ArtComputer

DESIGNER User Manual

Automated Test with the Robot

Designer User Manual

Contents

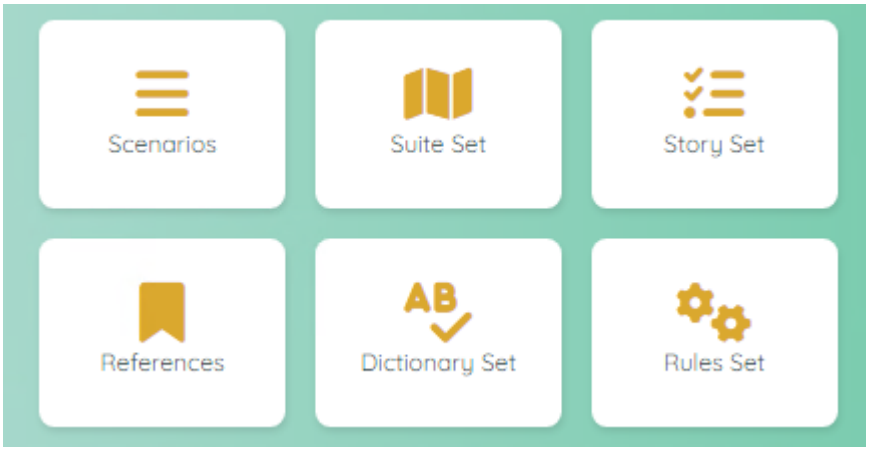
Foreword

This user manual will give you information on how to use the robot as a Designer.

Designer:

The Designer is responsible for:

- The design of the Scenarios
- The design of the Suites
- The design of the Stories
- The management of the References
- The management of the Dictionary
- The design of the Rules

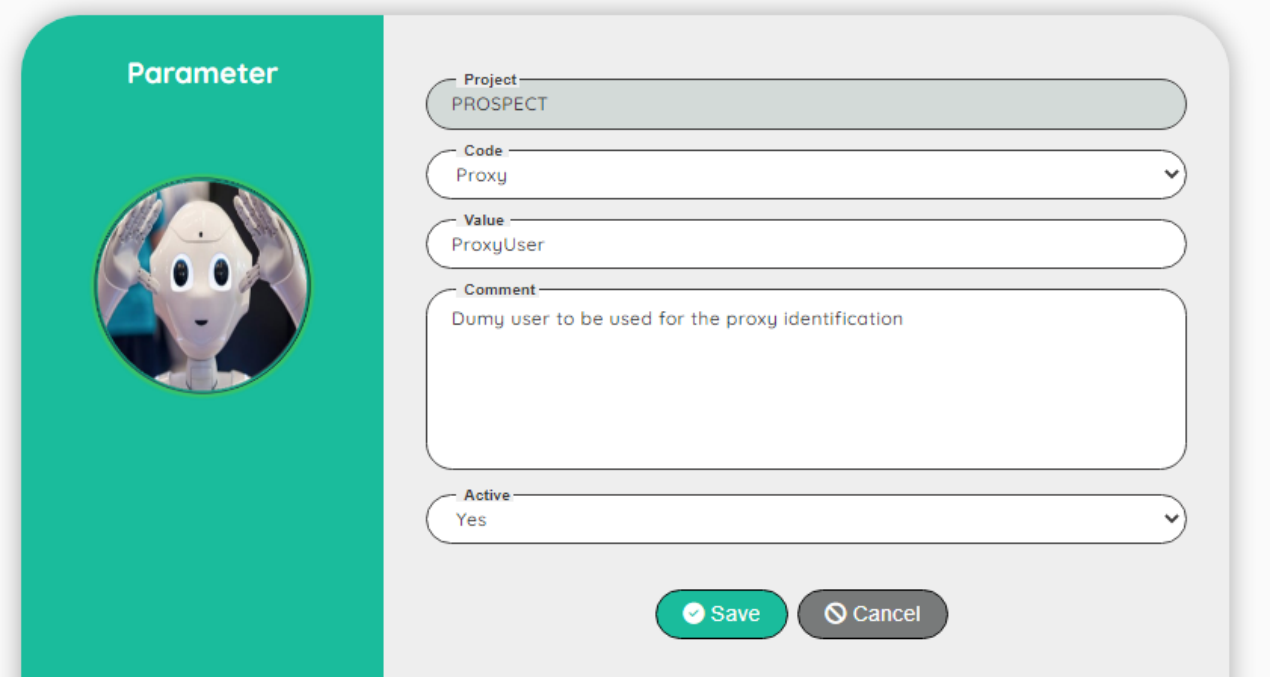


Working with Proxy

If you need to test a project that requires a proxy, please use the following method.

Job to be performed by the Administrator:

In the parameters of the project, create a new entry for the parameter Proxy

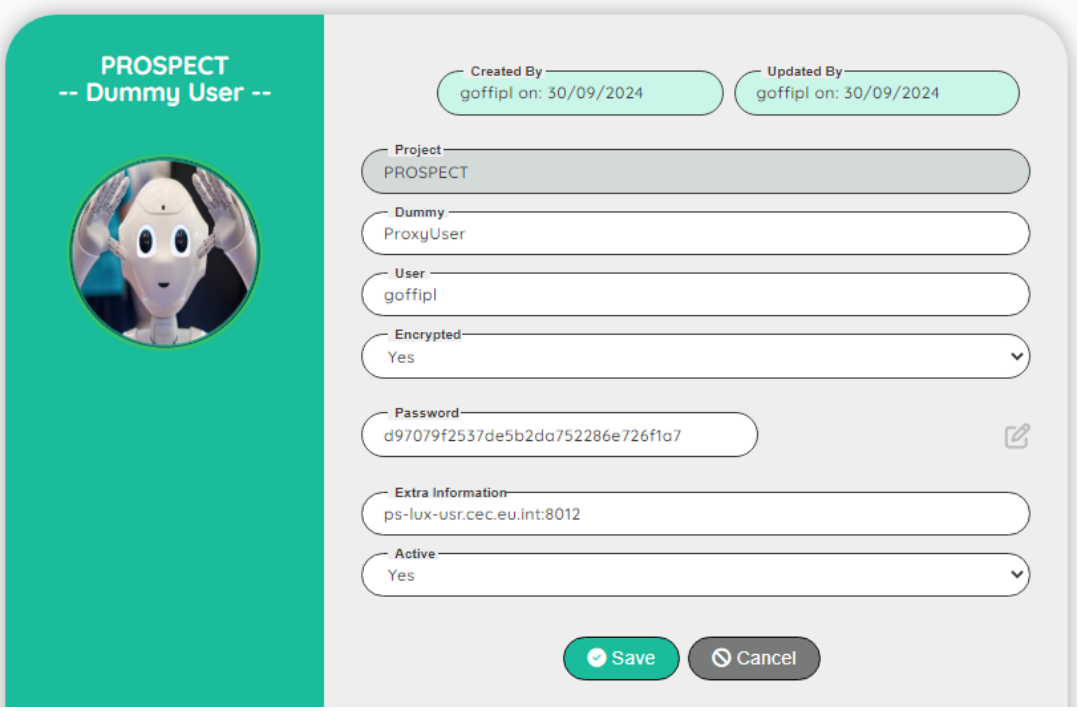


The value must be a valid dummy user

Job to be performed by the Tester (or Designer, Administrator):

Go to the dummy users and add a new entry for the value defined in the parameter (here: ProxyUser)

In the field Extra information, fill the proxy link including the port number



Note: You can encrypt the password

If you don't need a proxy login, you don't need to define a specific parameter and dummy user.

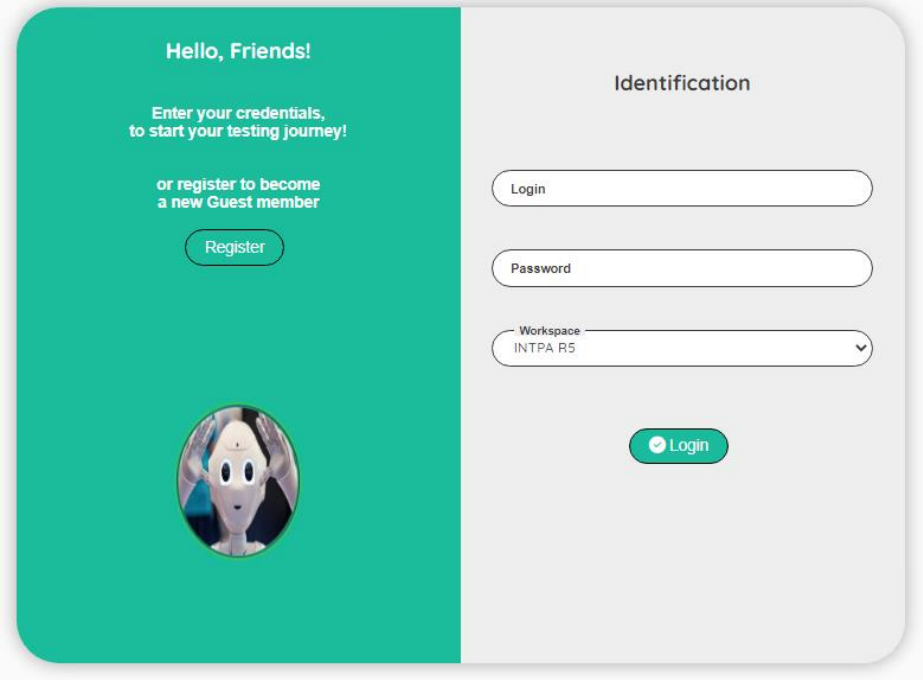
If you try to connect to a proxy website without defining the parameter and the dummy user, the application will display a window to ask you to enter a proxy login/password.
This popup window cannot be manipulated by normal functions!

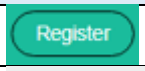
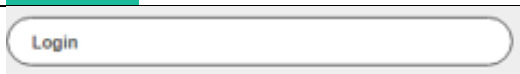
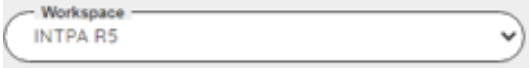
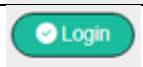
If you define a proxy, the Robot will be able to login to a normal website or a website with proxy.
For information: the time to launch the script will be shorter with a proxy defined!

Login

User Interface

To access to the Robot, you need to have a login.
After you successfully register to the application as a new user (Guess), you have to wait that the Administrator will assign you a Role to a project (or multiple projects).



Topic	Icon	Comment
Register		Click to Register as a new user
Login		Enter your login
Password		Enter your password
Workspace		Enter your workspace
Login		Click to login to the Robot

User interface for the editing

User Interface

We use the same user interface when editing a record.
To avoid repeating the same explanation all the time, you will find here a generic explanation on how to use the edit interface.
When you have the permission to edit a record, you will see the following icons:

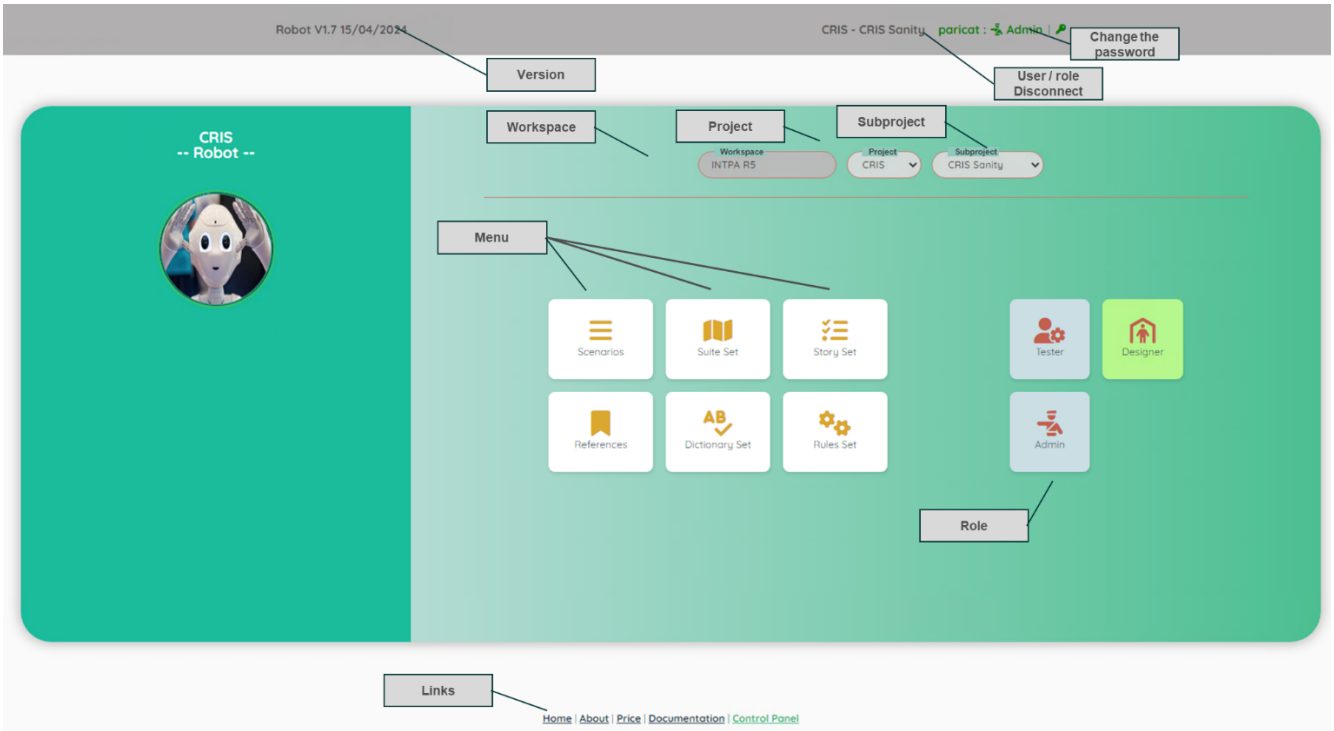
Topic	Icon	Comment
Delete		Delete a record (a confirmation is required!) To delete multiple records, select the records first.
Edit		Go to a screen to update the record.
Copy		First select the record to copy and then click on the copy icon. Record(s) will be set after the copy icon.
Move		First select the record to move and then click on the move icon. Record(s) will be set after the move icon.
Select / Unselect		Select or unselect a record

Depending of the context, some extra icon(s) can be available.
The extra icon(s) will be explain in the section dedicated to the context.

Control Panel

User Interface

The dashboard will allow you to execute pre-defined stories.
If you are assign to a DESIGNER or ADMIN role, your user interface will look like this:

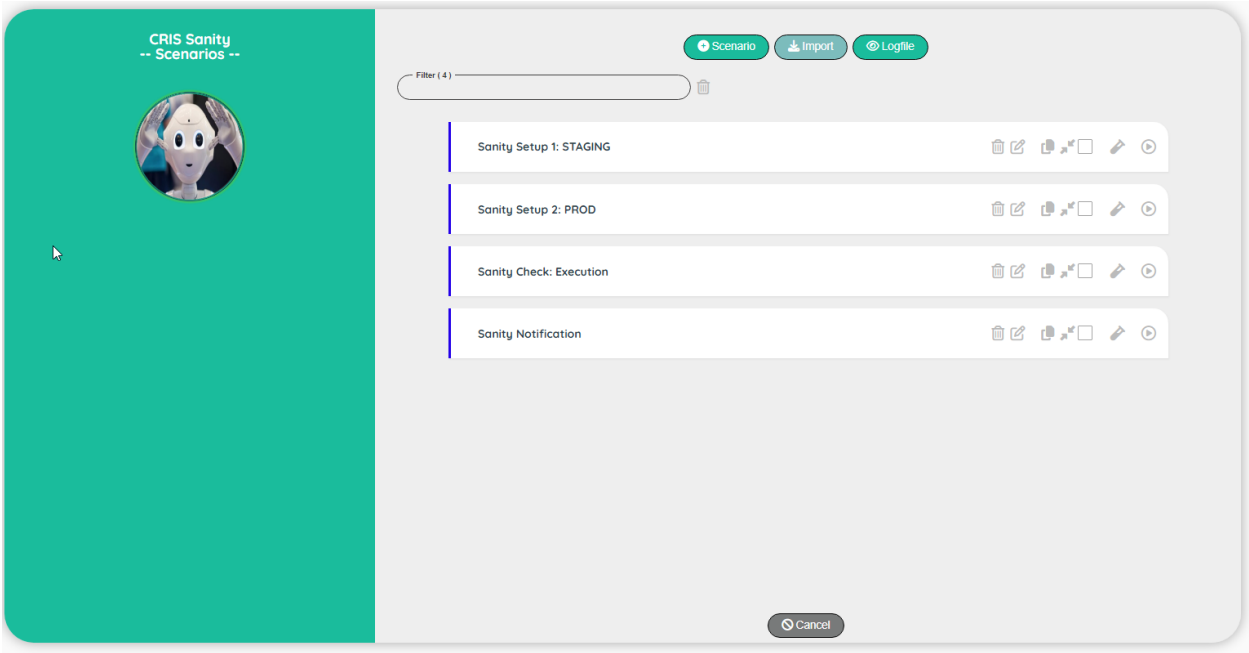


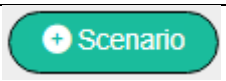
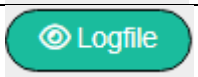
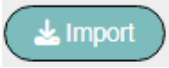
Topic	Comment
Version	Version of the Robot.
Workspace	For info: the name of the workspace of the customer.
Project	List of the project(s) that you have access (assignment to a project is done by an Administrator).
Subproject	Access to all the subproject(s) of the selected project.
	When executing a story, you can stop the execution.
User/Role Disconnect	For info: your login and your role. If you click on the 'User/Role', you will be disconnected from the application.
Change the password	Click on the icon to change your current password
Menu	Click on the items to open a new section of the application
Links	Useful links

Scenario

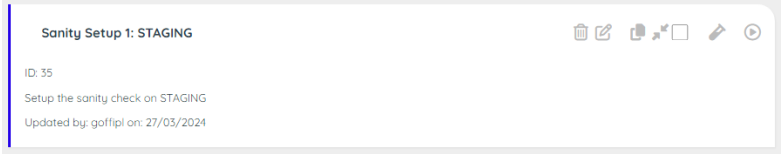
User Interface

The Scenario will allow you to manage the scenarios and the tests

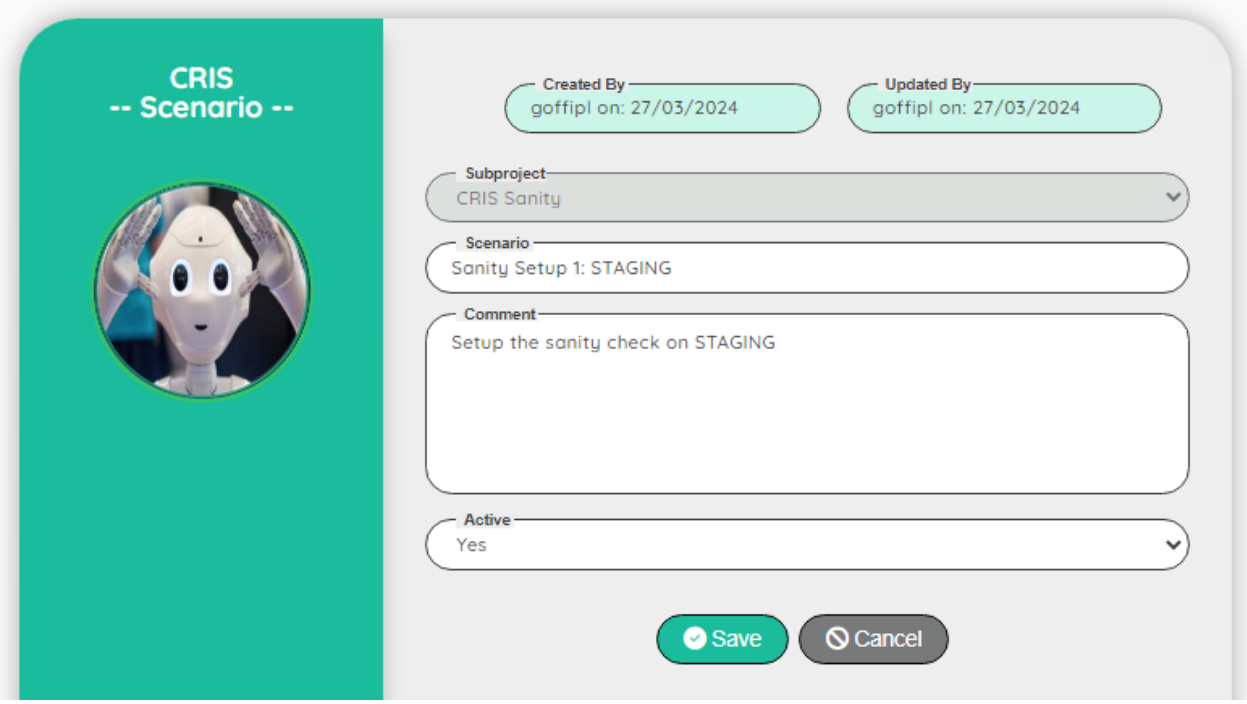


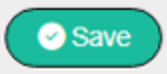
Topic	Icon	Comment
Test		Go to the screen Test.
Execute		Execute a scenario.
Add Scenario		Add a new scenario at the end of the list.
Cancel		Back to the Dashboard screen.
Logfile		Go to the screen to view the Log file.
Import		Import a scenario from any project (same workspace).

