**大模型提示词提交**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| User | 我现在要使用appium对今日头条app进行测试  我的相关设置为：  desired\_caps = {  "platformName": "Android",  "platformVersion": "12",  "deviceName": "127.0.0.1:7555",  "appPackage": "com.ss.android.article.news",  "appActivity": "com.ss.android.article.news.activity.MainActivity",  "unicodeKeyboard": True,  "resetKeyboard": True,  }  测试需求为：在编辑资料界面用户可点击“用户名”更改名字已进入更改名字页面，验证用户名输入框是否只允许输入10个字符以内的内容。  其中在修改用户名前要进行登录。  测试步骤为：1.app起始页（点同意），其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fs4")  2.# 点击“我的”，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.XPATH,"/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.TabHost/android.widget.FrameLayout[6]/android.widget.TabWidget/com.bytedance.platform.raster.viewpool.cache.compat.MeasureOnceRelativeLayout2[4]")  3.# 点击其他方式登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID,"com.ss.android.article.news:id/fuo")  4.# 点击密码登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/dpv")  5.# 点击同意协议勾选框，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/g7p")  6.# 输入手机号，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ib")  7.# 输入密码，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ik")  8.# 点击登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/auz")  9.# 关闭提示，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bis")  10.# 点击设置，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fcl")  11.# 点击编辑资料，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ec2")  12.# 点击用户名，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/eeq")  13.输入用户名，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/hip") |
| LLM | 根据你提供的测试需求和步骤，你已经详细列出了使用Appium对今日头条App进行自动化测试的步骤。这些步骤包括了从启动App、登录、进入设置、编辑资料，到验证用户名输入框的字符限制。下面是一个简化的Python脚本示例，它基于你提供的步骤来实现测试：  python  from appium import webdriver  from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By  from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait  from selenium.webdriver.support import expected\_conditions as EC  # 设置Desired Capabilities  desired\_caps = {  "platformName": "Android",  "platformVersion": "12",  "deviceName": "127.0.0.1:7555",  "appPackage": "com.ss.android.article.news",  "appActivity": "com.ss.android.article.news.activity.MainActivity",  "unicodeKeyboard": True,  "resetKeyboard": True,  }  # 初始化WebDriver  driver = webdriver.Remote("http://localhost:4723/wd/hub", desired\_caps)  try:  # 测试步骤  # 1. App起始页（点同意）  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fs4"))  )  element.click()  # 2. 点击“我的”  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.XPATH, "/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.TabHost/android.widget.FrameLayout[6]/android.widget.TabWidget/com.bytedance.platform.raster.viewpool.cache.compat.MeasureOnceRelativeLayout2[4]"))  )  element.click()  # 3. 点击其他方式登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fuo"))  )  element.click()  # 4. 点击密码登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/dpv"))  )  element.click()  # 5. 点击同意协议勾选框  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/g7p"))  )  element.click()  # 6. 输入手机号  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ib"))  )  element.send\_keys("your\_phone\_number")  # 7. 输入密码  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ik"))  )  element.send\_keys("your\_password")  # 8. 点击登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/auz"))  )  element.click()  # 9. 关闭提示  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bis"))  )  element.click()  # 10. 点击设置  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fcl"))  )  element.click()  # 11. 点击编辑资料  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ec2"))  )  element.click()  # 12. 点击用户名  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/eeq"))  )  element.click()  # 13. 输入用户名，验证字符限制  username\_input = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/hip"))  )  username\_input.send\_keys("a" \* 11) # 尝试输入11个字符  assert len(username\_input.get\_attribute("text")) <= 10 # 验证是否限制在10个字符以内  finally:  driver.quit()  请确保替换脚本中的your\_phone\_number和your\_password为你的测试账号信息。这个脚本使用了WebDriverWait来等待元素可点击或可见，以确保元素在进行操作前已经加载完成，从而提高脚本的稳定性。同时，它还包含了一个断言来验证用户名输入框是否只允许输入10个字符以内的内容。如果输入超过10个字符，断言将失败，表明测试未通过。 |
| User | 测试需求为：验证随机生成按钮是否能够生成有效的用户名。  测试步骤为：1.app起始页（点同意），其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fs4")  2.# 点击“我的”，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.XPATH,"/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.TabHost/android.widget.FrameLayout[6]/android.widget.TabWidget/com.bytedance.platform.raster.viewpool.cache.compat.MeasureOnceRelativeLayout2[4]")  3.# 点击其他方式登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID,"com.ss.android.article.news:id/fuo")  4.# 点击密码登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/dpv")  5.# 点击同意协议勾选框，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/g7p")  6.# 输入手机号，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ib")  7.# 输入密码，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ik")  8.# 点击登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/auz")  9.# 关闭提示，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bis")  10.# 点击设置，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fcl")  11.# 点击编辑资料，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ec2")  12.# 点击用户名，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/eeq")  13.# 点击随机生成，其元素为generate\_button = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/gkr")  14.# 验证生成的用户名字数是否超过10，随机生成的用户名在输入框中，其元素为input\_element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/hip") |
| LLM | 根据你提供的测试需求和步骤，你可以使用Appium来自动化测试今日头条App中的随机生成用户名功能。下面是一个Python脚本示例，它基于你提供的步骤来实现测试：  python  from appium import webdriver  from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By  from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait  from selenium.webdriver.support import expected\_conditions as EC  import random  import string  # 设置Desired Capabilities  desired\_caps = {  "platformName": "Android",  "platformVersion": "12",  "deviceName": "127.0.0.1:7555",  "appPackage": "com.ss.android.article.news",  "appActivity": "com.ss.android.article.news.activity.MainActivity",  "unicodeKeyboard": True,  "resetKeyboard": True,  }  # 初始化WebDriver  driver = webdriver.Remote("http://localhost:4723/wd/hub", desired\_caps)  try:  # 测试步骤  # 1. App起始页（点同意）  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fs4"))  )  element.click()  # 2. 点击“我的”  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.XPATH, "/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.TabHost/android.widget.FrameLayout[6]/android.widget.TabWidget/com.bytedance.platform.raster.viewpool.cache.compat.MeasureOnceRelativeLayout2[4]"))  )  element.click()  # 3. 点击其他方式登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fuo"))  )  element.click()  # 4. 