

(The translation of the originals was made using the resource <https://translate.yandex.ru/ocr>)

* text and font formatted automatically in this form by the translator from screenshots (unfortunately, it is impossible to translate screenshots without such formatting)



5 [navigation - filters - counterparties] - by the back button
the results of filtering the counterparties section are discounted]

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by you

case:

1. go to the "counterparties" section
2. in the applications section, configure filters, any values
3. open any application from the results
4. click "back"

The FR filters and URL remained filled, but the results were reset -
see the gif



Kopteva Veronika Vitalievna removed the extra call
contragent/applications/list
[View Reply](#)

77 [auctions] - when returning to the rebidding, recalculate the si

not recalculated with (hereinafter referred to as "CDE") when returning to the rebidding, as a result of which ahead of time, the auction goes to E. I. summing up

case:

to create an auction with standard settings, it is possible without price reductions (d. = <automatic in a year >, CDE = also)

to place a bid = CDE became equal to "tech.datetime + week"

update the date of the CDE in a few minutes to get into the summing up faster, the summing up has worked - the winner has been determined, everything is ok

, the winner refuses to buy the auction of the

FP - a new CDE value has not been assigned to the database, the one that was set earlier remains when submitting a bid, because of which the auction immediately goes back to the and in the console summing up final

auction

f8cbc103

OP - CDE should be recalculated: if there is no price reduction ahead, take the date from d , if there is a price reduction ahead, then take the date in CDE (because everything is similar to calculating the values of this date as with a normal auction LC)



Discussed with @Kopteva Veronika Vitalievna, really with calculated incorrectly.

d

39 [auctions] - auction/save - recalculate d: by :

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the "autorun" flag is enabled

case:

[https://\[redacted\].ru/](https://[redacted].ru/)

([redacted]@[redacted].ru \ C[redacted] user with the "Content Manager" role)

1. enters the "catalog"
 2. selects any item of the item by the checkbox (in statuses other than "Available for sale" or "Returned")
 3. click "Create Auction"
- [please note that the "autorun" flag is enabled by default]
5. Clicks "Publish"


the response did not recalculate [redacted] on the current date \ time of clicking on the d "publish" button

d [redacted] the auction should automatically become = current




3 [auctions] - double testing of the script summing up?

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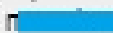
it seems that the summing up script is run twice, because one auction (ca-f0ecf887b7bc) first went to a correctly , but immediately after a second went to pg (it seems that here he managed to hook a record to himself in "cycle b" not sold" for this difference in a second, because in a second there could be a condition that the technical rate was already on this reduction (and despite the fact that it was a second ago - he took it into account),



there are no more assumptions yet why this could still happen , and another such auction worked with a decrease, but there are also 2 entries for it with a difference per second, but both of them (here ) did not have time to include the condition in the cycle that the technical bid was, because she did not have time to sign up), in general it seems that the script works out doubly



Veronika Vitalievna Kopteva correctly internalized and interpreted the data: we simultaneously executed a script to reduce and summarize the results.

The auction was in hd status < now (to reduce the price, this means that we have entered the stage of price reduction and it's time to make a technical bid; to summarize, it is necessary either to transfer the auction to the basket, or to the status d). And he got into both samples.

1. In the "price reduction" made those. bid
2. In the "summing up" we found this bet. And since there is a rate of reduction in the current one, and there are no stages of reduction ahead , we transfer it to the status of p .

Solution: implement a sequential call of console scripts, which will solve the problem of "race"

[to view the Answer](#)

Created by) Kopteva Veronika Vitalievna Updated 2 weeks ago) Kopteva Veronika Vitalievna July 28, 2020 23:40

Display for All users

☆ [auctions] - when transferring to the status N [redacted]R add a condition for the absence of an upcoming stage of price reduction

☆ [auctions] - when transferring to the status N [redacted]R add an absence condition
the upcoming stage of price reduction

we looked with Arthur at the reason for the transfer of auctions to the status N [redacted]R when prices decrease,

we found out that there is still a condition missing, that an additional one is needed. checking for the absence of an upcoming stage of price reduction - if there is no auction in the future

planned = translate to N [redacted]R

if the decline stage is ahead = E [redacted]G immediately after the decline goes to A [redacted]G (what has already been done in task 1040)

UPD 23.07.2020 (developer comment added):

According to the results of the discussion and analysts from Kopteva Veronika Vitalievna came to the conclusion that now the summing up script does not work quite correctly. Based on the results of the discussion, we came to a more accurate model of behavior: [здесь далее опустила описание модели поведения](#)

Priority	Critical	
Type	Mistake	
Condition	Done	
Assigned	Kopteva Veronika Vitalievna	
Developer	[redacted]	
Rating, days	?	



Veronika Vitalievna Kopteva wrote a comment on July 16, 2020 18:26, she reopened after retests and analytics (she conducted the test on the current formulation - [joining the project analyst herself, after the analyst conducted 80% of the time after](#)

for auctions for which there are several price reductions, this algorithm will work - we will see that there is a
its in the auction = everything is ok.

But we did not take into account one more point



Veronika Vitalievna Kopteva wrote a comment on July 23, 2020 02:06 here, during the retest, she analyzed the changes in the code, saw that it was not OK
the transition to the gi price reduction itself is OK [before she started self-testing, confirmed the guess with a quick test](#)

, but now, if we made a bid, and there was a price reduction planned ahead in the auction, we will not enter the summing up

cm. [\[redacted\] here was an example of an auction \(link to it\)](#)

that is, the checks made in the current task must be transferred from the sample "at the entrance to the summing up"

(getA [redacted]zing) directly into the transfer procedure itself to N [redacted]R - inside

Au [redacted]mand

(we need to enter the summing up, regardless of whether there is a price reduction ahead, and already inside when we entered, we look here: either

we go to N [redacted]R (we insert checks here) or to a price reduction, or to [redacted]r



Veronika Vitalievna Kopteva wrote a comment just that in the end it all took a total of 12 hours, despite the possibility of 9 all ok

auction with two price reductions :

published - CDE = date of the first decline

waited for a decrease 1 - a [redacted] g + CDE = the end date of the first sni" a couple of minutes + waiting for testing scripts for transferring to a new state by crown) +

waited for a decrease 2 - and [redacted] + CDE = end date of the second decline, how to test the analyst, without requirements for a new one

bought at a fixed price - CDE = <purchase time> - ok

refused - a [redacted] g + CDE = auction end date - ok

cancelled auction = c [redacted] d

using the database - to the greatest extent, testing time was spent here on

fitting and "waiting" for the transition time from one state to another (we roll the script for fitting ourselves before the end of the transition to a new state several

minutes before the current one for the reliability of the result, we are waiting for these

part =)

functional, without cases, only code, database, well, and observation of the front

part =)

here were examples of vuktion for history

10 everything is ok

I missed in the screenshots from 5-8 cases of checks, because everything is OK there and nothing interesting

auction with three price reductions:

published - CDE = date of the first reduction

we waited for the decrease of 1 - a [redacted] g + CDE = end date of the first decline = start date of the second decline - ok

2 buyers haggled - Lg, CDE = end date of the first decline = start date of the second decline - ok (because it is less than the date

<first bid + week")

e came, haggled in e [redacted] e - CDE = <the date of the last bet+1 hour")

the moment of summing up the trades (CDE) has come [redacted] g, the winner is determined correctly, CDE = "the date of the last bet +1 hour" i.e. more than

- from the end date of the first decline

the winner refused, went to [redacted] g, CDE = date of failure + week, everything is ok

we waited for the results to be summed up again, the new winner was determined correctly, went [redacted] , refused again - because it was the last active bid -

to c went to a, CDE = end date of the third stage of the decline = end date of the entire auction, everything

is ok new purchaser3 bought the auction by fixprice - CDE = date of purchase

confirmed the order = auction with [redacted] , nomenclature b -everything is ok

here were examples of vuktion for history



Kopteva Veronika Vitalievna wrote a comment just that
TOTAL - OK