# test-scenarios.md - Manual Testing Scenarios

## Manual Testing Scenarios for Role-based Authentication

## **Prerequisites**

- · Database with migrations applied
- · Environment variables configured
- Email service configured (optional for email tests)
- · Test social OAuth apps configured

## Test Scenario 1: Super Admin First Login

## **Objective**

Verify Super Admin can login with environment credentials and access dashboard

- 1. Navigate to login page
- 2. Go to /auth/signin
- 3. Verify all login options are visible
- 4. Select Super Admin login
- 5. Click "Super" tab
- 6. Verify Super Admin form appears
- 7. Check placeholder shows correct email
- 8. Enter credentials
- 9. Email: sanchai5651@gmail.com
- 10. Password: Safety17

11. Click "เข้าสู่ระบบ SUPER ADMIN"

#### 12. Verify redirect

- 13. Should redirect to /admin/super/dashboard
- 14. Dashboard should load with user statistics
- 15. Should show "Super Admin Dashboard" title

#### **Expected Results**

- ✓ Login successful
- Redirected to Super Admin dashboard
- Can see pending users (if any)
- All admin functions accessible

#### **Error Cases to Test**

- X Wrong email → "ข้อมูลเข้าสู่ระบบไม่ถูกต้อง"
- X Wrong password → "ข้อมูลเข้าสู่ระบบไม่ถูกต้อง"
- X Empty fields → "กรุณากรอกอีเมลและรหัสผ่าน"

## Test Scenario 2: New User Social Login (Admin)

## **Objective**

Test complete flow from social login to role assignment

## Steps

- 1. Social login as new user
- 2. Go to /auth/signin
- 3. Click "Admin" tab
- 4. Click "เข้าสู่ระบบด้วย Google"
- 5. Complete Google OAuth (use test account)

## 6. Verify pending status

- 7. Should redirect to /pending-approval
- 8. Should show "รอการอนุมัติบัญชี" message
- 9. Should display user info and next steps

#### 10. Super Admin assigns role

- 11. Login as Super Admin in new tab
- 12. Go to Super Admin dashboard
- 13. Find new user in pending list
- 14. Click " 👨 " (Admin) button
- 15. Add reason: "New admin assignment"
- 16. Click confirm

#### 17. Verify role assignment

- 18. Check success message appears
- 19. User should move from pending to admin list
- 20. Email notification should be sent (check logs)
- 21. Test new admin access
- 22. Go back to pending user tab
- 23. Refresh page or click "ตรวจสอบสถานะอีกครั้ง"
- 24. Should redirect to /admin/dashboard
- 25. Should see "Admin Dashboard"

## **Expected Results**

- Social login creates pending user
- Super Admin can see and assign role
- User receives admin access
- M Email notification sent
- Proper redirects work

## Test Scenario 3: New User Social Login (Vendor)

## **Objective**

Test vendor role assignment flow

- 1. Social login as vendor
- 2. Go to /auth/signin
- 3. Click "Vendor" tab

- 4. Click "เข้าสู่ระบบด้วย Facebook"
- 5. Complete Facebook OAuth
- 6. Verify pending status
- 7. Should redirect to /pending-approval
- 8. Should show vendor-specific messaging
- 9. Admin assigns vendor role
- 10. Login as Admin (not Super Admin)
- 11. Go to admin dashboard
- 12. Navigate to user management
- 13. Find pending vendor
- 14. Assign vendor role with reason
- 15. Verify vendor access
- 16. Pending user should get vendor access
- 17. Should redirect to /vendor/dashboard
- 18. Should see vendor-specific features

## **Expected Results**

- Admin can assign vendor roles
- Vendor gets appropriate access
- Cannot access admin functions

## **Test Scenario 4: Permission Testing**

## **Objective**

Verify role-based access control works correctly

#### **Test Cases**

#### 4.1 Super Admin Permissions

- ✓ Can access /admin/super/dashboard
- Can assign admin roles

- Can assign vendor roles
- Can assign customer roles
- Can view all users
- Can view audit logs

#### 4.2 Admin Permissions

- Can access /admin/dashboard
- X Cannot access /admin/super/dashboard
- X Cannot assign admin roles
- Can assign vendor roles
- Can assign customer roles
- Can view non-admin users

#### 4.3 Vendor Permissions

- Can access /vendor/dashboard
- X Cannot access /admin/\*
- X Cannot assign any roles
- Can manage own products
- Can view own orders

#### **4.4 Customer Permissions**

- ✓ Can access /customer/dashboard
- X Cannot access /admin/\*
- X Cannot access /vendor/\*
- Can browse products
- Can place orders

## **4.5 Pending User Permissions**

- X Cannot access any dashboard
- ✓ Can only access /pending-approval
- X Redirected from all other protected routes

## **Test Scenario 5: Middleware Protection**

## **Objective**

Test route protection and redirects

### **Steps**

- 1. Test unauthenticated access
- 2. Clear all cookies/localStorage
- 3. Try to access /admin/dashboard
- 4. Should redirect to /auth/signin
- 5. Test wrong role access
- 6. Login as customer
- 7. Try to access /admin/dashboard
- 8. Should redirect to /customer/dashboard
- 9. Test pending user access
- 10. Login as pending user
- 11. Try to access any dashboard
- 12. Should redirect to /pending-approval
- 13. Test public routes
- 14. Access /, /products, /about
- 15. Should work without authentication