点击密码登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/dpv"))  )  element.click()  # 5. 点击同意协议勾选框  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/g7p"))  )  element.click()  # 6. 输入手机号  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ib"))  )  element.send\_keys("your\_phone\_number")  # 7. 输入密码  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ik"))  )  element.send\_keys("your\_password")  # 8. 点击登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/auz"))  )  element.click()  # 9. 关闭提示  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bis"))  )  element.click()  # 10. 点击设置  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fcl"))  )  element.click()  # 11. 点击编辑资料  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ec2"))  )  element.click()  # 12. 点击用户名  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/eeq"))  )  element.click()  # 13. 点击随机生成  generate\_button = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/gkr"))  )  generate\_button.click()  # 14. 验证生成的用户名字数是否超过10  input\_element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/hip"))  )  generated\_username = input\_element.get\_attribute("text")  assert len(generated\_username) <= 10, "Generated username exceeds 10 characters"  finally:  driver.quit()  请确保替换脚本中的your\_phone\_number和your\_password为你的测试账号信息。这个脚本使用了WebDriverWait来等待元素可点击或可见，以确保元素在进行操作前已经加载完成，从而提高脚本的稳定性。同时，它还包含了一个断言来验证生成的用户名是否超过10个字符。如果生成的用户名超过10个字符，断言将失败，表明测试未通过。  请注意，这个脚本假设今日头条App的随机生成按钮会生成一个有效的用户名，并且这个用户名会立即显示在输入框中。如果实际情况有所不同，你可能需要根据实际情况调整脚本。 |
| User | 测试需求为：验证简介当输入超过70个字符时，是否能够正确截断或阻止额外输入；  测试步骤为：1.app起始页（点同意），其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fs4")  2.# 点击“我的”，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.XPATH,"/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.TabHost/android.widget.FrameLayout[6]/android.widget.TabWidget/com.bytedance.platform.raster.viewpool.cache.compat.MeasureOnceRelativeLayout2[4]")  3.# 点击其他方式登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID,"com.ss.android.article.news:id/fuo")  4.# 点击密码登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/dpv")  5.# 点击同意协议勾选框，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/g7p")  6.# 输入手机号，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ib")  7.# 输入密码，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ik")  8.# 点击登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/auz")  9.# 关闭提示，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bis")  10.# 点击设置，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fcl")  11.# 点击编辑资料，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ec2")  12.# 点击简介，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/eem")  13.# 简介输入，其元素为input\_element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ewh") |
| LLM | 根据你提供的测试需求和步骤，你可以使用Appium来自动化测试今日头条App中的简介输入功能。下面是一个Python脚本示例，它基于你提供的步骤来实现测试：  python  from appium import webdriver  from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By  from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait  from selenium.webdriver.support import expected\_conditions as EC  # 设置Desired Capabilities  desired\_caps = {  "platformName": "Android",  "platformVersion": "12",  "deviceName": "127.0.0.1:7555",  "appPackage": "com.ss.android.article.news",  "appActivity": "com.ss.android.article.news.activity.MainActivity",  "unicodeKeyboard": True,  "resetKeyboard": True,  }  # 初始化WebDriver  driver = webdriver.Remote("http://localhost:4723/wd/hub", desired\_caps)  try:  # 测试步骤  # 1. App起始页（点同意）  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fs4"))  )  element.click()  # 2. 点击“我的”  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.XPATH, "/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.TabHost/android.widget.FrameLayout[6]/android.widget.TabWidget/com.bytedance.platform.raster.viewpool.cache.compat.MeasureOnceRelativeLayout2[4]"))  )  element.click()  # 3. 点击其他方式登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fuo"))  )  element.click()  # 4. 点击密码登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/dpv"))  )  element.click()  # 5. 点击同意协议勾选框  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/g7p"))  )  element.click()  # 6. 输入手机号  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ib"))  )  element.send\_keys("your\_phone\_number")  # 7. 输入密码  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ik"))  )  element.send\_keys("your\_password")  # 8. 点击登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/auz"))  )  element.click()  # 9. 关闭提示  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bis"))  )  element.click()  # 10. 点击设置  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fcl"))  )  element.click()  # 11. 点击编辑资料  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ec2"))  )  element.click()  # 12. 点击简介  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/eem"))  )  element.click()  # 13. 简介输入，验证字符限制  input\_element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ewh"))  )  input\_element.send\_keys("a" \* 71) # 尝试输入71个字符  assert len(input\_element.get\_attribute("text")) <= 70, "Input was not truncated correctly"  finally:  driver.quit()  请确保替换脚本中的your\_phone\_number和your\_password为你的测试账号信息。这个脚本使用了WebDriverWait来等待元素可点击或可见，以确保元素在进行操作前已经加载完成，从而提高脚本的稳定性。同时，它还包含了一个断言来验证简介输入框是否正确截断或阻止超过70个字符的输入。如果输入超过70个字符，断言将失败，表明测试未通过。  请注意，这个脚本假设今日头条App的简介输入框会限制输入长度，并且当输入超过70个字符时，多余的字符会被截断。如果实际情况有所不同，你可能需要根据实际情况调整脚本。 |
| User | 测试需求为：验证简介输入框下方是否有字符计数显示，并且在输入时实时更新。  测试步骤为：1.app起始页（点同意），其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fs4")  2.# 点击“我的”，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.XPATH,"/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.TabHost/android.widget.FrameLayout[6]/android.widget.TabWidget/com.bytedance.platform.raster.viewpool.cache.compat.MeasureOnceRelativeLayout2[4]")  3.# 点击其他方式登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID,"com.ss.android.article.news:id/fuo")  4.# 点击密码登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/dpv")  5.# 点击同意协议勾选框，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/g7p")  6.# 输入手机号，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ib")  7.# 输入密码，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ik")  8.# 点击登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/auz")  9.# 关闭提示，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bis")  10.# 点击设置，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fcl")  11.# 点击编辑资料，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ec2")  12.# 点击简介，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/eem")  13.# 简介输入，其元素为input\_element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ewh")  14.#简介剩余字数验证，其元素为remaining\_text\_display = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/jxd") |
| LLM | 根据你提供的测试需求和步骤，你可以使用Appium来自动化测试今日头条App中的简介输入框字符计数功能。下面是一个Python脚本示例，它基于你提供的步骤来实现测试：  python  from appium import webdriver  from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By  from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait  from selenium.webdriver.support import expected\_conditions as EC  # 设置Desired Capabilities  desired\_caps = {  "platformName": "Android",  "platformVersion": "12",  "deviceName": "127.0.0.1:7555",  "appPackage": "com.ss.android.article.news",  "appActivity": "com.ss.android.article.news.activity.MainActivity",  "unicodeKeyboard": True,  "resetKeyboard": True,  }  # 初始化WebDriver  driver = webdriver.Remote("http://localhost:4723/wd/hub", desired\_caps)  try:  # 测试步骤  # 1. App起始页（点同意）  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fs4"))  )  element.click()  # 2. 点击“我的”  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.XPATH, "/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.TabHost/android.widget.FrameLayout[6]/android.widget.TabWidget/com.bytedance.platform.raster.viewpool.cache.compat.MeasureOnceRelativeLayout2[4]"))  )  element.click()  # 3. 点击其他方式登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fuo"))  )  element.click()  # 4. 点击密码登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/dpv"))  )  element.click()  # 5. 点击同意协议勾选框  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/g7p"))  )  element.click()  # 6. 输入手机号  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ib"))  )  element.send\_keys("your\_phone\_number")  # 7. 输入密码  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ik"))  )  element.send\_keys("your\_password")  # 8. 点击登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/auz"))  )  element.click()  # 9. 关闭提示  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bis"))  )  element.click()  # 10. 点击设置  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fcl"))  )  element.click()  # 11. 点击编辑资料  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ec2"))  )  element.click()  # 12. 点击简介  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/eem"))  )  element.click()  # 13. 简介输入  input\_element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ewh"))  )  # 14. 简介剩余字数验证  remaining\_text\_display = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/jxd"))  )  # 输入简介并验证字符计数是否实时更新  initial\_text = "This is a test description for the app."  input\_element.send\_keys(initial\_text)  remaining\_text = remaining\_text\_display.text  assert int(remaining\_text) == 70 - len(initial\_text), "The character count does not match the expected value."  finally:  driver.quit()  请确保替换脚本中的your\_phone\_number和your\_password为你的测试账号信息。这个脚本使用了WebDriverWait来等待元素可点击或可见，以确保元素在进行操作前已经加载完成，从而提高脚本的稳定性。同时，它还包含了一个断言来验证简介输入框下方的字符计数是否正确显示并实时更新。  请注意，这个脚本假设今日头条App的简介输入框下方有一个字符计数显示，并且这个计数会在输入时实时更新。如果实际情况有所不同，你可能需要根据实际情况调整脚本。此外，确保com.ss.android.article.news:id/jxd是正确的ID，用于定位字符计数显示元素。如果ID不同，你需要替换为正确的ID。 |
| User | 测试需求为：测试选择“男”或“女”后，点击“确认”是否能够成功更新用户的性别信息。  测试步骤为：1.app起始页（点同意），其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fs4")  2.# 点击“我的”，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.XPATH,"/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.TabHost/android.widget.FrameLayout[6]/android.widget.TabWidget/com.bytedance.platform.raster.viewpool.cache.compat.MeasureOnceRelativeLayout2[4]")  3.# 点击其他方式登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID,"com.ss.android.article.news:id/fuo")  4.# 点击密码登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/dpv")  5.# 点击同意协议勾选框，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/g7p")  6.# 输入手机号，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ib")  7.# 输入密码，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ik")  8.# 点击登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/auz")  9.# 关闭提示，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bis")  10.# 点击设置，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fcl")  11.# 点击编辑资料，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ec2")  12.# 点击性别，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ecb")  13.# 选择性别，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ftb")  14.# 选择性别，保存所选择性别的text  15.#点击确认，其元素为element2 = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/cv")  16.#获取更新性别信息控件的text并与保存所选择的性别的text做对比，验证是否正确，更新性别信息控件的元素为element3 = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/imh") |
| LLM | 根据你提供的测试需求和步骤，你可以使用Appium来自动化测试今日头条App中的性别更新功能。下面是一个Python脚本示例，它基于你提供的步骤来实现测试：  python  from appium import webdriver  from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By  from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait  from selenium.webdriver.support import expected\_conditions as EC  # 设置Desired Capabilities  desired\_caps = {  "platformName": "Android",  "platformVersion": "12",  "deviceName": "127.0.0.1:7555",  "appPackage": "com.ss.android.article.news",  "appActivity": "com.ss.android.article.news.activity.MainActivity",  "unicodeKeyboard": True,  "resetKeyboard": True,  }  # 初始化WebDriver  driver = webdriver.Remote("http://localhost:4723/wd/hub", desired\_caps)  try:  # 测试步骤  # 1. App起始页（点同意）  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fs4"))  )  element.click()  # 2. 点击“我的”  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.XPATH, "/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.TabHost/android.widget.FrameLayout[6]/android.widget.TabWidget/com.bytedance.platform.raster.viewpool.cache.compat.MeasureOnceRelativeLayout2[4]"))  )  element.click()  # 3. 点击其他方式登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fuo"))  )  element.click()  # 4. 点击密码登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/dpv"))  )  element.click()  # 5. 点击同意协议勾选框  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/g7p"))  )  element.click()  # 6. 输入手机号  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ib"))  )  element.send\_keys("your\_phone\_number")  # 7. 输入密码  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ik"))  )  element.send\_keys("your\_password")  # 8. 点击登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/auz"))  )  element.click()  # 9. 关闭提示  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bis"))  )  element.click()  # 10. 点击设置  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fcl"))  )  element.click()  # 11. 点击编辑资料  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ec2"))  )  element.click()  # 12. 点击性别  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ecb"))  )  element.click()  # 13. 选择性别  gender\_element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ftb"))  )  gender\_element.click()  # 14. 保存所选择性别的text  selected\_gender = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.XPATH, "/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.ListView/android.widget.LinearLayout[1]/android.widget.TextView[1]"))  ).text  # 15. 点击确认  confirm\_button = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/cv"))  )  confirm\_button.click()  # 16. 获取更新性别信息控件的text并与保存所选择的性别的text做对比，验证是否正确  updated\_gender\_element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/imh"))  )  assert selected\_gender == updated\_gender\_element.text, "The gender information was not updated correctly."  finally:  driver.quit()  请确保替换脚本中的your\_phone\_number和your\_password为你的测试账号信息。这个脚本使用了WebDriverWait来等待元素可点击或可见，以确保元素在进行操作前已经加载完成，从而提高脚本的稳定性。同时，它还包含了一个断言来验证所选择的性别是否正确更新。  请注意，这个脚本假设今日头条App的性别选择后可以立即在个人资料中反映出来。如果实际情况有所不同，你可能需要根据实际情况调整脚本。此外，确保所有的ID都是正确的，用于定位相应的元素。如果ID不同，你需要替换为正确的ID。 |
