

# Manual Testing Procedure

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# Account Creation and Log in

## Testing Account Creation

To create an account the user clicks ‘Get Started’ from the nav bar, or clicks ‘Get Started’ on the button contained within the Jumbotron on the main page. Reference Figure 1 and Figure 2.

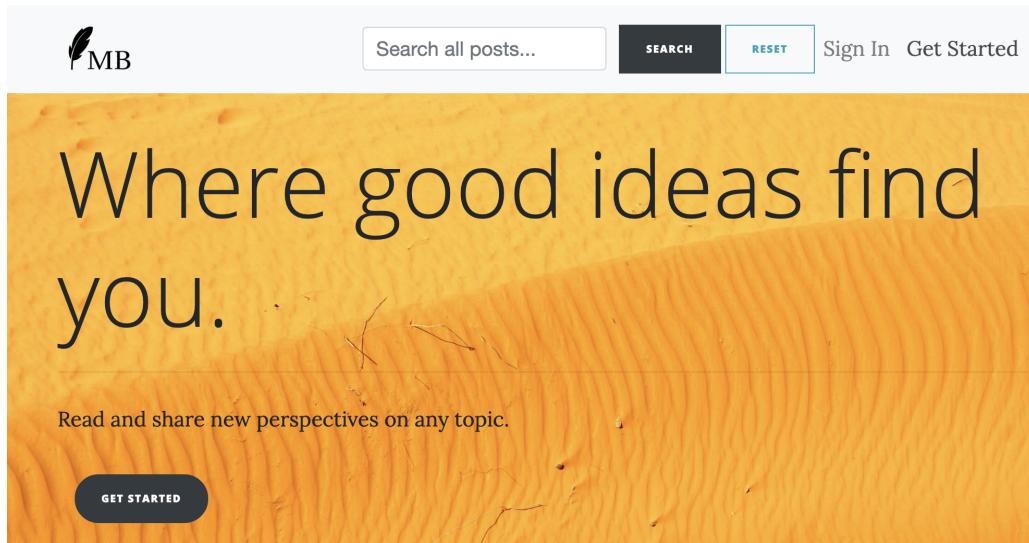


Figure 1: Click ‘Get Started’ to create an account.

Email address

Password

Repeat Password

Name

**REGISTER**

Figure 2: Sign up page presented to the user

1. Clicking on ‘REGISTER’ with none of the fields filled in presents the following feedback to the user. Figure 3.

Email address

This field is required.

Password

This field is required.

Repeat Password

Name

Field must be between 4 and 25 characters long.

**REGISTER**

Figure 3: Validation feedback on submission of a blank form.

2. Filling in the email address field with an ‘incorrect’ email type presents the following feedback. Figure 4.

Email address

Invalid email address.

Figure 4: ‘Email address’ must correspond to a valid email regular expression.

3. Filling in a ‘Password’ and a ‘Repeat Password’ that do not match presents the following feedback. Figure 5.

Password

Passwords must match

Repeat Password

Figure 5: ‘Passwords must match’ feedback to the user.

4. Filling in a ‘Name’ that is less than 4 characters (or greater than 25) returns the following feedback. Figure 6.

Name

Field must be between 4 and 25 characters long.

Figure 6: ‘Name’ must be between 4 and 25 characters long.

5. Upon Successful Registration, a profile page is presented. Figure 7.



Registration Successful

## Your Posts

#	Image	Title	Date

Figure 7: Upon successful Registration, a profile page is presented to the new user. Note the ‘Registration Successful’ message that displays.

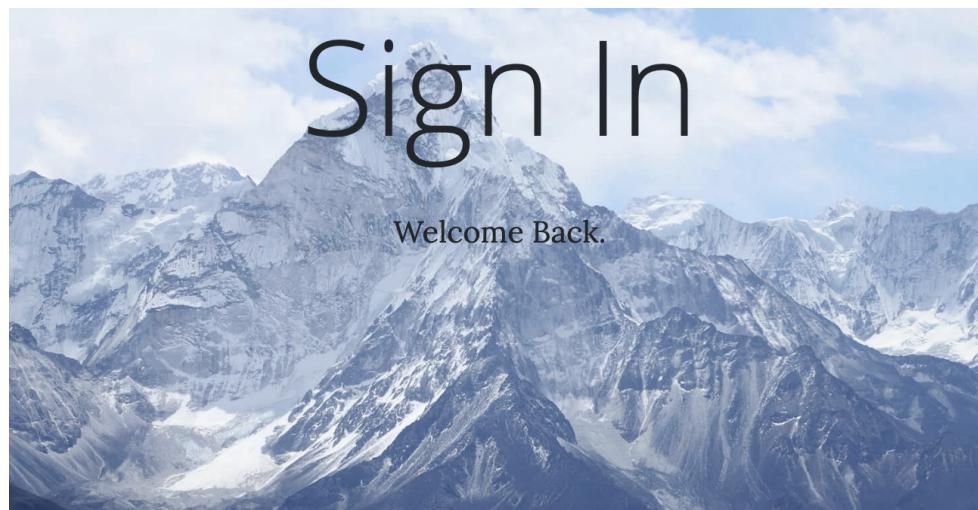
6. We can confirm that the new user *foobar* has been added to the database by navigating to '*cloud.mongodb.com*'. Figure 8.

```
_id: ObjectId("609388d72fa3292824ddc1ab")
email: "foobar@foo.com"
password: "pbkdf2:sha256:150000$cflaAWqS$3806685db8c591b4a145f1983af5d699e55ff6bb..."
name: "foobar"
```

