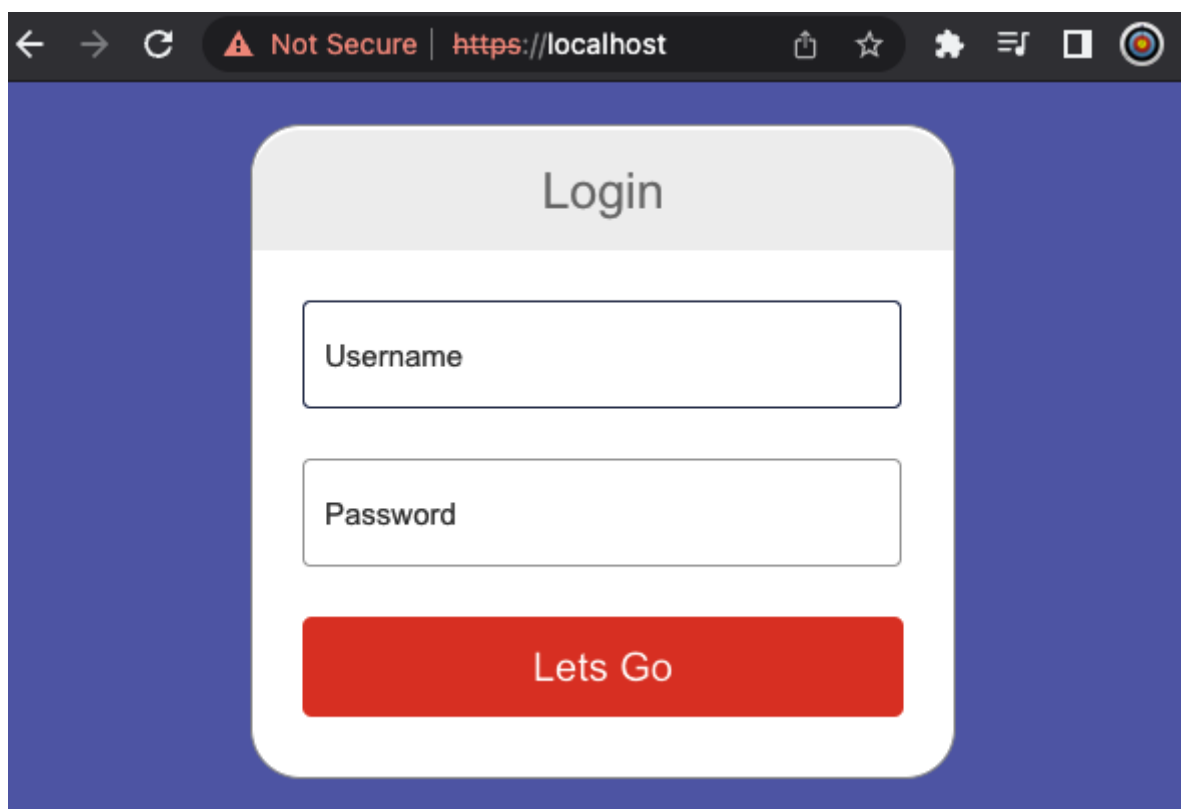
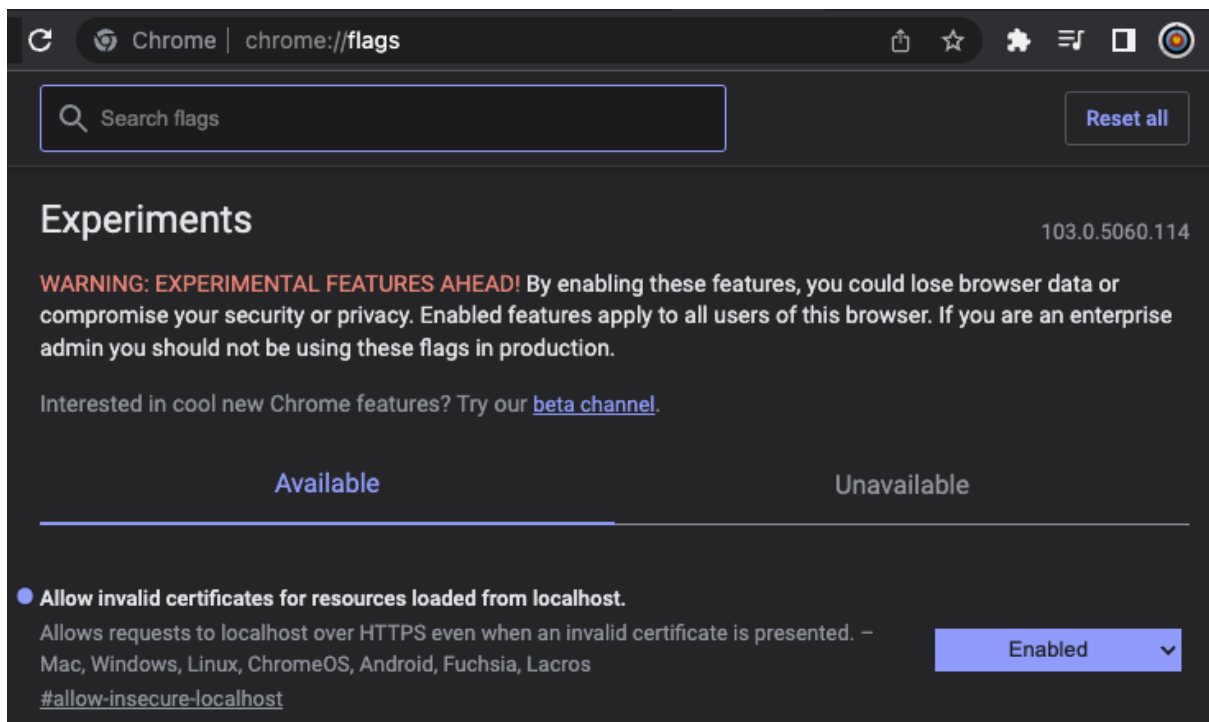
NET::ERR_CERT_AUTHORITY_INVALID