| User | 测试需求为：验证在选择生日日期后，是否能够正确显示在界面上。  测试步骤为：1.app起始页（点同意），其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fs4")  2.# 点击“我的”，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.XPATH,"/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.TabHost/android.widget.FrameLayout[6]/android.widget.TabWidget/com.bytedance.platform.raster.viewpool.cache.compat.MeasureOnceRelativeLayout2[4]")  3.# 点击其他方式登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID,"com.ss.android.article.news:id/fuo")  4.# 点击密码登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/dpv")  5.# 点击同意协议勾选框，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/g7p")  6.# 输入手机号，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ib")  7.# 输入密码，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ik")  8.# 点击登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/auz")  9.# 关闭提示，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bis")  10.# 点击设置，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fcl")  11.# 点击编辑资料，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ec2")  12.# 点击生日，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/eay")  13.# 选择生日年份，其元素为element1 = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/jyr")  14.# 选择生日月份，其元素为element2 = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/jyo")  15.# 选择生日日期，其元素为element3 = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/jyk")  14.# 保存所选择的年份、月份、日期的text  15.#点击确认，其元素为element4 = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/cv")  16.#获取更新生日信息控件的text并与保存所选择的生日的text做对比，验证是否正确，更新生日信息控件的元素为element5 = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ime") |
| LLM | 根据你提供的测试需求和步骤，你可以使用Appium来自动化测试今日头条App中的日期选择功能。下面是一个Python脚本示例，它基于你提供的步骤来实现测试：  python  from appium import webdriver  from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By  from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait  from selenium.webdriver.support import expected\_conditions as EC  # 设置Desired Capabilities  desired\_caps = {  "platformName": "Android",  "platformVersion": "12",  "deviceName": "127.0.0.1:7555",  "appPackage": "com.ss.android.article.news",  "appActivity": "com.ss.android.article.news.activity.MainActivity",  "unicodeKeyboard": True,  "resetKeyboard": True,  }  # 初始化WebDriver  driver = webdriver.Remote("http://localhost:4723/wd/hub", desired\_caps)  try:  # 测试步骤  # 1. App起始页（点同意）  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fs4"))  )  element.click()  # 2. 点击“我的”  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.XPATH, "/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.TabHost/android.widget.FrameLayout[6]/android.widget.TabWidget/com.bytedance.platform.raster.viewpool.cache.compat.MeasureOnceRelativeLayout2[4]"))  )  element.click()  # 3. 点击其他方式登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fuo"))  )  element.click()  # 4. 点击密码登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/dpv"))  )  element.click()  # 5. 点击同意协议勾选框  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/g7p"))  )  element.click()  # 6. 输入手机号  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ib"))  )  element.send\_keys("your\_phone\_number")  # 7. 输入密码  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ik"))  )  element.send\_keys("your\_password")  # 8. 点击登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/auz"))  )  element.click()  # 9. 关闭提示  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bis"))  )  element.click()  # 10. 点击设置  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fcl"))  )  element.click()  # 11. 点击编辑资料  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ec2"))  )  element.click()  # 12. 点击生日  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/eay"))  )  element.click()  # 13. 选择生日年份  year\_element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/jyr"))  )  year\_element.click()  year = "2024" # Example year, replace with actual selection logic  # 14. 选择生日月份  month\_element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/jyo"))  )  month\_element.click()  month = "06" # Example month, replace with actual selection logic  # 15. 选择生日日期  day\_element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/jyk"))  )  day\_element.click()  day = "15" # Example day, replace with actual selection logic  # 保存所选择的年份、月份、日期的text  selected\_birthday = f"{year}-{month}-{day}"  # 15. 点击确认  confirm\_button = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/cv"))  )  confirm\_button.click()  # 16. 获取更新生日信息控件的text并与保存所选择的生日的text做对比，验证是否正确  updated\_birthday\_element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ime"))  )  assert selected\_birthday == updated\_birthday\_element.text, "The birthday information was not updated correctly."  finally:  driver.quit()  请确保替换脚本中的your\_phone\_number和your\_password为你的测试账号信息。这个脚本使用了WebDriverWait来等待元素可点击或可见，以确保元素在进行操作前已经加载完成，从而提高脚本的稳定性。同时，它还包含了一个断言来验证所选择的生日是否正确更新。  请注意，这个脚本假设今日头条App的生日选择后可以立即在个人资料中反映出来。如果实际情况有所不同，你可能需要根据实际情况调整脚本。此外，确保所有的ID都是正确的，用于定位相应的元素。如果ID不同，你需要替换为正确的ID。  对于选择日期的部分，你可能需要实现一个循环来选择具体的年、月、日，这里只是给出了一个示例，具体的逻辑取决于App的具体实现。 |
| User | 测试需求为：测试学校搜索功能，输入关键字后，是否能够返回相关的学校列表  测试步骤为：1.app起始页（点同意），其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fs4")  2.# 点击“我的”，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.XPATH,"/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.TabHost/android.widget.FrameLayout[6]/android.widget.TabWidget/com.bytedance.platform.raster.viewpool.cache.compat.MeasureOnceRelativeLayout2[4]")  3.# 点击其他方式登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID,"com.ss.android.article.news:id/fuo")  4.# 点击密码登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/dpv")  5.# 点击同意协议勾选框，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/g7p")  6.# 输入手机号，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ib")  7.# 输入密码，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ik")  8.# 点击登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/auz")  9.# 关闭提示，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bis")  10.# 点击设置，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fcl")  11.# 点击编辑资料，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ec2")  12.# 点击学校，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/eb\_")  13.# 点击选择学校进入选择学校界面，其元素为，其中若用户在30天内更改过学校无法进入此界面，若无法进入此界面则步骤结束（判断方法，检测是否能找到元素element\_1 = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/h7\_")），测试通过，选择学校元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/eba")  14.# 输入框输入番禺，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/h7\_")  15.# 遍历列表，其元素为list\_element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bku")  14.# 验证列表是否有广州番禺职业技术学院选项 |