Note: if you click on the comment, you will see extra information

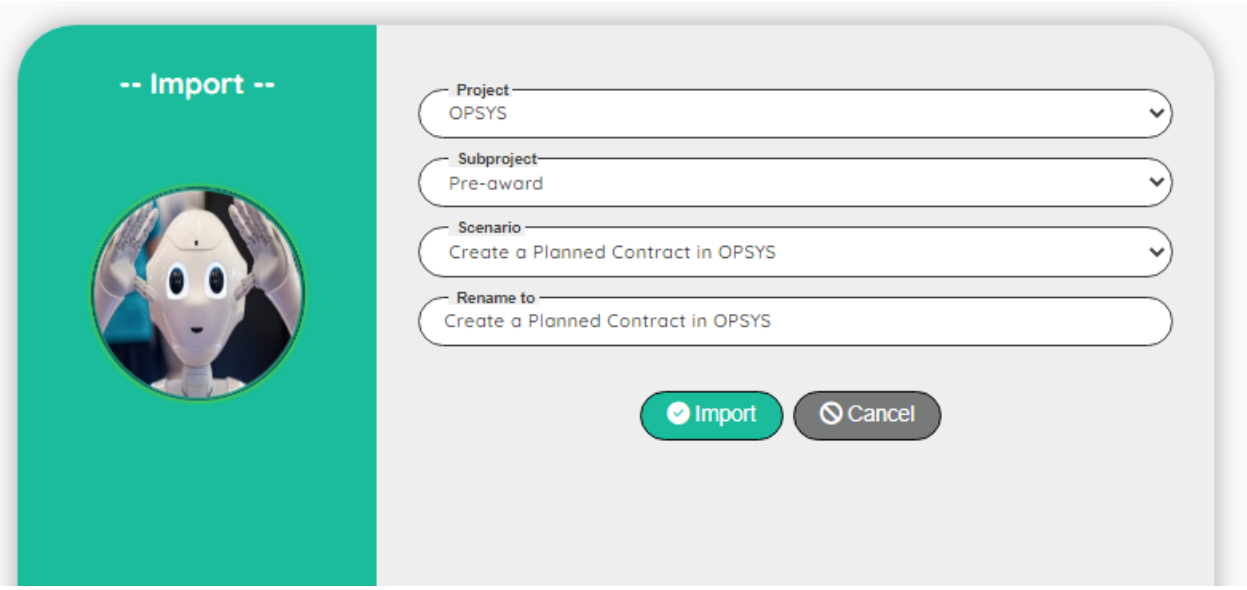


Scenario Edit



Topic	Icon	Comment
Subproject		For info: Name of the subproject
Scenario		Name of the scenario
Comment		Comment on the scenario
Active		Yes, No
Save		Save the edit
Cancel		Discard the edit

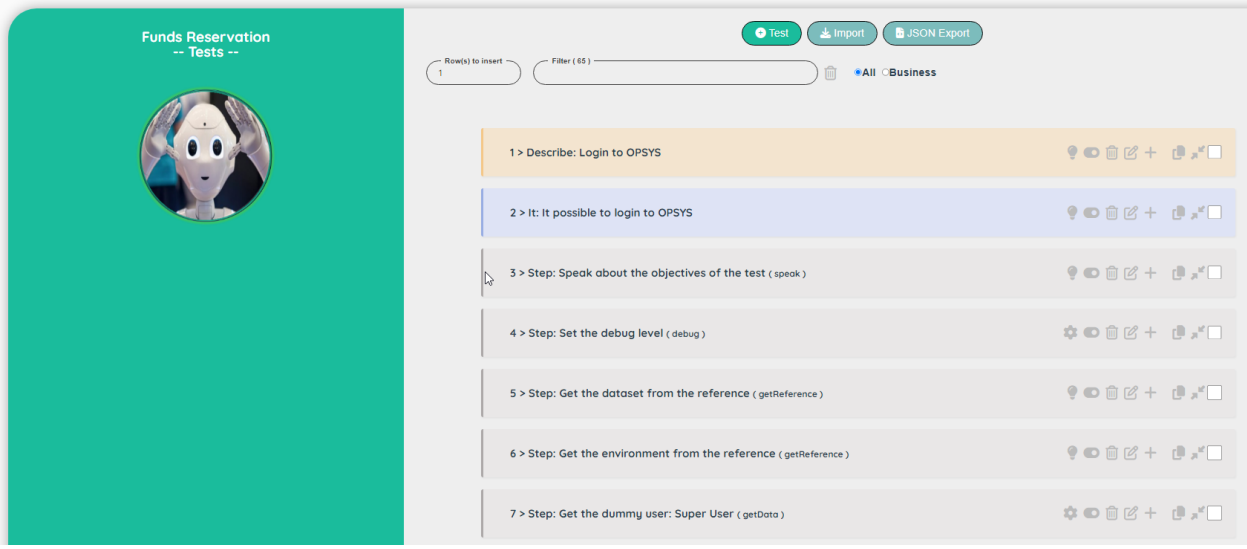
Scenario Import

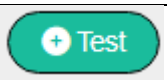
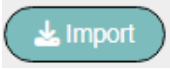


Topic	Icon	Comment
Project		Select a project in the list
Subproject		Select a subproject in the list
Scenario		Select a scenario to import
Rename		You can update the name if necessary
Import	Import	Import the scenario
Cancel	Cancel	Discard the import

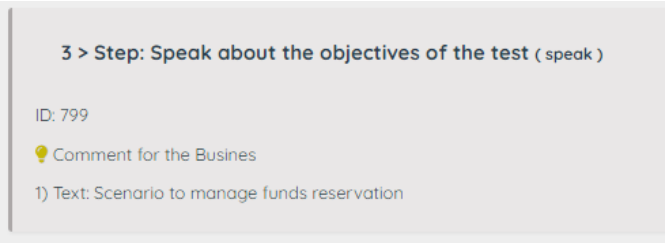
Test

The Test will allow you to manage the tests (steps)



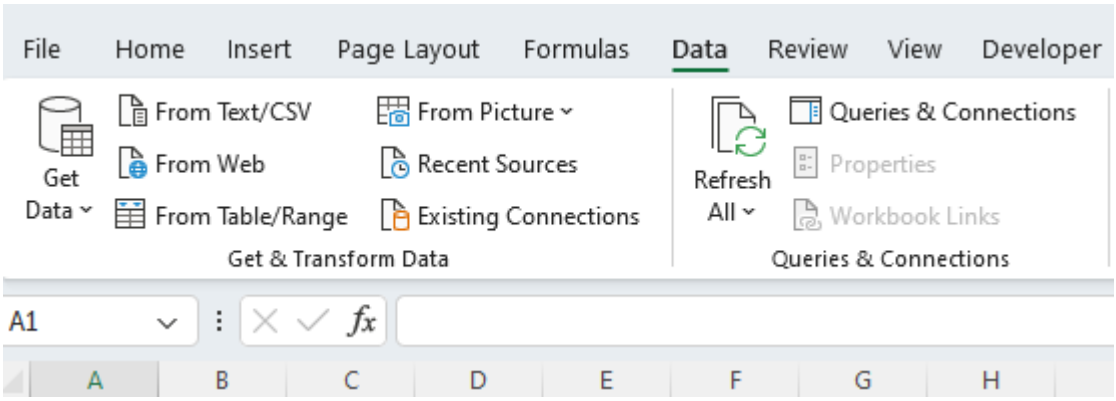
Topic	Icon	Comment
All / Business		Display all comments or only the ones for the Business
Add Test		Add a new test at the beginning of the list.
Active/Inactive		Set the test Inactive/Active
Business/Designer		Set the comment type to Business / Designer (Technical)
Cancel		Back to the Dashboard screen.
Import		Import a test(s) from another scenario (but in the same project)
JSON Export		Export the current test(s) into a .json file
Download	goffipl_test.json	Click on the link to download the .json file

Note: if you click on the comment, you will see extra information

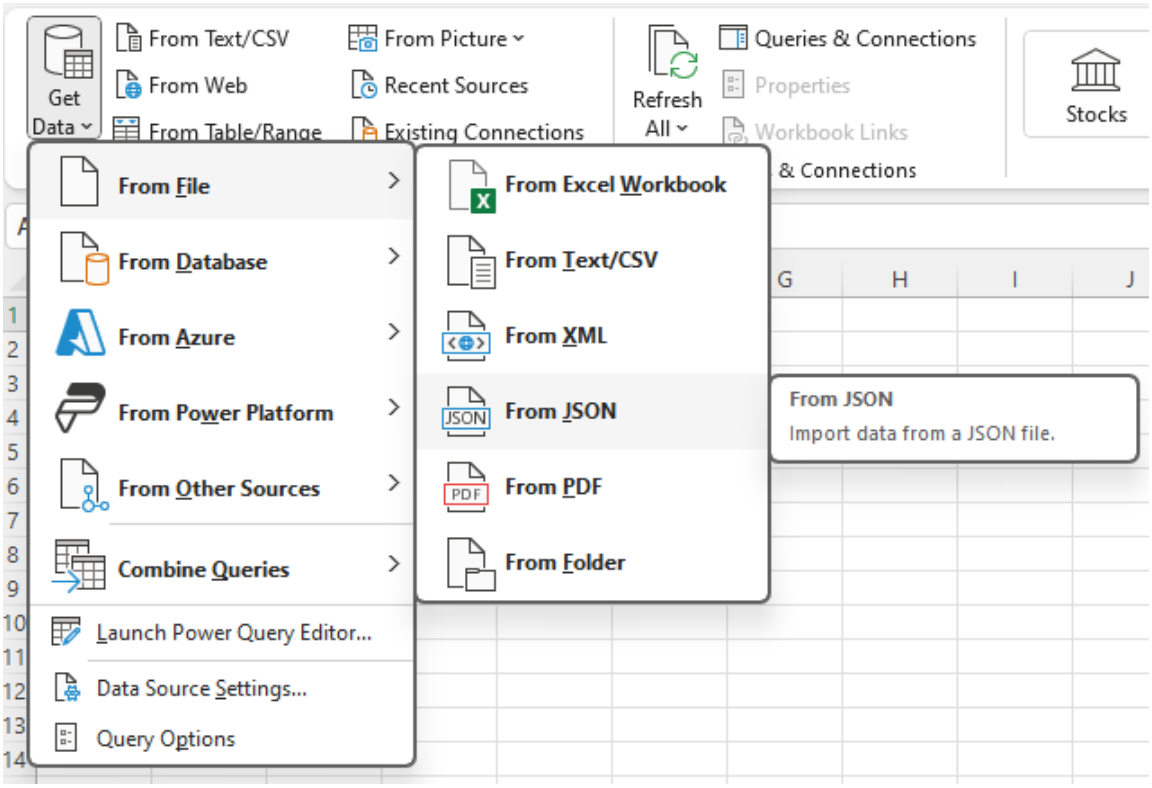


How to process the .json file into Excel

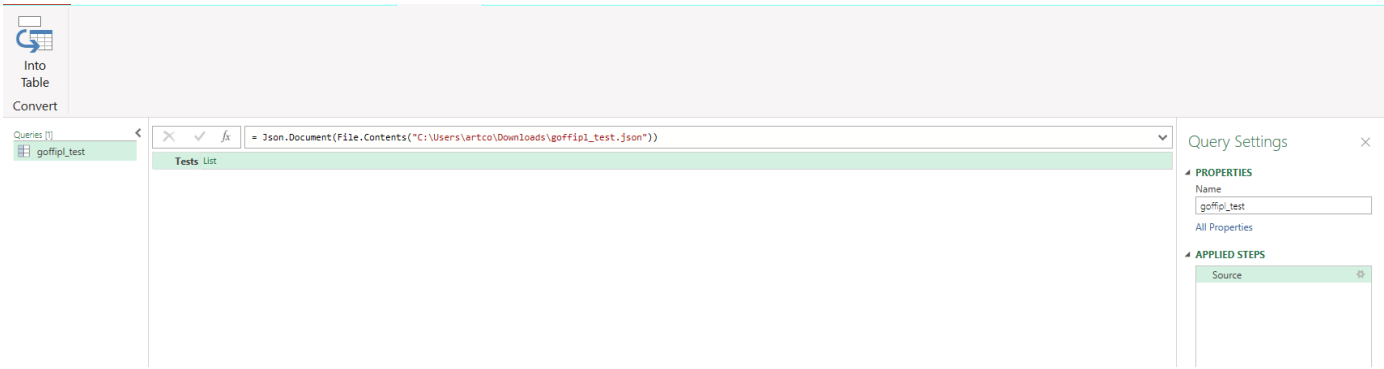
- Open a blank Excel workbook
- Go to the ‘Data’ section and click on ‘Get Data’

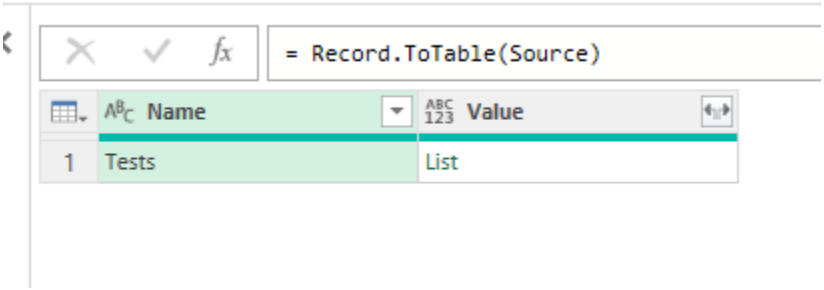


- Select the option ‘From JSON’

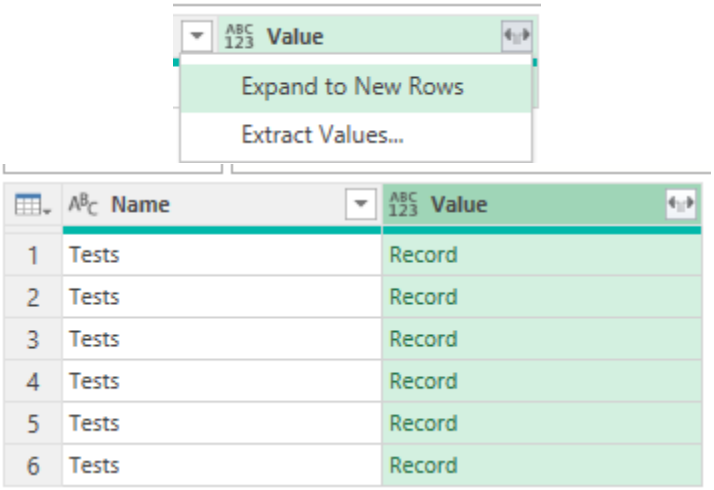


- Select the .json file from the folder ‘Download’ on your local driver.
  a new window is now opened.
  Click in the item of the menu ‘Into Table Convert’

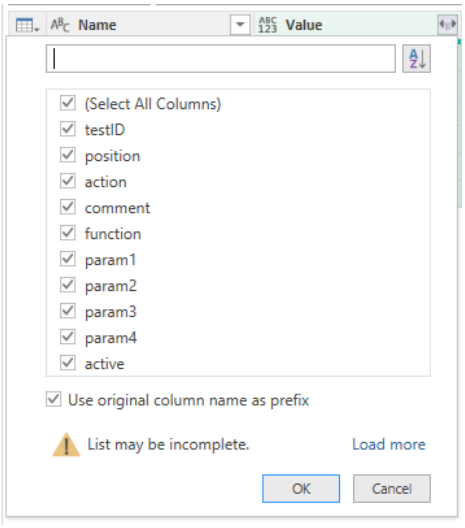




- Click on the right icon of the cell Value and select Expand to New rows

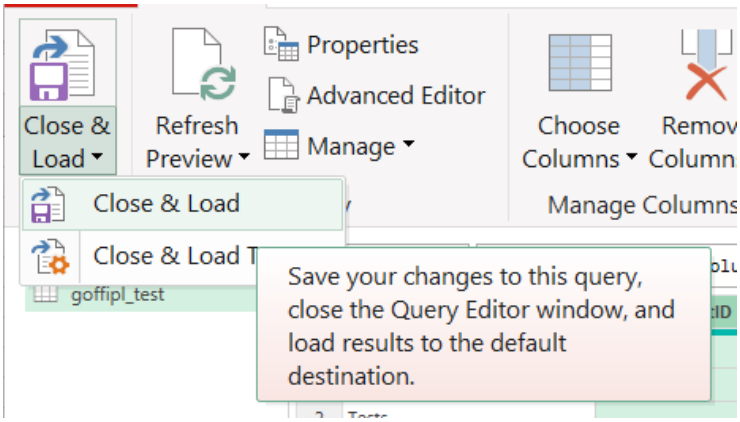


Click again on the right icon of the cell Value and click OK



The data are now displayed into a table.
Click the first item in the menu 'Close & Load'

	Name	Value.testID	Value.position	Value.action	Value.comment
1	Tests	692	1	Describe	Setup Data
2	Tests	693	2	It	It possible to setup data (Datase
3	Tests	695	3	Step	Get the dataset
4	Tests	696	4	Step	Copy the Dataset into the Refer
5	Tests	697	5	Step	Get the environment
6	Tests	698	6	Step	Copy the Environment into the F

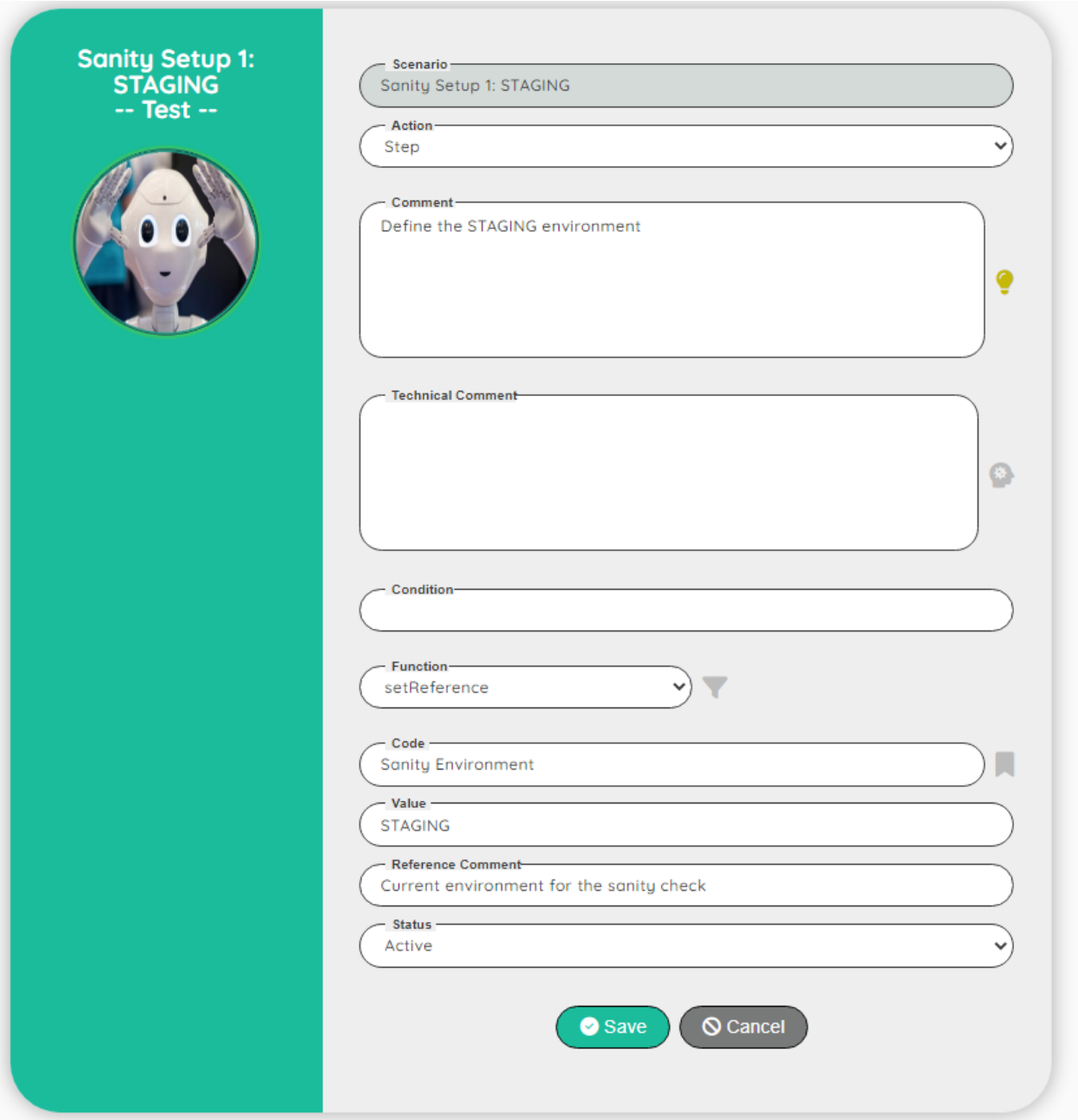


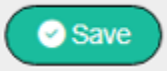
And now, you have a nice table with the tests of a scenario.