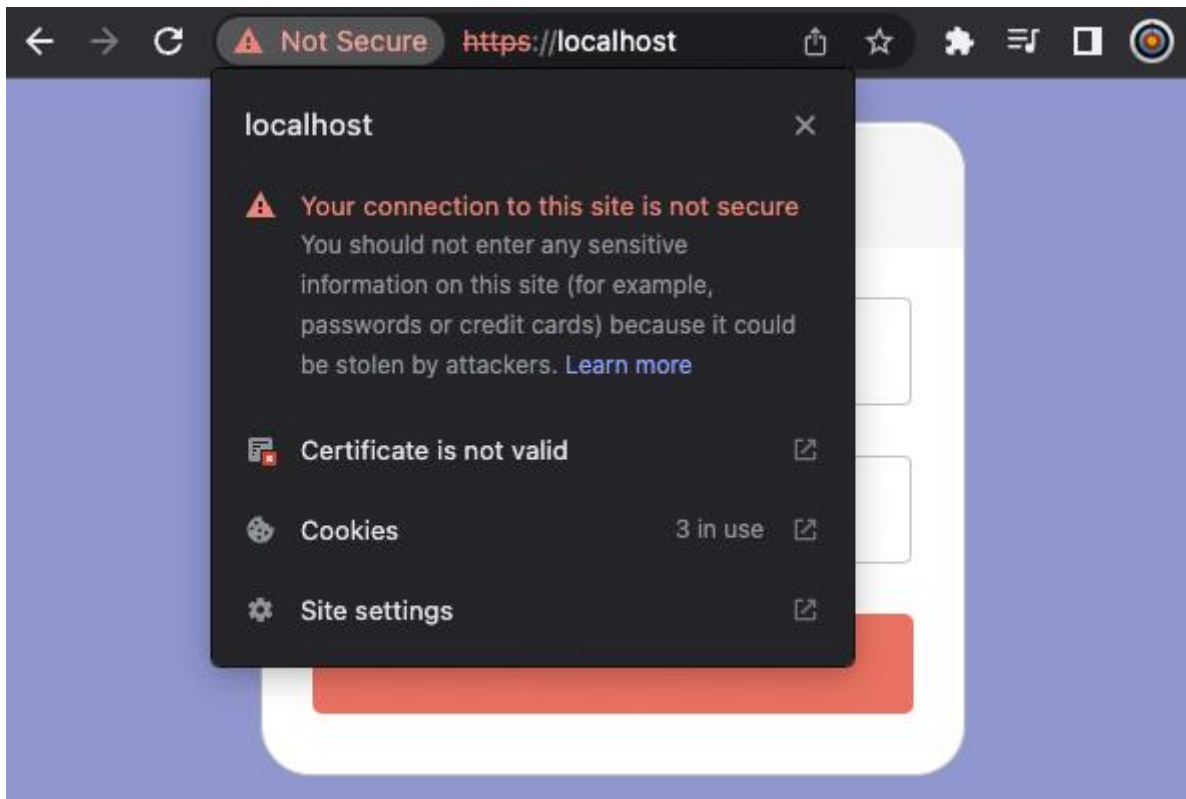
ADVANCED

Back to safety

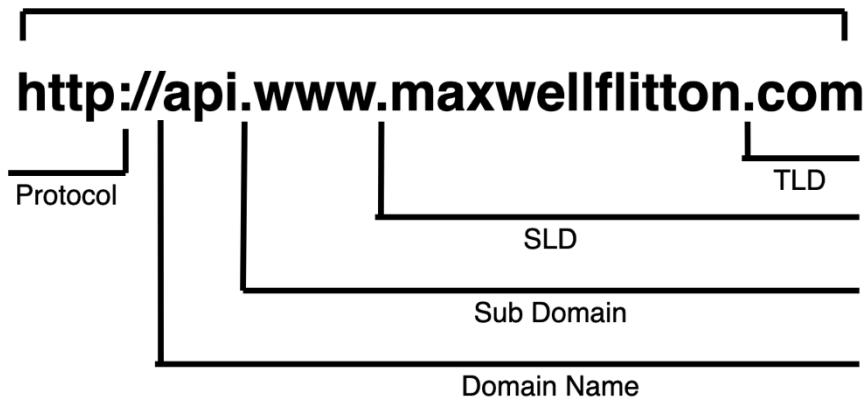


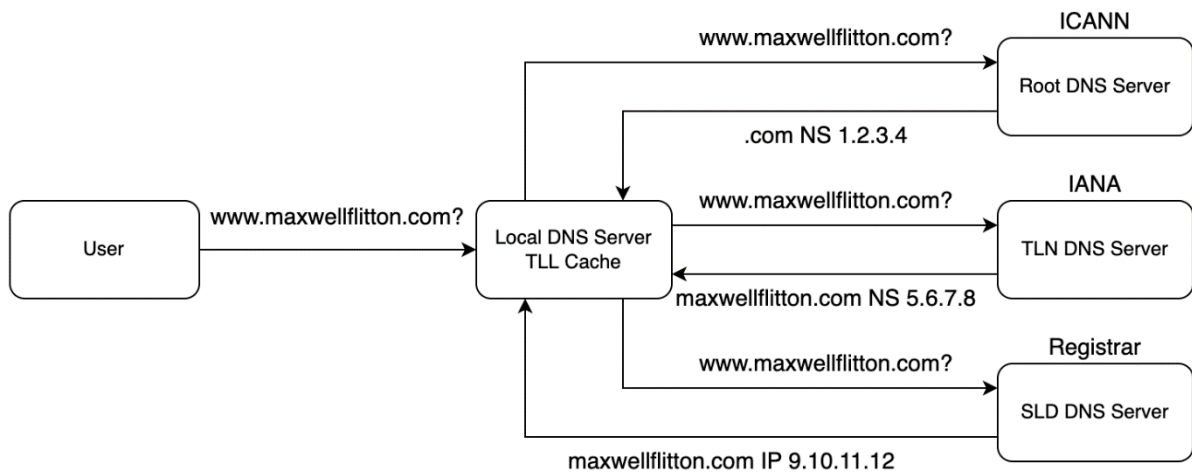






FQDN (Fully Qualified Domain Name)





New EC2 Experience
Tell us what you think

EC2 Dashboard

EC2 Global View

Events

Tags

Limits

► Instances

► Images

► Elastic Block Store

▼ Network & Security

Security Groups

Elastic IPs

Placement Groups

Key Pairs

Network Interfaces

Resources

EC2 Global view



You are using the following Amazon EC2 resources in the Europe (London) Region:

Instances (running)	9	Dedicated Hosts	0	Elastic IPs	5
Instances	9	Key pairs	7	Load balancers	5
Placement groups	0	Security groups	28	Snapshots	0
Volumes	9				

📘 Easily size, configure, and deploy Microsoft SQL Server Always On availability groups on AWS using the AWS Launch Wizard for SQL Server. [Learn more](#)

Launch instance

To get started, launch an Amazon EC2 instance, which is a virtual server in the cloud.

Service health



[AWS Health Dashboard](#)

Allocate Elastic IP address [Info](#)

Elastic IP address settings [Info](#)

Network Border Group [Info](#)

Public IPv4 address pool

- ☒ Amazon's pool of IPv4 addresses
- ☐ Public IPv4 address that you bring to your AWS account (option disabled because no pools found) [Learn more](#)
- ☐ Customer owned pool of IPv4 addresses (option disabled because no customer owned pools found) [Learn more](#)

Global static IP addresses

AWS Global Accelerator can provide global static IP addresses that are announced worldwide using anycast from AWS edge locations. This can help improve the availability and latency for your user traffic by using the Amazon global network. [Learn more](#)

[Create accelerator](#)

Tags - optional

A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a key and an optional value. You can use tags to search and filter your resources or track your AWS costs.

No tags associated with the resource.

[Add new tag](#)

You can add up to 50 more tag

[Cancel](#)[Allocate](#)

		Actions	Allocate Elastic IP address
		View details	1 > Settings
		Release Elastic IP addresses	
Associated instance ID	Private IP address	Associate Elastic IP address	Instance ID
-	10.0.0.1	Disassociate Elastic IP address	e2274ca2f32f09e4
-	-	Update reverse DNS	

Associate Elastic IP address

Choose the instance or network interface to associate to this Elastic IP address (18.132.170.246)

Elastic IP address: 18.132.170.246

Resource type

Choose the type of resource with which to associate the Elastic IP address.

- ☒ Instance
- ☐ Network interface

 If you associate an Elastic IP address to an instance that already has an Elastic IP address associated, this previously associated Elastic IP address will be disassociated but still allocated to your account. [Learn more](#)

Instance

 Choose an instance



Private IP address

The private IP address with which to associate the Elastic IP address.

 Choose a private IP address

Reassociation

Specify whether the Elastic IP address can be reassociated with a different resource if it already associated with a resource.

- ☐ Allow this Elastic IP address to be reassociated

Cancel

Associate

⚠ Not Secure | 18.132.170.246

🔒 ☆

Login

Username

Password

Lets Go

Route 53



Dashboard

Hosted zones

Health checks

▼ IP-based routing

CIDR collections

▼ Traffic flow

Traffic policies

Policy records

▼ Domains

Registered domains

Pending requests

aws

Services

Search for services, features, blogs, docs, and more

[Option+S]

Dashboard

Hosted zones

Health checks

IP-based routing

CIDR collections

Registered domains

Register Domain

Transfer Domain

Domain Billing Report

Search domains by prefix

X

Domain Name

Privacy Protection

Public

freshcutswags.com

Info

Delete zone

Test record

Configure query logging

Hosted zone details

Edit hosted zone

Records (4)

DNSSEC signing

Hosted zone tags (0)

Records (4)

Info

Automatic mode is the current search behavior optimized for best filter results. [To change modes go to settings.](#)

Refresh

Delete record

Import zone file

Create record

Filter records by property or value

Quick create record [Info](#)

[Switch to wizard](#)

▼ Record 1

Delete

Record name [Info](#)

subdomain

freshcutswags.com

Record type [Info](#)

A – Routes traffic to an IPv4 address ... ▼

Keep blank to create a record for the root domain.

Value [Info](#) ☒ Alias

192.0.2.235

Enter multiple values on separate lines.