| LLM | 根据你提供的测试需求和步骤，你可以使用Appium来自动化测试今日头条App中的学校搜索功能。下面是一个Python脚本示例，它基于你提供的步骤来实现测试：  python  from appium import webdriver  from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By  from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait  from selenium.webdriver.support import expected\_conditions as EC  # 设置Desired Capabilities  desired\_caps = {  "platformName": "Android",  "platformVersion": "12",  "deviceName": "127.0.0.1:7555",  "appPackage": "com.ss.android.article.news",  "appActivity": "com.ss.android.article.news.activity.MainActivity",  "unicodeKeyboard": True,  "resetKeyboard": True,  }  # 初始化WebDriver  driver = webdriver.Remote("http://localhost:4723/wd/hub", desired\_caps)  try:  # 测试步骤  # 1. App起始页（点同意）  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fs4"))  )  element.click()  # 2. 点击“我的”  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.XPATH, "/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.TabHost/android.widget.FrameLayout[6]/android.widget.TabWidget/com.bytedance.platform.raster.viewpool.cache.compat.MeasureOnceRelativeLayout2[4]"))  )  element.click()  # 3. 点击其他方式登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fuo"))  )  element.click()  # 4. 点击密码登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/dpv"))  )  element.click()  # 5. 点击同意协议勾选框  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/g7p"))  )  element.click()  # 6. 输入手机号  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ib"))  )  element.send\_keys("your\_phone\_number")  # 7. 输入密码  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ik"))  )  element.send\_keys("your\_password")  # 8. 点击登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/auz"))  )  element.click()  # 9. 关闭提示  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bis"))  )  element.click()  # 10. 点击设置  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fcl"))  )  element.click()  # 11. 点击编辑资料  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ec2"))  )  element.click()  # 12. 点击学校  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/eb\_"))  )  element.click()  # 检查是否能够进入选择学校界面  element\_1 = driver.find\_elements(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/h7\_")  if not element\_1:  print("Unable to enter the school selection interface.")  exit(0) # If the interface cannot be entered, end the test  # 13. 选择学校元素  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/eba"))  )  element.click()  # 14. 输入框输入番禺  search\_box = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/h7\_"))  )  search\_box.send\_keys("番禺")  # 15. 遍历列表  list\_element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bku"))  )  school\_list = list\_element.find\_elements(By.XPATH, ".//android.widget.TextView")  # 16. 验证列表是否有广州番禺职业技术学院选项  school\_name = "广州番禺职业技术学院"  school\_found = any(school\_name in school.text for school in school\_list)  assert school\_found, f"The school '{school\_name}' was not found in the list."  finally:  driver.quit()  请确保替换脚本中的your\_phone\_number和your\_password为你的测试账号信息。这个脚本使用了WebDriverWait来等待元素可点击或可见，以确保元素在进行操作前已经加载完成，从而提高脚本的稳定性。同时，它还包含了一个断言来验证搜索结果中是否包含特定的学校名称。  请注意，这个脚本假设今日头条App的学校搜索功能可以返回相关的学校列表，并且列表中的学校名称以文本形式显示。如果实际情况有所不同，你可能需要根据实际情况调整脚本。此外，确保所有的ID都是正确的，用于定位相应的元素。如果ID不同，你需要替换为正确的ID。 |
| User | 测试需求为：测试学校搜索功能，输入关键字后，是否能够返回相关的学校列表  测试步骤为：1.app起始页（点同意），其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fs4")  2.# 点击“我的”，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.XPATH,"/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.TabHost/android.widget.FrameLayout[6]/android.widget.TabWidget/com.bytedance.platform.raster.viewpool.cache.compat.MeasureOnceRelativeLayout2[4]")  3.# 点击其他方式登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID,"com.ss.android.article.news:id/fuo")  4.# 点击密码登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/dpv")  5.# 点击同意协议勾选框，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/g7p")  6.# 输入手机号，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ib")  7.# 输入密码，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ik")  8.# 点击登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/auz")  9.# 关闭提示，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bis")  10.# 点击设置，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fcl")  11.# 点击编辑资料，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ec2")  12.# 点击学校，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/eb\_")  13.# 点击选择学校进入选择学校界面，其元素为，其中若用户在30天内更改过学校无法进入此界面，若无法进入此界面则步骤结束（判断方法，检测是否能找到元素element\_1 = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/h7\_")），测试通过，选择学校元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/eba")  14.# 输入框输入广州番禺职业技术学院，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/h7\_")  15.# 选择列表里广州番禺职业技术学院选项  16.# 点击入学年份，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ebb")  17.# 选择入学年份，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/cfj")  18.#保存所选择的入学年份信息  19.# 点击提交，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/hvz")  20.# 验证学校是否为广州番禺职业技术学院，验证学校元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/iz5")  21.#进入学校界面，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/eba")  22.## 验证入学年份是否为选择年份，验证入学年份元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/img") |
| LLM | 根据你提供的测试需求和步骤，你可以使用Appium来自动化测试今日头条App中的学校搜索和选择功能。下面是一个Python脚本示例，它基于你提供的步骤来实现测试：  python  from appium import webdriver  from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By  from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait  from selenium.webdriver.support import expected\_conditions as EC  # 设置Desired Capabilities  desired\_caps = {  "platformName": "Android",  "platformVersion": "12",  "deviceName": "127.0.0.1:7555",  "appPackage": "com.ss.android.article.news",  "appActivity": "com.ss.android.article.news.activity.MainActivity",  "unicodeKeyboard": True,  "resetKeyboard": True,  }  # 初始化WebDriver  driver = webdriver.Remote("http://localhost:4723/wd/hub", desired\_caps)  try:  # 测试步骤  # 1. App起始页（点同意）  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fs4"))  )  element.click()  # 2. 点击“我的”  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.XPATH, "/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.TabHost/android.widget.FrameLayout[6]/android.widget.TabWidget/com.bytedance.platform.raster.viewpool.cache.compat.MeasureOnceRelativeLayout2[4]"))  )  element.click()  # 3. 点击其他方式登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fuo"))  )  element.click()  # 4. 点击密码登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/dpv"))  )  element.click()  # 5. 点击同意协议勾选框  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/g7p"))  )  element.click()  # 6. 输入手机号  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ib"))  )  element.send\_keys("your\_phone\_number")  # 7. 输入密码  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ik"))  )  element.send\_keys("your\_password")  # 8. 点击登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/auz"))  )  element.click()  # 9. 关闭提示  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bis"))  )  element.click()  # 10. 点击设置  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fcl"))  )  element.click()  # 11. 点击编辑资料  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ec2"))  )  element.click()  # 12. 点击学校  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/eb\_"))  )  element.click()  # 检查是否能够进入选择学校界面  try:  element\_1 = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/h7\_"))  )  except:  print("Unable to enter the school selection interface.")  exit(0) # If the interface cannot be entered, end the test  # 13. 选择学校元素  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/eba"))  )  element.click()  # 14. 输入框输入广州番禺职业技术学院  search\_box = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/h7\_"))  )  search\_box.send\_keys("广州番禺职业技术学院")  # 15. 选择列表里广州番禺职业技术学院选项  school\_list = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bku"))  )  school\_list.find\_element(By.XPATH, ".//android.widget.TextView[contains(@text, '广州番禺职业技术学院')]").click()  # 16. 点击入学年份  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ebb"))  )  element.click()  # 17. 选择入学年份  entry\_year\_element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/cfj"))  )  entry\_year\_element.click()  # Assuming the year picker is a simple list, you might need to adjust the selection logic  entry\_year\_element.find\_element(By.XPATH, ".//android.widget.TextView[@text='2024']").click()  # 保存所选择的入学年份信息  selected\_entry\_year = "2024"  # 18. 点击提交  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/hvz"))  )  element.click()  # 19. 验证学校是否为广州番禺职业技术学院  school\_name\_element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/iz5"))  )  assert "广州番禺职业技术学院" in school\_name\_element.text, "The school name does not match."  # 20. 进入学校界面  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/eba"))  )  element.click()  # 21. 验证入学年份是否为选择年份  entry\_year\_display\_element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/img"))  )  assert selected\_entry\_year in entry\_year\_display\_element.text, "The entry year does not match."  finally:  driver.quit()  请确保替换脚本中的your\_phone\_number和your\_password为你的测试账号信息。这个脚本使用了WebDriverWait来等待元素可点击或可见，以确保元素在进行操作前已经加载完成，从而提高脚本的稳定性。同时，它还包含了断言来验证所选择的学校和入学年份是否正确显示。  请注意，这个脚本假设今日头条App的学校搜索功能可以返回相关的学校列表，并且列表中的学校名称以文本形式显示。此外，还假设入学年份的选择器是一个简单的列表。如果实际情况有所不同，你可能需要根据实际情况调整脚本。确保所有的ID都是正确的，用于定位相应的元素。如果ID不同，你需要替换为正确的ID。 |
| User | 测试需求为：测试在岗位列表中选择岗位后，是否能够正确保存所选岗位。  测试步骤为：1.app起始页（点同意），其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fs4")  2.# 点击“我的”，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.XPATH,"/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.TabHost/android.widget.FrameLayout[6]/android.widget.TabWidget/com.bytedance.platform.raster.viewpool.cache.compat.MeasureOnceRelativeLayout2[4]")  3.# 点击其他方式登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID,"com.ss.android.article.news:id/fuo")  4.# 点击密码登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/dpv")  5.# 点击同意协议勾选框，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/g7p")  6.# 输入手机号，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ib")  7.# 输入密码，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ik")  8.# 点击登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/auz")  9.# 关闭提示，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bis")  10.# 点击设置，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fcl")  11.# 点击编辑资料，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ec2")  12.# 点击职业，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/edb")  13.# 选择职业大类，其元素为element1 = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/gef")  14.# 选择职业岗位，其元素为element2 = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/a2q")  15.保存所选择的职业大类、岗位  16.#点击确认，其元素为element4 = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/cv")  17#验证所选择的元素是否与显示的元素文本相同，所验证元素为element5 = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/izz") |
| LLM | 根据你提供的测试需求和步骤，你可以使用Appium来自动化测试今日头条App中的岗位选择功能。下面是一个Python脚本示例，它基于你提供的步骤来实现测试：  python  from appium import webdriver  from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By  from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait  from selenium.webdriver.support import expected\_conditions as EC  # 设置Desired Capabilities  desired\_caps = {  "platformName": "Android",  "platformVersion": "12",  "deviceName": "127.0.0.1:7555",  "appPackage": "com.ss.android.article.news",  "appActivity": "com.ss.android.article.news.activity.MainActivity",  "unicodeKeyboard": True,  "resetKeyboard": True,  }  # 初始化WebDriver  driver = webdriver.Remote("http://localhost:4723/wd/hub", desired\_caps)  try:  # 测试步骤  # 1. App起始页（点同意）  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fs4"))  )  element.click()  # 2. 点击“我的”  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.XPATH, "/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.TabHost/android.widget.FrameLayout[6]/android.widget.TabWidget/com.bytedance.platform.raster.viewpool.cache.compat.MeasureOnceRelativeLayout2[4]"))  )  element.click()  # 3. 点击其他方式登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fuo"))  )  element.click()  # 4. 点击密码登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/dpv"))  )  element.click()  # 5. 点击同意协议勾选框  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/g7p"))  )  element.click()  # 6. 输入手机号  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ib"))  )  element.send\_keys("your\_phone\_number")  # 7. 输入密码  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ik"))  )  element.send\_keys("your\_password")  # 8. 点击登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/auz"))  )  element.click()  # 9. 关闭提示  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bis"))  )  element.click()  # 10. 点击设置  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fcl"))  )  element.click()  # 11. 点击编辑资料  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ec2"))  )  element.click()  # 12. 点击职业  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/edb"))  )  element.click()  # 13. 选择职业大类  element1 = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/gef"))  )  element1.click()  # Assuming you select a category, you might need to adjust this step based on the actual UI  # 14. 选择职业岗位  element2 = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/a2q"))  )  element2.click()  # Assuming you select a job position, you might need to adjust this step based on the actual UI  # 保存所选择的职业大类、岗位  selected\_category = "Category Example"  selected\_job\_position = "Job Position Example"  # 15. 点击确认  confirm\_button = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/cv"))  )  confirm\_button.click()  # 16. 验证所选择的元素是否与显示的元素文本相同  selected\_element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/izz"))  )  assert selected\_category in selected\_element.text and selected\_job\_position in selected\_element.text, "The selected job information does not match the displayed information."  finally:  driver.quit()  请确保替换脚本中的your\_phone\_number和your\_password为你的测试账号信息。这个脚本使用了WebDriverWait来等待元素可点击或可见，以确保元素在进行操作前已经加载完成，从而提高脚本的稳定性。同时，它还包含了断言来验证所选择的职业大类和岗位是否正确显示。  请注意，这个脚本假设今日头条App的岗位选择功能可以正确保存所选岗位，并且所选信息可以在个人资料中反映出来。如果实际情况有所不同，你可能需要根据实际情况调整脚本。此外，确保所有的ID都是正确的，用于定位相应的元素。如果ID不同，你需要替换为正确的ID。  对于选择职业大类和岗位的步骤，你可能需要实现一个循环来选择具体的类别和岗位，这里只是给出了一个示例，具体的逻辑取决于App的具体实现。 |
| User | 测试需求为：验证“上头条挂件”是否确实需要获得“头条达人”身份后才能解锁。  测试步骤为：1.app起始页（点同意），其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fs4")  2.# 点击“我的”，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.XPATH,"/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.TabHost/android.widget.FrameLayout[6]/android.widget.TabWidget/com.bytedance.platform.raster.viewpool.cache.compat.MeasureOnceRelativeLayout2[4]")  3.# 点击其他方式登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID,"com.ss.android.article.news:id/fuo")  4.# 点击密码登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/dpv")  5.# 点击同意协议勾选框，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/g7p")  6.# 输入手机号，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ib")  7.# 输入密码，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ik")  8.# 点击登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/auz")  9.# 关闭提示，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bis")  10.# 点击设置，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fcl")  11.# 点击编辑资料，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ec2")  12.# 点击头像挂件，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ed7")  13.# 点击“上头条”挂件，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/f0n")  14.## 验证元素是否有特定的文本内容“解锁“头条达人”挂件后，发布作品获得”，其元素为elements = driver.find\_elements(By.XPATH, f"//\*[contains(@text, '{头条达人”挂件后，发布作品获得}')]") |
| LLM | 根据你提供的测试需求和步骤，你可以使用Appium来自动化测试今日头条App中的“上头条挂件”功能。下面是一个Python脚本示例，它基于你提供的步骤来实现测试：  python  from appium import webdriver  from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By  from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait  from selenium.webdriver.support import expected\_conditions as EC  # 设置Desired Capabilities  desired\_caps = {  "platformName": "Android",  "platformVersion": "12",  "deviceName": "127.0.0.1:7555",  "appPackage": "com.ss.android.article.news",  "appActivity": "com.ss.android.article.news.activity.MainActivity",  "unicodeKeyboard": True,  "resetKeyboard": True,  }  # 初始化WebDriver  driver = webdriver.Remote("http://localhost:4723/wd/hub", desired\_caps)  try:  # 测试步骤  # 1. App起始页（点同意）  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fs4"))  )  element.click()  # 2. 点击“我的”  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.XPATH, "/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.TabHost/android.widget.FrameLayout[6]/android.widget.TabWidget/com.bytedance.platform.raster.viewpool.cache.compat.MeasureOnceRelativeLayout2[4]"))  )  element.click()  # 3. 点击其他方式登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fuo"))  )  element.click()  # 4. 点击密码登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/dpv"))  )  element.click()  # 5. 点击同意协议勾选框  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/g7p"))  )  element.click()  # 6. 输入手机号  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ib"))  )  element.send\_keys("your\_phone\_number")  # 7. 输入密码  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ik"))  )  element.send\_keys("your\_password")  # 8. 点击登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/auz"))  )  element.click()  # 9. 关闭提示  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bis"))  )  element.click()  # 10. 点击设置  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fcl"))  )  element.click()  # 11. 点击编辑资料  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ec2"))  )  element.click()  # 12. 点击头像挂件  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ed7"))  )  element.click()  # 13. 点击“上头条”挂件  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/f0n"))  )  element.click()  # 14. 验证元素是否有特定的文本内容  specific\_text = "解锁“头条达人”挂件后，发布作品获得"  elements = driver.find\_elements(By.XPATH, f"//\*[contains(@text, '{specific\_text}')]")  assert len(elements) > 0, f"The element with text '{specific\_text}' was not found."  finally:  driver.quit()  请确保替换脚本中的your\_phone\_number和your\_password为你的测试账号信息。这个脚本使用了WebDriverWait来等待元素可点击或可见，以确保元素在进行操作前已经加载完成，从而提高脚本的稳定性。同时，它还包含了一个断言来验证特定的文本内容是否存在于页面上。  请注意，这个脚本假设今日头条App的“上头条挂件”功能只有在获得“头条达人”身份后才能解锁，并且这个条件会在特定的文本内容中反映出来。如果实际情况有所不同，你可能需要根据实际情况调整脚本。此外，确保所有的ID都是正确的，用于定位相应的元素。如果ID不同，你需要替换为正确的ID。 |
| User | 测试需求为：验证挂件预览功能是否能够正确显示不同挂件的预览效果；  测试步骤为：1.app起始页（点同意），其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fs4")  2.# 点击“我的”，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.XPATH,"/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.TabHost/android.widget.FrameLayout[6]/android.widget.TabWidget/com.bytedance.platform.raster.viewpool.cache.compat.MeasureOnceRelativeLayout2[4]")  3.# 点击其他方式登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID,"com.ss.android.article.news:id/fuo")  4.# 点击密码登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/dpv")  5.# 点击同意协议勾选框，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/g7p")  6.# 输入手机号，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ib")  7.# 输入密码，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ik")  8.# 点击登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/auz")  9.# 关闭提示，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bis")  10.# 点击设置，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fcl")  11.# 点击编辑资料，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ec2")  12.# 点击头像挂件，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ed7")  13.# 点击“上头条”挂件，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/f0n")  14.# 验证挂件预览是否更新为上头条，其元素为elements = driver.find\_elements(By.XPATH, f"//\*[contains(@text, '{挂件预览：上头条}')]") |
| LLM | 根据你提供的测试需求和步骤，你可以使用Appium来自动化测试今日头条App中的挂件预览功能。下面是一个Python脚本示例，它基于你提供的步骤来实现测试：  python  from appium import webdriver  from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By  from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait  from selenium.webdriver.support import expected\_conditions as EC  # 设置Desired Capabilities  desired\_caps = {  "platformName": "Android",  "platformVersion": "12",  "deviceName": "127.0.0.1:7555",  "appPackage": "com.ss.android.article.news",  "appActivity": "com.ss.android.article.news.activity.MainActivity",  "unicodeKeyboard": True,  "resetKeyboard": True,  }  # 初始化WebDriver  driver = webdriver.Remote("http://localhost:4723/wd/hub", desired\_caps)  try:  # 测试步骤  # 1. App起始页（点同意）  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fs4"))  )  element.click()  # 2. 点击“我的”  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.XPATH, "/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.TabHost/android.widget.FrameLayout[6]/android.widget.TabWidget/com.bytedance.platform.raster.viewpool.cache.compat.MeasureOnceRelativeLayout2[4]"))  )  element.click()  # 3. 点击其他方式登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fuo"))  )  element.click()  # 4. 点击密码登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/dpv"))  )  element.click()  # 5. 点击同意协议勾选框  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/g7p"))  )  element.click()  # 6. 输入手机号  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ib"))  )  element.send\_keys("your\_phone\_number")  # 7. 输入密码  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ik"))  )  element.send\_keys("your\_password")  # 8. 点击登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/auz"))  )  element.click()  # 9. 关闭提示  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bis"))  )  element.click()  # 10. 点击设置  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fcl"))  )  element.click()  # 11. 点击编辑资料  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ec2"))  )  element.click()  # 12. 点击头像挂件  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ed7"))  )  element.click()  # 13. 点击“上头条”挂件  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/f0n"))  )  element.click()  # 14. 验证挂件预览是否更新为上头条  specific\_text = "挂件预览：上头条"  elements = driver.find\_elements(By.XPATH, f"//\*[contains(@text, '{specific\_text}')]")  assert len(elements) > 0, f"The element with text '{specific\_text}' was not found."  finally:  driver.quit()  请确保替换脚本中的your\_phone\_number和your\_password为你的测试账号信息。这个脚本使用了WebDriverWait来等待元素可点击或可见，以确保元素在进行操作前已经加载完成，从而提高脚本的稳定性。同时，它还包含了一个断言来验证特定的文本内容是否存在于页面上。  请注意，这个脚本假设今日头条App的挂件预览功能可以正确显示不同挂件的预览效果，并且这个效果会在特定的文本内容中反映出来。如果实际情况有所不同，你可能需要根据实际情况调整脚本。此外，确保所有的ID都是正确的，用于定位相应的元素。如果ID不同，你需要替换为正确的ID。  对于挂件预览的验证，你可能需要根据实际的UI设计来调整XPATH表达式或文本内容，以确保能够正确地定位和验证挂件预览的效果。 |
| User | 测试需求为：测试账号注销功能是否能够正确执行，并从登录状态转换为未登录状态。  测试步骤为：1.app起始页（点同意），其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fs4")  2.# 点击“我的”，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.XPATH,"/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.TabHost/android.widget.FrameLayout[6]/android.widget.TabWidget/com.bytedance.platform.raster.viewpool.cache.compat.MeasureOnceRelativeLayout2[4]")  3.# 点击其他方式登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID,"com.ss.android.article.news:id/fuo")  4.# 点击密码登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/dpv")  5.# 点击同意协议勾选框，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/g7p")  6.# 输入手机号，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ib")  7.# 输入密码，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ik")  8.# 点击登录，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/auz")  9.# 关闭提示，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bis")  10.# 点击设置，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fcl")  11.# 下滑  12.# 点击退出，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ect")  13.# 点击确认，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/if")  14.# 验证是否能找到登录控件以验证是否是退出状态，其元素为element = driver.find\_element(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/brf") |
| LLM | 根据你提供的测试需求和步骤，你可以使用Appium来自动化测试今日头条App中的账号注销功能。下面是一个Python脚本示例，它基于你提供的步骤来实现测试：  python  from appium import webdriver  from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By  from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait  from selenium.webdriver.support import expected\_conditions as EC  # 设置Desired Capabilities  desired\_caps = {  "platformName": "Android",  "platformVersion": "12",  "deviceName": "127.0.0.1:7555",  "appPackage": "com.ss.android.article.news",  "appActivity": "com.ss.android.article.news.activity.MainActivity",  "unicodeKeyboard": True,  "resetKeyboard": True,  }  # 初始化WebDriver  driver = webdriver.Remote("http://localhost:4723/wd/hub", desired\_caps)  try:  # 测试步骤  # 1. App起始页（点同意）  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fs4"))  )  element.click()  # 2. 点击“我的”  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.XPATH, "/hierarchy/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.FrameLayout/android.widget.LinearLayout/android.widget.TabHost/android.widget.FrameLayout[6]/android.widget.TabWidget/com.bytedance.platform.raster.viewpool.cache.compat.MeasureOnceRelativeLayout2[4]"))  )  element.click()  # 3. 点击其他方式登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fuo"))  )  element.click()  # 4. 点击密码登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/dpv"))  )  element.click()  # 5. 点击同意协议勾选框  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/g7p"))  )  element.click()  # 6. 输入手机号  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ib"))  )  element.send\_keys("your\_phone\_number")  # 7. 输入密码  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.visibility\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ik"))  )  element.send\_keys("your\_password")  # 8. 点击登录  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/auz"))  )  element.click()  # 9. 关闭提示  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/bis"))  )  element.click()  # 10. 点击设置  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/fcl"))  )  element.click()  # 11. 下滑  driver.swipe(element.location['x'], element.location['y'], element.location['x'], element.location['y'] + 500, 500)  # 12. 点击退出  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/ect"))  )  element.click()  # 13. 点击确认  element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(  EC.element\_to\_be\_clickable((By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/if"))  )  element.click()  # 14. 验证是否能找到登录控件以验证是否是退出状态  login\_element = driver.find\_elements(By.ID, "com.ss.android.article.news:id/brf")  assert len(login\_element) > 0, "The login element was not found, the account may not have been logged out properly."  finally:  driver.quit()  请确保替换脚本中的your\_phone\_number和your\_password为你的测试账号信息。这个脚本使用了WebDriverWait来等待元素可点击或可见，以确保元素在进行操作前已经加载完成，从而提高脚本的稳定性。同时，它还包含了一个断言来验证登录控件是否存在，从而确认账号是否已经注销。  请注意，这个脚本假设今日头条App的账号注销功能可以正确执行，并且用户在注销后会回到未登录状态。如果实际情况有所不同，你可能需要根据实际情况调整脚本。此外，确保所有的ID都是正确的，用于定位相应的元素。如果ID不同，你需要替换为正确的ID。  对于下滑操作，这里使用了driver.swipe()方法来模拟手势，你可能需要根据实际情况调整坐标值。 |