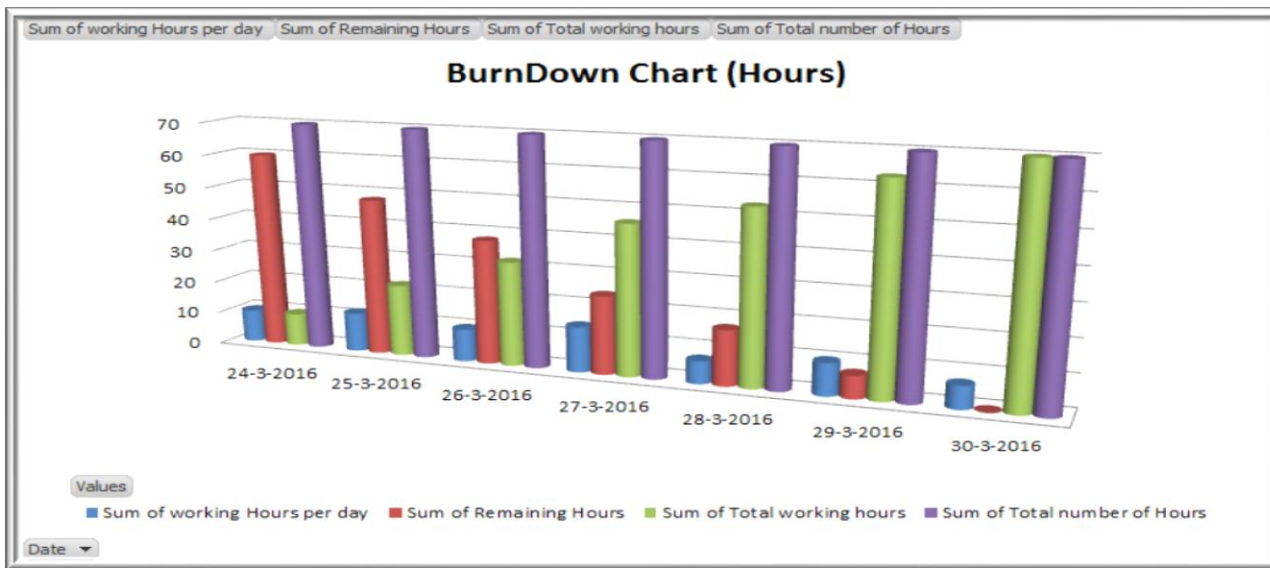
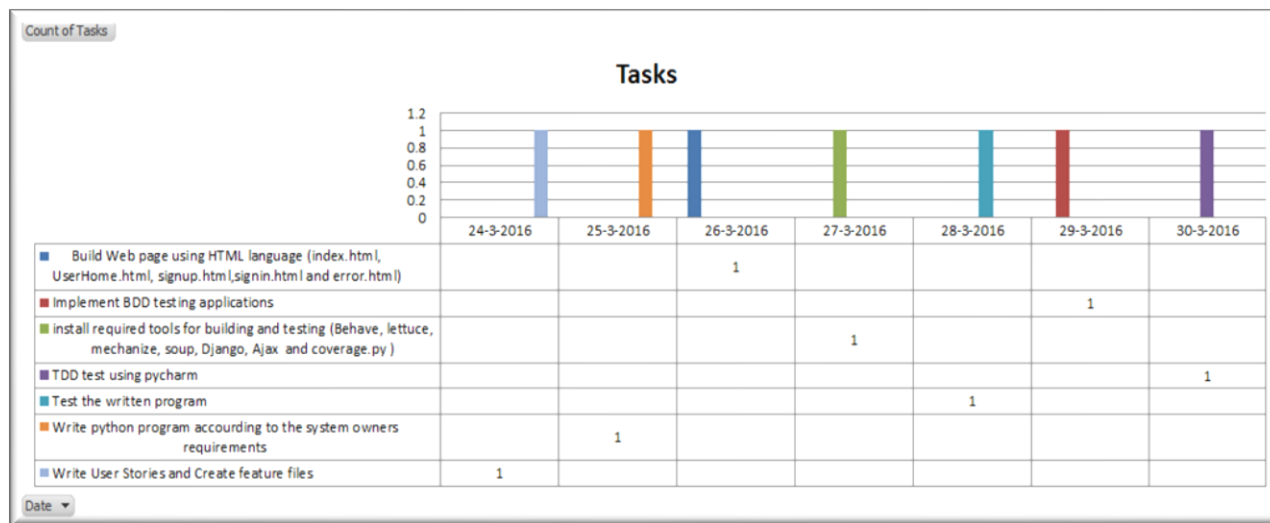
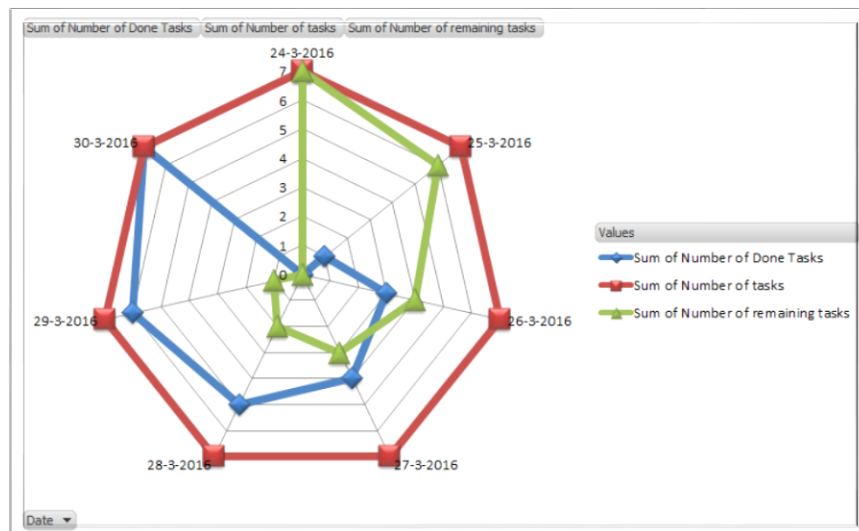
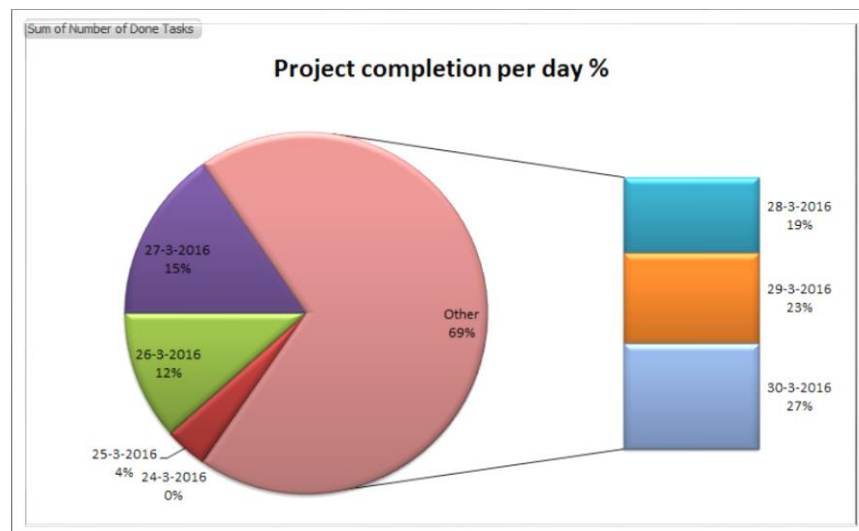
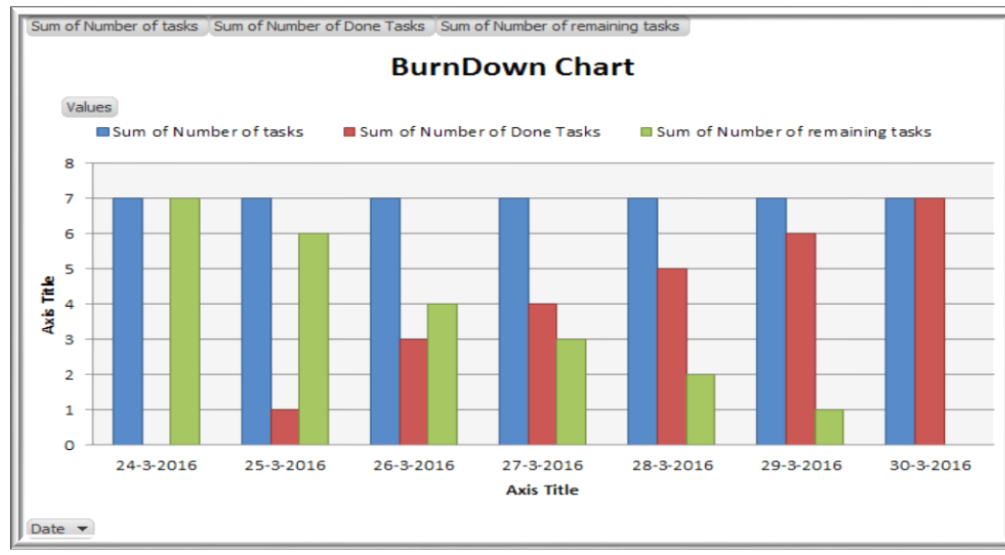


BlueGarden Project

Sprint 1 (Backlog and Statistics):

Product Backlog Item	Task	Team	Status
As an executive, I want users to be able to sign up, so that the system can save necessary to identify and verify individual user.	Task 1	Mohammed	Closed
	Task 2	Mohammed	Closed
	Task 3	Mohammed	Closed
As a System owner, I want users to be able to login so that the system can qualify users and that the system personlises its services for each user.	Task 1	Mohammed	Closed
	Task 2	Mohammed	Closed
	Task 3	Mohammed	Closed
	Task 4	Mohammed	Closed





[illegible]

Write the users story using Gherkin format:

User story 1:

```

Feature: User Login
  As the System Owner
  I want users to be able to login
  so that system can identify individual users
  and personalise services accordingly

Scenario Outline: Existing user login
  Given at the login screen
  When an existing user submits the correct <username> and <password>
  Then the system should return "Success" as the authentication status of the user

  Examples:
    | username | password |
    | test     | test123  |
    | admin    | admin    |

Scenario Outline: Existing user (wrong password)
  Given at the login screen
  When an existing user submits the correct <username> but incorrect <password>
  Then the system should return "Fail" as the authentication status of the user

  Examples:
    | username | password |
    | test     | test12   |
    | test     | test     |
    | admin    | admin123 |

Scenario Outline: Unknown user
  Given at the login screen
  When an unknown user submits some <username> and <password>
  Then the system should return "Fail" as the authentication status of the user

  Examples:
    | username | password |
    | batman   | batman   |
    | joo      | joo      |
  
```

User story 2:

```
# Created by Mohamed_86 at 3/27/2016
Feature: As an executive, I want users to be able to sign up,
        so that the system can save necessary to identify and verify individual user.

Scenario Outline: user already exist
    Given at the Sign-Up page
    When the <username> or <email> is already exist. it does not matter if <password> is exist or not.
    Then the system should return "Fail" as the registration status of the user

Examples:


| username | email             | password |
|----------|-------------------|----------|
| mohamed  | mohamed@gmail.com | 123456   |
| admin    | ray@yahoo.com     | 123456   |
| ray      | admin@admin.com   | 123456   |



Scenario Outline: new user
    Given at the Sign-Up page
    When the <username> or <email> is not exist in db. it does not matter if <password> is exist or not.
    Then the system should return "Success" as the registration status of the user

Examples:


| username | email          | password |
|----------|----------------|----------|
| mike     | mike@gmail.com | 123456   |
| ray      | ray@yahoo.com  | 123456   |

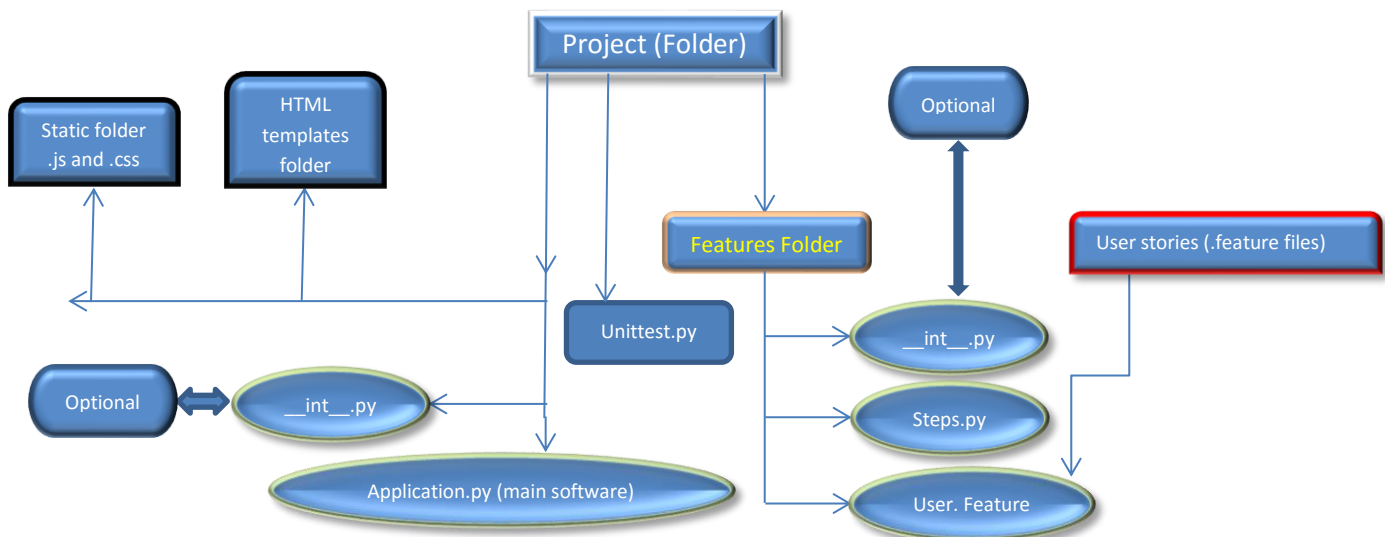

```

➤ Write the program to fulfill the system owner needs.

- A- Python programming language to implement main feature of the system (Sign-In, Sign-Up). (.py files)
- B- HTML language to create: Home, Login and Sign-up web pages.(.html files)
- C- Flask framework: to make a web based application.
- D- MySQL (database server), create a database and connect it with the Flask
- E- Ajax: is the method of exchanging data with a server, and updating parts of a web page - without reloading the entire page (.js file).
- F- Behave, lettuce, mechanize, soup and Django tools for Acceptance test.
- G- Coverge.py
- H- Pycharm code inspection feature for unit test

➤ Prepare BDD (Behavior driven development) files and directories to perform the acceptance test:

BDD puts the user at the center of the tests. It is an increasingly popular method that helps to validate the code from an end-user point of view. Tests are expressed as scenarios (use cases).



- `__init__.py`: mark directory as a Python package.
- `steps.py`: The Python code which is executed by the `.feature` files.
- `User. Feature`: The behavior test which describes the functionality of the user endpoint in our application.
- `application.py`: The entry point where our Flask application is created and the server started.