TTL (seconds) [Info](#)

300

Routing policy [Info](#)

Simple routing ▼

1m

1h

1d

Recommended values: 60 to 172800 (two days)

Add another record

Cancel

Create records

Hostnames or IP addresses:

freshcutswags.com
www.freshcutswags.com

Type:

Unspecified ▼

Options:

- ☐ Show command
- ☐ Colorize output
- ☐ Stats
- ☐ Trace
- ☐ Sort alphabetically
- ☐ Short
- ☐ No recursive
- ☐ Only first nameserver
- ☐ Compare output
- ☐ Save to file
- ☐ Show IP geolocation
- ☐ DNSSEC

Nameservers:

☒ Resolver: Default ▼

- ☐ All
- ☐ Authoritative
- ☐ NIC
- ☐ Specify myself:

Dig

Fix

Reset form

freshcutswags.com@8.8.4.4 (Default):

freshcutswags.com.	300	IN	A	18.132.170.246
--------------------	-----	----	---	----------------

www.freshcutswags.com@8.8.4.4 (Default):

www.freshcutswags.com.	30	IN	A	18.132.170.246
------------------------	----	----	---	----------------

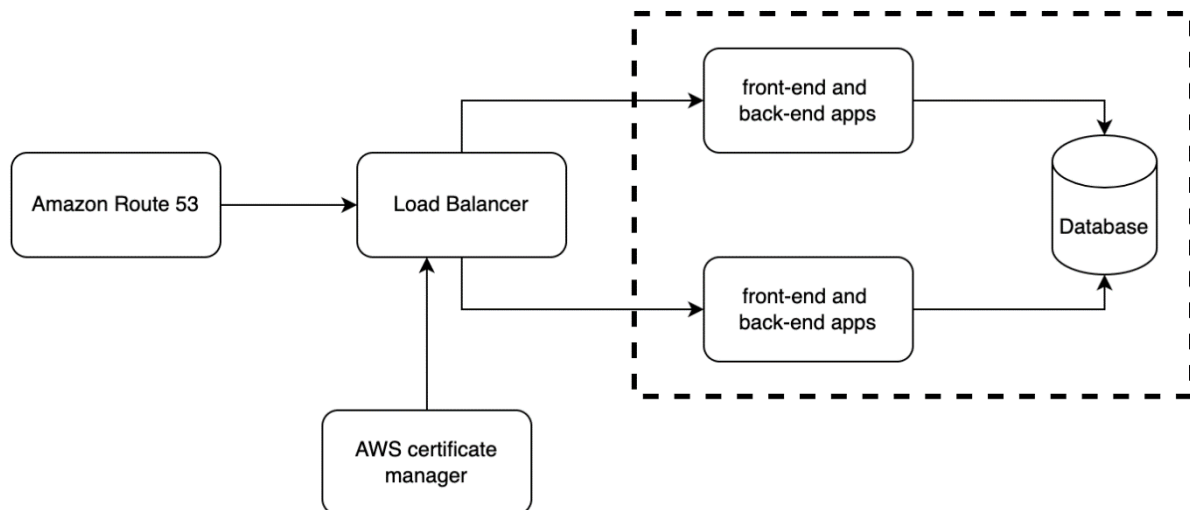
⚠ Not Secure | freshcutswags.com

Login

Username

Password

Lets Go



[AWS Certificate Manager](#) > [Certificates](#) > Request certificate

Request certificate

Certificate type [Info](#)

ACM certificates can be used to establish secure communications access across the internet or within an internal network. Choose the type of certificate for acm to provide.

- ☒ **Request a public certificate**
Request a public SSL/TLS certificate from Amazon. By default, public certificates are trusted by browsers and operating systems.
- ☐ **Request a private certificate**
No private CAs available for issuance.

Requesting a private certificate requires the creation of a private certificate authority (CA). To create a private CA, visit [ACM Private Certificate Authority](#) [🔗](#)

Cancel

Next

Request public certificate

Domain names

Fully qualified domain name [Info](#)

freshcutswags.com

Add another name to this certificate

You can add additional names to this certificate. For example, if you're requesting a certificate for "www.example.com", you might want to add the name "example.com" so that customers can reach your site by either name.

Select validation method [Info](#)

Select a method for validating domain ownership

☒ **DNS validation - recommended**

Choose this option if you are authorized to modify the DNS configuration for the domains in your certificate request.

☐ **Email validation**

Choose this option if you do not have permission or cannot obtain permission to modify the DNS configuration for the domains in your certificate request.

Tags [Info](#)

To help you manage your certificates you can optionally assign your own metadata to each resource in the form of tags.

Tag key

Q Enter key

Tag value - optional

Q Enter value

Remove tag

Add tag

You can add 49 more tag(s).

Cancel

Previous

Request

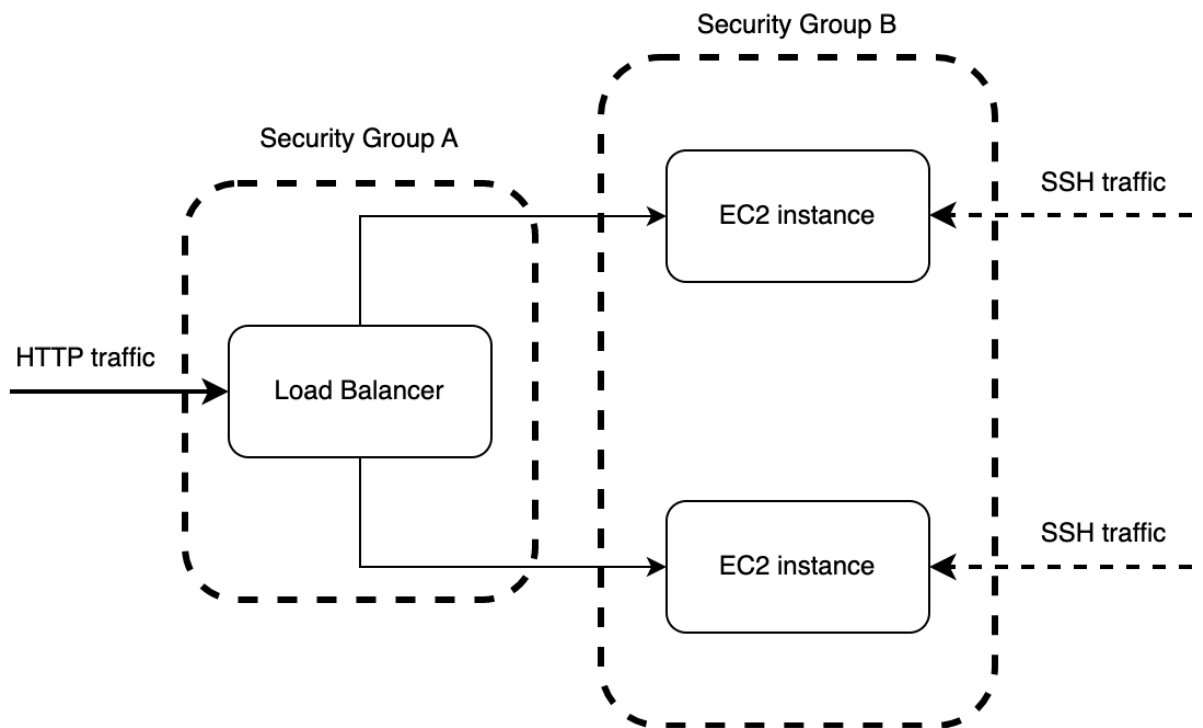
Create records in Route 53

Export to CSV

< 1 >

CNAME name	CNAME value
	

Domain name	Type	Status
freshcutswags.com	Amazon Issued	Issued
*.freshcutswags.com	Amazon Issued	Issued



Choose routing policy [Info](#)

The routing policy determines how Amazon Route 53 responds to queries.

Routing policy

[Switch to quick create](#)

☒ Simple routing

Use if you want all of your clients to receive the same response(s).



☐ Weighted

Use when you have multiple resources that do the same job, and you want to specify the proportion of traffic that goes to each resource. For example: two or more EC2 instances.



☐ Geolocation

Use when you want to route traffic based on the location of your users.



☐ Latency

Use when you have resources in multiple AWS Regions and you want to route traffic to the Region that provides the best latency.



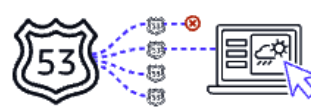
☐ Failover

Use to route traffic to a resource when the resource is healthy, or to a different resource when the first resource is unhealthy.



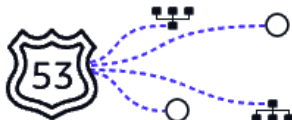
☐ Multivalue answer

Use when you want Route 53 to respond to DNS queries with up to eight healthy records selected at random.



☐ IP-based

Use to route traffic to locations of IP address ranges in CIDR notation.



Cancel

Next

Define simple record

Record name

To route traffic to a subdomain, enter the subdomain name. For example, to route traffic to blog.example.com, enter *blog*. If you leave this field blank, the default record name is the name of the domain.

subdomain

freshcutswags.com

Keep blank to create a record for the root domain.

Record type

The DNS type of the record determines the format of the value that Route 53 returns in response to DNS queries.

A – Routes traffic to an IPv4 address and some AWS resources

Choose when routing traffic to AWS resources for EC2, API Gateway, Amazon VPC, CloudFront, Elastic Beanstalk, ELB, or S3. For example: 192.0.2.44.

Value/Route traffic to

The option that you choose determines how Route 53 responds to DNS queries. For most options, you specify where you want to route internet traffic.

Alias to Application and Classic Load Balancer

Europe (London) [eu-west-2]

Q dualstack.ToDoApplicationLb-802992932.eu-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com

Evaluate target health

Select Yes if you want Route 53 to use this record to respond to DNS queries only if the specified AWS resource is healthy.

☒ Yes

Cancel

Define simple record

freshcutswags.com

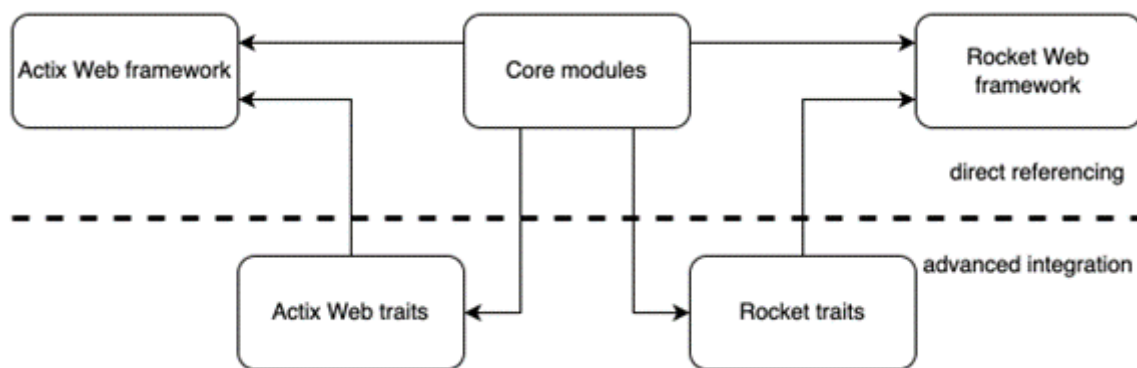
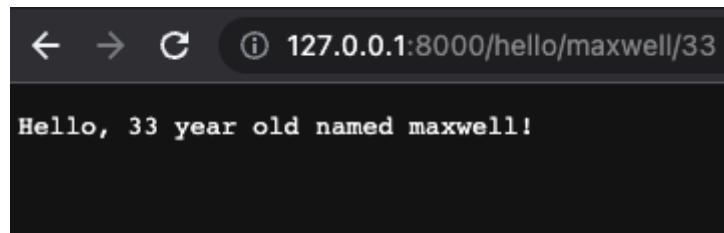
Login

Username

Password

Lets Go

Chapter 12: Recreating Our Application in Rocket



	executed	failed
iterations	1	0
requests	8	0
test-scripts	16	0
prerequest-scripts	8	0
assertions	64	3
total run duration: 307ms		
total data received: 1.07kB (approx)		
average response time: 20ms [min: 11ms, max: 53ms, s.d.: 13ms]		

Chapter 13: Best Practices for a Clean Web App Repository

to_do_items / create_user

POST

http://127.0.0.1:8000/v1/user/create

Params

Authorization

Headers (11)

Body

Pre-request Script

Tests

Settings

none

form-data

x-www-form-urlencoded

raw

binary

GraphQL

JSON

1

{

2

"name": "maxwell",

3

"email": "maxwellflitton@gmail.com",

4

"password": "test"

5

}

6

to_do_items / login

POST

http://127.0.0.1:8000/v1/auth/login

Params

Authorization

Headers (11)

Body

Pre-request Script

Tests

Settings

none

form-data

x-www-form-urlencoded

raw

binary

GraphQL

JSON

1

{

2

"username": "maxwell",

3

"password": "test"

4

}

5

POST

http://127.0.0.1:8000/v1/item/create/washing

Send

Params

Authorization

Headers (9)

Body

Pre-request Script

Tests

Settings

Cookies

Headers

Hide auto-generated headers

	KEY	VALUE	DESCRIPTION	...	Bulk Edit	Presets
☒	token	eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJ1c2...				Go to authorization
☒	Postman-Token	<calculated when request is sent>				
☒	Content-Length	0				
☒	Host	<calculated when request is sent>				

to_do_items

Share Fork 0

Authorization

Pre-request Script

Tests

Variables

This authorization method will be used for every request in this collection. You can override this by specifying one in the request.

Type

API Key

The authorization header will be automatically generated when you send the request.
[Learn more about authorization](#)

ⓘ

Heads up! These parameters hold sensitive data. To keep this data secure while working in a collaborative environment, we recommend using variables. [Learn more about variables](#)

×

Key

token

Value

{{login_token}}

Add to

Header

Documentation

×

Make things easier for your teammates with a complete collection description.

⌚

Authorization API Key

🔑

Key <key>

🔑

Value <value>

ⓘ

NEXT IN THIS COLLECTION

POST create_user

POST login

POST 1_create

POST 2_create

POST 3_create

POST 4_edit

POST 5_edit

POST 6_edit

POST 7_delete

POST 8_delete

	executed	failed
iterations	1	0
requests	10	0
test-scripts	20	0
prerequest-scripts	12	0
assertions	67	0
total run duration: 3.2s		
total data received: 1.21kB (approx)		
average response time: 302ms [min: 6ms, max: 1559ms, s.d.: 589ms]		

✓ Confirm user run tests #25

🏠 Summary

Jobs

- ✓ run-unit-tests
- ✓ run-integration-test

Triggered via pull request 3 days ago

👤 maxwellfliton synchronize #5 [confirm-user](#)

run-tests.yml

on: pull_request

- | | |
|------------------------|--------|
| ✓ run-unit-tests | 2m 28s |
| ✓ run-integration-test | 6m 2s |

<> Code Issues 🔗 Pull requests 1 ▶ Actions 📁 Projects 📖 Wiki ⚠ Security

✓ Confirm user run tests #25

🏠 Summary

Jobs

- ✓ run-unit-tests
- ✓ run-integration-test

run-integration-test

succeeded 3 days ago in 6m 2s

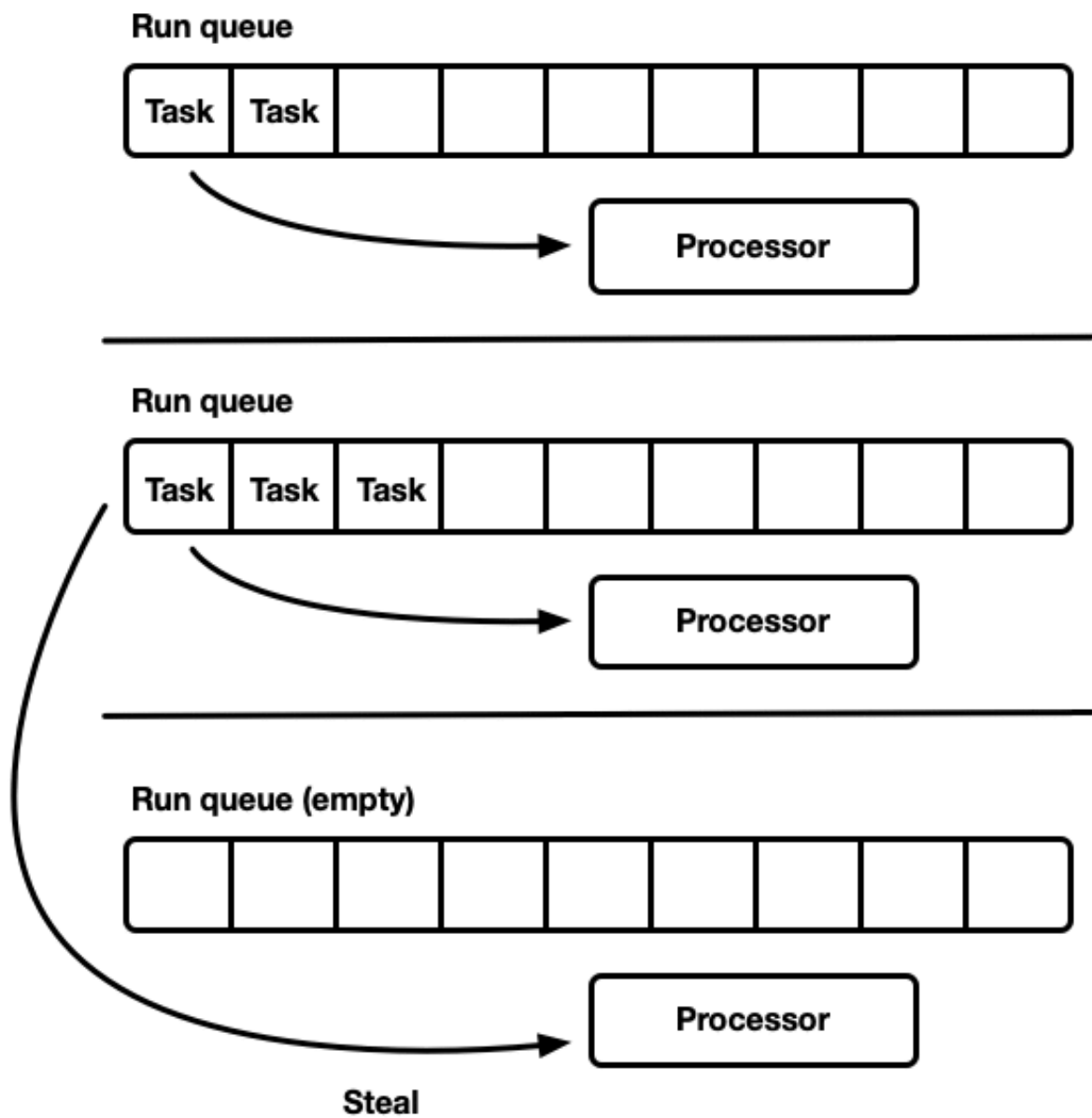
- > ✓ Set up job
- > ✓ Run actions/checkout@v2
- > ✓ create environment build and run newman
- > ✓ Run actions/checkout@master
- > ✓ Run matt-ball/newman-action@master
- > ✓ Post Run actions/checkout@master
- > ✓ Post Run actions/checkout@v2
- > ✓ Complete job

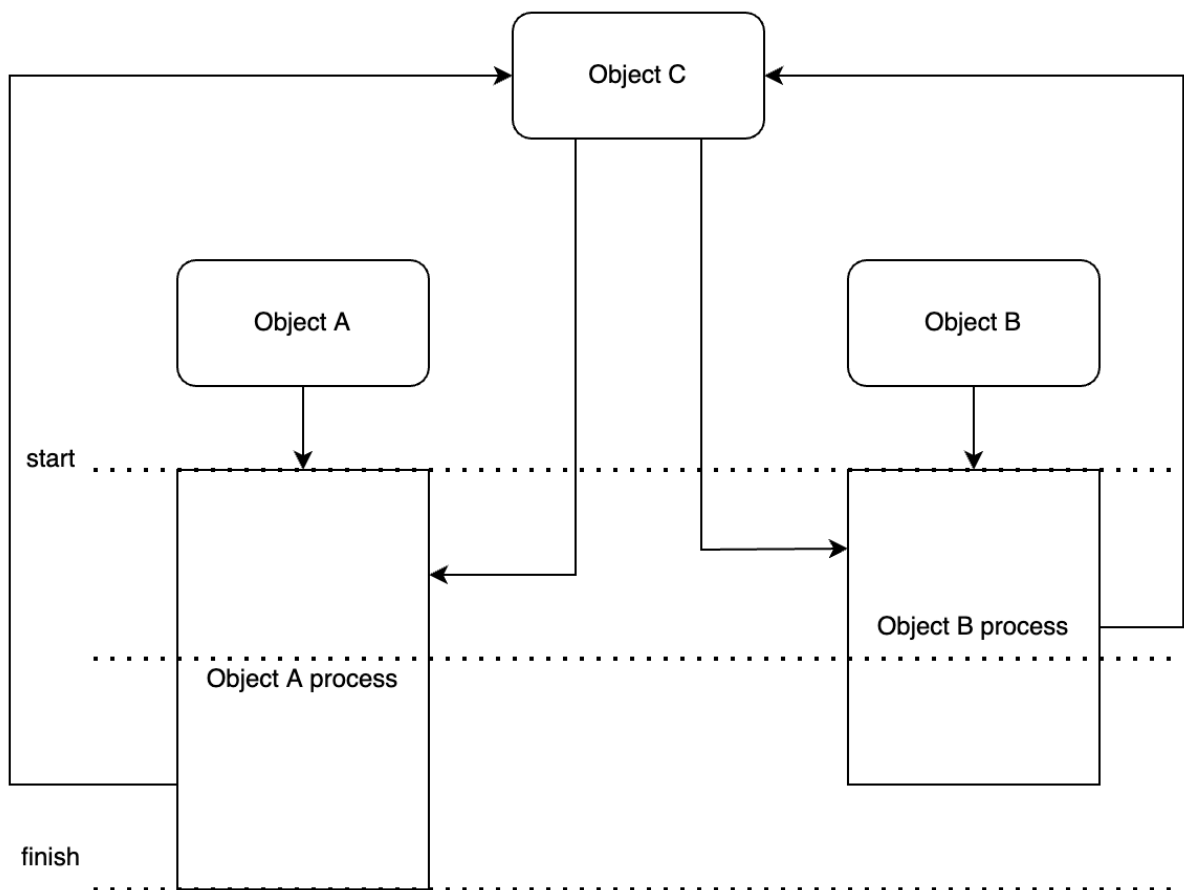
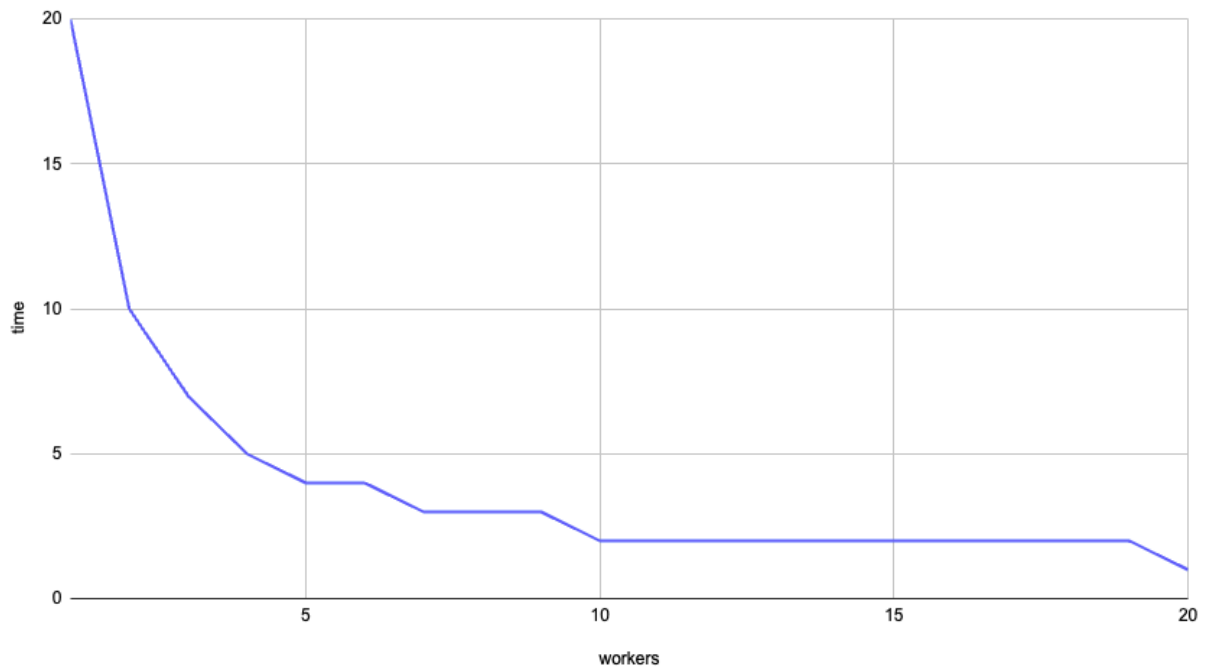
```
70 → login
71 POST http://localhost:8000/v1/auth/login [200 OK, 449B, 3.1s]
72 ✓ response is OK
73 ✓ Body is contains token
74
```