Figure 8: User *foobar* has been created and added to the database.

## Testing Sign In

We can re-use the same account just created in the previous section to test Sign In. From the home page click on the 'Sign In' navbar link. The following page is presented. Figure 9.



Email

Password

**LOGIN**

Don't have an account? [Get Started](#)

Figure 9: 'Sign In' page presented to the user.

1. Clicking 'LOGIN' with none of the fields filled in presents the following feedback to the user. Figure 10.

Email

This field is required.

Password

This field is required.

**LOGIN**

Figure 10: Validation feedback on submission of a blank form.

2. Filling in the 'Email' field with an incorrect 'Password' presents the following feedback. Figure 11.

That email and password dont match, please try again.

Email

Password

**LOGIN**

Figure 11: Validation feedback on submission of an incorrect password.

3. Filling in the 'Email' field and 'Password' field with a non-existent account presents the following feedback. Figure 12.

That email or password does not exist, please try again.

Email

Password

**LOGIN**

Figure 12: Validation feedback on submission of a non-existent email.

4. A correct combination of 'Email' and 'Password' brings the user back to the Profile Page shown in Figure 7.

## Testing Create, Read, Update, Delete of Blog Posts

### Create a Post

1. Create a new Post by initially clicking on 'Write' within the profile navbar. Figure 13.

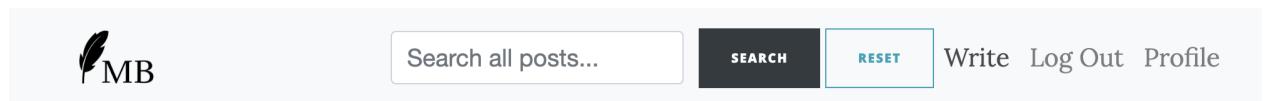


Figure 13: Create a new post by clicking on 'Write'

2. A 'Create Post' page will present itself. Figure 14.

Title

Subtitle

Image URL

What's on your mind...

The image shows a user interface for creating a new post. At the top, there are four input fields: 'Title', 'Subtitle', 'Image URL', and 'What's on your mind...'. Below these is a rich-text editor with a toolbar containing icons for text style (B, I, S), alignment (left, center, right, justify), and other formatting options like font size and color. The main body of the post is a large, empty text area. At the bottom left, there is a green 'PUBLISH' button.

Figure 14: Form for submitting a new Post.

3. Data validation is present on each of the ‘Title’, ‘Subtitle’, ‘Image URL’, ‘What’s on your mind...’ fields, and we can test this by trying to ‘Publish’ a form with none of the fields filled in. Figure 15.

Title

This field is required.

Subtitle

This field is required.

Image URL

This field is required.

Figure 15: Validation feedback presented to the user on submission of blank form.

4. We can fill out the form with sample data. The ‘Image URL’ field also performs a simple regular expression check to ensure it is a valid URL. Figure 16.

Image URL

  
test@

Invalid URL.

Figure 16: Validation feedback for an ‘Invalid URL’

5. Once all the fields are valid, we can click ‘Publish’ and we are redirected back to the home page. Scrolling down we can see our new post. Figure 17.



Figure 17: A new Post has been Created using our ‘foobar’ account.

6. We can confirm that the new Post has been added to the database by navigating to '[cloud.mongodb.com](http://cloud.mongodb.com)'. Figure 18.

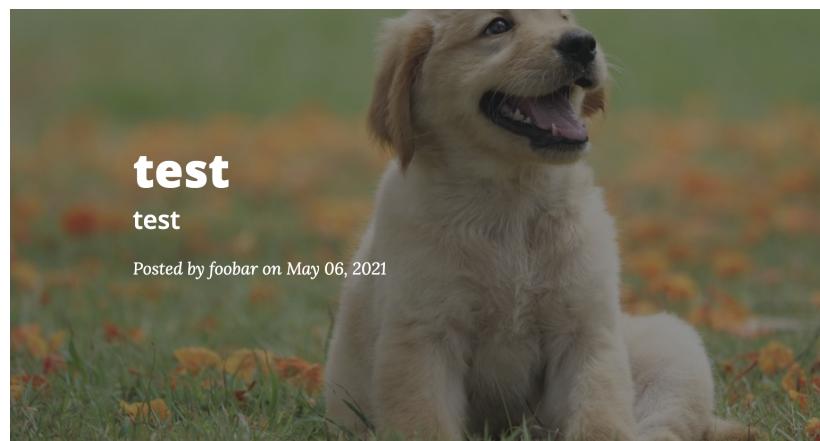
```
_id: ObjectId("609391172fa3292824ddc1ac")
title: "test"
subtitle: "test"
body: "<p>My new post<strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>


author: "foobar"
date: "May 06, 2021"
```

Figure 18: A new Post has been Created and added to the database.

## Read a Post

1. By clicking on the new post created in the previous section, we are presented with the following. Figure 18.



My new post

---

[EDIT POST](#) [DELETE POST](#)

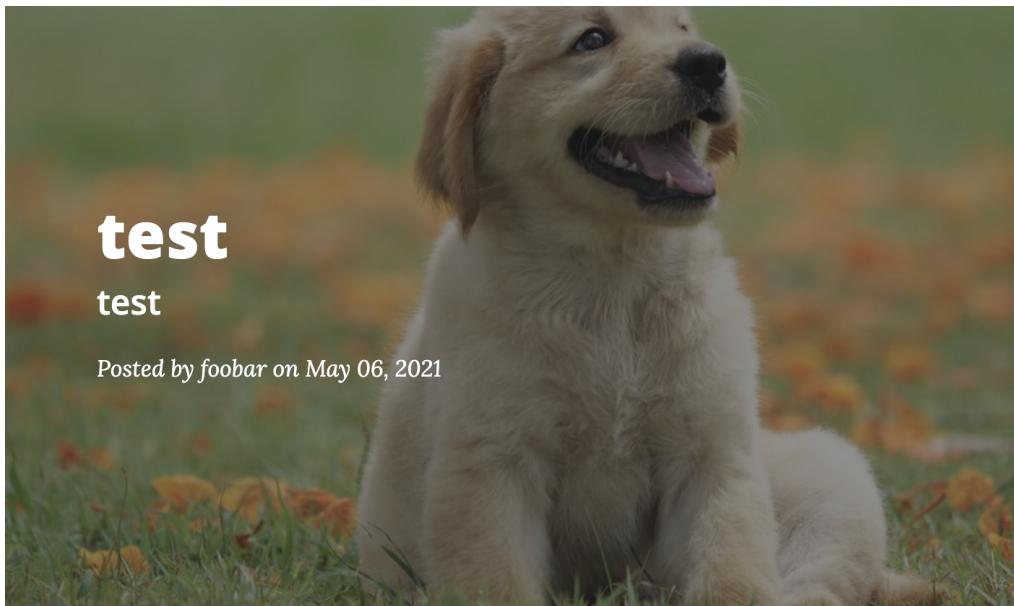
Comment

[Source](#) | [B](#) [I](#) [S](#) | [Tx](#) [:=](#) | [EE](#) [''](#) | [Styles](#) [Format](#) [?](#)

[SUBMIT COMMENT](#)

Figure 18: Reading the new Post. As we are logged in, and we are the content creator, we have the options to 'Edit Post' and 'Delete Post'.

2. We were logged in as user ‘foobar’ in step 1. We can test what the page looks like if we are logged out. We click on ‘Log Out’ (which redirects us back to the home page), scroll down to the post, and click on it. We are presented with Figure 19.



**test**

**test**

Posted by foobar on May 06, 2021

My new post

---

---



Copyright © Medium Bloggy 2021

Figure 19: Reading the new Post, as a non-logged in user. The options to ‘Edit Post’ and ‘Delete Post’ are no longer there. The same would also apply if we were logged in as a user that had not created the content.

3. If we were logged in as a completely different user i.e. NOT user ‘foobar’ we would also see the same as Figure 19. This is because **only the content creator** will have the option to ‘Edit’ or ‘Delete’

## Update a Post

1. We can also view any of our Posts by going to the Profile page. As a logged in user, navigate to 'Profile' in the navbar. The user *foobar* is presented with the following. Figure 20.

The screenshot shows a profile page titled "Foobar's Profile Page". Below the title, there is a section titled "Your Posts" with a table. The table has columns for "#", "Image", "Title", and "Date". There is one post listed: #1, an image of a dog in flowers, titled "test" posted on "May 06, 2021". To the right of the post are two buttons: "EDIT POST" and "DELETE POST". Below the table, there are three social media sharing icons: Twitter, Facebook, and Medium. At the bottom, the text "Copyright © Medium Bloggy 2021" is visible.

#	Image	Title	Date
1.		test	May 06, 2021

Copyright © Medium Bloggy 2021

Figure 20: 'Profile' dashboard showing all of our Posts. Note the option to 'Edit Post' i.e. to Update the Post.

2. Click on 'Edit Post' and we are presented with an 'Edit Post' form with all of our previously entered data for this particular Post. We now have the option to Edit our Post. Figure 21.

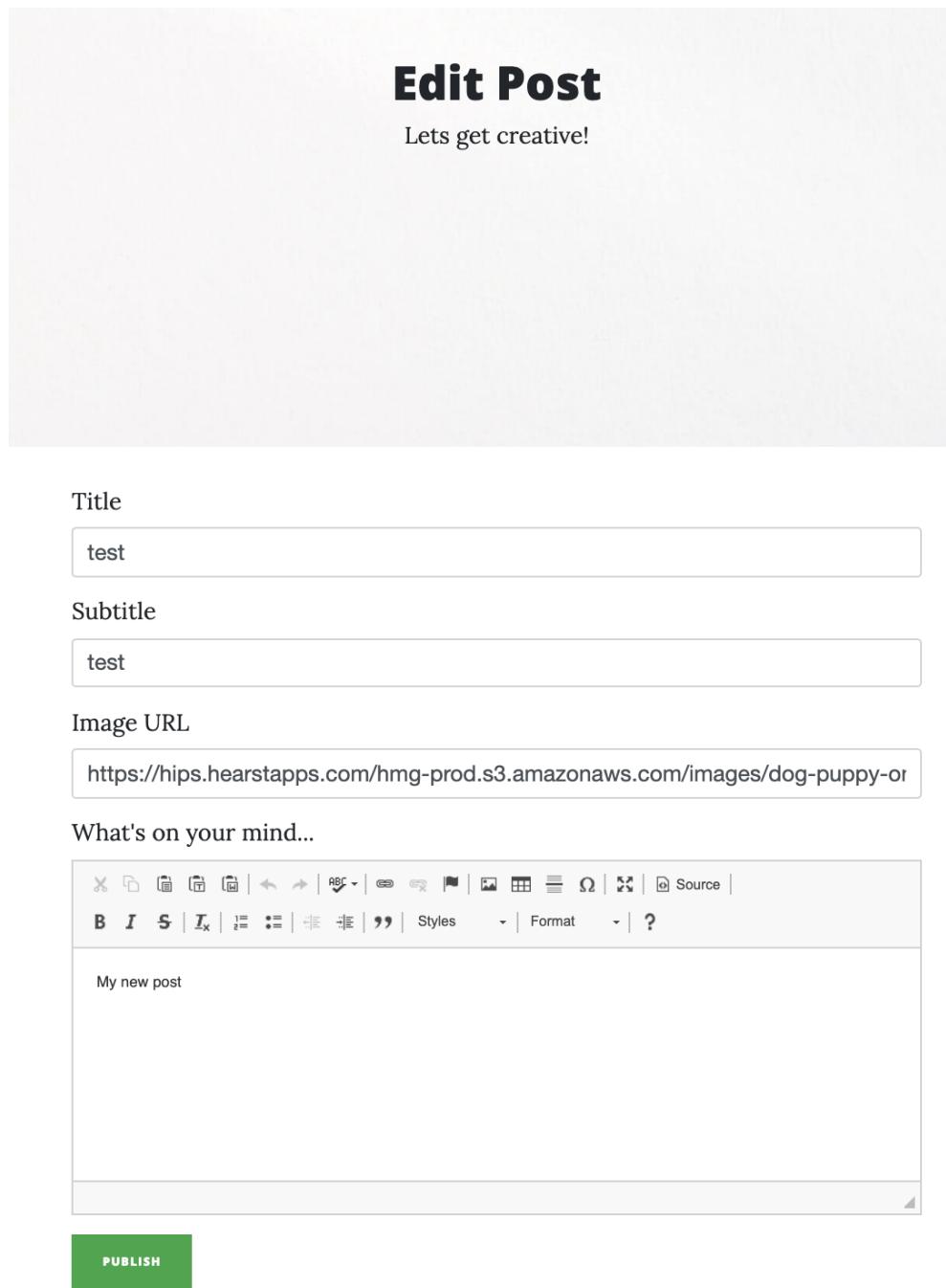
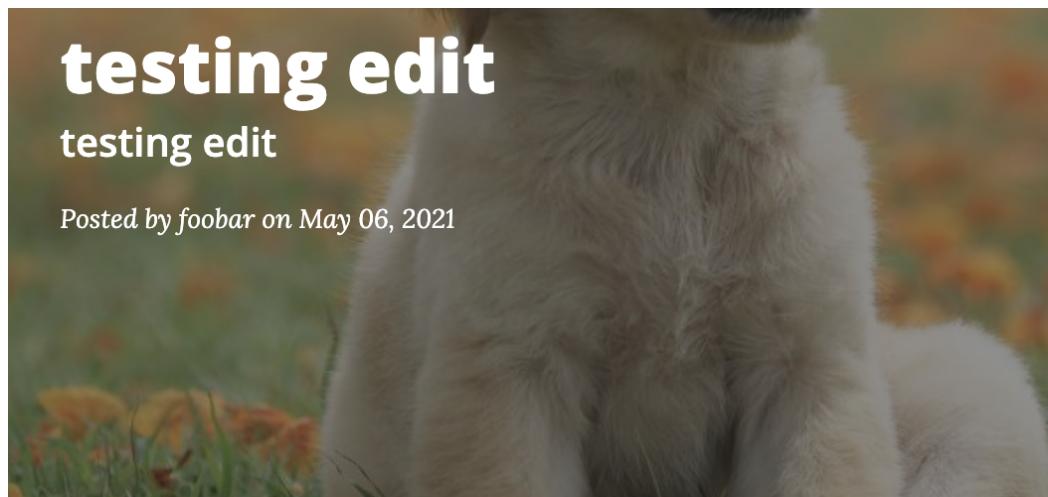


Figure 21: ‘Edit Post’ screen showing our existing Post details.

3. Once we Edit the Post and click ‘Publish’ we are redirected back to the ‘Read’ view of our Post, as shown previously in Figure 18 and 19. Again, if we are the logged in user that created the content, we will also see the option to ‘Edit Post’ and ‘Delete Post’. Figure 22.



My new EDITED post

EDIT POST

DELETE POST

Figure 22: the newly Updated Post.

4. We can confirm the Edit has been successfully transacted on the database. Figure 23.

```
_id: ObjectId("609391172fa3292824ddc1ac")
title: "testing edit"
subtitle: "testing edit"
    "<p>My new EDITED post<strong>&nbsp;</strong></p>
body: ""

img_url: "https://hips.hearstapps.com/hmg-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/images/dog-puppy...""
author: "foobar"
date: "May 06, 2021"
```

Figure 23: the newly Updated Post, as shown in the database.

## Delete a Post

1. There are two ways to delete a Post - from the Profile page, or from the 'Read' version of the Post . If we stay on the 'Read' screen from the previous section i.e. Figure 22, we can click on the button 'DELETE POST'. This brings up the following modal response, where we are asked to confirm if we want to Delete. Figure 24.

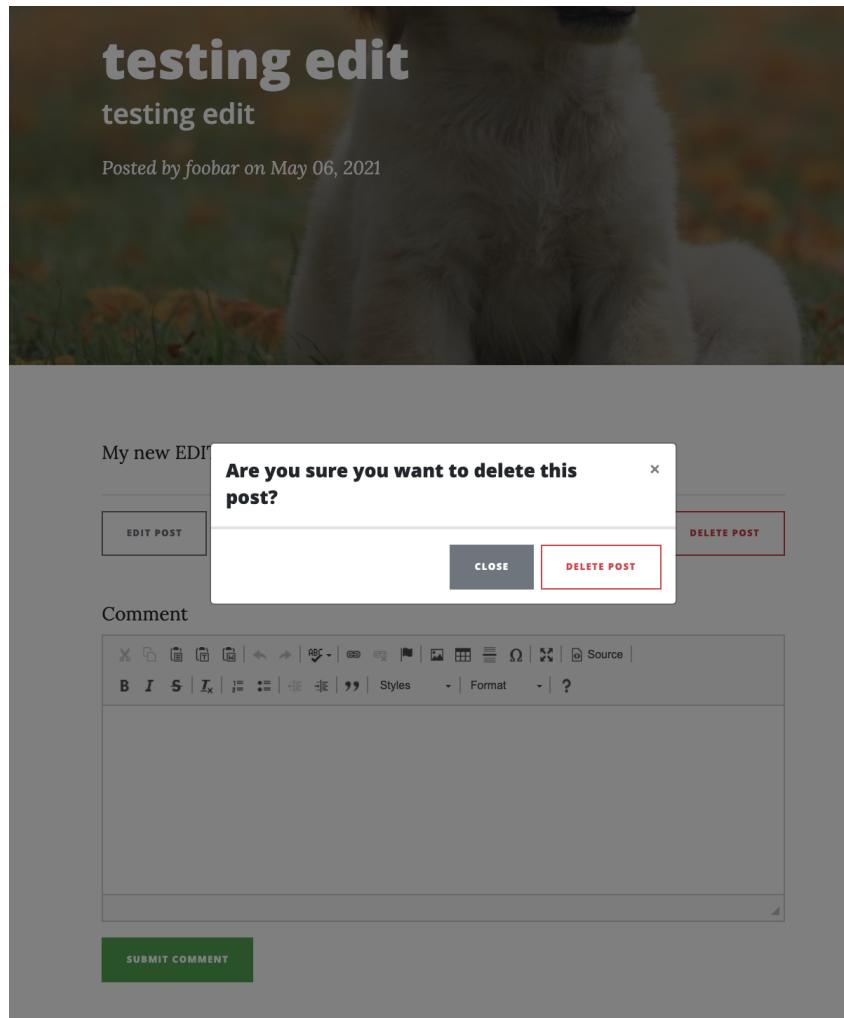


Figure 24: Confirmation modal **before** the Post is deleted.

2. We could also navigate to the 'Profile' page and click on the 'DELETE POST' button. Figure 25.

A screenshot of the "Your Posts" section of a profile page. The title "Your Posts" is at the top. Below it is a table with three columns: "#", "Image", "Title", and "Date". There is one row of data: "#1", an image of a dog, "testing edit", and "May 06, 2021". To the right of each row are two buttons: "EDIT POST" and "DELETE POST". The "DELETE POST" button for the first row is highlighted with a red border. A light-colored confirmation modal is centered over the table. It contains the text "Are you sure you want to delete this post?". At the bottom of the modal are two buttons: "CLOSE" on the left and "DELETE POST" on the right, with the latter being red. At the very bottom of the page, there's a copyright notice "Copyright © Medium Bloggy 2021".

Figure 25: Confirmation modal **before** the Post is deleted, from the 'Profile' page.

3. Once we click 'DELETE POST' within the confirmation box, we are redirected back to the main page. The Post is no longer visible. If we navigate to the 'Profile' page we can also see that the Post is no longer there, and there is user feedback in the form of 'Post Successfully Deleted'. Figure 26.
4. We can also confirm that the Post has been deleted from the database by navigating to '[cloud.mongodb.com](http://cloud.mongodb.com)'.

Post Successfully Deleted

## Your Posts

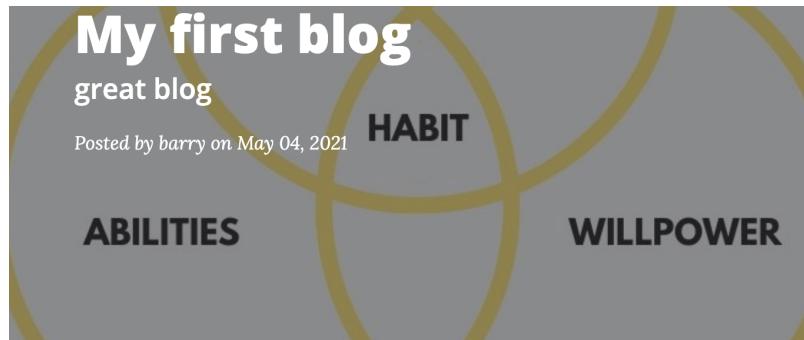
#	Image	Title	Date

Figure 26: Post has been Deleted from the Profile page, and no longer visible on the main page of the site.

## Testing Create, Read, Delete of Blog Post Comments

### Create a Comment

1. To Create a Comment on a Post, we must be logged in to the site.
2. Once logged in, we can Create a Comment by navigating to the Post, and scrolling towards the bottom of the Post body, where a Form presents itself. Figure 27.



## Comment

**B** *I* **S** | **I<sub>x</sub>** | **=** **:=** | **≡** **≡≡** | **,,** | Styles | Format | ?

---

**Source**

---

**SUBMIT COMMENT**

Figure 27: Form for Creating a Comment.

3. Usual validation rules apply, so if we submit an empty Comment, we will receive validation feedback. Figure 28.

## Comment

The image shows the top toolbar of the CKEditor interface. It includes a variety of icons for text styling (bold, italic, underline, etc.), alignment (left, center, right, justify), and other document functions (undo, redo, find/replace, etc.). Below the toolbar is a horizontal line, followed by a large, empty white area where content would be entered.

This field is required.

**Figure 28:** Validation feedback when trying to submit an empty Comment. Note '*This field is required.*' validation comment.

- Once we have written a valid Comment and clicked the ‘SUBMIT BUTTON’ the page is reloaded and our Comment is immediately visible. Figure 29.

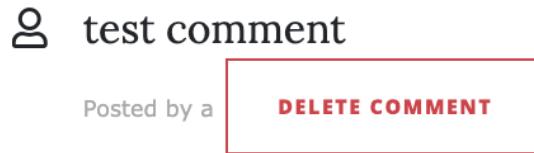


Figure 29: The Comment is now visible. Note the option to ‘DELETE COMMENT’ since the user currently logged in was the creator of the Comment.

- We can confirm our Comment has been stored in the database by navigating to ‘[cloud.mongodb.com](http://cloud.mongodb.com)’. Figure 30.

```
_id: ObjectId("6093b91d2fa3292824ddc1ad")
  "

test comment


text: ""

comment_author: "a"
parent_post: ObjectId("60916d90ea3203408ea576a5")
```

Figure 30: Creation of new Comment in database.

## Read a Comment

- As a logged in user or as a visitor, clicking on any Post will allow you to Read not only the Post, but also Read any Comments at the end of the Post. Figure 31.

 asdfasfsadfsadfsdaf

Posted by k

 really great post. Well Written

Posted by a

Figure 31: We can ‘READ’ all Comments at the end of the Post.

## Delete a Comment

1. Assuming we are logged in, and as a logged in user we created the Comment, we will also have the option to Delete it. We can navigate to the relevant Post that has our comment, scroll down to where our Comment is located, and click on the ‘DELETE COMMENT’ button. Figure 32.

 asdfasfsadfsadfsdaf

Posted by k

 really great post. Well Written

Posted by a

**DELETE COMMENT**

Figure 32: Since user “a” is logged in, and since user “a” created the ‘really great post. Well Written’ comment, they will also have the option to DELETE COMMENT.

2. Just like Post Deletion, Comment Deletion will pop up a modal confirmation box, for the user to confirm that they want to Delete the Comment. Figure 33.

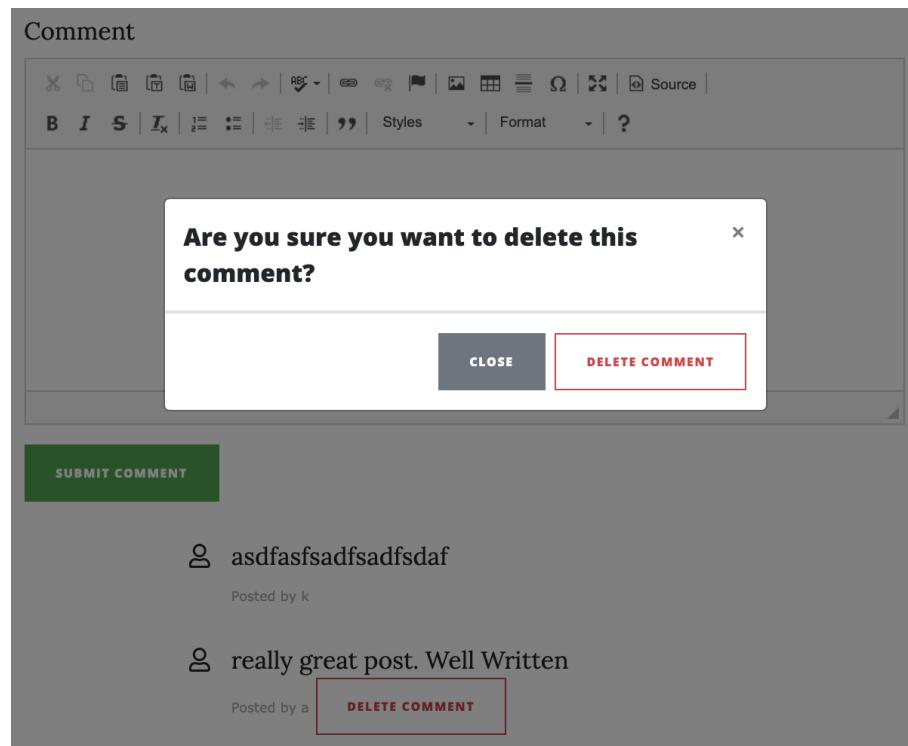


Figure 33: Confirmation modal before the Comment is Deleted

- Once Deleted, the comment is no longer visible on the Post. Likewise, the Comment has been removed from the database. Figure 34.

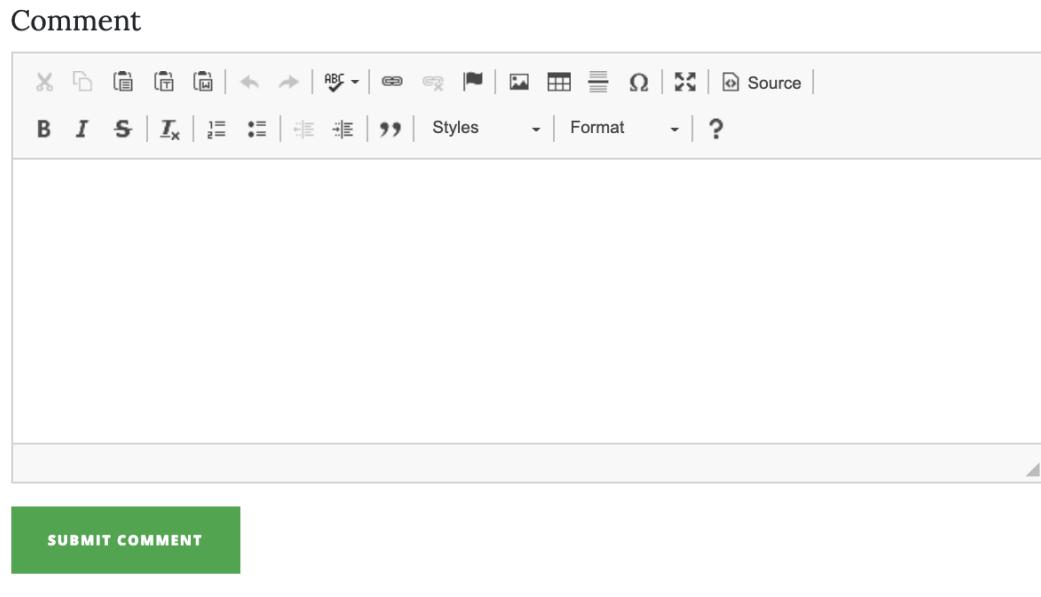


Figure 34: Comment has been Deleted, and is no longer visible.

## 404, 403, 500 Errors

1. We can test 404 Errors by inputting the following URL into our browser:

```
http://mediumbloggy.herokuapp.com/foo
```

2. This results in the following page. Figure 35.

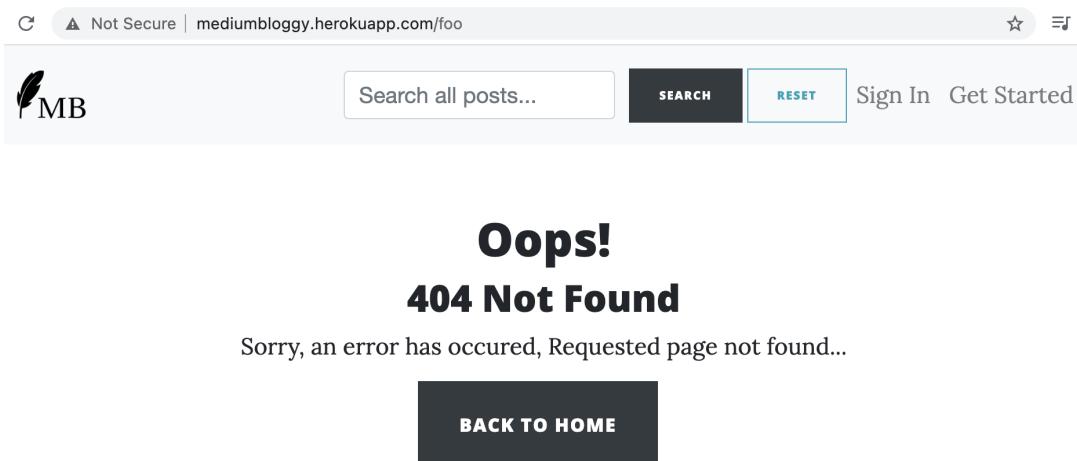


Figure 35: '404 Not Found' template page.

3. We can test 500 Errors by inputting the following URL into our browser:

```
http://mediumbloggy.herokuapp.com/delete/609315e0158d4bee0a03123213
```

4. This results in the following page. Figure 36.

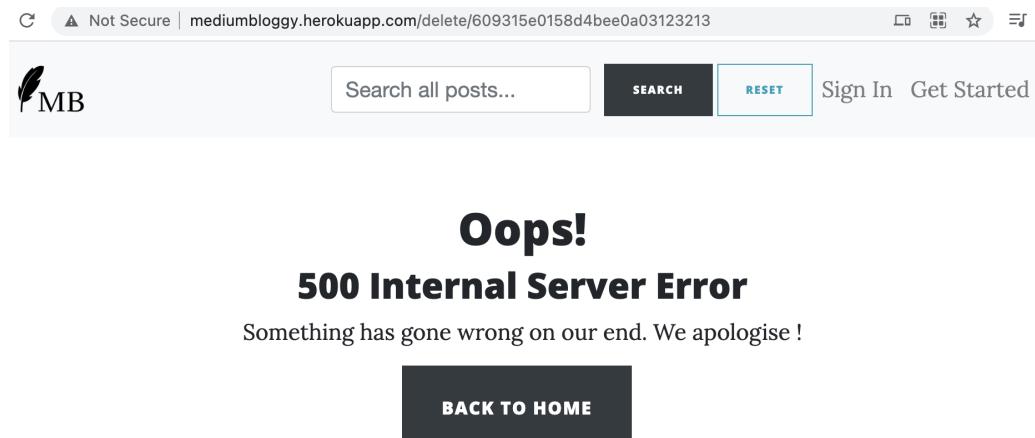


Figure 36: '500 Internal Server Error' template page.

## Testing URL Protection

URL protection is enforced by ensuring a given URL has a ‘session’. So, for example:

1. The URL for creating a post is:

```
http://mediumbloggy.herokuapp.com/create-post
```

2. If a user that is not logged in tries to access this URL, they will be **redirected** back to the login page i.e.

```
http://mediumbloggy.herokuapp.com/login
```

3. This ensures that our URLs are protected from users that do not have a current ‘session’.