电商平台测试用例

1. 需求输入阶段

1.1 用户输入初始需求

用户通过系统界面输入以下需求:

我想开发一个电商平台,主要功能包括:

- 1. 用户注册和登录
- 2. 商品展示和搜索
- 3. 购物车功能
- 4. 订单管理
- 5. 支付功能

1.2 AI 需求分析

系统调用 DeepSeek API 分析需求,生成以下分析结果:

```
"requirement_analysis": {
 "completeness": {
   "score": 7,
   "missing_points": [
    "用户角色和权限管理",
    "商品分类管理",
    "商品评价系统",
    "物流配送管理",
    "售后服务"
   1
 },
 "technical_challenges": [
   "高并发订单处理",
   "库存管理",
   "支付安全",
   "数据一致性"
 ],
 "suggested_features": [
   "用户角色:普通用户、商家、管理员",
   "商品管理:分类、属性、库存",
   "订单状态流转",
   "支付集成:支付宝、微信支付",
   "物流跟踪"
 ]
}
```

2. 需求完善阶段

2.1 用户确认和补充需求

用户根据 AI 分析结果,补充以下需求:

补充以下功能:

- 1. 用户分为普通用户、商家和管理员三种角色
- 2. 商品需要支持分类和属性管理
- 3. 添加商品评价功能
- 4. 集成支付宝和微信支付
- 5. 添加物流跟踪功能

2.2 数据库设计建议

系统生成数据库设计建议:

```
-- 用户表
CREATE TABLE users (
    id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    username VARCHAR(50) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
    password VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
    email VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
    role VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL, -- 'user', 'merchant', 'admin'
    created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
);
-- 商品表
CREATE TABLE products (
    id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    description TEXT,
    price DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL,
    stock INTEGER NOT NULL,
    category_id INTEGER REFERENCES categories(id),
    merchant_id INTEGER REFERENCES users(id),
    created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
);
-- 订单表
CREATE TABLE orders (
    id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    user_id INTEGER REFERENCES users(id),
    total_amount DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL,
    status VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL, -- 'pending', 'paid', 'shipped', 'completed'
    created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
);
```

3. 代码生成阶段

3.1 后端 API 生成

系统生成 Django REST framework 的 API 代码:

```
# views.py
from rest_framework import viewsets
from rest_framework.permissions import IsAuthenticated
from .models import Product, Order
from .serializers import ProductSerializer, OrderSerializer
class ProductViewSet(viewsets.ModelViewSet):
    queryset = Product.objects.all()
    serializer_class = ProductSerializer
    def get_queryset(self):
        queryset = Product.objects.all()
        category = self.request.query_params.get('category', None)
        if category:
            queryset = queryset.filter(category_id=category)
        return queryset
class OrderViewSet(viewsets.ModelViewSet):
    serializer_class = OrderSerializer
    permission_classes = [IsAuthenticated]
    def get_queryset(self):
        return Order.objects.filter(user=self.request.user)
    def perform_create(self, serializer):
        serializer.save(user=self.request.user)
```

3.2 前端组件生成

系统生成 Vue 3 组件代码:

```
<!-- ProductList.vue -->
<template>
  <div class="product-list">
    <el-row :gutter="20">
      <el-col :span="6" v-for="product in products" :key="product.id">
        <el-card :body-style="{ padding: '0px' }">
          <img :src="product.image" class="image" />
          <div style="padding: 14px;">
            <span>{{ product.name }}</span>
            <div class="bottom">
              <span class="price">¥{{ product.price }}</span>
              <el-button type="primary" @click="addToCart(product)">
                加入购物车
              </el-button>
            </div>
          </div>
        </el-card>
      </el-col>
    </el-row>
  </div>
</template>
<script setup>
import { ref, onMounted } from "vue";
import { useStore } from "vuex";
import { ElMessage } from "element-plus";
const store = useStore();
const products = ref([]);
onMounted(async () => {
  try {
    const response = await store.dispatch("fetchProducts");
    products.value = response.data;
  } catch (error) {
    ElMessage.error("获取商品列表失败");
  }
});
const addToCart = async (product) => {
  try {
    await store.dispatch("addToCart", product);
    ElMessage.success("添加成功");
```

```
} catch (error) {
    ElMessage.error("添加失败");
}
</script>
```

4. 测试用例生成

4.1 API 测试用例

系统生成 API 测试用例:

```
# tests.py
from django.test import TestCase
from rest_framework.test import APIClient
from django.contrib.auth import get_user_model
from .models import Product, Order
class EcommerceAPITests(TestCase):
    def setUp(self):
        self.client = APIClient()
        self.user = get_user_model().objects.create_user(
            username='testuser',
            password='testpass123'
        )
        self.client.force_authenticate(user=self.user)
    def test_create_order(self):
        product = Product.objects.create(
            name='Test Product',
            price=99.99,
            stock=10
        response = self.client.post('/api/orders/', {
            'product_id': product.id,
            'quantity': 1
        })
        self.assertEqual(response.status_code, 201)
        self.assertEqual(Order.objects.count(), 1)
```

4.2 前端测试用例

系统生成前端测试用例:

```
// ProductList.test.js
import { mount } from "@vue/test-utils";
import { createStore } from "vuex";
import ProductList from "./ProductList.vue";
describe("ProductList.vue", () => {
  let store;
  beforeEach(() => {
    store = createStore({
      state: {
        products: [],
      },
      actions: {
       fetchProducts: jest.fn(),
      },
    });
  });
  it("renders product list correctly", () => {
    const wrapper = mount(ProductList, {
      global: {
        plugins: [store],
      },
    });
    expect(wrapper.find(".product-list").exists()).toBe(true);
  });
});
```