## **Expected Results**

- V Protected routes require authentication
- Role-based redirects work
- Public routes accessible
- Proper error handling

## **Test Scenario 6: Email Notifications**

## **Objective**

Test email notification system

## **Steps**

1. Test new user notification

- 2. New user signs up via social login
- 3. Check email logs for Super Admin notification
- 4. Verify email contains user details

#### 5. Test role assignment notification

- 6. Super Admin assigns admin role
- 7. Check email logs for user notification
- 8. Verify email contains role details and login link
- 9. Test email failure handling
- 10. Temporarily break email configuration
- 11. Assign role to user
- 12. Verify role assignment still works
- 13. Check error logs for email failure

### **Expected Results**

- New user emails sent to Super Admin
- Role assignment emails sent to users
- System works even if email fails
- Proper error logging

## **Test Scenario 7: Database Integrity**

## **Objective**

Test data consistency and audit trails

- 1. Test role assignment logging
- 2. Assign roles to multiple users
- 3. Check role\_assignments table
- 4. Verify all assignments are logged
- 5. Test admin action logging
- 6. Perform various admin actions

- 7. Check admin actions table
- 8. Verify actions are properly logged
- 9. Test login logging
- 10. Perform various login attempts
- 11. Check login\_logs table
- 12. Verify both success and failure logs
- 13. Test data relationships
- 14. Check foreign key constraints
- 15. Verify cascade deletes work
- 16. Test data integrity

### **Expected Results**

- All actions properly logged
- Data relationships maintained
- Audit trail complete
- No orphaned records

## Test Scenario 8: Error Handling

## **Objective**

Test system behavior under error conditions

#### **Test Cases**

#### **8.1 Network Errors**

- · Disconnect internet during login
- · Verify proper error messages
- · Test retry mechanisms

#### 8.2 Database Errors

- · Simulate database connection issues
- Verify graceful degradation
- Test error recovery

#### 8.3 OAuth Errors

- Test OAuth provider failures
- Verify error handling
- Test fallback options

#### **8.4 Session Errors**

- Test expired sessions
- Test invalid tokens
- · Verify proper cleanup

## **Expected Results**

- Graceful error handling
- V User-friendly error messages
- System recovery
- No data corruption

## Test Scenario 9: Performance Testing

## **Objective**

Test system performance under load

- 1. Test with many users
- 2. Create 100+ test users
- 3. Test dashboard loading times
- 4. Test search and filtering
- 5. Test concurrent logins
- 6. Simulate multiple simultaneous logins
- 7. Verify system stability
- 8. Check response times
- 9. Test large datasets
- 10. Test with many role assignments

- 11. Test audit log performance
- 12. Test pagination

### **Expected Results**

- Acceptable response times
- V System stability under load
- Efficient database queries
- Proper pagination

## Test Scenario 10: Security Testing

## **Objective**

Test security measures and vulnerabilities

#### **Test Cases**

#### 10.1 Authentication Security

- · Test password brute force protection
- Test session hijacking prevention
- Test CSRF protection

## 10.2 Authorization Security

- Test privilege escalation attempts
- Test direct URL access
- · Test API endpoint security

## 10.3 Data Security

- Test SQL injection prevention
- Test XSS prevention
- Test data sanitization

## **Expected Results**

- No security vulnerabilities
- Proper input validation
- Secure session handling
- Protected API endpoints



### **Required Tools**

- Browser (Chrome/Firefox)
- Database client (pgAdmin/DBeaver)
- Email testing tool (MailHog/Mailtrap)
- Network monitoring (Browser DevTools)

#### **Test Data Setup**

```
-- Create test users for different scenarios
INSERT INTO users (email, name, role, provider) VALUES
('testadmin@example.com', 'Test Admin', 'admin', 'google'),
('testvendor@example.com', 'Test Vendor', 'vendor', 'facebook'),
('testcustomer@example.com', 'Test Customer', 'customer',
'line'),
('testpending@example.com', 'Test Pending', 'pending',
'google');
```

## **Environment Variables for Testing**

```
# Test database
DATABASE URL="postgresql://test user:test pass@localhost:5432/
test sss surplus"
# Test OAuth (use test apps)
GOOGLE CLIENT ID="test google client id"
GOOGLE_CLIENT_SECRET="test google client secret"
# Test email
SMTP HOST="localhost"
SMTP PORT="1025"
SMTP USER="test@example.com"
SMTP PASS="test password"
# Super Admin
SUPER ADMIN EMAILS="sanchai5651@gmail.com"
SUPER ADMIN PASSWORD="Safety17"
SUPER ADMIN MODE="true"
NEXT PUBLIC SUPER ADMIN ENABLED="true"
```

# **Test Results Template**

## **Test Execution Log**

Date: Tester: Environment:
Scenario 1: Super Admin Login - Step 1:  // / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Scenario 2: New User Social Login - Step 1:  // X - Step 2:  // X - Step 3:  // X - Overall:  // X - Notes:
[Continue <b>for</b> all scenarios]
Summary: - Total Scenarios: Passed: Failed: Critical Issues: Minor Issues: