**Aldi Homework  
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**Task1:**

**For Task1 I used aldi.us as you wrote into the pdf, not the new.aldi.us**

**TC1:**Shopping list - Add item – Happy path

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Step | Result |
| Open the page https://www.aldi.us | Page loaded |
| Close the popup | The popup closes and you can continue your shopping |
| Add an item to the shopping list | -The popup shows that says it is added -The add to shopping list button has a check sign in on the icon and at the end of the row. The text is Align Center (horizontally) -The „show a shopping list” button under the add button says you have one item in the shopping list |
| Click the ”Show a shopping list” button under the „add to shopping” list button. | -It opens a popup that has your item on the list. -The shopping list has the item you added. -You have a grand total line with the sum of the fix priced products sum value -You have two print page button with an icon at the buttom and the top of the shopping list |
| Close the popup | The popup closes and you can continue your shopping |
| Click the „Shopping list” button at the upper right corner | It opens the same popup as the pervious step. |
| Click the „print page” button on the top of the shopping list | -It opens up the browser’s printing page -You see your item on the page -You have a grand total what works the same as on the shopping list popup -You have the current date on the upper left corner -You have the „Aldi Shopping List” title on the document. -you have the link to your product at the bottom of the page |
| Close the printing page |  |
| Click at the „print page” button at the bottom | It opens up the browser’s printing page |

As a happy path I want to validate everything I could whith the basic step.

**TC2:**Shopping list – list view and printed document

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Step | Result |
| Open the page https://www.aldi.us | Page loaded |
| Add 3 „subtype” of product to you shopping list (menu: Product/mainType/subType) |  |
| Add 13 product from the same subtype (Dips & Hummus is good wan the test was written) |  |
| Open the shopping list | It has all the item you added |
| Click the print page button | -The generated document has all your item. -All the items are readable, not covered on eachother, not splitted by the page break... |

As I have a highly detailed happy path I can make the other tests not too detailed. As everyone should start testing a topic with the happy path and they will be familiar with the feature we use in the other tests.  
I may merged two topic (list view and document generation) but both has the same setup. (the 13 product is to be sure we’ll need a page break in the generated document)

**TC3:**Shopping list – Apostroph in the product name

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Step | Result |
| Open the page https://www.aldi.us | Page loaded |
| Find a product with apostrophe in it’s name When I tested https://www.aldi.us/products/dairy-eggs/cheese/detail/ps/p/clancys-cheese-melt/ |  |
| Add this item to the shopping list |  |
| Open the shopping list | The item is on the list |

I could add other negative paths but this bug is so important to the feature it worth a test. Later when we drop out testcases it can be picked out but for some version we have to be sure it does not return.

**Bug Reports, warnings:**

As I have no specification or contact I don’t know the Accaptance criteria. (It also should be part of a bug report.) **Errors in browser console**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Step | Result |
| Open the page https://www.aldi.us | Page loaded |
| Open the browser Console and clear out |  |
| Click „Shopping List” button | The consol has 4 view error and 1 page error |

It is different how companies handles these problems but as a new tester I would at least ask a lead developer or a Business analyst about these blocked content and script errors.  
(tested in opera version: 116.0.5366.71 without addblocker)

**Shopping list sum is missleading**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Step | Result |
| Open the page https://www.aldi.us |  |
| Add a fix priced product to the shopping list | Successfully added (price: $5.79) |
| Add a not fix („**see price in store**”) priced product to the shopping list | Successfully added |
| Open the shopping list and check the sum | It says „Sub Total. Prices may vary by state.  $5.79” |

This solution could misslead the customer if he has a big list and thinks it could be okay to have 100$ on him cause the fixed prices says the listed items costs 100$. But he does not count with the 30$ not fix priced products.  
I would ask a Business analyst with this case.

**Shopping list sum possible design issue:**If we want to buy more then one from the same product there is no way to add multiple count from it. It can also be problematic with the sum counting.  
As the list time I would ask the BA about this.

**Can’t add items with apostrophe in the name**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Step | Result |
| Open the page https://www.aldi.us | Page loaded |
| Find a product with apostrophe in it’s name When I tested https://www.aldi.us/products/dairy-eggs/cheese/detail/ps/p/clancys-cheese-melt/ |  |
| Click add to shop list | It says the product was added to my list but that’s not true **Missleading information** **Console error**: Uncaught SyntaxError: missing ) after argument list (at VM346 shopping-list-add.html:4:107) |
| In the code | |
| 'Clancy's<br /> Cheese Melt ', '', '','0'); If there is an appostrophe we don’t escape it, so it thinks it ends the string. | |

There is two way to handle this two bug. And I would ask the lead developer which he prefer.  
1 Take both the bugs in the same ticket. If a developer take this part of the code he should fix both. And cooperate with the dev to be able to test the missleading info problem.  
2 Meybe better take two bug and make the console error blocked by the missleading information. (it can’t be reproduced if the console error is fixed)

**„Show a shopping list” button aligned to the center after clicked**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Step | Result |
| Open the page https://www.aldi.us | Page loaded |
| Navigate to a product | The page opens up |
| Click on the „Add to shopping list” button | After the click the text on the „Show a shopping list” button aligned to the center when it becomes unclickable. On my intuition both button should have the same alignment. |

I would go to the ux/ui designer or the BA to validate my guess.