You can now manage this table to share with the Business Team.
For instance, you can remove the name of the function and the parameters and eventually, remove the technical test (like wait a little bit or wait for the refresh of the screen…)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Name	Value.testID	Value.position	Value.action	Value.comment	Value.function	Value.param1
2	Tests	692	1	Describe	Setup Data	Not selected	
3	Tests	693	2	It	It possible to setup data (Dataset, Environment...)	Not selected	
4	Tests	695	3	Step	Get the dataset	getData	#Data_Dataset
5	Tests	696	4	Step	Copy the Dataset into the Reference	setReference	Dataset
6	Tests	697	5	Step	Get the environment	getData	#Data_Environme
7	Tests	698	6	Step	Copy the Environment into the Reference	setReference	Environment

Test Edit


Sanity Setup 1:
STAGING
-- Test --
Scenario
Sanity Setup 1: STAGING
Action
Step
Comment
Define the STAGING environment
Technical Comment
Condition
Function
setReference
Code
Sanity Environment
Value
STAGING
Reference Comment
Current environment for the sanity check
Status
Active
Save
Cancel

Topic	Icon	Comment
Scenario		For info: Name of the scenario
Comment	 Comment for the Business  Comment for the Designer	Comment on the test
Technical		Text used for the natural language process
Condition		Any valid JavaScript expression. If the condition is false the test will be skipped!
Function	 / 	Select the name of the function (you can also filter by name or comment)
Parameters		Parameters depending of the selected function
Active		Yes, No
Save		Save the edit
Cancel		Discard the edit

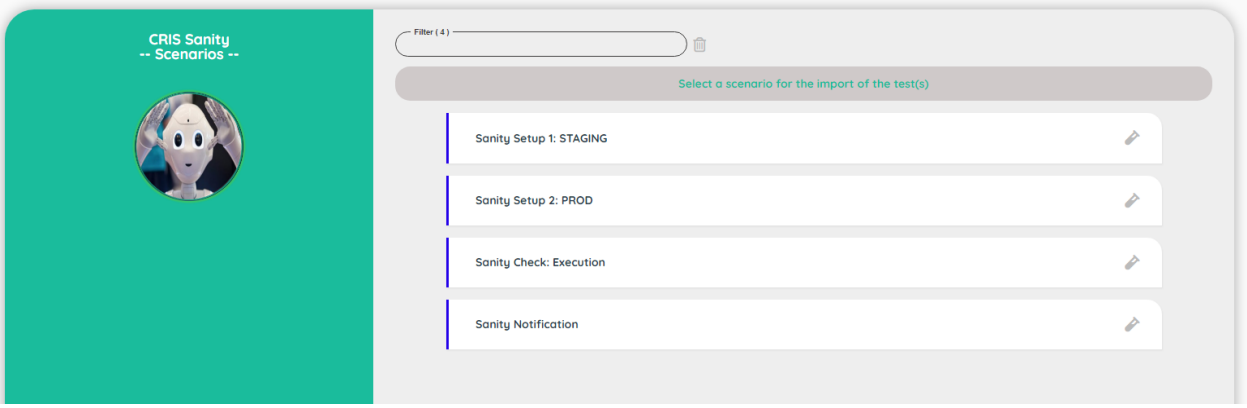
Note: The comment can be defined as a text for the Business or for the Designer (more technical).
This is a simple way to indicate to the Business that want to review the scenario which steps are useful for him.
During the export, the field 'commentType' will be exported with the values:

- 1: Comment for the Business
- 0: Comment for the Designer (technical)

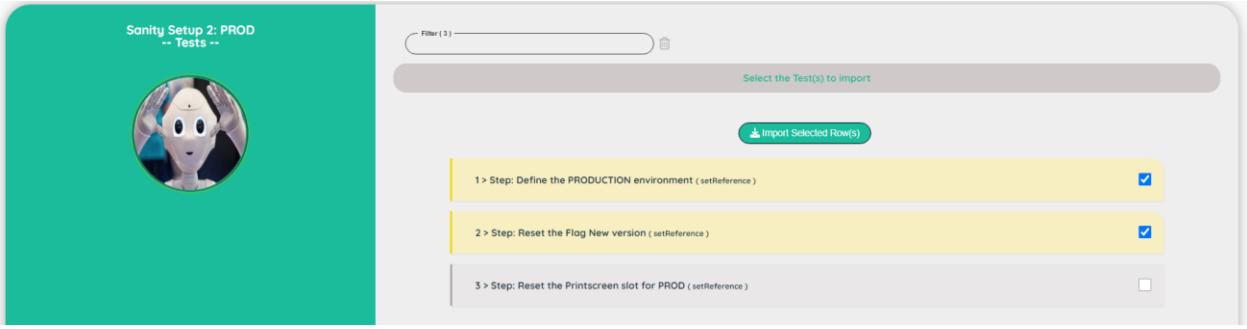
Import Test

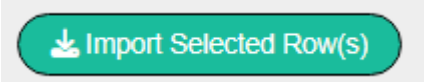
The Import Test will allow you to import a test from another scenario (but from the same project).

First select a scenario



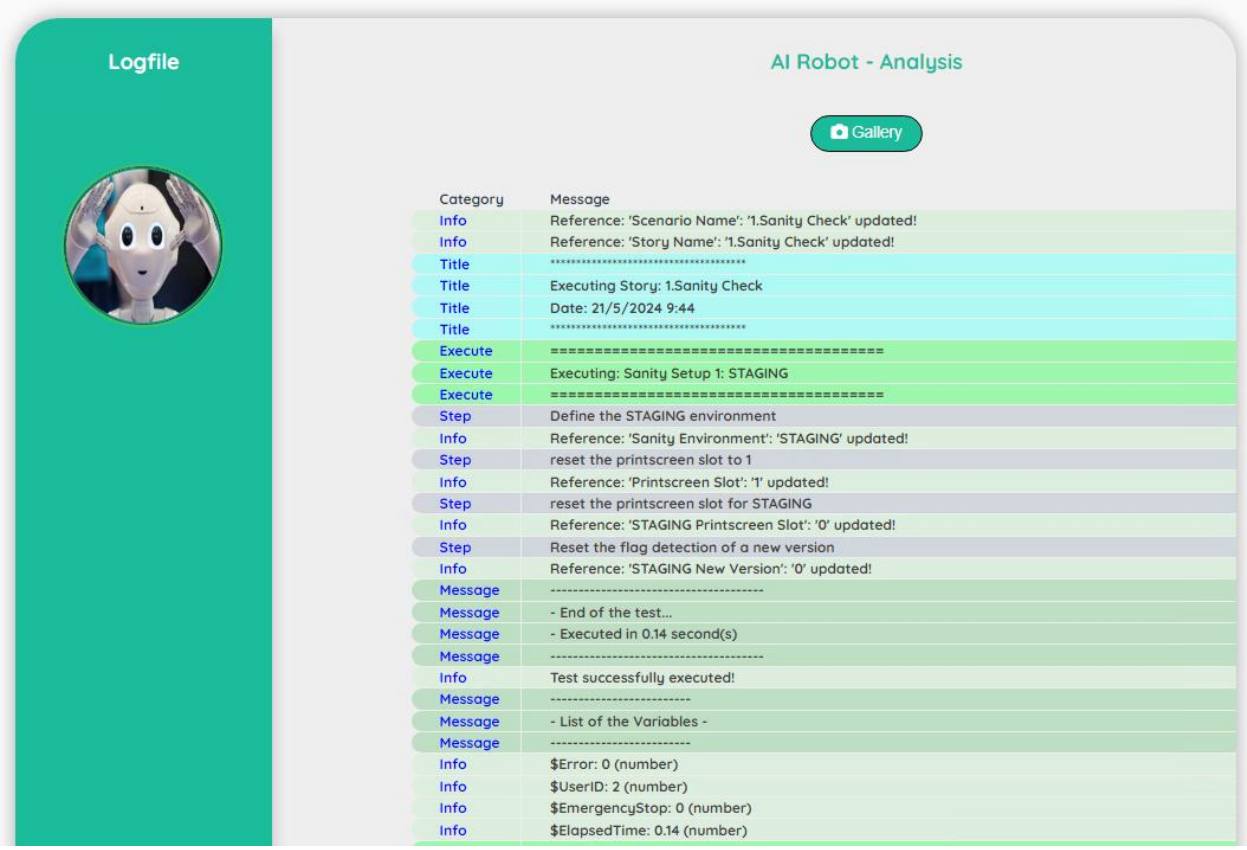
Select the test(s) that you want to import



Click on the button 

Logfile

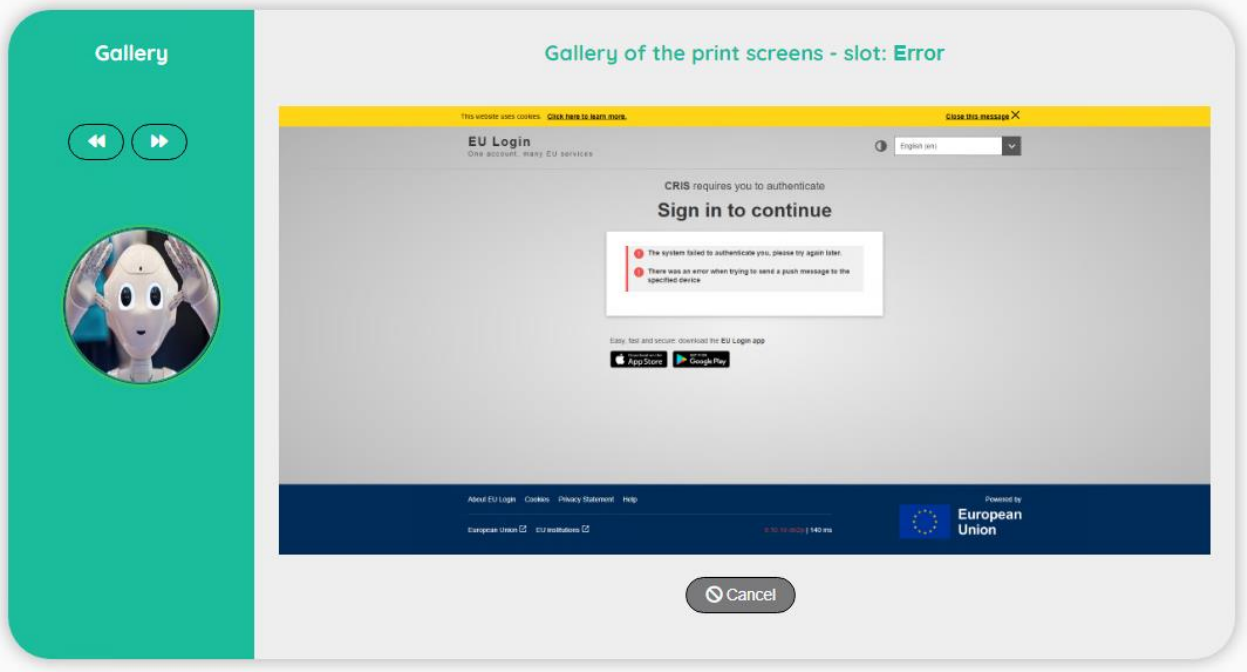
The logfile will show you all the steps executed with extra information.
It helps you to understand how the test has been executed.
Note: There is one logfile by user. You see always the logfile of the last execution

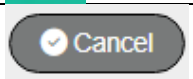


Topic	Icon	Comment
Gallery	Gallery	Access to the print screen(s)

Gallery

The gallery will show you the print screen taken during the execution of the story.
The first print screen is done automatically by the Robot when an error occurs (it will show you the last error detected – in case of success of a story, you will see the last error detected)

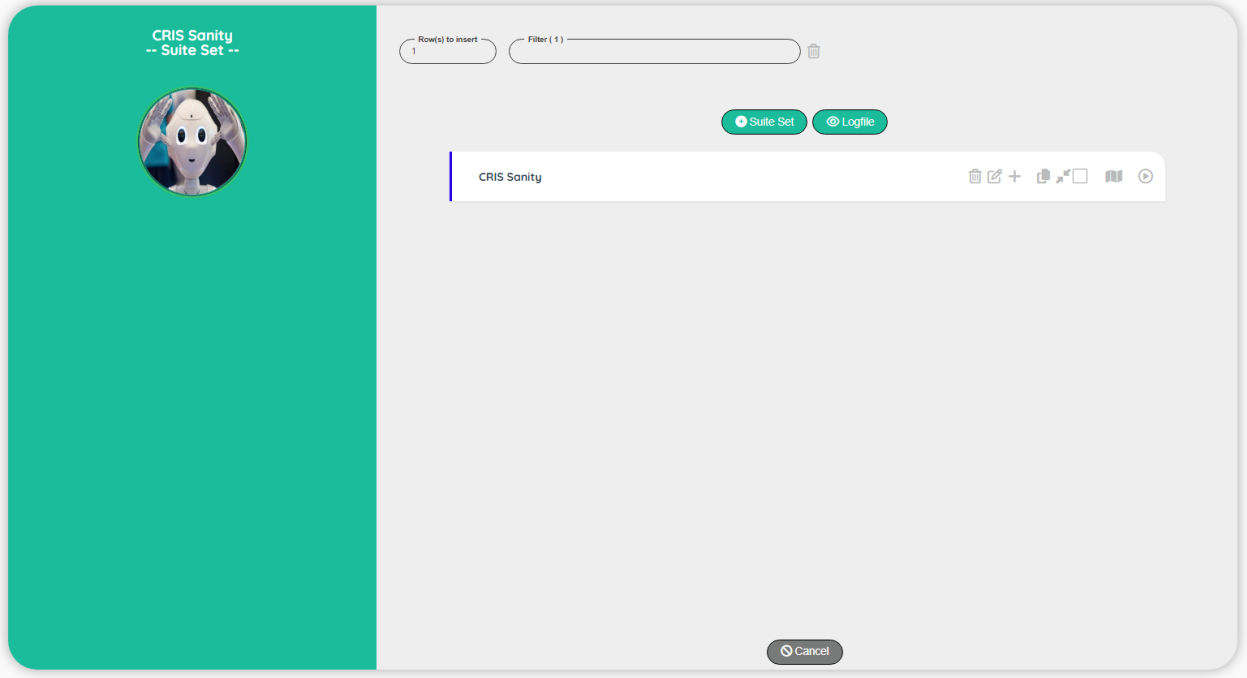


Topic	Icon	Comment
Previous		Go to the previous print screen
Next		Go to the next print screen
Cancel		Back to the Logfile

Suite Set

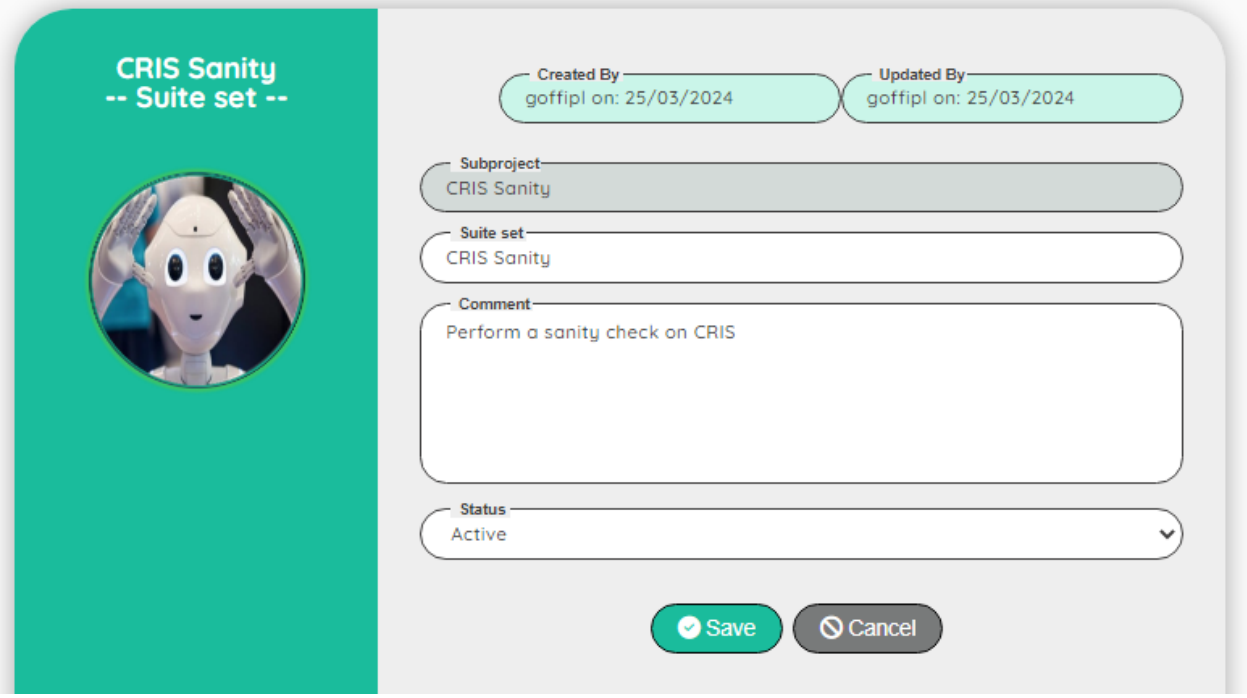
User Interface

The Suite will allow you to group different scenarios (you can also consult the best practices guide for more information about the suite). A suite is composed from a suite set (parent) and suites (children)



Topic	Icon	Comment
Suite		Go to the screen suite
Execute		Execute a suite.
Add Suite set	Suite Set	Add a new Suite at the beginning of the list.
Cancel	Cancel	Back to the Dashboard screen.
Logfile	Logfile	Go to the screen to view the Log file.