Initializing the Test Environment

We'll start by initializing the test environment and determining which test browser to use, since we will rely on a Web browser to execute our tests. We should append the following python program in `features/environment.py`.

Behave tests are made of 2 types of files:

- **Feature description**: contains the human-readable form of your tests, written as scenarios (user. Feature)
- **Test script**: contains the machine-executable form of your tests, written in Python (steps.py)
-

We have to write a test program to check the functionality of our application depending on the user story. **Save the tests files as Steps.py and run the tests file using behave_django. Get the behave report analyze it to check the application functionality.**

- **Test Driven development (TDD):** This is the process of building integrated tests into all the code that you create, and running those tests every time you do a build. It's as if you are extending the compiler, telling it more about what your program is supposed to do. That way, the build process can check for more than just syntax errors, since you teach it how to check for semantic errors as well.

Coverage.py: Coverage.py is a tool for measuring code coverage of Python programs. It monitors your program, noting which parts of the code have been executed, then analyzes the source to identify code that could have been executed but was not. Coverage measurement is typically used to gauge the Effectiveness of tests. It can show which parts of your code are being exercised by tests, and which are not.

TDD test & coverage:

```
C:\Users\Mohamed_86\Desktop\last\main>python coverage run signup_test.py
...
-----
Ran 3 tests in 0.124s

OK

C:\Users\Mohamed_86\Desktop\last\main>python coverage report -m
Name           Stmts  Miss  Cover   Missing
-----
main.py         53     28    47%    11, 14-17, 21, 25, 29, 33, 38, 42, 46, 50, 54, 58-65, 73-82, 84
signup_test.py  19      0   100%
-----
TOTAL           72     28    61%
```

Coverage report: 61%

Module	statements	missing	excluded	coverage
main.py	53	28	0	47%
signup_test.py	19	0	0	100%
Total	72	28	0	61%

coverage.py v4.0.3, created at 2016-04-10 11:14

Coverage for **signup_test.py** : 100%

19 statements 19 run 0 missing 0 excluded

```
1 import main
2 import unittest
3
4
5 class UserSignupTestCase(unittest.TestCase):
6     def setUp(self):
7         main.app.config['TESTING'] = True
8         self.app = main.app.test_client()
9
10    def signUp(self, inputName, inputEmail):
11        return self.app.post('/signUp', data=dict(
12            inputName = inputName,
13            inputEmail = inputEmail
14        ), follow_redirects=True)
15
16    def test_signUp_ok(self):
17        rv = self.signUp("ray", "ray@gmail.com")
18        assert b'success'
19
20    def test_signUp_not_ok(self):
21        rv = self.signUp("admin", "admin@admin.com")
22        assert b'fail'
23
24    def test_signUp_not_ok1(self):
25        rv = self.signUp("ray", "admin@admin.com")
26        assert b'fail'
27
28 if __name__ == '__main__':
29     unittest.main()
```

← index coverage.py v4.0.3, created at 2016-04-10 11:14

BDD test:

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. The top pane displays the BDD test code for a sign-up feature. The code is written in Gherkin syntax and includes two scenarios: 'user already exist' and 'new user'. The bottom pane shows the test results, indicating that all 15 tests passed.

```
# Created by Mohamed_86 at 3/27/2016
Feature: As an executive, I want users to be able to sign up,
so that the system can save necessary to identify and verify individual user.

Scenario Outline: user already exist
Given at the Sign-Up page
When the <username> or <email> is already exist. It does not matter if <password> is exist or not.
Then the system should return "Fail" as the registration status of the user
Examples:
| username | email | password |
| mohamed | mohamed@gmail.com | 123456 |
| admin | ray@yahoo.com | 123456 |
| ray | admin@admin.com | 123456 |

Scenario Outline: new user
Given at the Sign-Up page
When the <username> or <email> is not exist in db. It does not matter if <password> is exist or not.
Then the system should return "Success" as the registration status of the user
Examples:
| username | email | password |
| mike | mike@gmail.com | 123456 |
| ray | ray@yahoo.com | 123456 |
```

Run Signup.feature All 15 tests passed - 53ms

Testing started at 11:28 AM ...

Process finished with exit code 0

Tests Passed: 15 passed

Software output:Home page:

The screenshot shows the home page of the BlueGarden website. The page features a large green lawn and a pond in the background. The main heading is '365 days of Special offers to our valuable customers', followed by a 'Sign up today' button. The page also includes a navigation menu with links to Home, Sign In, Sign Up, and Watch Me. The footer contains information about the company's services, support, and contact details.

BlueGarden

Home Sign In Sign Up Watch Me

365 days of Special offers to our valuable customers

Sign up today

Services
Select goods, pay online and get the goods within 24 hours.

Online Security
BlueGarden company uses best security solutions to keep your payment details in safe.

Regulations
Flexible regulations to fulfil your needs.

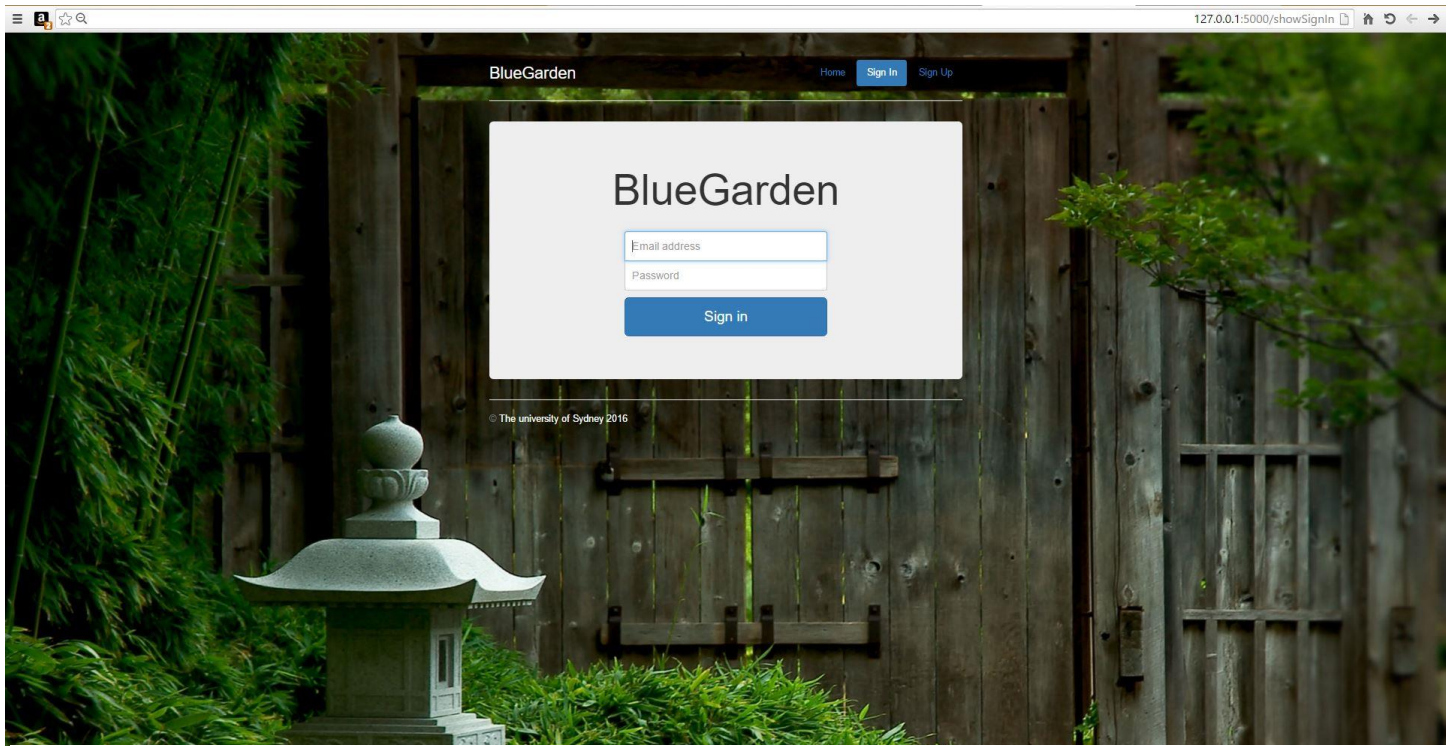
Support
24/7 support, provided by our trained team.

