

That's an excellent project! EzyRide is a complex system combining real-time features (chat, live ride status) and critical business logic (payments, OTPs, posting/searching). This makes the Product Specification Document (PRD) absolutely essential for the testing tool to generate meaningful tests.

Here is a comprehensive draft PRD in Markdown format, specifically structured to guide an automated testing agent. You can copy and paste this text into a file named [EzyRide\\_PRD.md](#) and upload it to the configuration screen.



## EzyRide Carpool Service Web App PRD

### 1. Goal & Objective

The primary goal of EzyRide is to connect drivers (offering rides) with riders (seeking rides) in a secure, efficient, and cost-effective manner. The system must ensure data integrity, user security, and smooth transaction processing.

### 2. Core Features & Functional Requirements

The application is split into four main modules: User Lifecycle, Ride Management, Communication, and Payments.

#### 2.1. User Lifecycle (Authentication & OTP)

Feature	Requirement	Testing Focus
<b>Registration/Login</b>	Users must register with a phone number and email. All sign-ins require a unique One-Time Password (OTP) sent to the registered phone number.	Must test OTP validity, expiration, and rate limiting for resends.
<b>Profile Management</b>	Users can update basic details (name, profile picture). Drivers must upload required vehicle documents.	Test input validation (e.g., max length, valid image format).

#### 2.2. Ride Management (Post & Search)

Feature	Requirement	Testing Focus

<b>Post Ride (Driver)</b>	Drivers define the route (Origin/Destination), date/time, total seats available, and cost per seat.	Test edge cases like past dates, zero seats, and negative costs.
<b>Search Ride (Rider)</b>	Riders search by Origin, Destination, and Date. Results must display relevant rides sorted by time/relevance.	Test search performance and filtering accuracy based on proximity to the route.
<b>Book/Accept Ride</b>	Riders request a seat. Drivers must explicitly accept or decline the request. Booking reduces available seats.	Test concurrent booking requests on the same ride.
<b>Live Ride Status</b>	The system must track and update the ride status: <b>Posted</b> > <b>Booked</b> > <b>Started</b> > <b>Completed/Cancelled</b> .	Test transitions and ensure only the driver can update the <b>Started/Completed</b> status.

### 2.3. Communication (Live Chat)

- **Requirement:** Once a ride is booked, a private, persistent chat room must be created between the driver and the rider(s) for that specific ride.
- **Testing Focus:** Test message delivery, security (only participants can view), and persistence after a page refresh.

### 2.4. Payments

- **Requirement:** Payment integration must handle the secure transfer of funds from the rider to the driver, facilitated by a third-party payment gateway (e.g., Stripe/Razorpay).
- **Workflow:**
  1. Rider pays the full fare upon booking. Funds are held in escrow.
  2. Funds are released to the driver only after the ride status is updated to **Completed**.
- **Testing Focus:** Test payment success/failure scenarios, ensure funds are locked in escrow, and verify the correct release amount after ride completion.

## 3. Non-Functional Requirements (NFRs)

- **Performance:** Search results must be delivered in under **500ms**.
- **Security:** All API endpoints must be protected by **Bearer Token** authentication (as defined in the config).
- **Scalability:** The platform should support at least **1,000 concurrent users** during peak hours.