**„Show a shopping list” should be THE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Step | Result |
| Open the page https://www.aldi.us | Page loaded |
| Navigate to a product | -The page opens up -Under the „add to shopping” button the button text says „Show a shopping list” but we want to see our one active shopping list so I think it should be THE shopping list |

I would go to the ux/ui designer or the BA to validate this. It is not a big deal but can be weird to the user to see this.

**Task2:**

For this task I used new.aldi.us as you suggested after a question.  
I use cypress for the first time. But for tools I chose Visual Studio code with packeges from a list I found in an article. Basicly I prefer the ctructure I wrote down in the selenium bonus question, so I don’t want to write it down again. Also you can see there some code sample from that structure. So I focused on Cypress this time and not to make special reusable methods or variables. From captcha I was not able to run the code so I guess my first script in cypress will have some mistakes in it.

Captcha: It is created to not be able to run automation frameworks on the site. As I havn’t met them before I guess it has to be turned off and there is no work around (if there is, it is useless and atackers could use it as well). Also important to check every release if it is turned on for the prod.

describe('template spec', () => {

  it('happy\_path', () => {

    cy.visit('https://account.aldi.us')

    cy.get('button[id="onetrust-accept-btn-handler"]').click()

    cy.get('input[id="input-13"]').type("email\_address")

    cy.get('input[id="input-16"]').type("password")

    cy.get('button[aria-label="Log In"]').click()

    cy.visit('https://account.aldi.us')

    cy.contains(/Mobile Phone Number/i).should("be.visible")

  })

  it('wrong\_password', () => {

    cy.visit('https://account.aldi.us')

    cy.get('button[id="onetrust-accept-btn-handler"]').click()

    cy.get('input[id="input-13"]').type("email\_address")

    cy.get('input[id="input-16"]').type("wrong\_password")

    cy.contains(/Oops. Login failed./i).should("not.be.visible")

    cy.get('button[aria-label="Log In"]').click()

    cy.contains(/Oops. Login failed./i).should("be.visible")

  })

})

**Task3:**

The code found in ./task3\_restAssured/  
My main programing language was not java and never used rest assured before. So I built my solution on a github repo that had all the needed import and everything else so I only had to write the code itself. On a project I would ask others how they set up the ide and what are the best practices, and build my solution on their knowledge. I don’t think I should build everything from scratch if the company has a learned way to use technologies.  
I could have use builders and also make config file or use headers with token to make it a little more fancy but I think you can see on this solution what you want to.

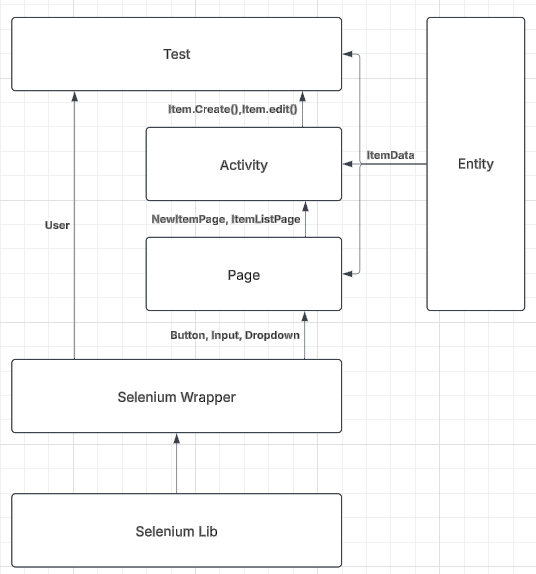
**Bonus Questions:**

**Docker:**

Just to mention I did not used docker before. I had a test environment to run my tests. But I still write down what I know and how could I solve problems.

Docker to a tester:  
Docker is basically a solution to move a program or a modul to different places and run at the same way. You can use it to run your own instance a software you want to test. It can be beneficial if you can’t deploy the version you want to test on the servers for different reasons (special subversion, older version, expensive to migrate the data to this version...)  
We still can face some problem. If a software grown too big it will need more and more hardware to run. How ever we still can test moduls. We also can run mock versions from the moduls so we can modul test a separated part of the system.  
  
Docker to automation:  
As you can run instances of a software with docker it is also capable of running automated tests as well. It could be beneficial when you want to run these tests remotely maybe scheduled. You can also run tests on multiple OS for example with selenium grid. So you can make the test runs much faster this way  
  
Setting up my docker:  
As every team has different solution in docker for the exact project most likely I would ask the developers what is the most optimal way on the project. And after that I would optimize this solution if needed.  
(there is a lot of option that can change my first guess as well:  
 -E2E/modul testing  
 -have we mock version of the moduls or not  
 are we replacing an old modul with new one so I should be able to switch between them  
...)  
  
For automation:  
I would research the topic and solve the exact problem. After that I forget it anyway because a good solution can live years. So next time it’s needed, I have to learn it again from scratch.

**Junite+Selenium:**

I have build selenium solution before in C# but I would not make it so special, so I would build the same structure in java as an OOP Language.  
As the diagram on the right shows I like to wrap Selenium lib with my own elements and waiting methods. So this way I can add special elements like hard to click button (I had cases when click did not work and I had to use other solution like sendkey(enter)). This way I’m also able to customize confortable solutions(eg.: dropdowns).  
The User goes up to the test so we can use multiple user. If this is the case we may should wire down the user to the page in constructor of activity, or in the methods.   
Above the Selenium wrapper there is a Page level, what implements only a single loaded page with the element locators to find them and the tasks you can do with them (eg.: NewTaskPage.Fill(TaskData), NewTaskPage.Submit())  
Activity uses bigger entities and implent the tasks you want to do with them. (eg.: Task.CreateTask(TaskData))  
At the right we have an Entity modul that can give us the data wrapper classes. (eg: new TaskData(name, type, desc) constructor we can call the data from it with Task.name and the methods only have one TaskData parameter)  
This way the test level can have readable high level designed test cases mostly built from the activities and asserts. I also prefer to keep the asserts here to keep it clear what are the assertion. I hope this three level is enough.

@RunWith(SerenityRunner.class)  
public class TestLevel {  
 private TaskData taskData;  
 private Activity.Task taskActivity;  
 private User user;  
  
 @BeforeEach  
 public void Setup(){  
 user = User.*Login*("username", "pw");  
 taskData = new TaskData("name", TaskType.*a*, "Description");  
 taskActivity = new Activity.Task(user);  
 taskActivity.create(taskData);  
 }  
  
 @Test  
 public void DeleteExistingTask() {  
 taskActivity.deleteByName(taskData.name);  
 Boolean isThere = taskActivity.isTaskOnListByName(taskData.name);  
 Assert.*assertFalse*(isThere);  
 }  
}

**CI Integration:**

public class Task{  
 private User user;  
 public Task(User user){  
 this.user = user;  
 }  
 public void daleteByName(String name){  
 // I like to make something like that to navigate  
 // So I can write this with autocomplete and avoid typo  
 Navigate.MyTask(user);  
 Page.Task.List.deleteByName(user, name);  
 }  
 public void create(TaskData taskData){  
 Navigate.MyTask(user);  
 Page.Task.List.clickNewTask(user);  
 Page.Task.New.*fillForm*(user, taskData);  
 Page.Task.New.*clickSubmit*(user);  
 }  
 public boolean isTaskOnListByName(String name){  
 Navigate.MyTask(user);  
 return Page.Task.List.isOnListByName(user, name);  
 }  
}

public static class New{  
 private static String *nameInput\_id*="name\_input";  
 private static String *typeInput\_id*="type\_input";  
 private static String *descriptionInput\_id*="desciption\_input";  
 private static String *back\_button\_id*="back\_button";  
 private static String *submit\_button\_id*="submit\_button";  
  
 public static void fillForm(User user, TaskData taskData){  
 //I still have should write a wrapper so these are not the selenium syntax  
 user.find(ById(*nameInput\_id*)).set(taskData.name);  
 user.find(ById(*typeInput\_id*)).set(taskData.name);  
 user.find(ById(*descriptionInput\_id*)).set(taskData.name);  
 }  
  
 public static void clickSubmit(User user){  
 user.find(ById(*submit\_button\_id*)).click();  
 }  
}

When I needed to work with CI tools most was a C# project in azure.  
The goal is to have a pipeline with the build of my code, with some config (environment, branch of the automata code to run, log/report level....). And I would want to make it run automatically after the build.  
When I did this in Azure there was a UI solution to pick and config the jobs in the pipeline.  
You are also able to use these jobs to build into the deployment pipeline so you could run a smoke test or the full automated test set with every deploy on dev environment.  
There are triggers like commit or pull request. You can also make them specific to an exact branch so you run these test only if the master branch has a new commit or pull request.

As I mentioned on the docker topic I would research how to solve the exact task and then use it for years.