BlueGarden
Australia-Sydney-New South Wales

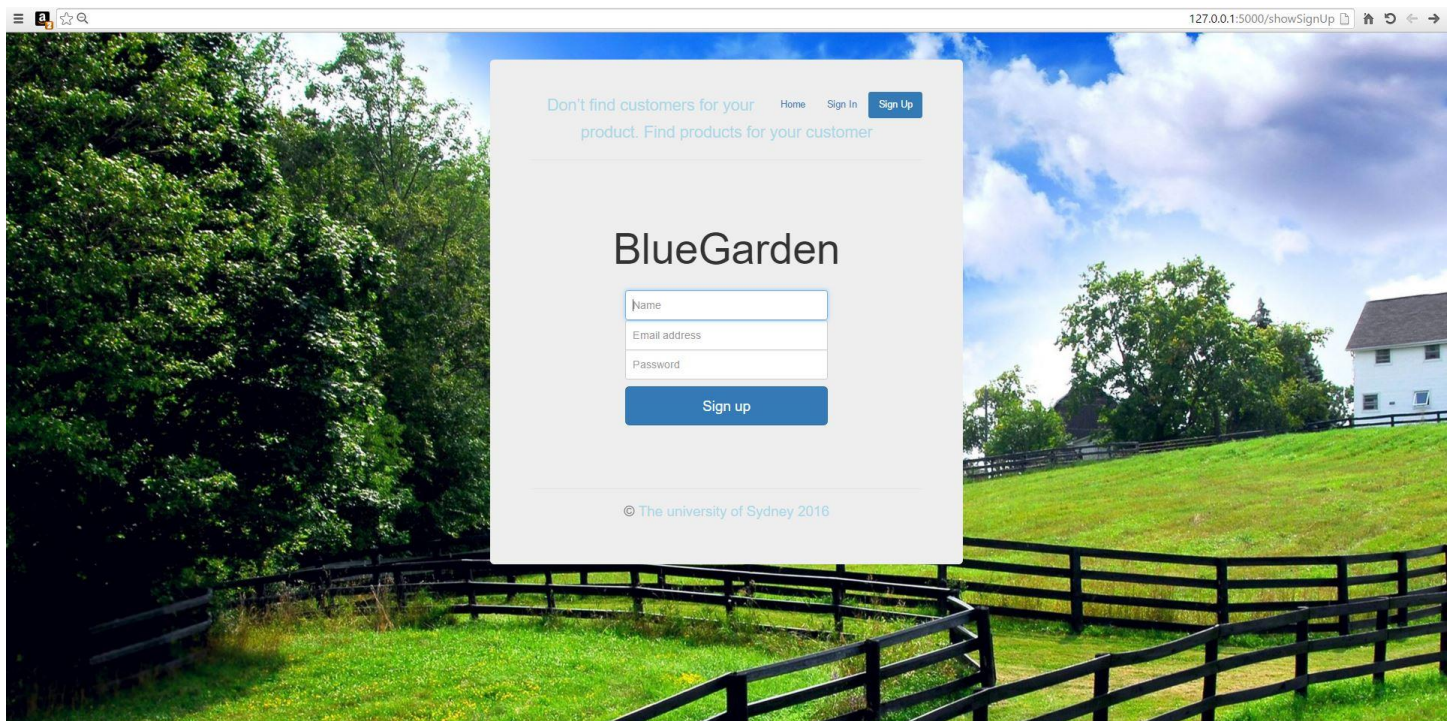
Contact US
Mohammed (mmohd187@uni.sydney.edu.au)

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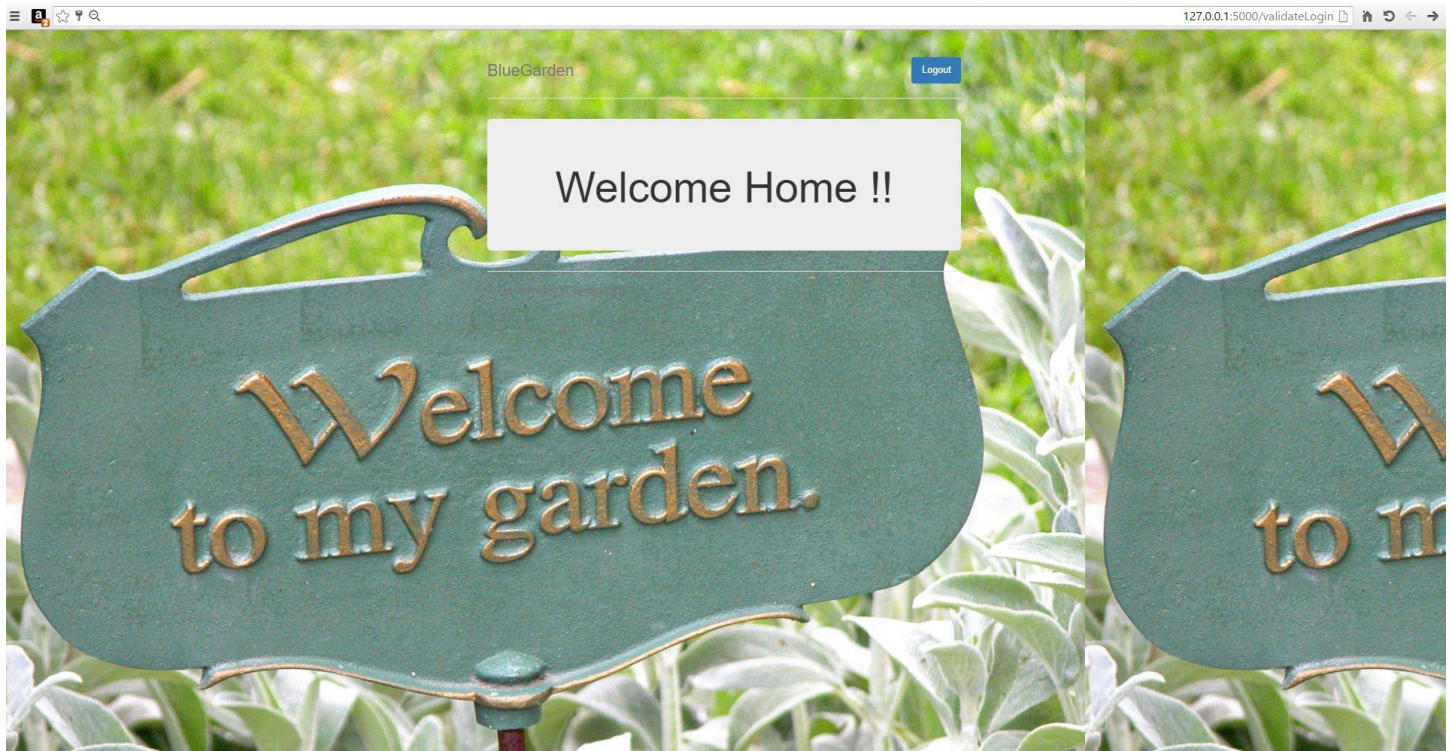
Sign in:



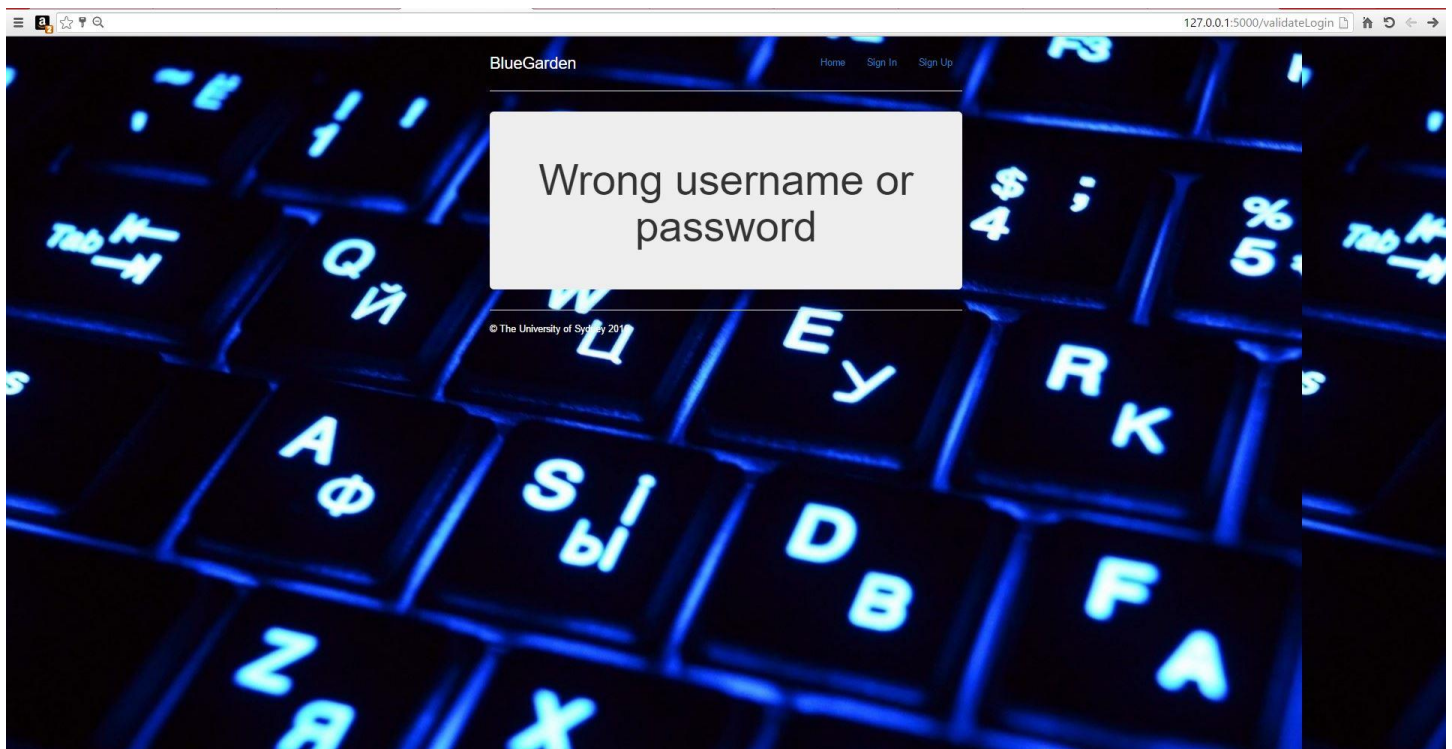
Sign up:



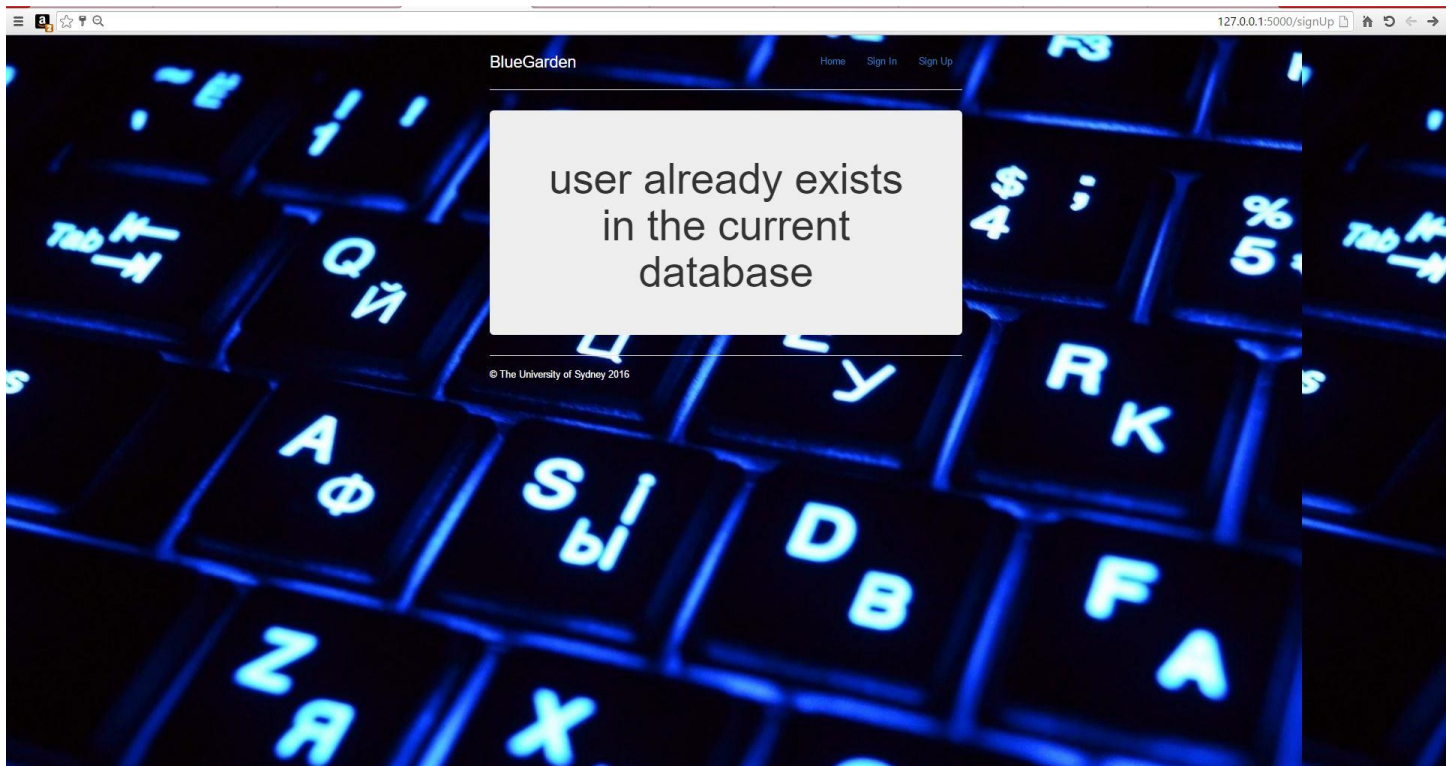
User Home



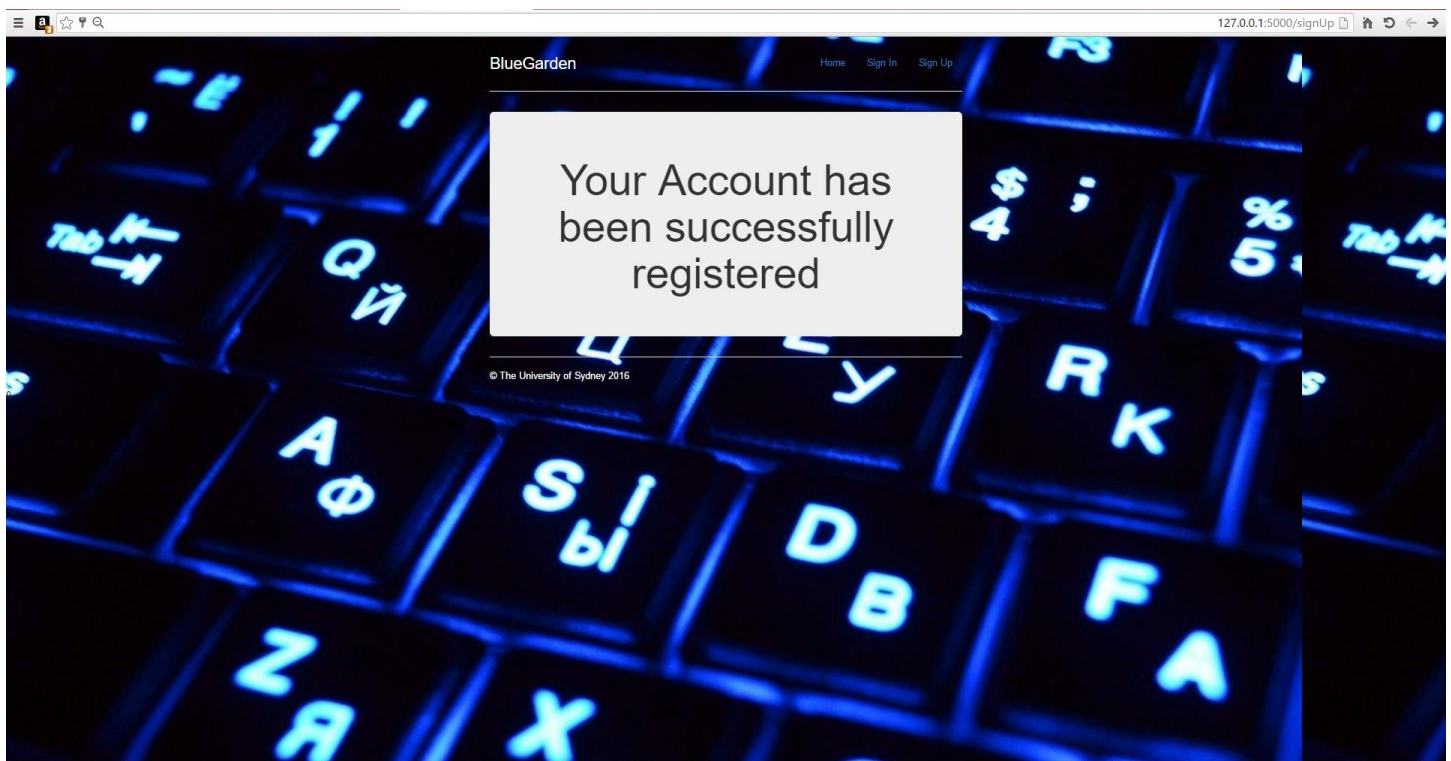
Error (wrong pass or username, unauthorized access):



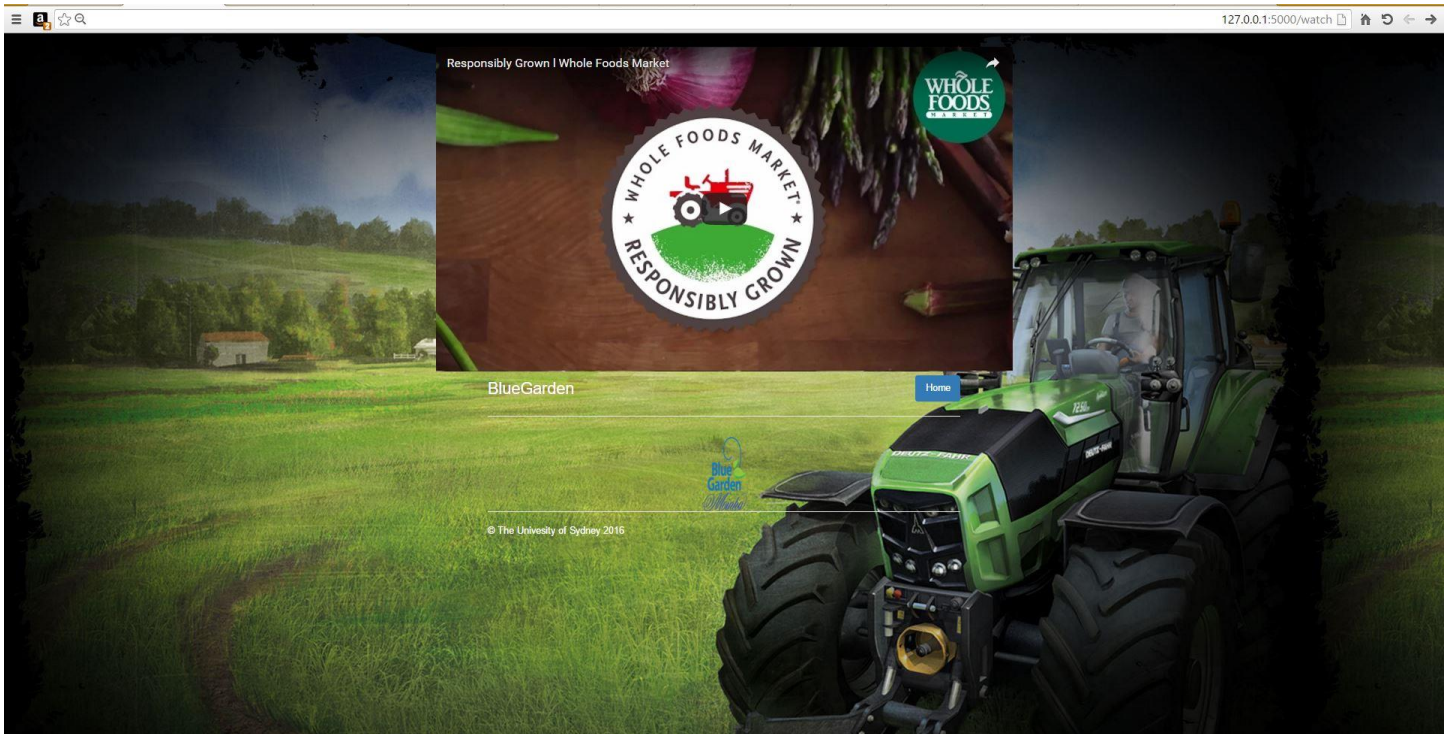
User already exists:



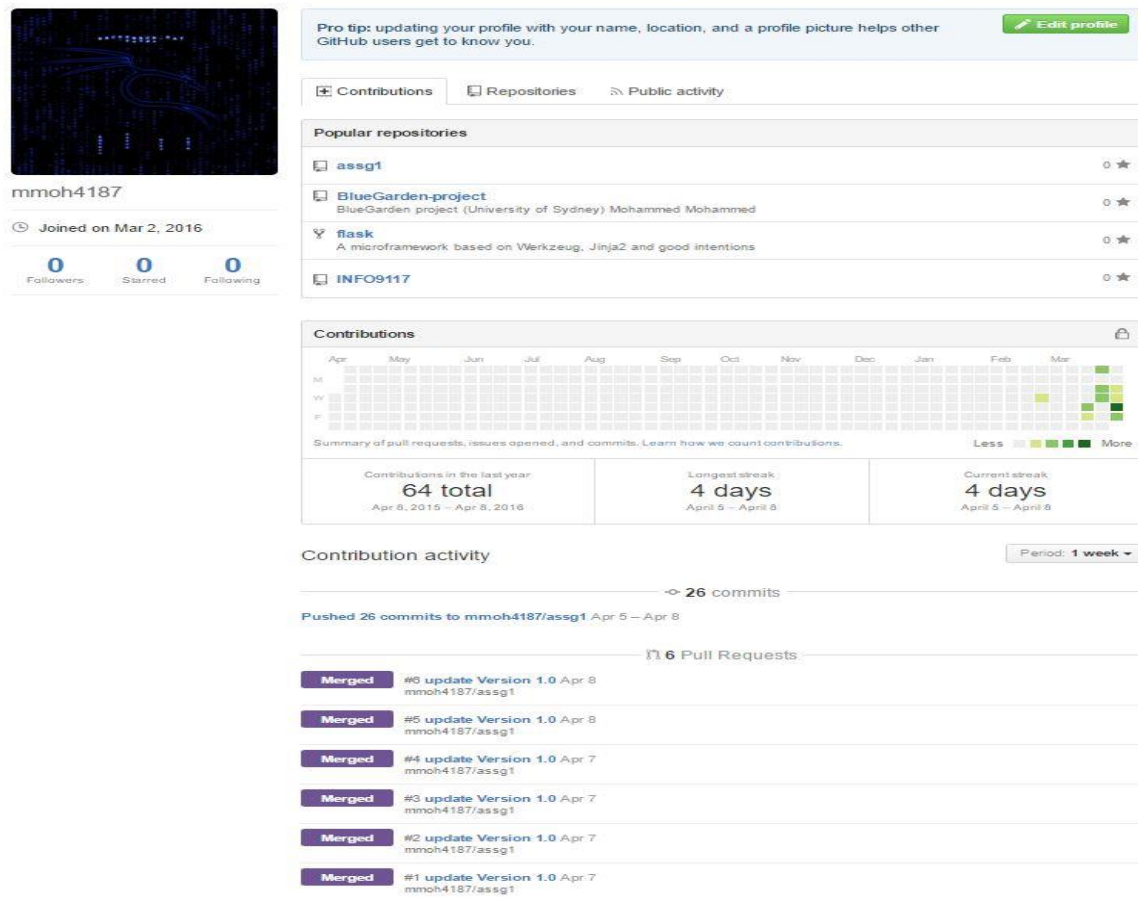
The system registers the user successfully:

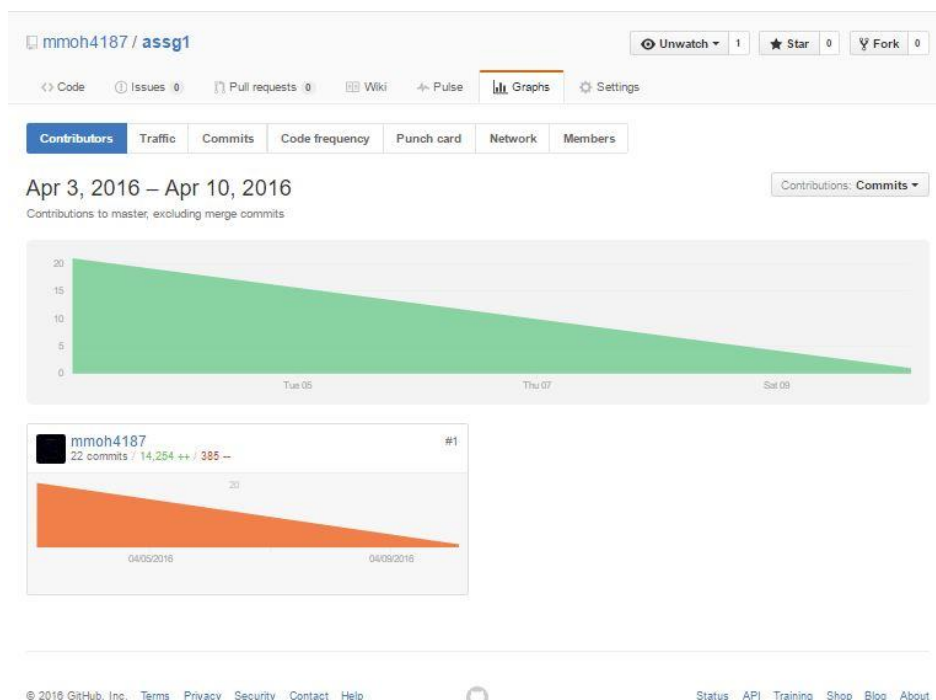
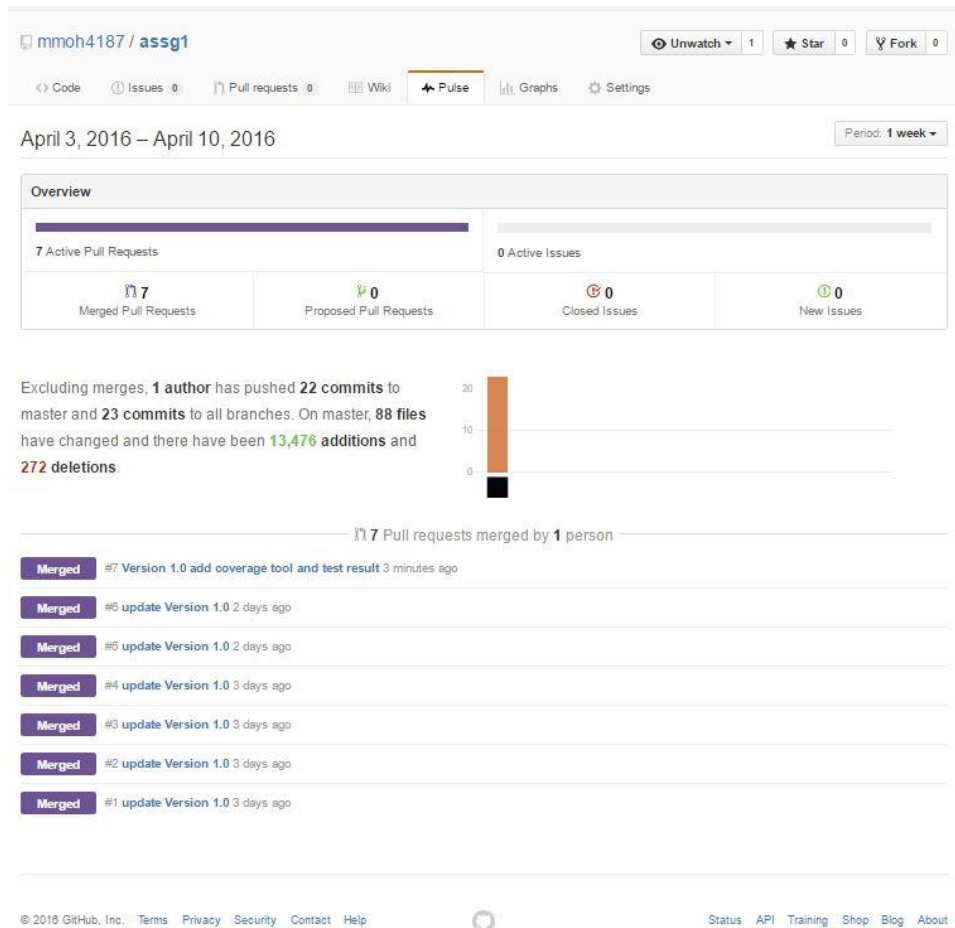


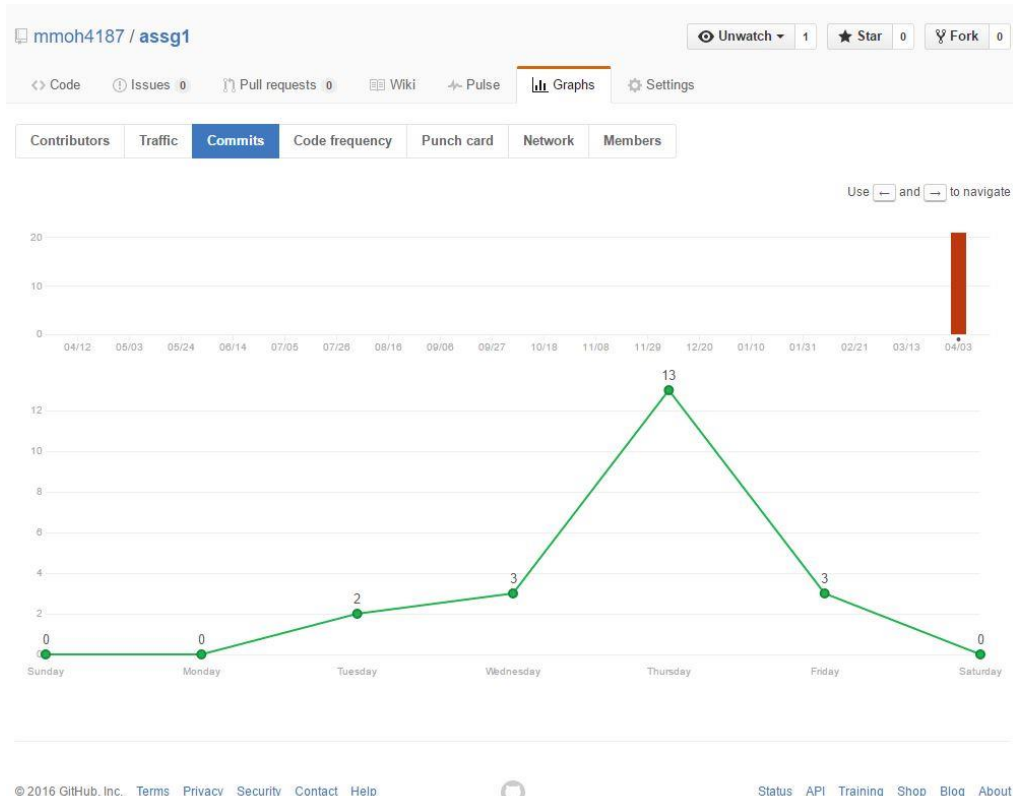
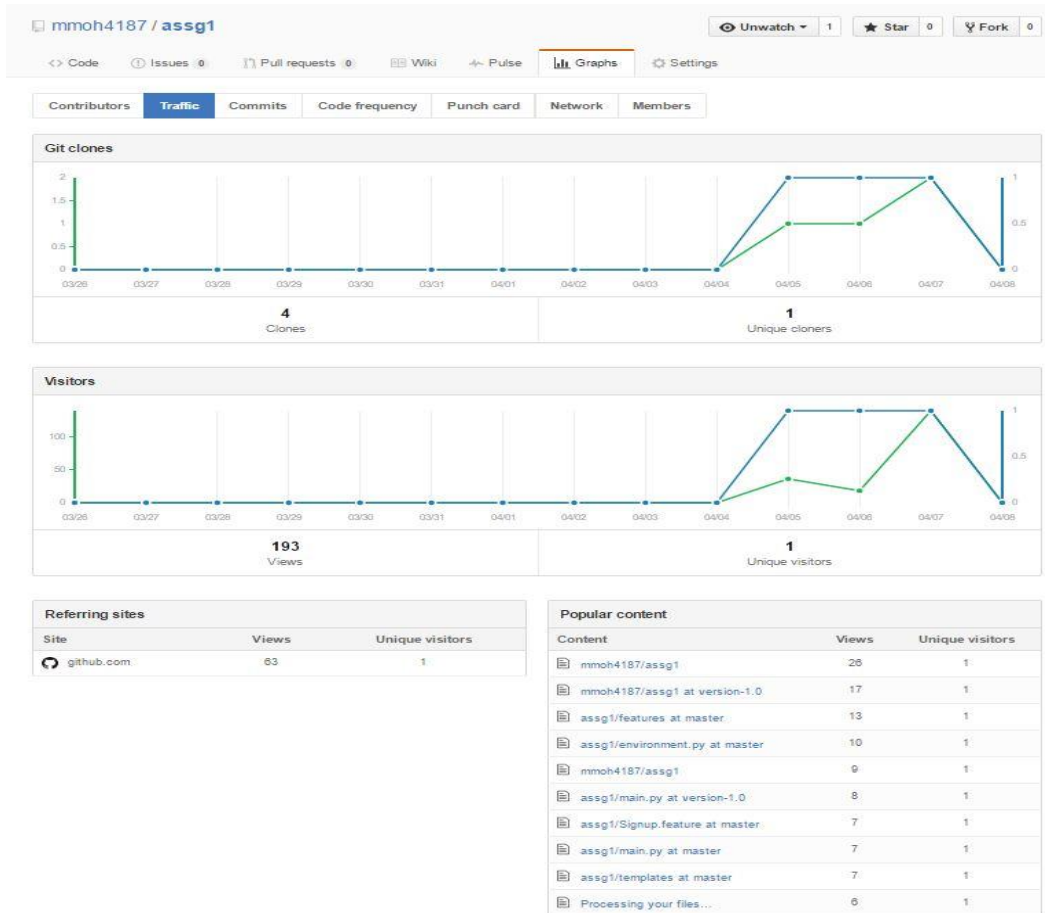
Video page:



GIT Statistics:





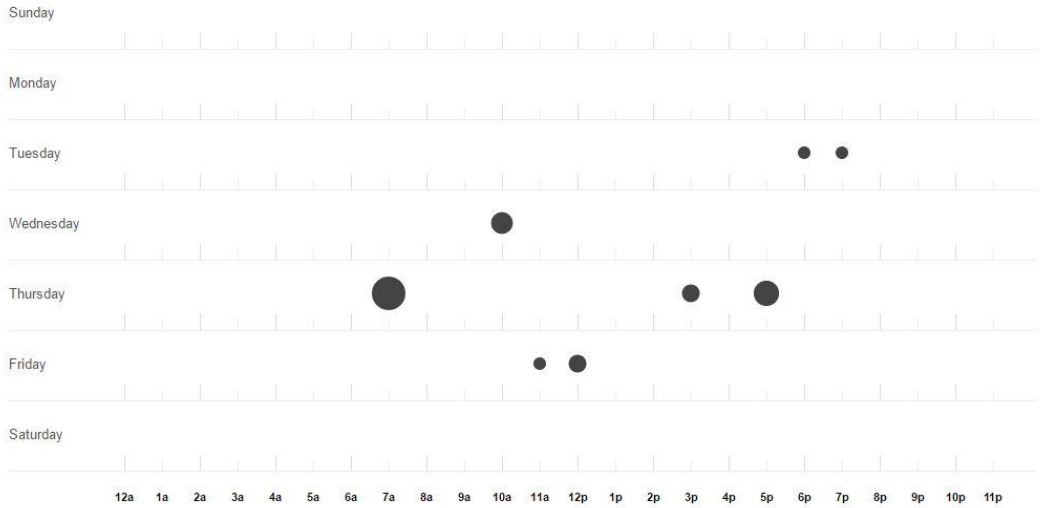


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