Suite Set Edit



Topic	Icon	Comment
Subproject		For info: Name of the subproject
Suite set		Name of the suite set
Comment		Comment for the suite set
Active		Yes, No
Save	Save	Save the edit
Cancel	Cancel	Discard the edit

Logfile

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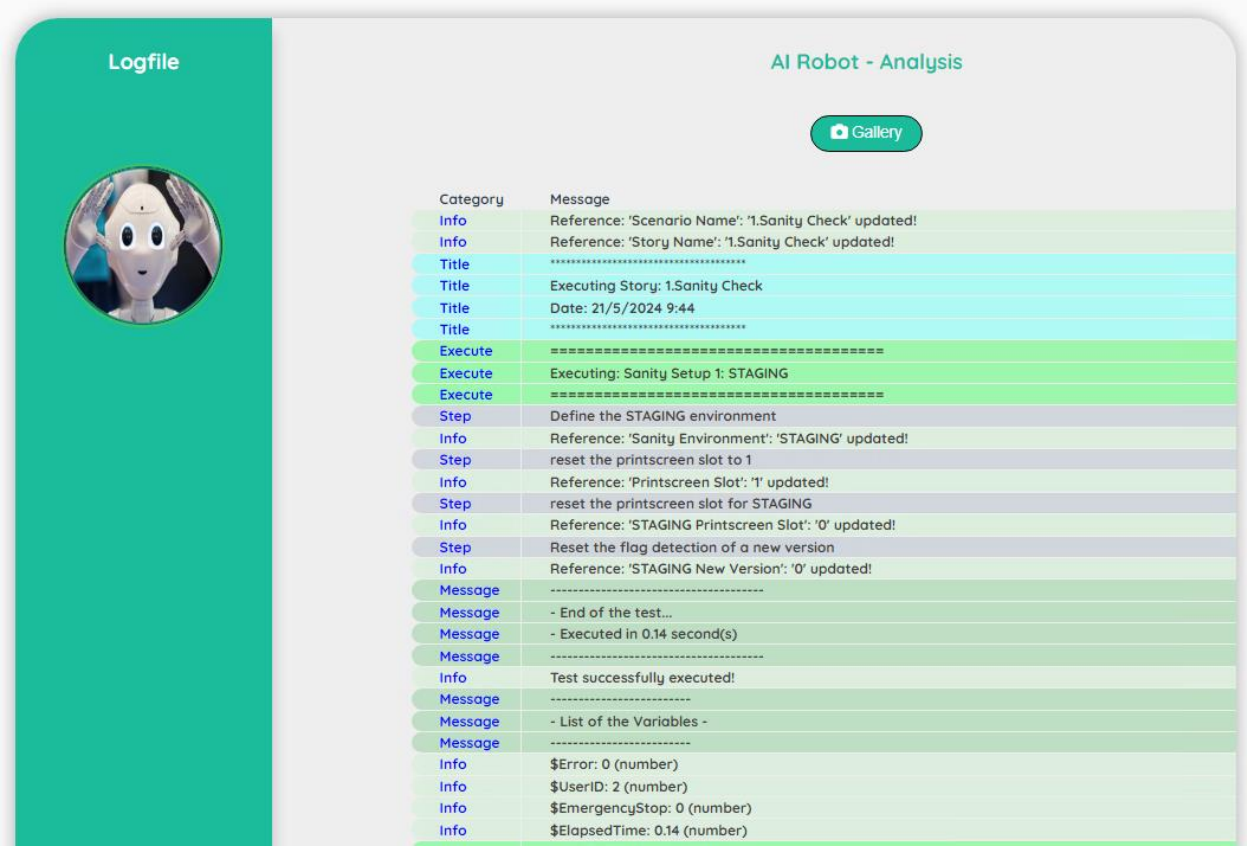
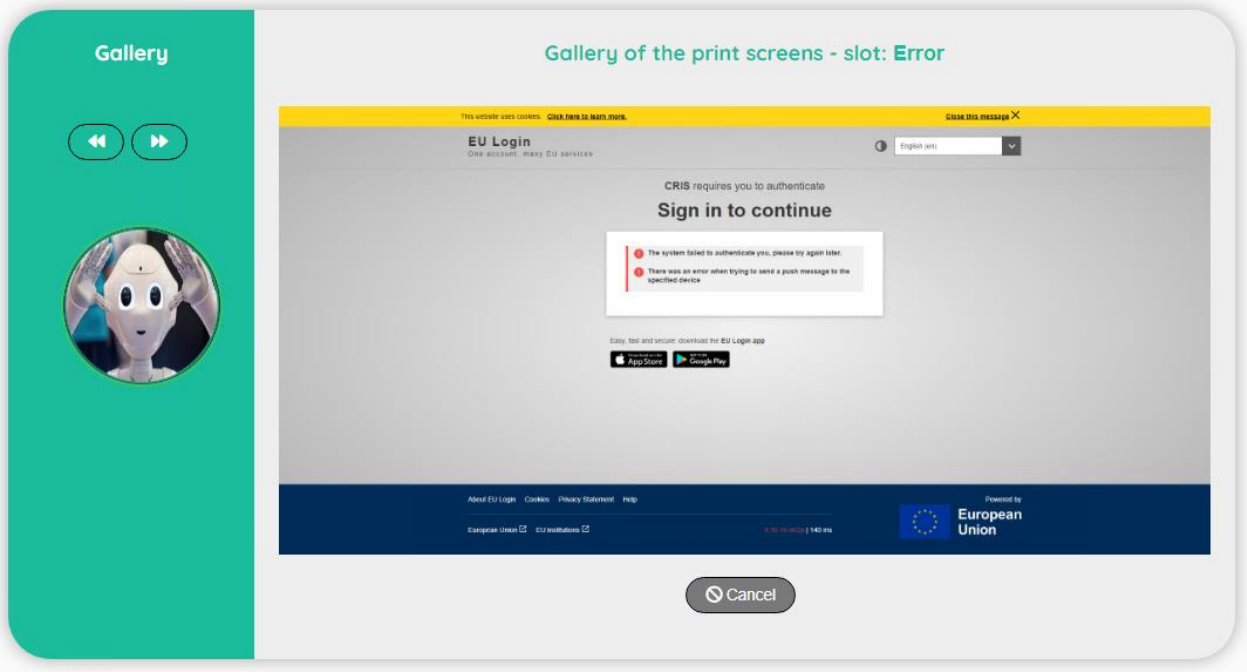
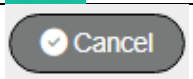


Topic	Icon	Comment
Gallery	Gallery	Access to the print screen(s)

Gallery

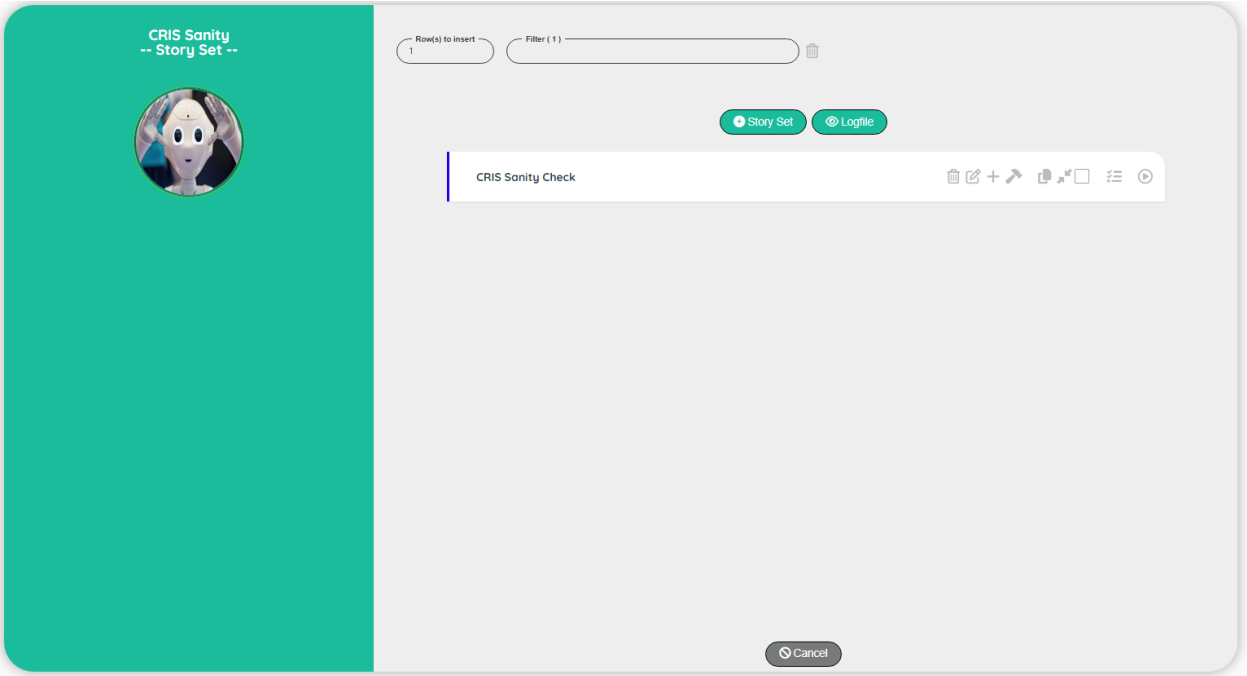
The gallery will show you the print screen taken during the execution of the story.
The first print screen is done automatically by the Robot when an error occurs (it will show you the last error detected – in case of success of a story, you will see the last error detected)



Topic	Icon	Comment
Previous		Go to the previous print screen
Next		Go to the next print screen
Cancel		Back to the Logfile

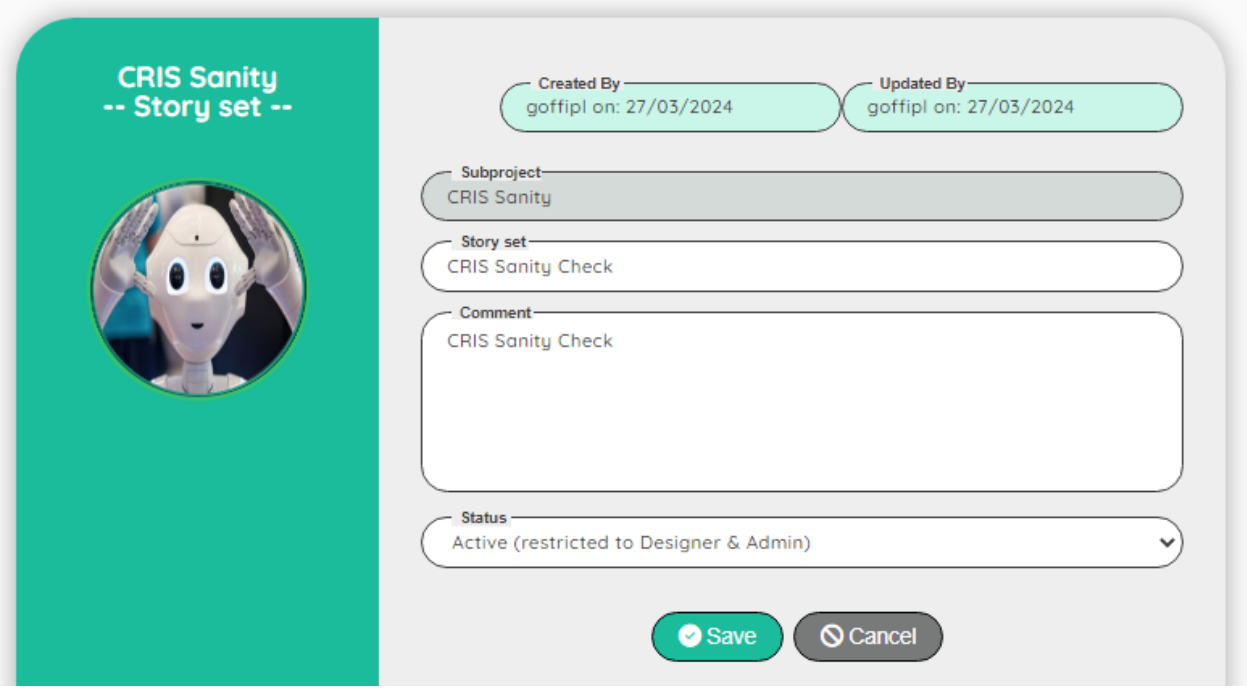
Story Set

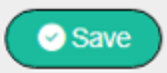
Story set



Topic	Icon	Comment
Stories		Go to the screen Stories.
Execute		Execute a Story.
Parameters		Add a story at the beginning of the list
Add Story	Story Set	Add a story at the beginning of the list
Cancel	Cancel	Back to the control panel
Logfile	Logfile	Go to the screen to view the Log file.

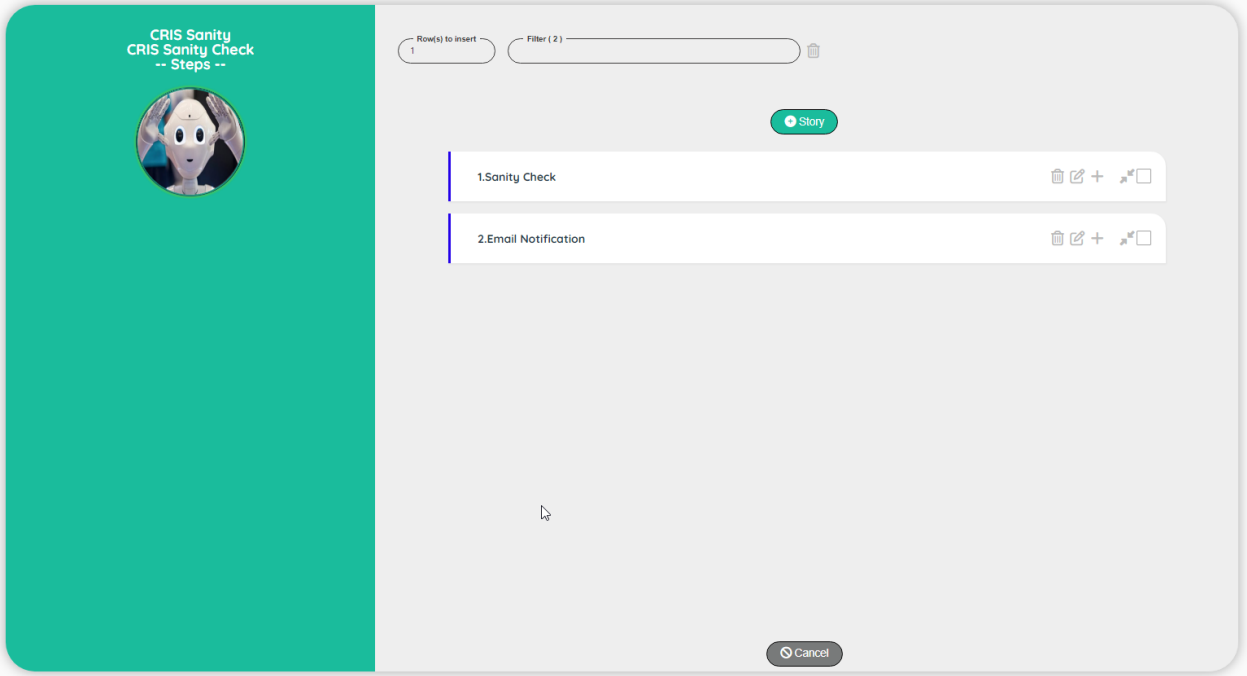
Story set Edit

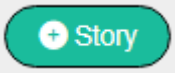


Topic	Icon	Comment
Subproject		For info: Name of the subproject
Story set		Name of the story set
Comment		Comment for the story set
Active		Active, Not active, Publish
Save		Save the edit
Cancel		Discard the edit

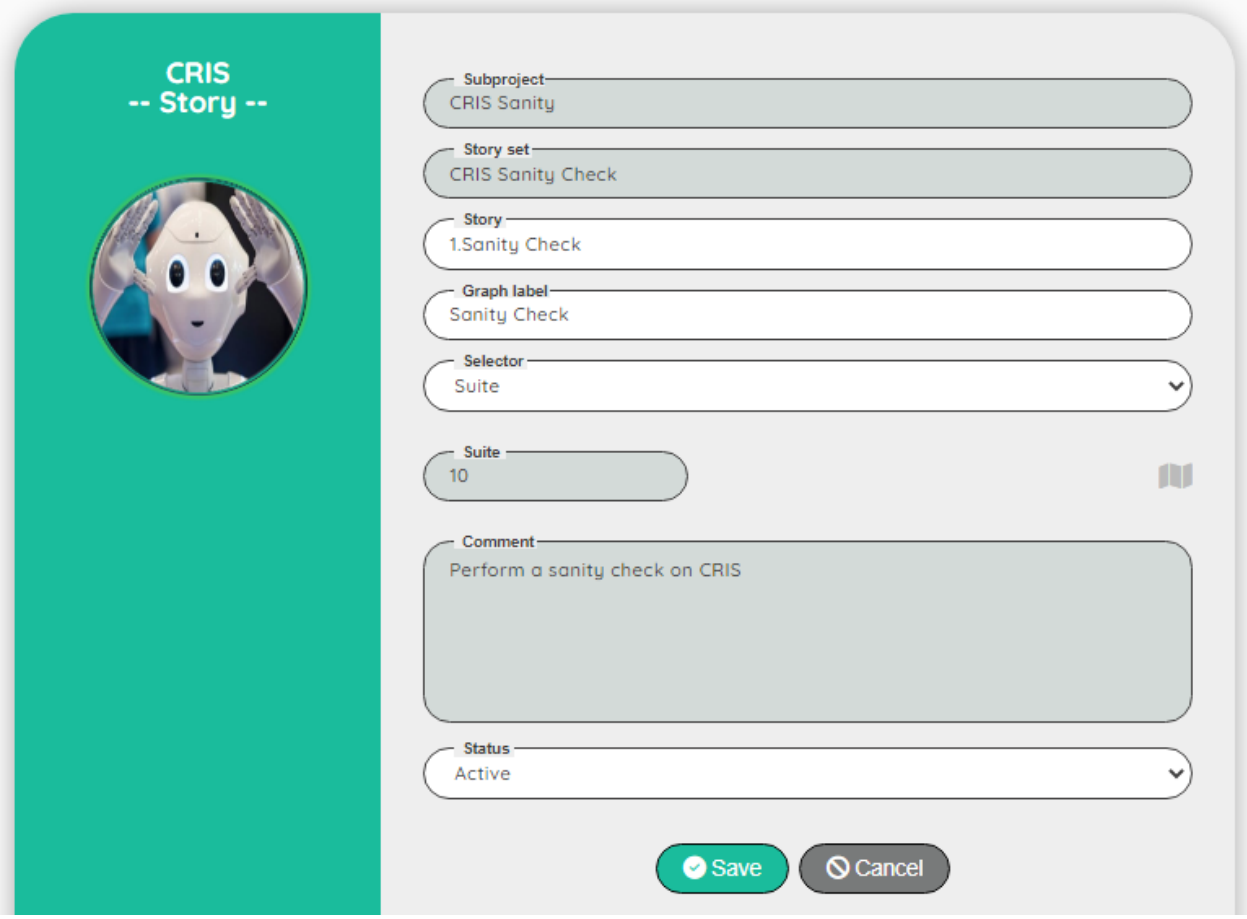
Note: The Tester can see only the Published story (Active and Published are visible by the Designer and the Administrator)

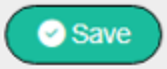
Stories



Topic	Icon	Comment
Add Story		Add a story at the beginning of the list
Cancel		Back to the Story set

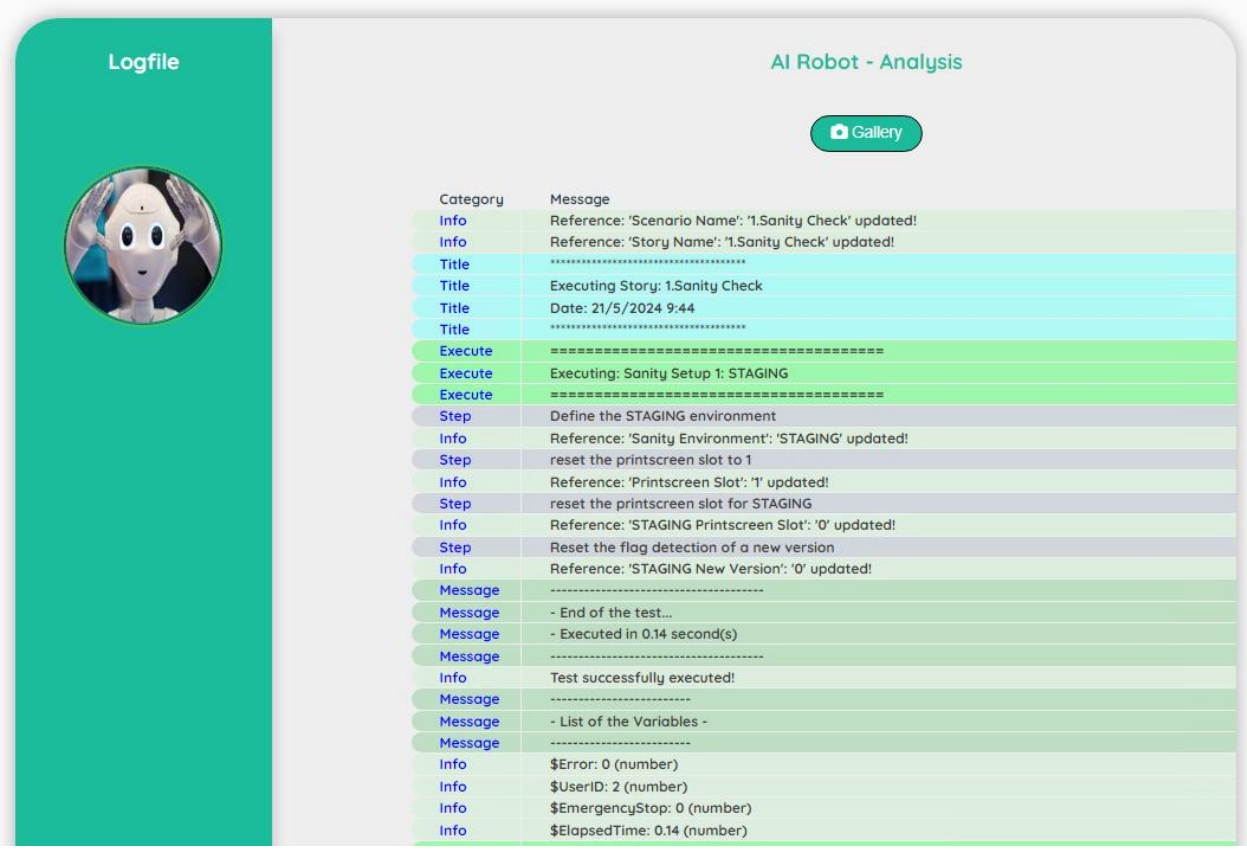
Stories Edit



Topic	Icon	Comment
Subproject		For info: Name of the subproject
Story set		For info: Name of the story set
Story		Name of the story
Graph label		Scenario or Suite
Selector		Comment for the story set
Selector Info		ID and Comment on the selected selector
Active		Active, Not active, Publish
Save		Save the edit
Cancel		Discard the edit

Logfile

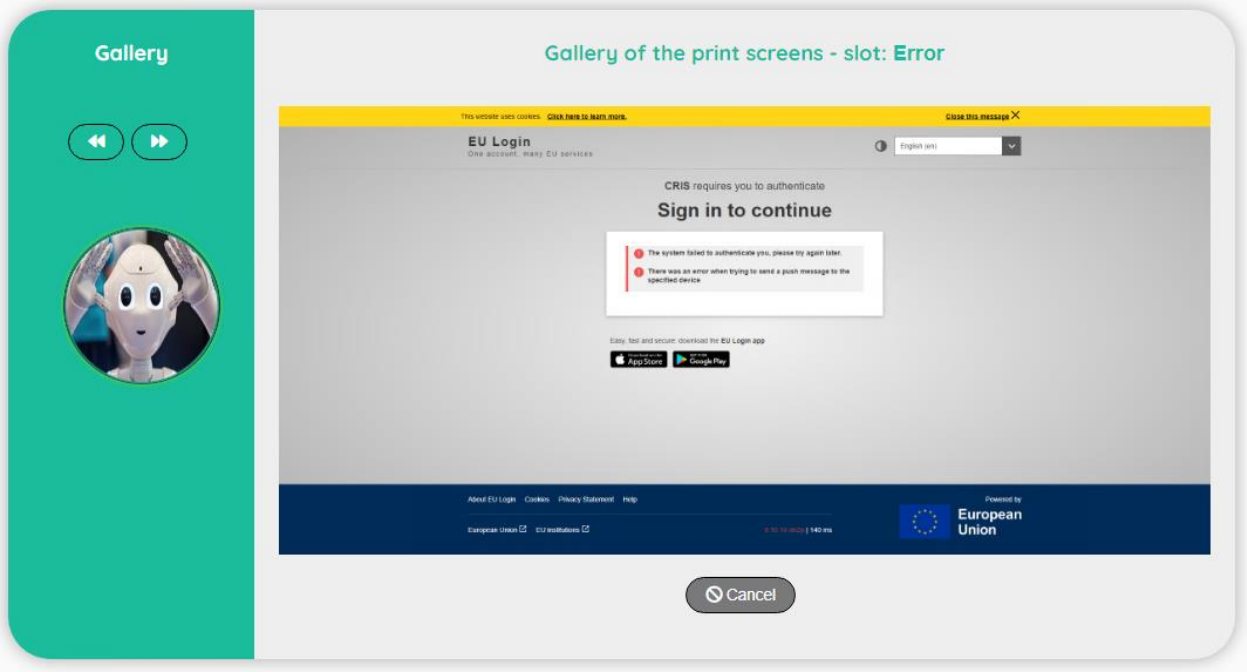
The logfile will show you all the steps executed with extra information.
It helps you to understand how the test has been executed.
Note: There is one logfile by user. You see always the logfile of the last execution

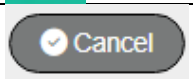


Topic	Icon	Comment
Gallery	Gallery	Access to the print screen(s)

Gallery

The gallery will show you the print screen taken during the execution of the story.
The first print screen is done automatically by the Robot when an error occurs (it will show you the last error detected – in case of success of a story, you will see the last error detected)

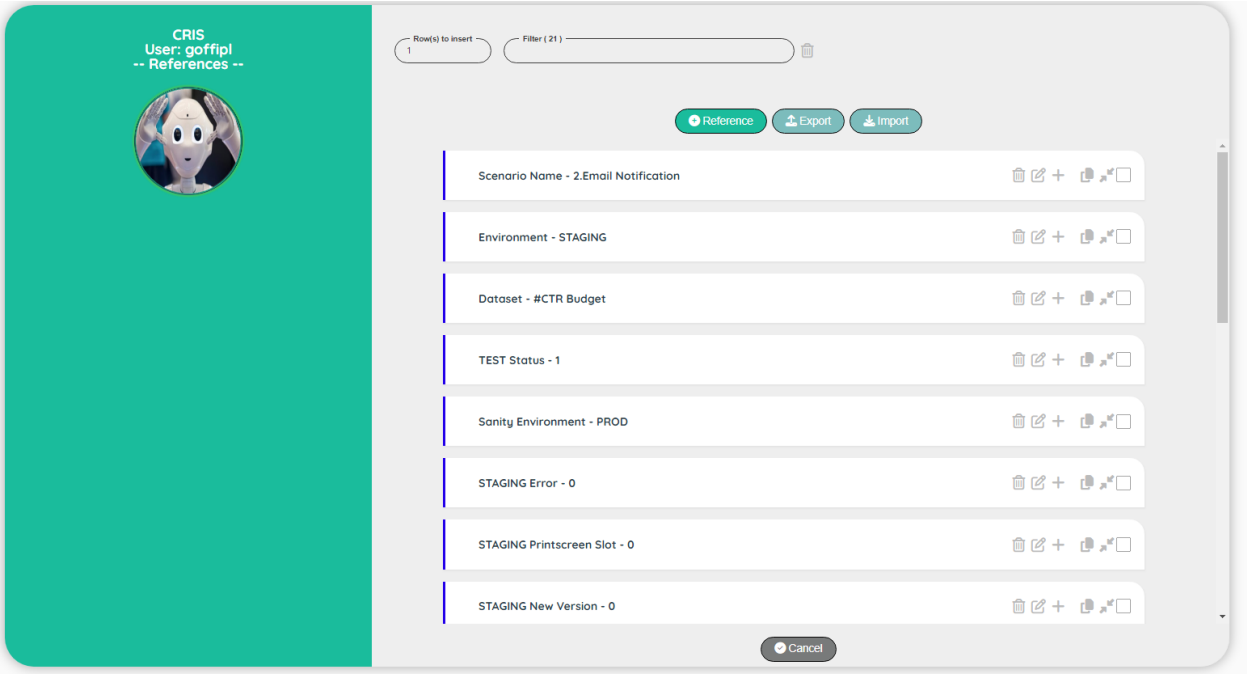


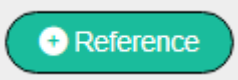
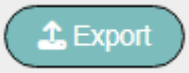
Topic	Icon	Comment
Previous		Go to the previous print screen
Next		Go to the next print screen
Cancel		Back to the Logfile

Reference

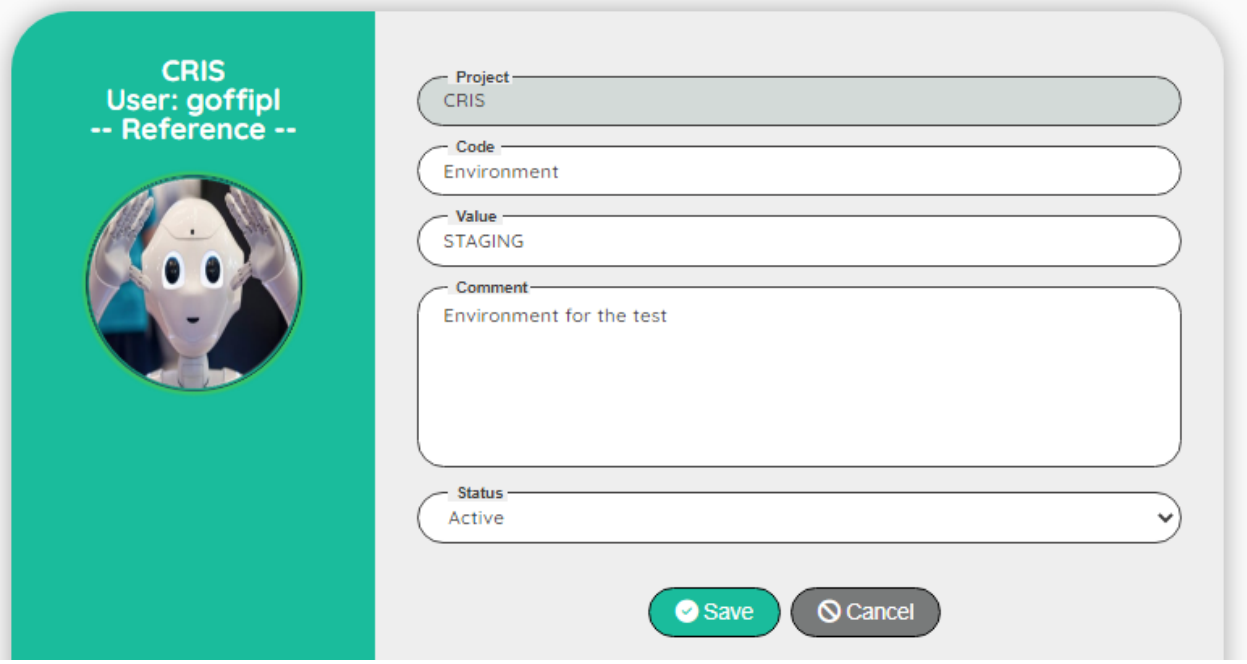
Reference

The reference will show all the values stored by the scenarios in order to exchange data.
A reference is own by a specific user for a project.



Topic	Icon	Comment
Add Reference		Add a reference at the beginning of the list.
Cancel		Back to the control panel.
Export		Go to the screen to export a reference.
Import		Go to the screen to import a reference.

Reference Edit

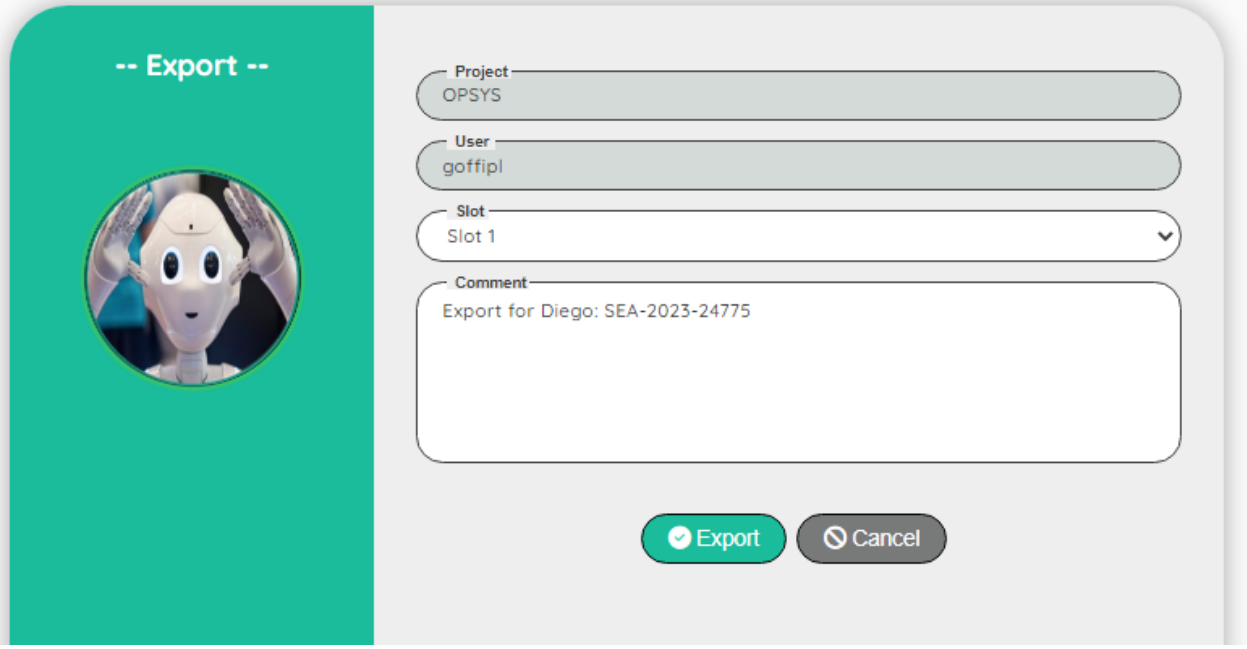


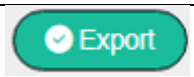
Topic	Icon	Comment
Project		For info: Name of the project
Code		Code of the reference
Value		Value of the reference
Comment		Comment for the reference
Active		Active, Not active
Save	Save	Save the edit
Cancel	Cancel	Discard the edit

Note: The reference 'Environment' is very important for the tool, be sure to create one and keep the value relevant to your tests ('Environment' is used in the Dashboard to display the graph with the performances).
Example of value for Environment could be for instance: PROD, ACC, TEST, STAGING….

Export Reference

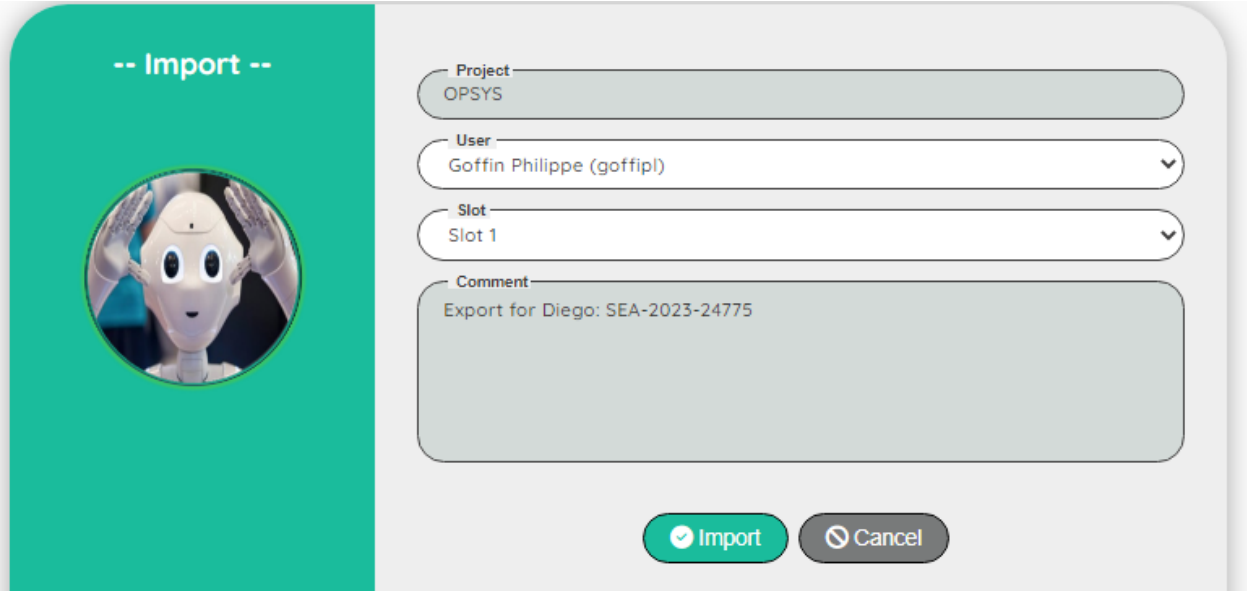
The export will allow you to take a backup or to share your reference with another colleague.



Topic	Icon	Comment
Project		For info: Name of the project
User		For info: Login of the user
Slot		10 slots are available to back up your references
Comment		Comment on the export
Export		Export the references
Cancel		Back to the control panel.

Import Reference

The import will allow you to restore a backup or get a reference from another colleague.
Be careful, you current references will be erased and replaced by the import

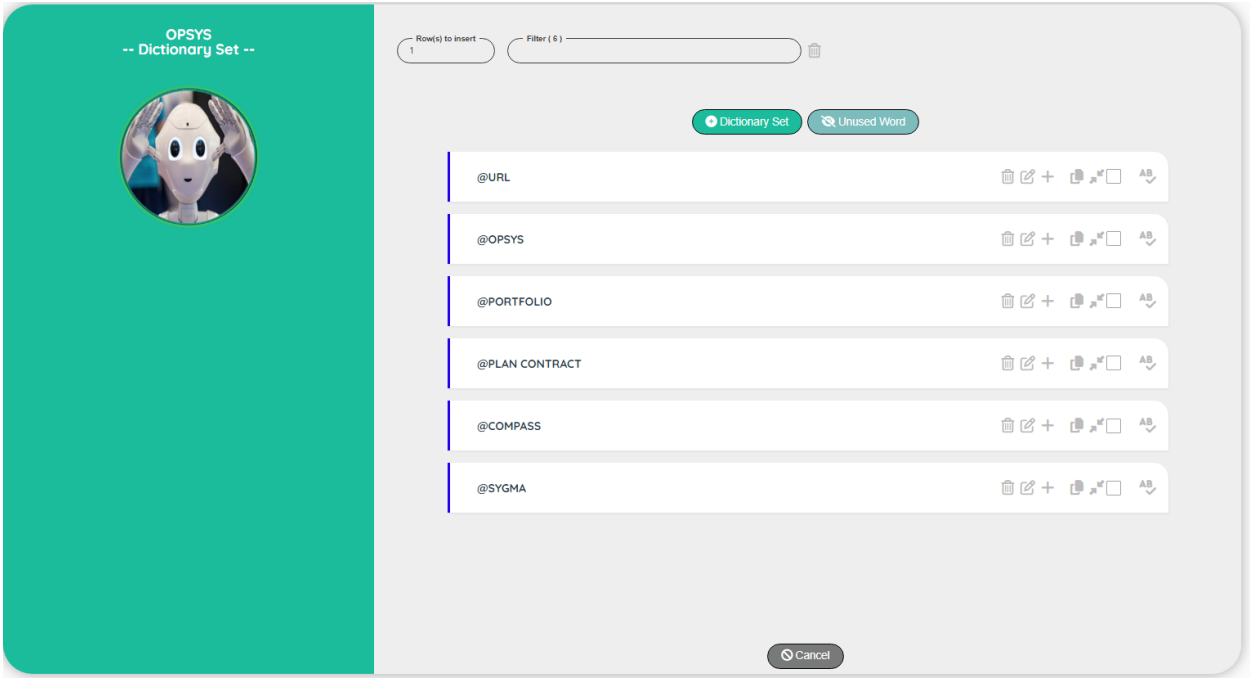


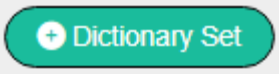
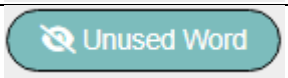
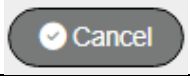
Topic	Icon	Comment
Project		For info: Name of the project
User		Select a user in the list
Slot		Select a slot
Comment		For info: Comment on the export
Import		Import the references
Cancel		Back to the control panel.

Dictionary

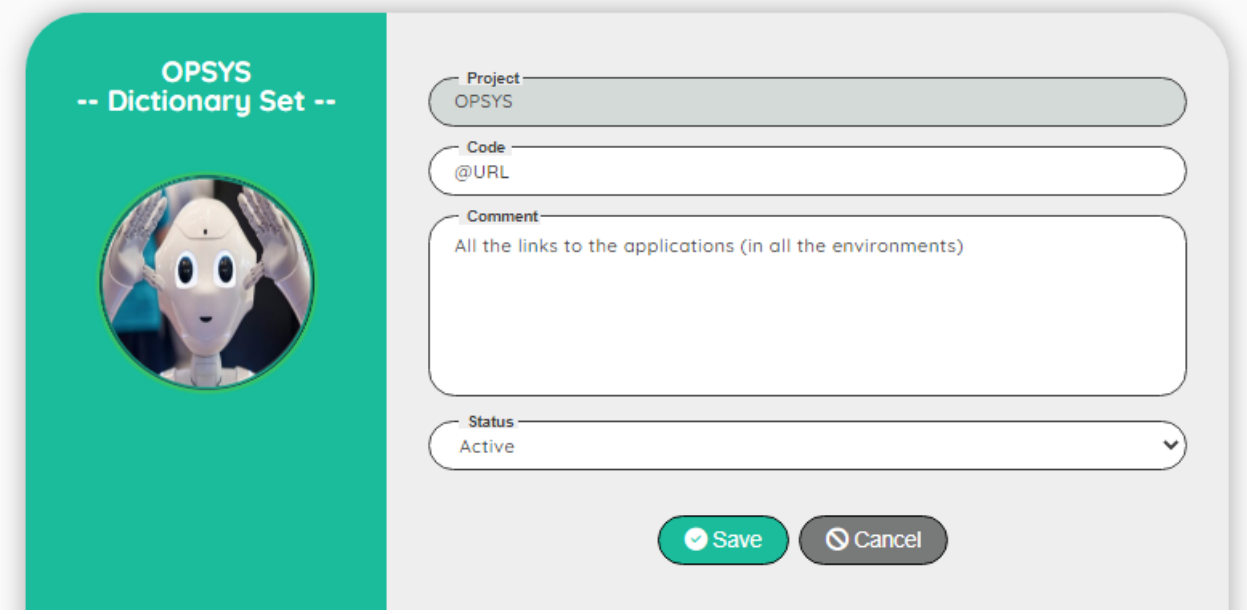
Dictionary set

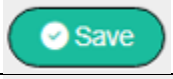
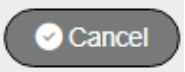
The dictionary is available for a project. It is composed of a dictionary set and a dictionary word. You can store URL, xpath or even translation (there is a field language that you can use)
For the translation, the logic is the following: if you ask for an unknown language, the record with the language '*' will be used. So, you can for instance, use '*' for English and if a translation in another language is missing, the user will receive the English translation.



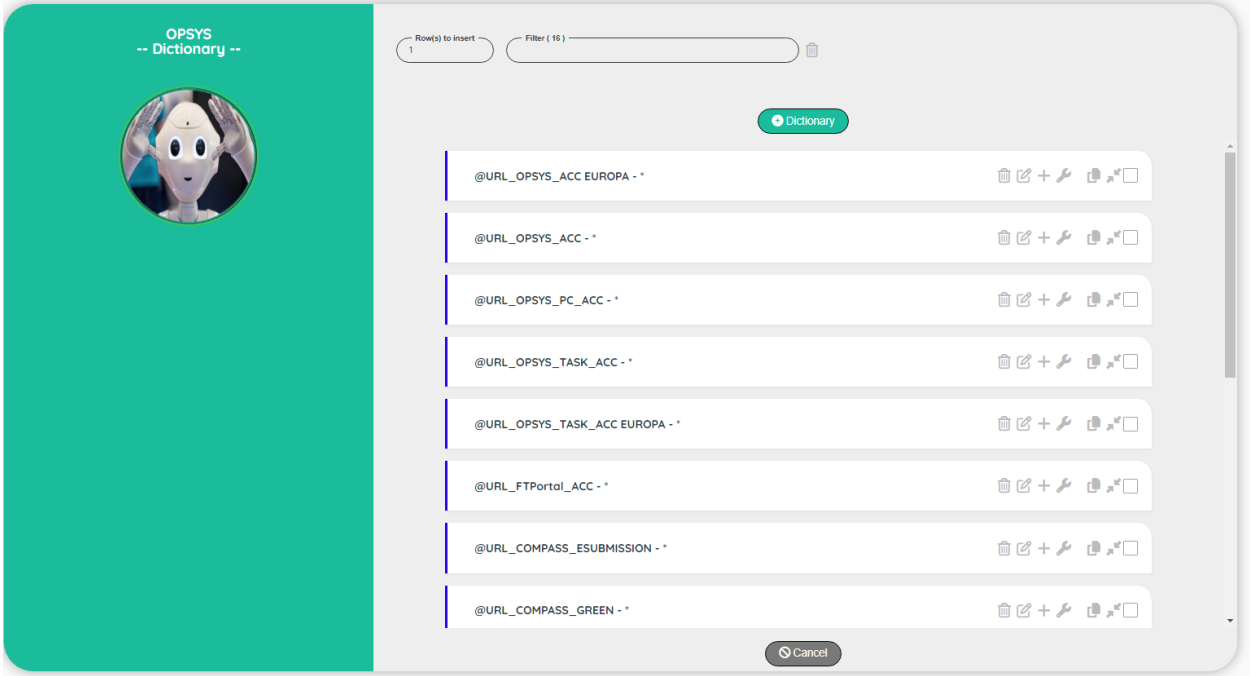
Topic	Icon	Comment
Dictionary		Go to the screen dictionary word
Add Dictionary		Add a dictionary set at the beginning of the list.
Unused word		Go to the screen to export a reference.
Cancel		Back to the control panel.

Dictionary set Edit



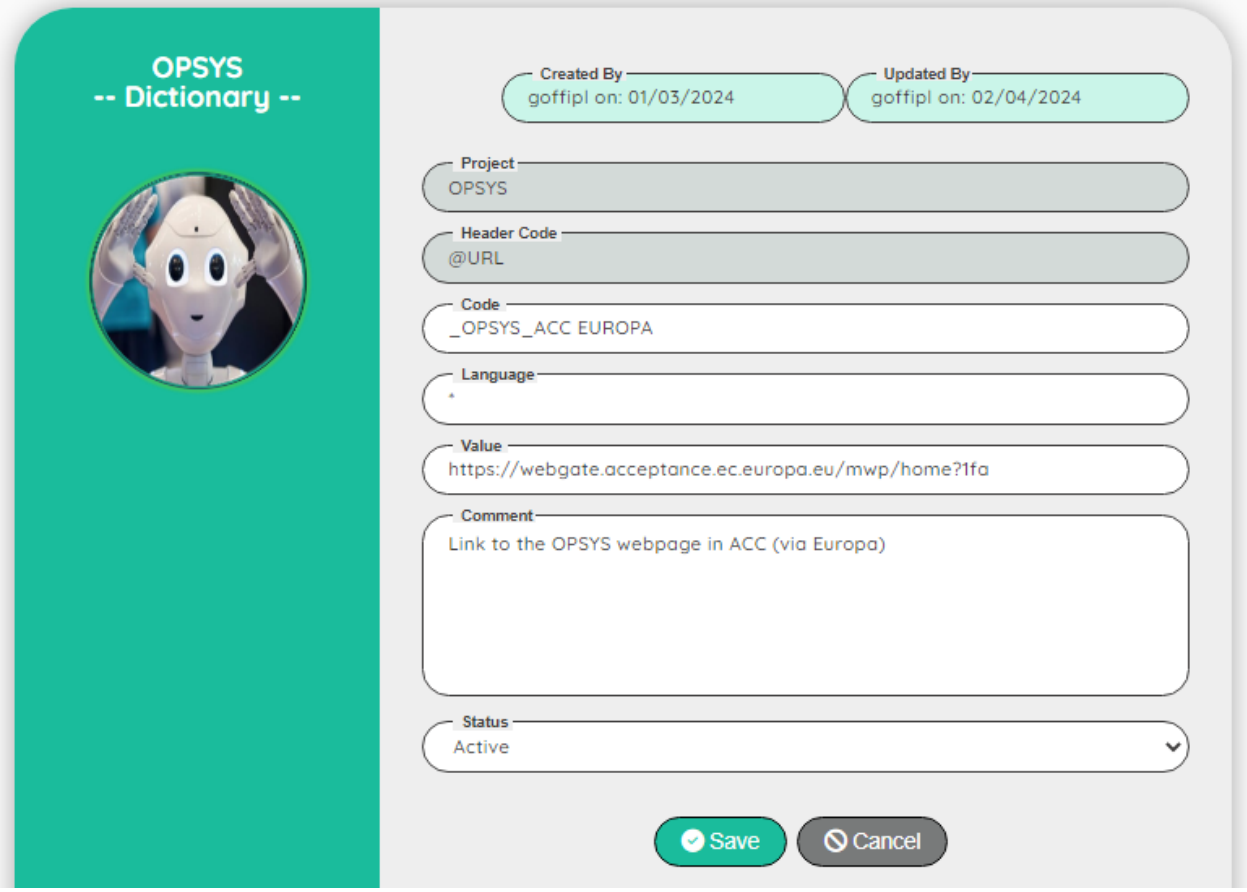
Topic	Icon	Comment
Project		For info: Name of the project
Code		Code of the dictionary must start by @
Comment		Comment for the dictionary
Active		Active, Not active
Save		Save the edit
Cancel		Discard the edit

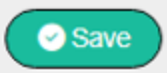
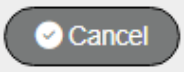
Dictionary word



Topic	Icon	Comment
Add Dictionary		Add a word at the beginning of the list.
Cancel		Back to the control panel.

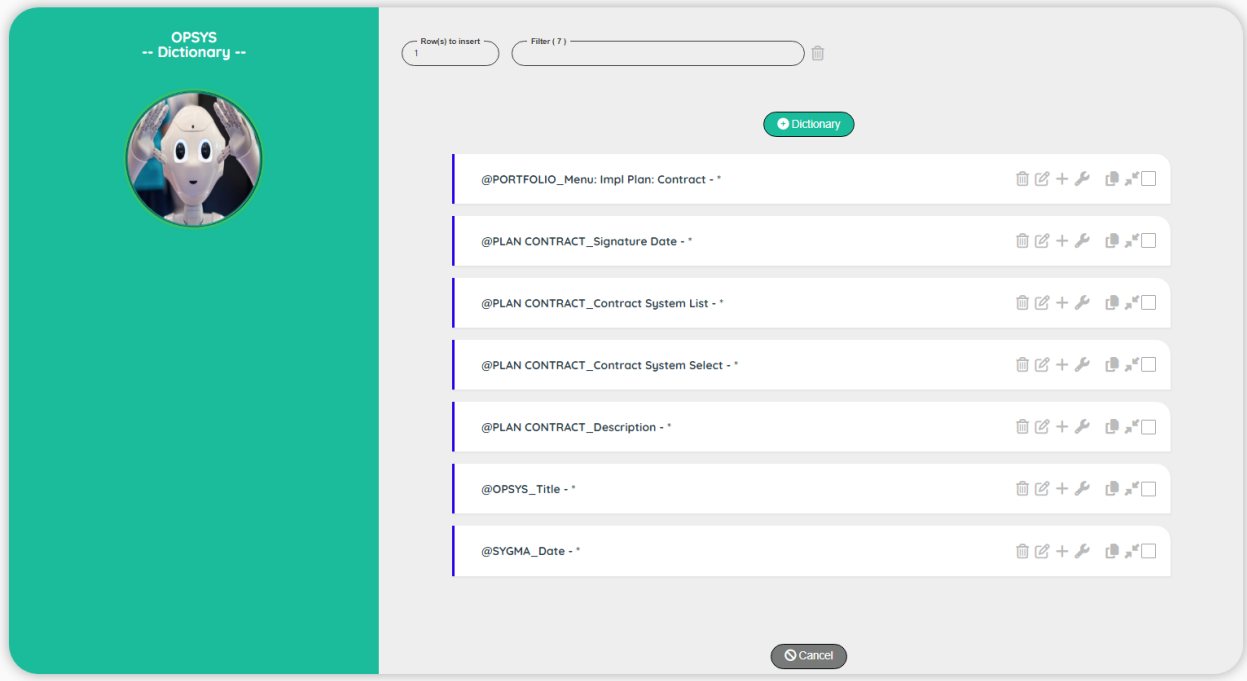
Dictionary word Edit



Topic	Icon	Comment
Project		For info: Name of the project
Dictionary set		For info: Name of the dictionary set
Code		Code of the dictionary must start by @
Language		* by default, but you can use an ISO code (EN, FR…)
Comment		Comment for the dictionary word
Active		Active, Not active
Save		Save the edit
Cancel		Discard the edit

Dictionary unused word

This screen will show you all the unused word(s).
Be careful, the detection can be fooled when you use a variable to replace a partial name of a word. For instance if you have @URL_Acceptance, it will be flagged as unused if you use the following step in your scenario: @URL_$Environment.

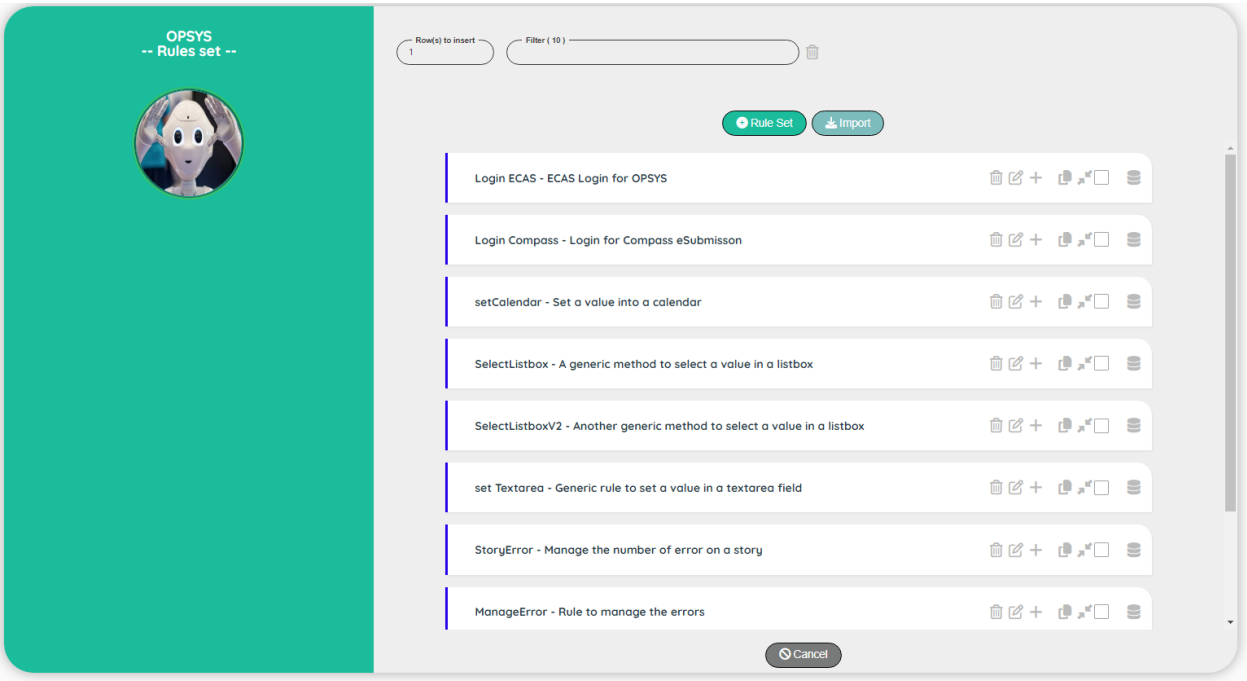


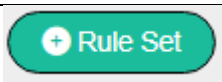
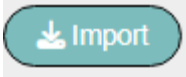
Topic	Icon	Comment
Cancel		Discard the edit

Rules

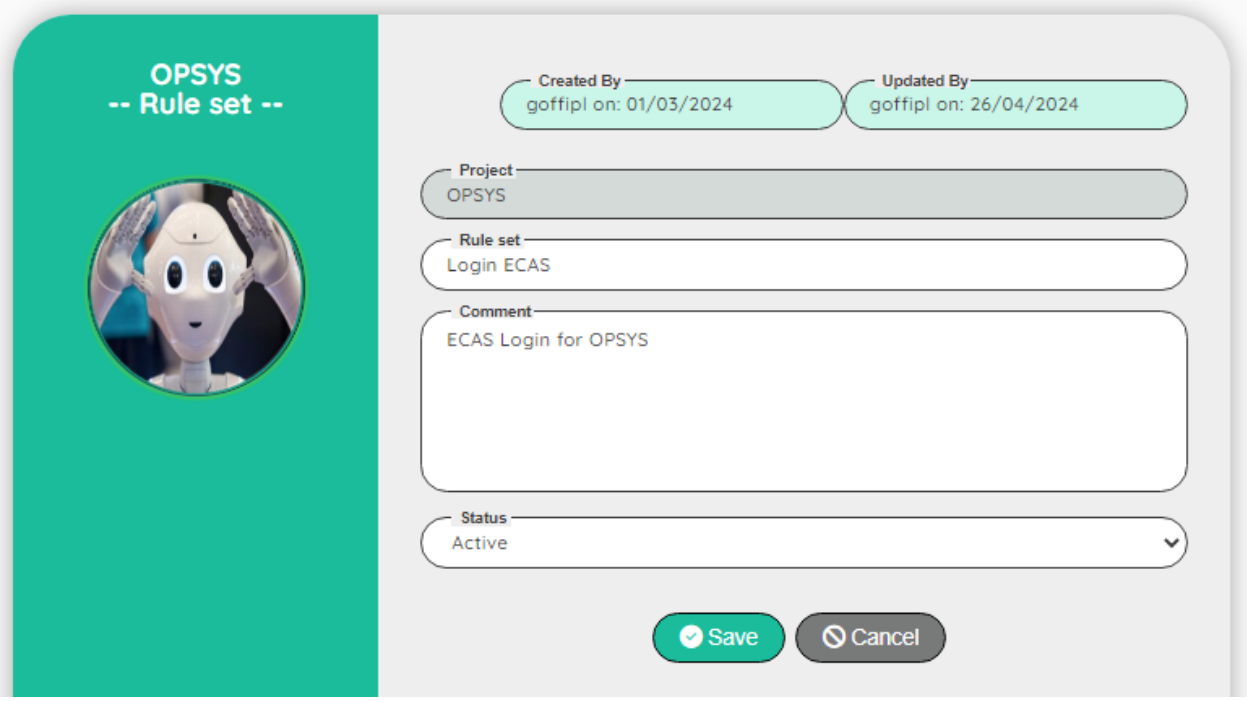
Rules set

The rules are available for a project. It is composed of a rule set and rules.
The rules can be used by the robot to make a decision or by the Designer to define subroutine that can be reused. All the functions are available also in the rules.



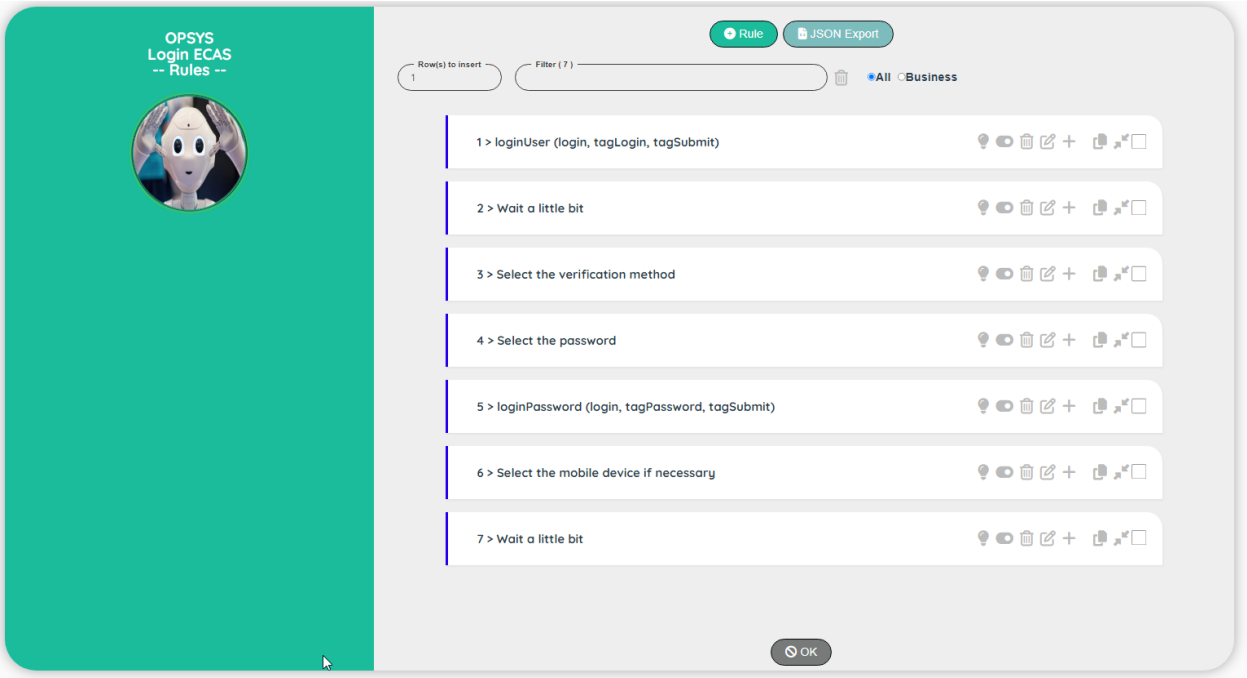
Topic	Icon	Comment
Rules		Go to the screen Rules
Add Rule set		Add a rule set at the beginning of the list.
Import rules		Import rules from another project
Cancel		Back to the control panel.

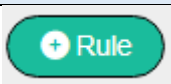
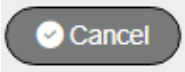
Rules set Edit



Topic	Icon	Comment
Project		For info: Name of the project
Rule set		Code of the rule set
Active		Active, Not active
Save	Save	Save the edit
Cancel	Cancel	Discard the edit

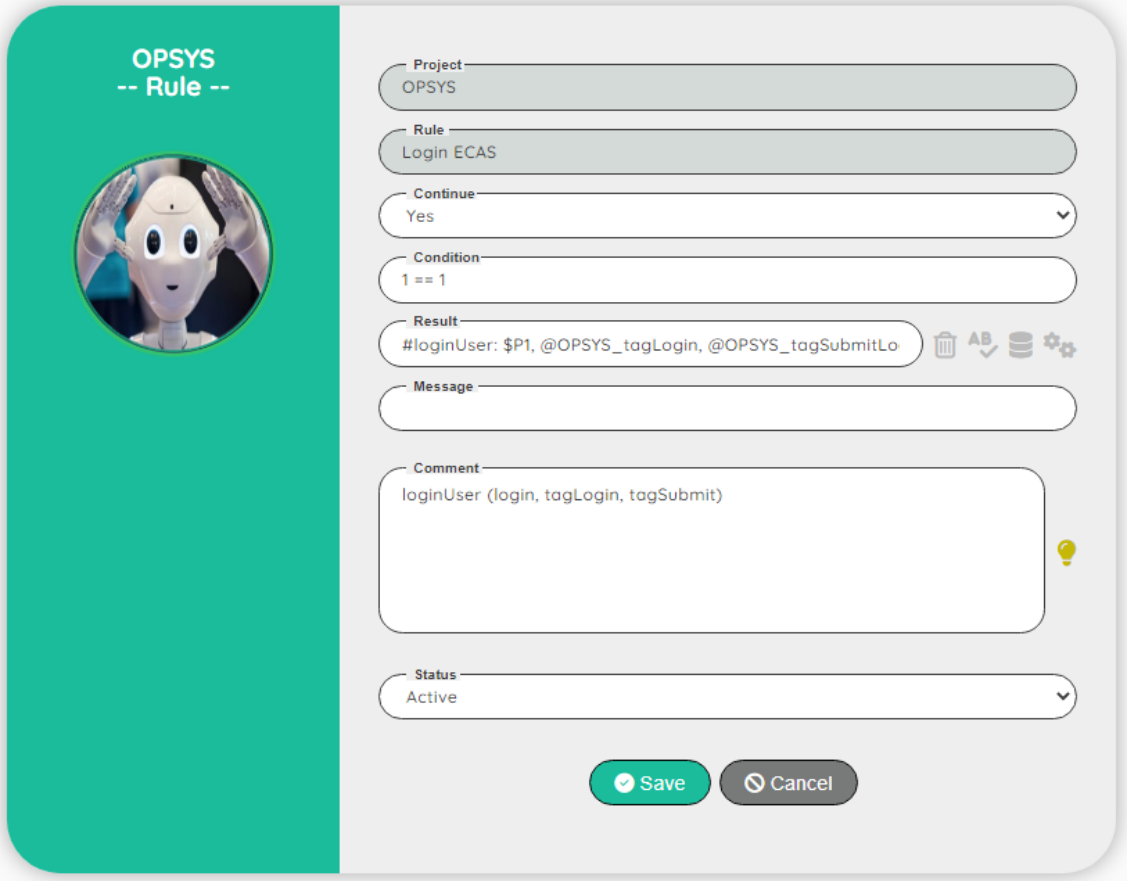
Rules



Topic	Icon	Comment
Add Rule		Add a rule at the beginning of the list.
JSON Export		Export rules into a .json file
Download	goffipl_rule.json	Download the .json file
Active/Inactive		Set the test Inactive/Active
Business/Designer		Set the comment type to Business / Designer (Technical)
Cancel		Back to the rule set.

Note: To view how to upload a '.json' file into an Excel sheet, please refer to the section: How to process the .json file into Excel

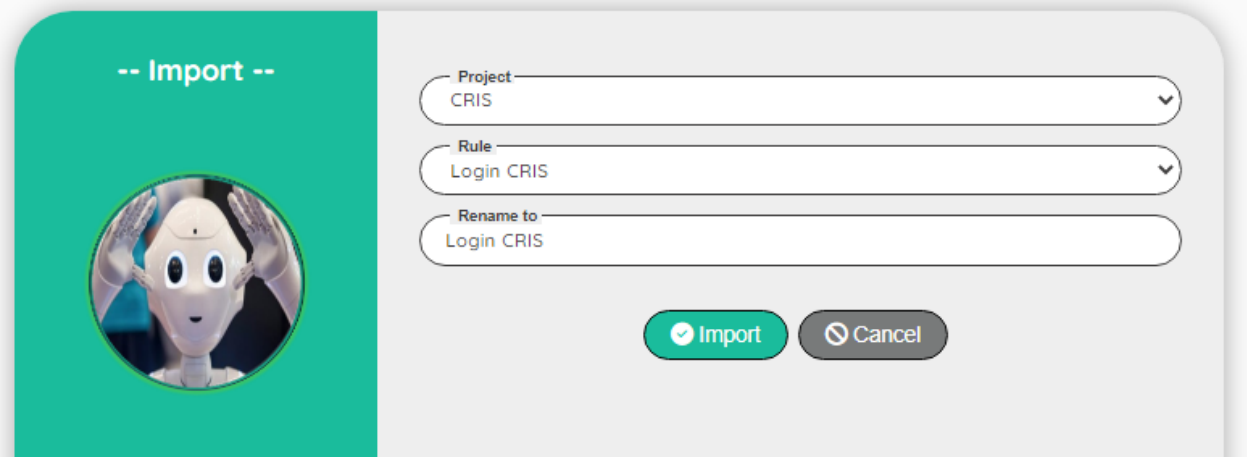
Rules Edit



Topic	Icon	Comment
Project		For info: Name of the project
Rule set		For info: Name of the rule set
Continue		Select Yes or Skip
Condition		Any valid JavaScript expression
Result		Any valid JavaScript expression or an existing function with its parameters (function starts with #)
Comment	Comment for the Business Comment for the Designer	Comment on the test
Active		Active, Not active
Save	Save	Save the edit
Cancel	Cancel	Discard the edit

Import rule set (including rules)

This screen will allow you to import the rules from another project



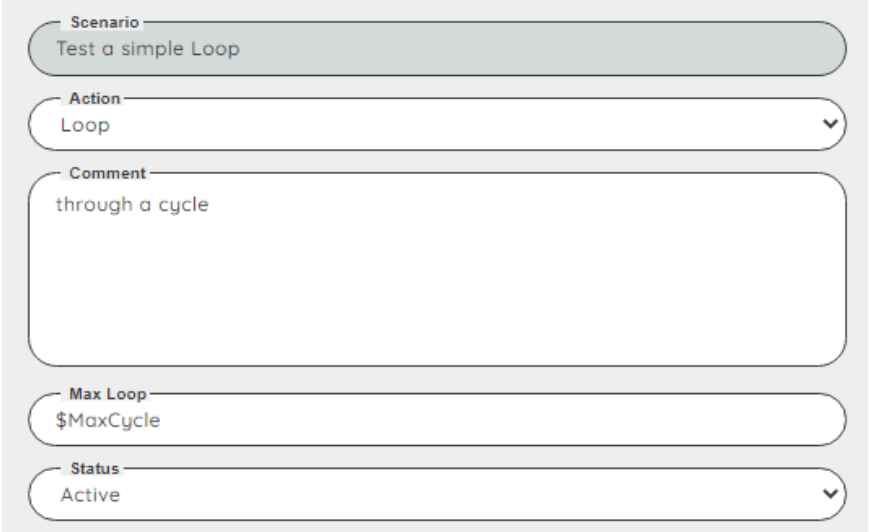
Topic	Icon	Comment
Project		Select a project
Rule set		Select a rule
Rename to		If necessary, rename the rule
Import	Import	Import the rules
Cancel	Cancel	Discard the import

Loop

Principle

The Loops are very useful when you need to repeat a process.
Example: Upload a set of documents, key a set of experts data…

To define a loop, you need to use the instruction Loop



Loop has a parameter: Max Loop to define the number of loops.
Note: If a 'It block' is defined, the loop is inside the block (and so, depends on the condition of a skipIt or a skipDescribe)

You can control the loop thanks to the variable $Loop or $Loop1 (it's equivalent).
For instance, you can enter a value with specific data from the dataset like this:
setValue @Portal_LumpSum, **#$Dataset_Lump Sum Comment$Loop** to key data from the dataset:

- #SEA-2023_Lump Sum Comment**1**: This is the first comment
- #SEA-2023_Lump Sum Comment**2**: This is the second comment
- #SEA-2023_Lump Sum Comment**3**: This is the third comment

You can define a nested loop if you define a second Loop inside the first one

In the image above, the line 6 define a nested loop.
If the maximum loop for the first one is 2 and 3 for the second, we will have the following sequence:

(1) → 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 (2) → 2.1, 2.2, 2.3

Break a loop

Note: Be careful, the update of the variable used in the parameter of the Loop (Max Loop) during the process has no effect as the number of loops is evaluated during the definition of the loop.
If you need to break a rule in progress, you can use a skipIt (but the loop will continue its cycle without any process)

End of a loop

There are three ways to define the end of a loop:

1) There is no more step
   As in the image above, the loop 1 and the loop 2 will be defined until the line 7

2) There is a Describe
   When a Describe is detected, the Robot understand that the current loop is ended.
   This is the most common way to indicate the end of a loop

3) There is an End Loop
   When you have a skipIt before the loop, the existence of the loop will depend of the skipIt condition. In the case you have nested loop, you cannot use a Describe to end a loop.
   In this case, you need to use End Loop. This instruction will be ignore if a skipIt is triggered.

Examples of loop

A simple case: One loop inside a scenario

Action	Comment	Loop
Describe	Manage the deliveries	
It	Possible to manage deliveries	
Step	Get the number of deliveries from the dataset into the variable $NbDelivery	
Loop	Through all the deliveries (max loop = $NbDelivery)	1
Step	Add a new delivery	1
Step	Enter the name from the dataset using #$Dataset_Delivery$Loop	1
It	Possible to continue inside a loop	1
Step	…	1
Describe	Manage the document (End of the loop on the deliveries)	
It	….	

Two independent loops inside a scenario

Action	Comment	Loop
Describe	Manage the deliveries	
It	Possible to manage deliveries	
Step	Get the number of deliveries from the dataset into the variable $NbDelivery	
Loop	Through all the deliveries (max loop = $NbDelivery)	1
Step	Add a new delivery	1
Step	Enter the name from the dataset using #$Dataset_Delivery$Loop	1
It	Possible to continue inside a loop	1
Step	…	1
Describe	Manage the document (End of the loop on the deliveries)	
It	Possible to manage document	
Step	Get the number of documents from the dataset into the variable $NbDocument	
Loop	Through all the documents (max loop = $NbDocument)	1
Step	Add a new document	1
Step	Enter the name of the document from the dataset using #$Dataset_Document$Loop	1
It	Possible to continue inside a loop	1
Step	…	1
Describe	Manage the save data (End of the loop on the document)	
It	….	

Two nested loops inside a scenario

Action	Comment	Loop
Describe	Manage the contractors	
It	Possible to manage contractors	
Step	Get the number of contractors from the dataset into the variable $NbContractor	
Loop	Through all the contractors (max loop = $NbContractor)	1
Step	Get the name of the contractor in the variable $Name	1
It	Possible to continue inside a loop	1
Step	…	1
It	Possible to manage Experts of the contractor	1
Step	Get the number of experts from the dataset into the variable $NbExpert	1
Loop	Through all the expert (max loop = $NbExpert)	2
Step	Add a new Expert	2
Step	Enter the name of the expert from the dataset using #$Dataset_Expert$Loop	2
It	Possible to continue inside a loop	2
Step	…	2
Describe	Save the contractor (end of the loop 2, back to loop 1)	1
It	Possible to save the contractor	1
Step	…	1
Describe	Finalise the test (end of the loop 1)	
It	Possible to finalise the test	

Two nested loops inside a scenario with a conditional skipIt (we need to use End Loop)

Action	Comment	Loop
Describe	Manage the contractors	
It	Possible to manage contractors	
Step	Get the number of contractors from the dataset into the variable $NbContractor	
Loop	Through all the contractors (max loop = $NbContractor)	1
Step	Get the name of the contractor in the variable $Name	1
It	Possible to continue inside a loop	1
Step	…	1
It	Possible to manage Experts of the contractor	1
Step	Skip the test if the contractor is ‘ArtComputer’ (using $Name)	1
Step	Get the number of experts from the dataset into the variable $NbExpert	1
Loop	Through all the expert (max loop = $NbExpert)	2
Step	Add a new Expert	2
Step	Enter the name of the expert from the dataset using #$Dataset_Expert$Loop	2
End Loop	End of the loop 2, back to loop 1	1
It	Possible to save the contractor	1
Step	…	1
Describe	Finalise the test (end of the loop 1)	
It	Possible to finalise the test	

Performance

Principle

The Robot is not designed to measure the performance of an application (like load runner for instance) however, you can measure the elapsed time between two points in the application.

You have also the possibility to compare the last measure with the average of the last 10 tests. It can be useful after a new deployment for instance.

You can set as many timers you want in a scenario by respecting the following rules:

- Each timer as a unique identifier (topic).
- The identifier used during the closure must be equal to the identifier of the start.

In the dashboard, you have the possibility to display the performance of a story or focus on the performance of a specific step in a story.

To measure elapsed time, you can use the following functions:

startTimer	topic		Start a timer to measure the
stopTimer	environment	topic	Store the elapsed time in the database

Define the measure

If your scenario is well structured, it should be very easy to identify the bloc of actions thanks to the “Describe” and the “It”.

If you want to measure the global performance of a test, I suggest to start the measure, just after the login.

Note: If you want to measure the performance of the login, take into account that the measure is done by scenario. You cannot display a global measure of the login of your application!

To indicate the starting point of the measure, use the function startTimer() with the name of the topic (a unique identifier). Keep the name short!
Note: The topic is case-insensitive.

To indicate the end of the measure, use the function stopTimer() with the parameters: Environment (Example: ACC, TEST or PROD) and the name of the topic used in the startTime function.

Warning: be careful when using the function pause() because you will increase artificially the performance.
Also, increasing a pause of an existing scenario will impact the global performance!

Mechanism

The stopTimer will measure the elapsed time and store the value in the database.
The Robot will perform the following tasks:

Shift the 10 existing measures up and store the elapsed time at the measure 11

ID	T1	T2	T3	T4	…	T11	T12	T13	…
1	M1	M1	M1	M1		M1	M2	M3	
2			M2	M2		M2	M3	M4	
3				M3		M3	M4	M5	
4						M4	M5	M6	
5						M5	M6	M7	
6						M6	M7	M8	
7						M7	M8	M9	
8						M8	M9	M10	
9						M9	M10	M11	
10						M10	M11	M12	
11	M1	M2	M3	M4		M11	M12	M13	

With Txx: Timing and Mxx: Measure

Note: we use a cheat with the first and the second measure, to keep the coherence of the data

Using this mechanism will reduce excessive measurement variations.
However, be careful when you need to perform a measure after a new deployment, if the elapsed time is suddenly high, the impact will not be very visible at first!

Example:

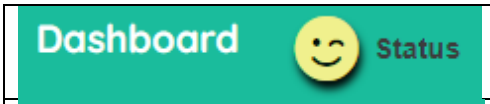
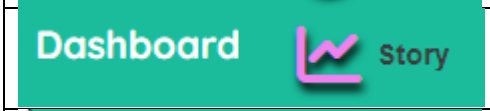
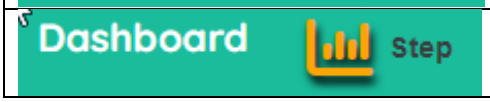
ID	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17	T18
1	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,0	2,1
2	2,1	2,2	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,0	2,1	2,2
3	2,2	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,1
4	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,1	2,2
5	2,2	2,3	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,1	2,2	5,0
6	2,3	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,1	2,2	5,0	5,1
7	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,1	2,2	5,0	5,1	5,0
8	2,1	2,2	2,1	2,2	5,0	5,1	5,0	5,1
9	2,2	2,1	2,2	5,0	5,1	5,0	5,1	5,1
10	2,1	2,2	5,0	5,1	5,0	5,1	5,1	5,1
11	2,2	5,0	5,1	5,0	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1
Avg	2,1	2,2	2,4	2,7	3,2	3,5	3,7	4,0

To quickly highlight the variation, we need to show on the same graph the average and the last measure.
As you can see on the graph, at T12 we suddenly increase the elapsed time!

Performance with the Robot

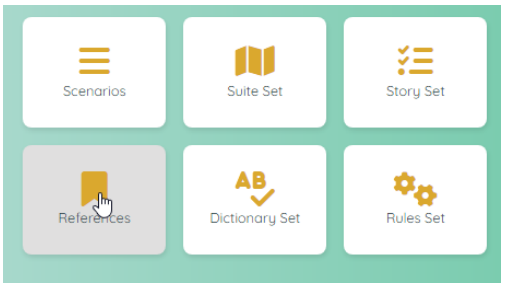
You can visualize the performances of a scenario in the Dashboard.

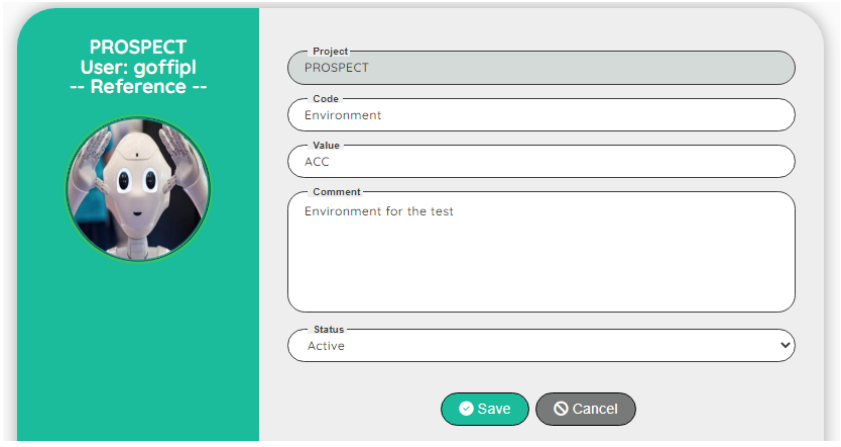
At the upper left, you can see an icon with a graph, each click will display a different graph.

	Graph of the execution of the story (status)
	Graph of the performance of all the scenarios of the story
	Graph of the performance of all the scenarios of a specific step of a story

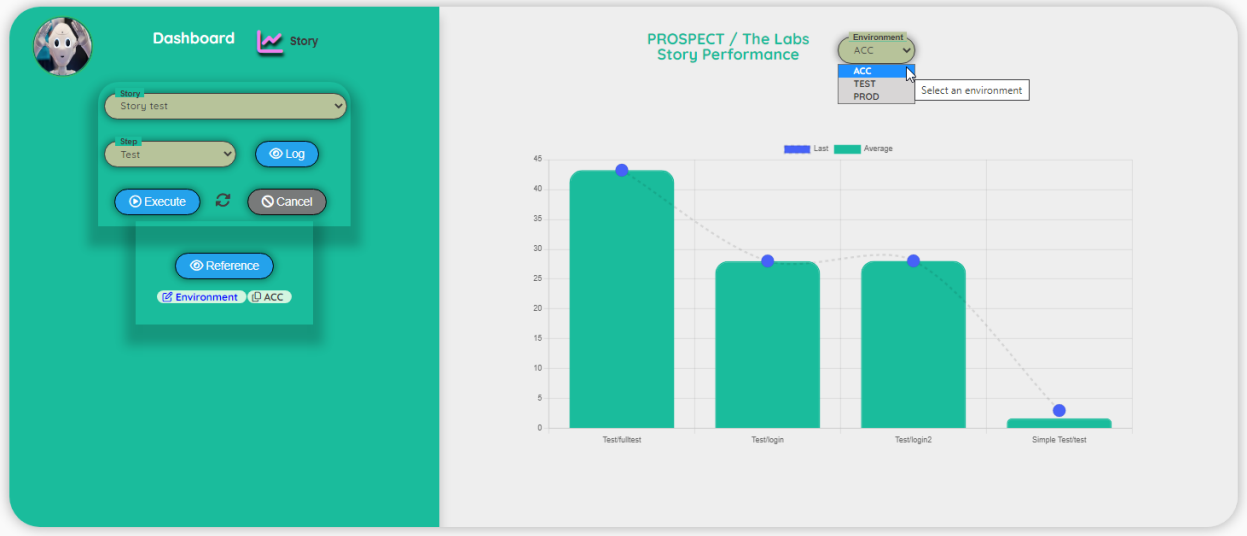
Note 1: The step is a kind of zoom on the graph to highlight specific scenarios.

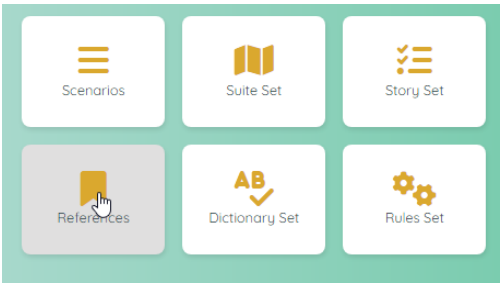
Note 2: In the Dashboard, the Robot can use the value 'Environment' of the reference data.
Be sure that you have defined the correct environment before displaying the performance!
If no reference 'Environment' can be found, you will not be able to select the performance graph!

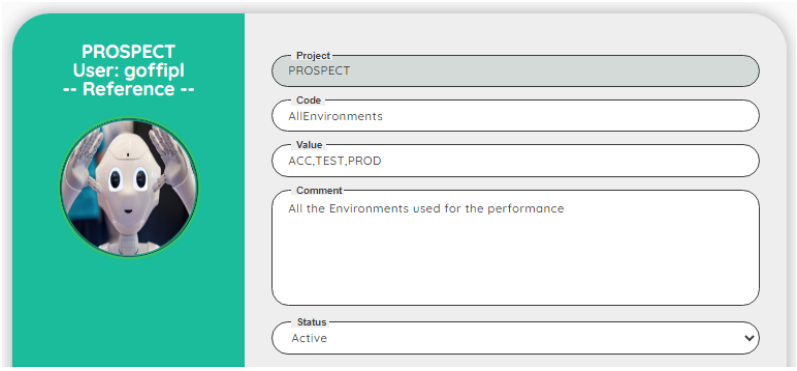




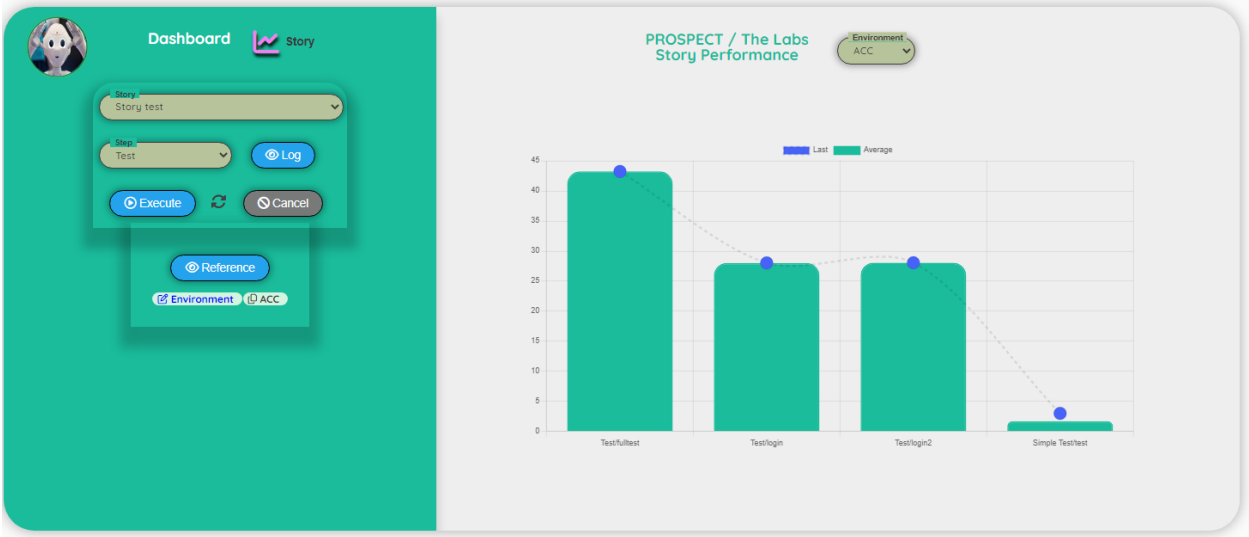
Note 3: In the Dashboard, the Robot can use the value 'AllEnvironments' of the reference data. If the reference doesn't exist, there is no error, but the list will be limited to the current environment.







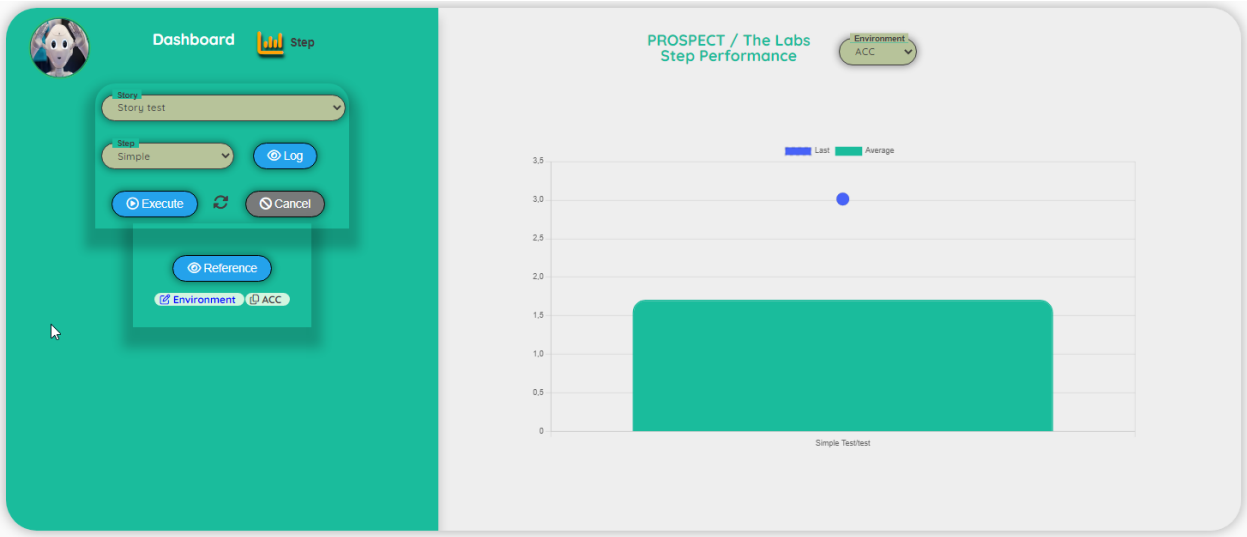
Example: Performance of the story



At this point the selection of a specific step has no impact on the graph.
The first three bars represent the step: 'Test' and the last one, the step: 'Simple'.

Example: Performance of the step.

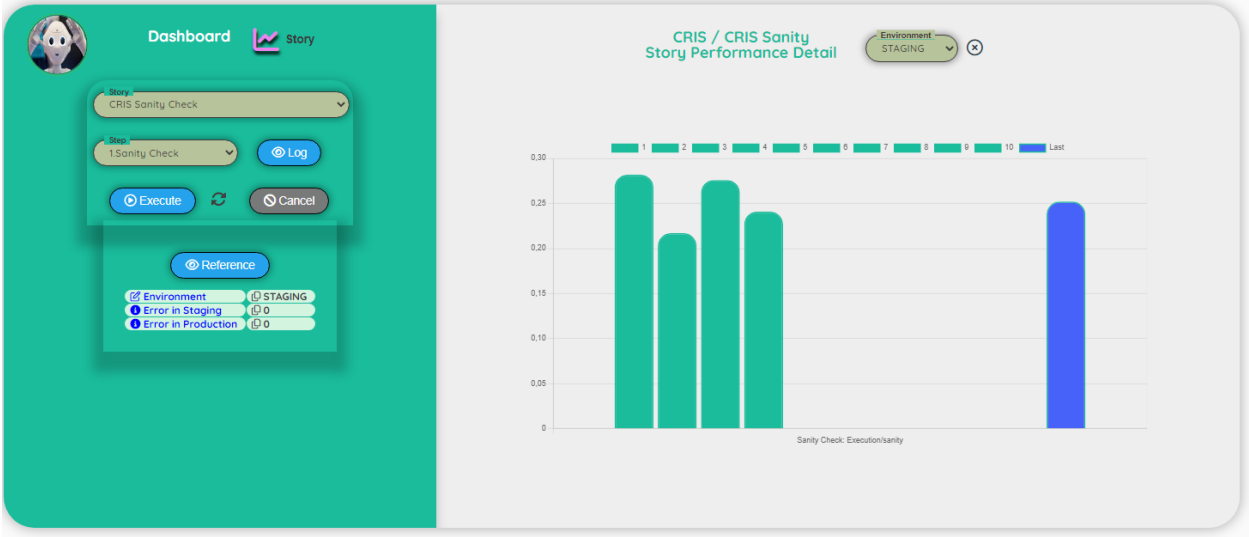
In this case, we decided to highlight the step: Simple to have a better view of the gap between the average and the last measure.
The step graph will act as a zoom.



Example: Performance detail (story or step).

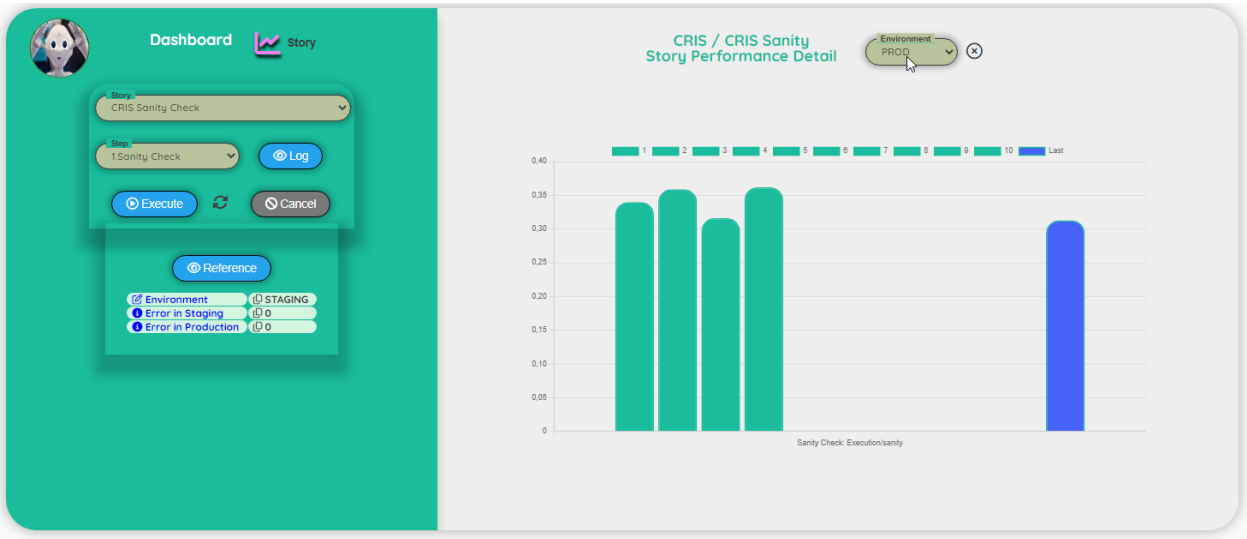
This graph is useful to view the variance of the measures.
As we use up to 10 measures to compute the average, it's also important to check the coherence of the measures. Although, the quality of the average will be better if you have already run the test a few time.

From 1 to 10 (in green), the data that will be used for the computation of the average.
In blue the last measure recorded.



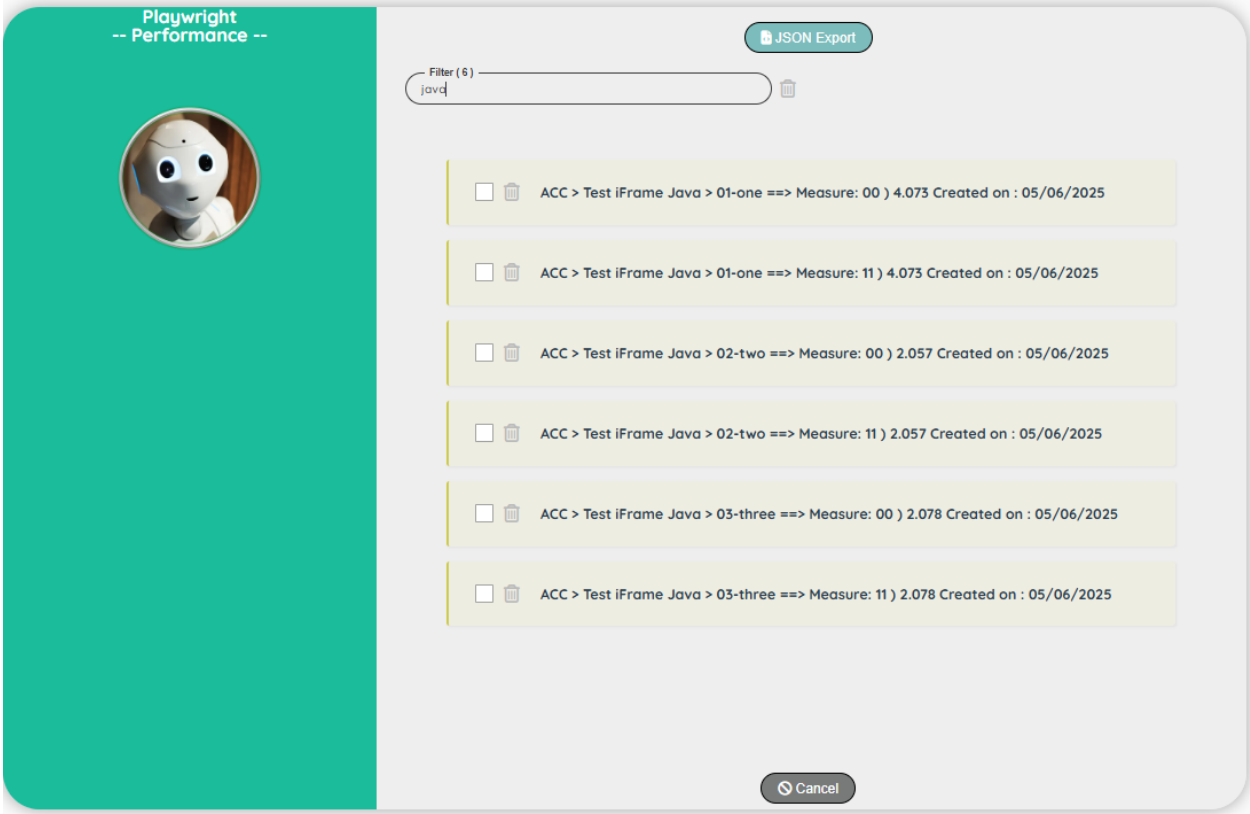
You can change the environment to get a quick comparison of the performances.

In this case the performances in PROD



Performance with Admin right

If you are connected to the application as Admin, you can export the performance data into a Json file.



The .Json file has the following structure.
You can see how to import a .Json file into Excel in the Chapter: Test / How to process the .json file into Excel


```
{
    "Performance": [
        {
            "performanceID": 111,
            "projectID": 85,
            "project": "PROSPECT",
            "scenarioID": 105,
            "scenario": "Test",
            "space": "ACC",
            "topic": "fulltest",
            "created": "11/12/2024",
            "sequenceID": 1,
            "sequenceID2": "01",
            "measure": 43.236
        },
```


Example of graphs of performance designed in Excel

This was designed for a previous project to show the evolution of the performances in the different business categories.