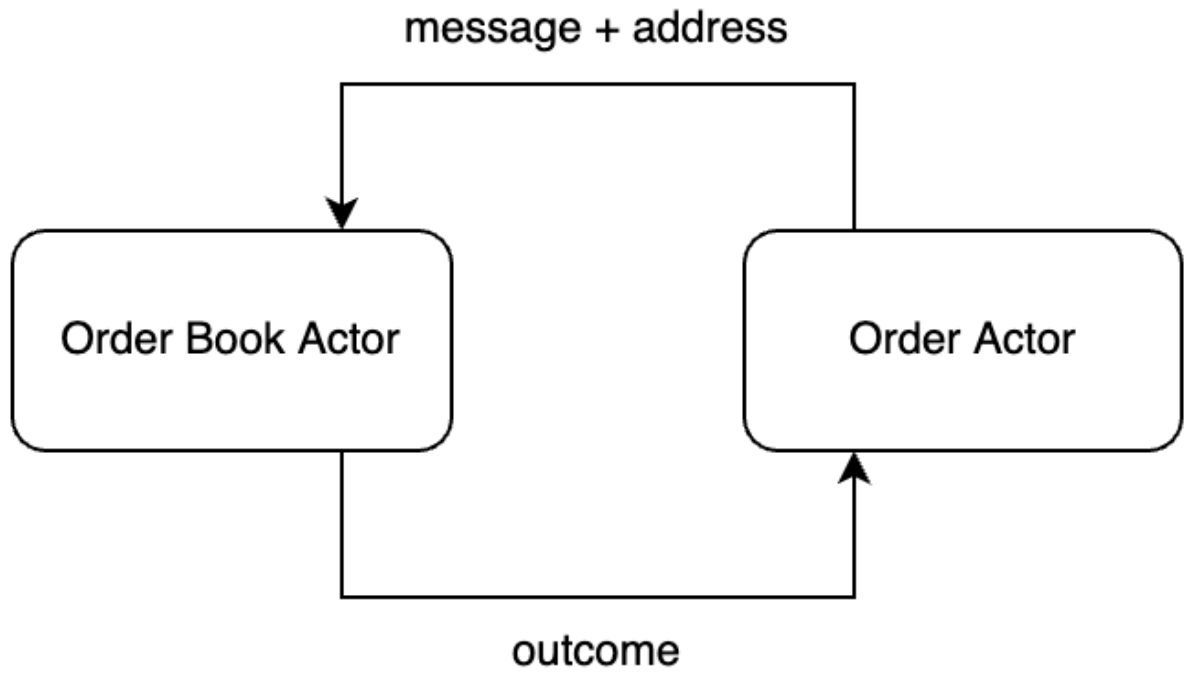
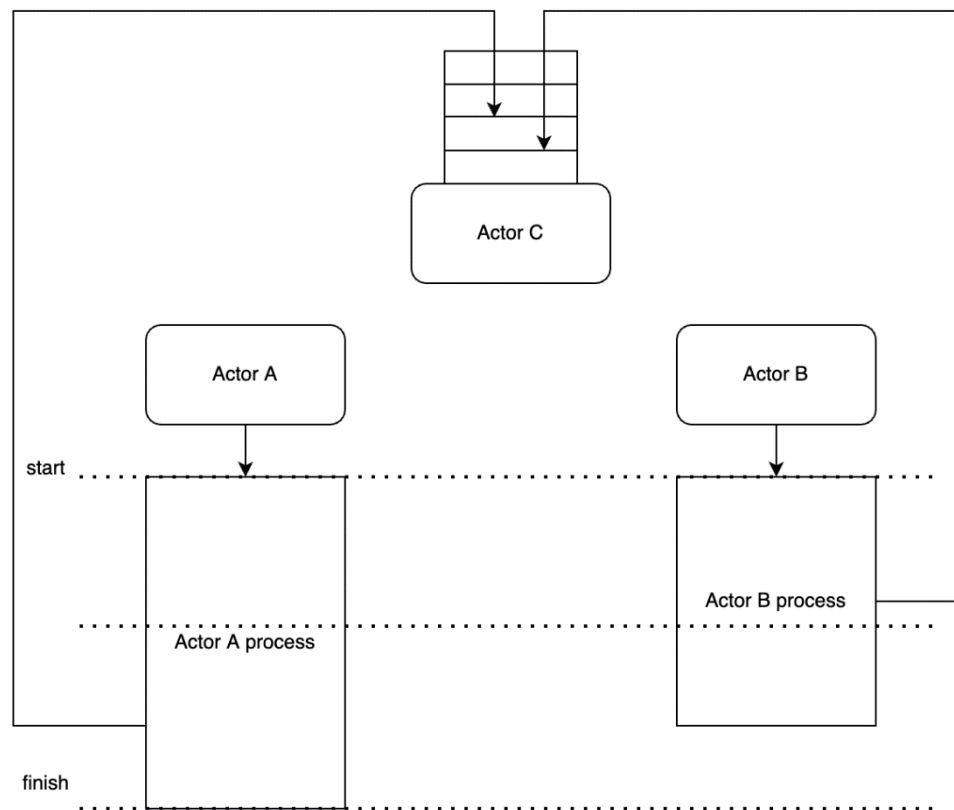
	executed	failed
iterations	1	0
requests	6	0
test-scripts	6	0
prerequest-scripts	0	0
assertions	11	0
total run duration: 10s		
total data received: 149B (approx)		
average response time: 1637ms [min: 9ms, max: 3.3s, s.d.: 1606ms]		

- >  Post Run actions/checkout@master
- >  Post Run actions/checkout@v2
- >  Complete job

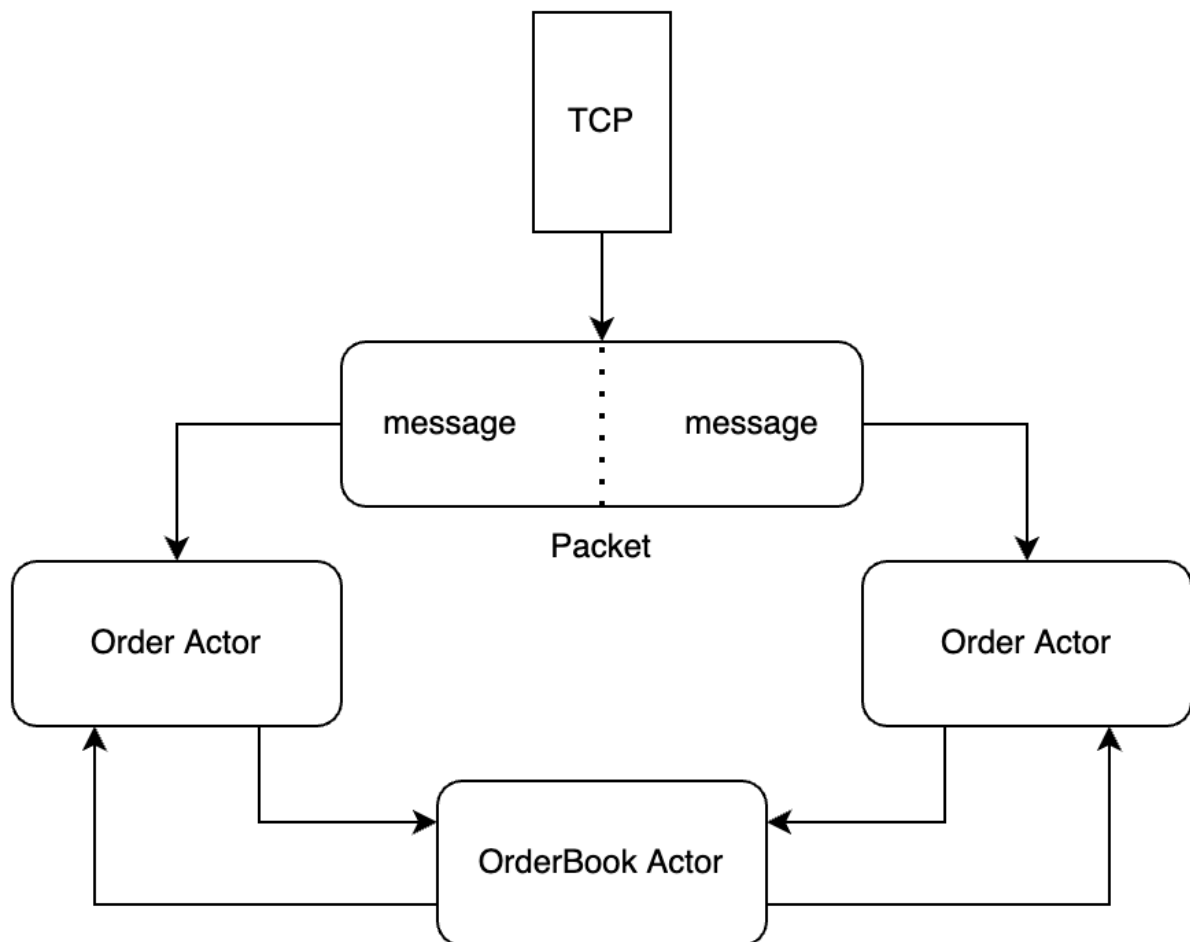
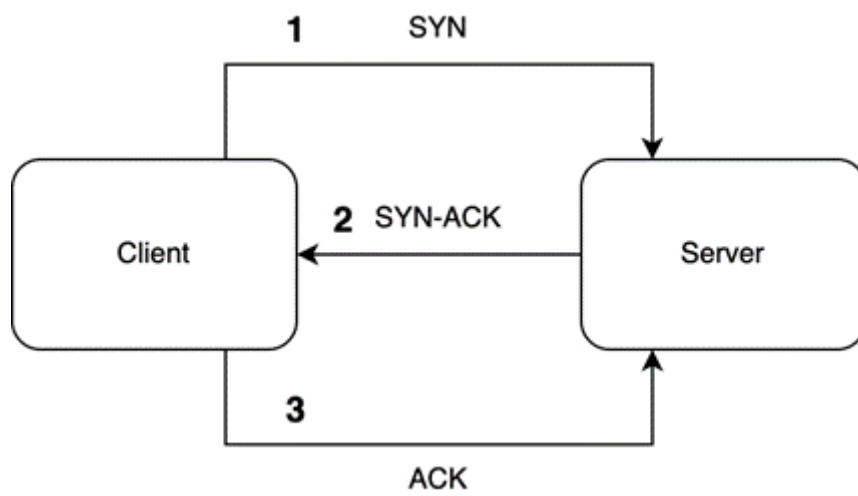
Chapter 14: Exploring the Tokio Framework

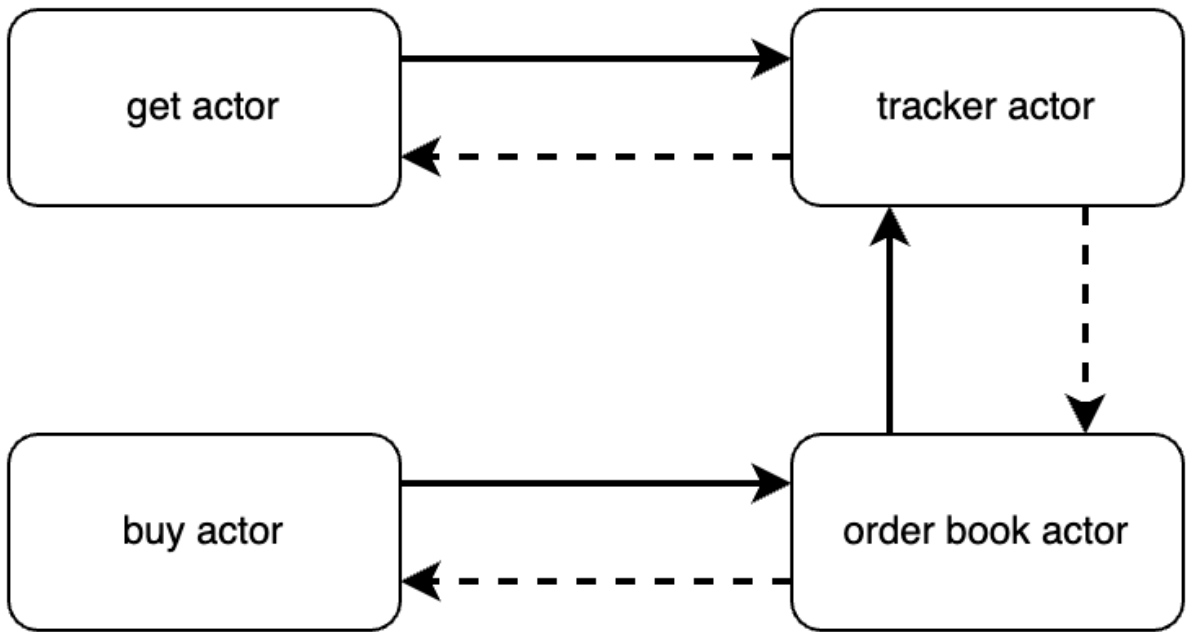






Chapter 15: Accepting TCP Traffic with Tokio

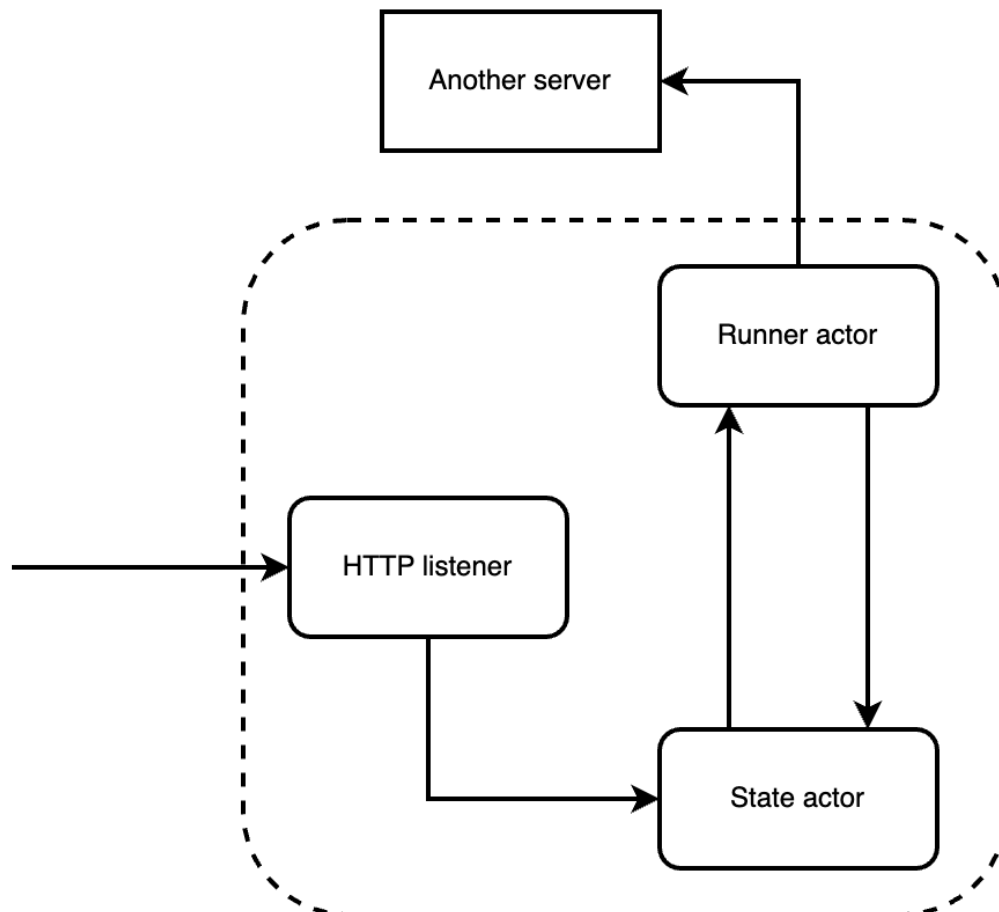




Chapter 16: Building Protocols on Top of TCP

No Images...

Chapter 17: Implementing Actors and Async with the Hyper Framework



http://127.0.0.1:3000/test

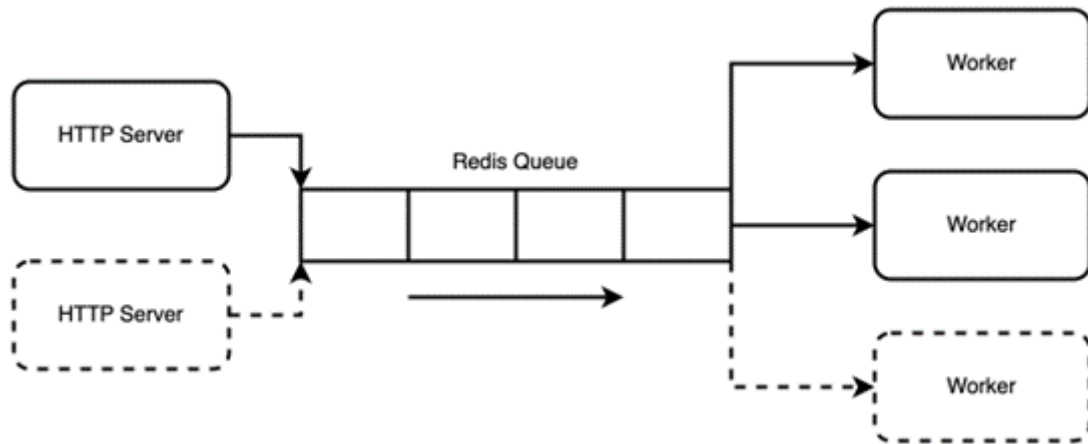
POST http://127.0.0.1:3000/test

Params Authorization Headers (8) Body Pre-request Script Tests Settings

none form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary GraphQL JSON

```
1 {
2   ... "chat_id": 23,
3   ... "input": "what is your name",
4   ... "output": "my name is maxwell",
5   ... "turn": 1
6 }
```

Chapter 18: Queuing Tasks with Redis



http://127.0.0.1:3000/test

POST http://127.0.0.1:3000/test

Params Auth Headers (8) **Body** Pre-req. Tests Settings

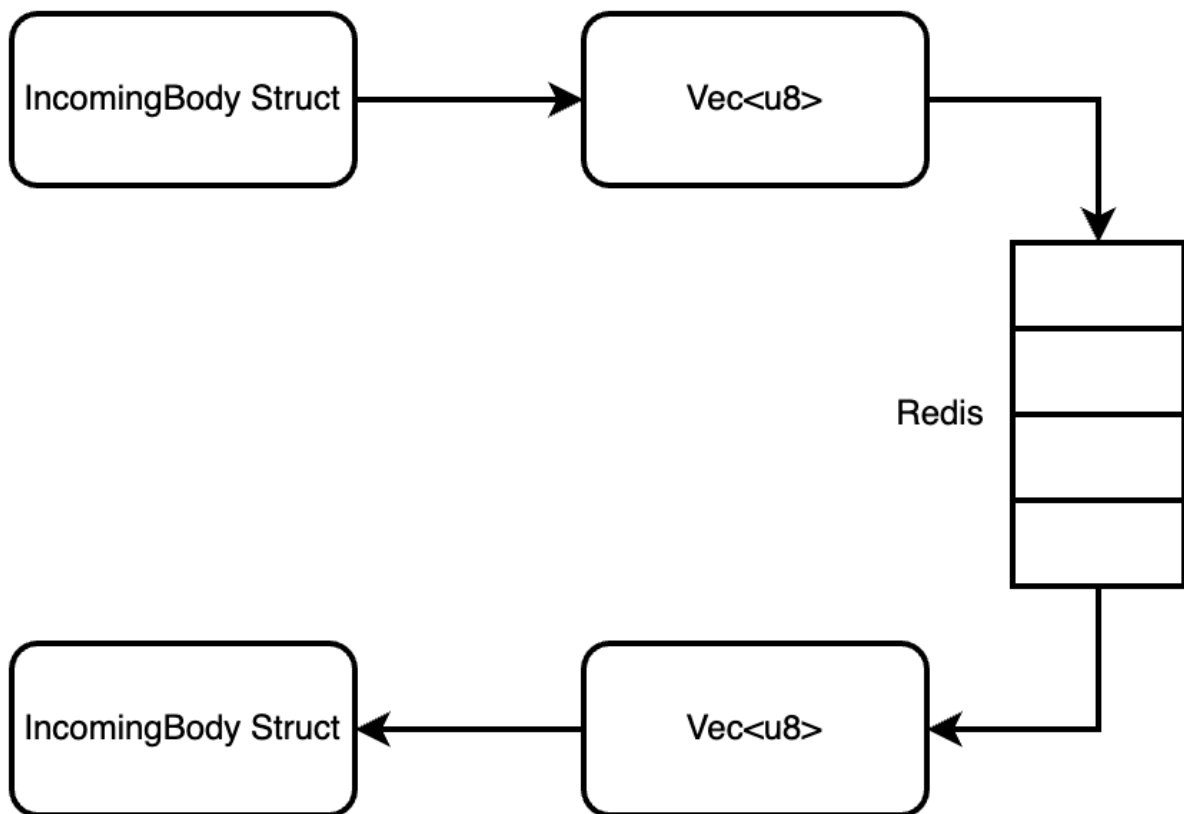
raw JSON

```
1 {
2   "one": "one",
3   "two": 2
4 }
```

Body 200 OK 3 ms 97 B Save Response

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize JSON

```
1 {
2   "one": "one",
3   "two": 2
4 }
```



POST

http://127.0.0.1:3000/multiply/

Send

Params

Auth

Headers (8)

Body

Pre-req.

Tests

Settings

Cookies

Beautify

raw

JSON

1

2

3

4

...

"one": 3,

...

"two": 3

Body

200 OK

5 ms

84 B

Save Response

Pretty

Raw

Preview

Visualize

Text

task sent

http://0.0.0.0:3000/subtract

Save



GET

http://0.0.0.0:3000/subtract

Send

Params Auth Headers (8) **Body** Pre-req. Tests Settings

Cookies

raw JSON

Beautify

```
1 {
2   ... "one": 9,
3   ... "two": 4
4 }
```

body



200 OK

9 ms

84 B

Save Response

Pretty

Raw

Preview

Visualize

Text



1 task sent

http://0.0.0.0:3000/add/

Save



GET

http://0.0.0.0:3000/add/

Send

Params Auth Headers (8) **Body** Pre-req. Tests Settings

Cookies

raw JSON

Beautify

```
1 {
2   ... "one": 4,
3   ... "two": 4
4 }
```

Body



200 OK

12 ms

84 B

Save Response

Pretty

Raw

Preview

Visualize

Text



1 task sent