5. 系统工作流程

1. 需求输入:

- 用户通过系统界面输入初始需求
- 系统调用 AI 分析需求完整性
- 系统提供需求完善建议

2. 需求完善:

• 用户根据 AI 建议补充需求

- 系统生成数据库设计建议
- 用户确认数据库设计

3. 代码生成:

- 系统生成后端 API 代码
- 系统生成前端组件代码
- 系统生成测试用例

4. 代码部署:

- 系统提供代码部署指南
- 用户按照指南部署代码
- 系统提供部署验证

6. 预期输出

1. 需求文档:

- 完整的需求规格说明书
- 数据库设计文档
- API 接口文档

2. 代码文件:

- 后端 API 代码
- 前端组件代码
- 测试用例代码

3. 部署文档:

- 环境配置指南
- 部署步骤说明
- 验证测试指南

7. 需求变更处理

7.1 用户补充新需求

用户在使用过程中发现需要添加新功能,通过系统界面输入:

我需要添加以下功能:

- 1. 商品推荐系统
- 2. 用户积分系统
- 3. 优惠券管理
- 4. 商品评论的点赞功能
- 5. 商品收藏功能

7.2 AI 需求分析

系统分析新需求与现有系统的关系:

```
{
  "requirement_analysis": {
   "impact_analysis": {
     "affected_modules": ["用户系统", "商品系统", "订单系统"],
     "new_modules": ["推荐系统", "积分系统", "优惠券系统"],
     "database_changes": [
       "添加积分表",
       "添加优惠券表",
       "添加收藏表",
       "修改评论表"
     1
   },
   "suggested_implementation": {
     "priority": "medium",
     "estimated_effort": "3 days",
     "dependencies": ["用户系统", "商品系统"]
   }
}
```

7.3 数据库更新

系统生成数据库更新脚本:

```
-- 积分表
CREATE TABLE user_points (
    id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    user_id INTEGER REFERENCES users(id),
    points INTEGER NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
    updated_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
);
-- 积分历史表
CREATE TABLE point_history (
    id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    user_id INTEGER REFERENCES users(id),
    points INTEGER NOT NULL,
    type VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL, -- 'earn', 'spend'
    description TEXT,
    created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
);
-- 优惠券表
CREATE TABLE coupons (
    id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    code VARCHAR(50) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
    discount_type VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL, -- 'percentage', 'fixed'
    discount_value DECIMAL(10,2) NOT NULL,
    min_purchase DECIMAL(10,2),
    start_date TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,
    end_date TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,
    created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
);
-- 用户优惠券表
CREATE TABLE user_coupons (
    id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    user_id INTEGER REFERENCES users(id),
    coupon_id INTEGER REFERENCES coupons(id),
    is_used BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
    used at TIMESTAMP,
    created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
);
-- 商品收藏表
CREATE TABLE favorites (
    id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
user_id INTEGER REFERENCES users(id),
    product_id INTEGER REFERENCES products(id),
    created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
    UNIQUE(user_id, product_id)
);
-- 修改评论表,添加点赞字段
ALTER TABLE comments ADD COLUMN likes INTEGER DEFAULT 0;
```

7.4 代码更新

系统生成新的 API 和组件代码:

```
# views.py
class UserPointsViewSet(viewsets.ModelViewSet):
    serializer_class = UserPointsSerializer
    permission_classes = [IsAuthenticated]
    def get_queryset(self):
        return UserPoints.objects.filter(user=self.request.user)
    @action(detail=False, methods=['get'])
    def history(self, request):
        history = PointHistory.objects.filter(user=request.user)
        serializer = PointHistorySerializer(history, many=True)
        return Response(serializer.data)
class CouponViewSet(viewsets.ModelViewSet):
    queryset = Coupon.objects.all()
    serializer_class = CouponSerializer
    @action(detail=True, methods=['post'])
    def claim(self, request, pk=None):
        coupon = self.get_object()
        if not coupon.is_valid():
            return Response(
                {"detail": "优惠券已过期"},
                status=status.HTTP_400_BAD_REQUEST
            )
        UserCoupon.objects.create(
            user=request.user,
            coupon=coupon
        return Response({"detail": "领取成功"})
```

```
<!-- UserPoints.vue -->
<template>
  <div class="user-points">
    <el-card>
      <template #header>
        <div class="card-header">
          <span>我的积分</span>
        </div>
      </template>
      <div class="points-display">
        <h2>{{ points }} 积分</h2>
     </div>
      <el-table :data="pointHistory" style="width: 100%">
        <el-table-column prop="points" label="积分变动" />
        <el-table-column prop="type" label="类型" />
        <el-table-column prop="description" label="说明" />
        <el-table-column prop="created at" label="时间" />
      </el-table>
    </el-card>
  </div>
</template>
<script setup>
import { ref, onMounted } from "vue";
import { useStore } from "vuex";
import { ElMessage } from "element-plus";
const store = useStore();
const points = ref(0);
const pointHistory = ref([]);
onMounted(async () => {
 try {
    const response = await store.dispatch("fetchUserPoints");
    points.value = response.data.points;
    const historyResponse = await store.dispatch("fetchPointHistory");
    pointHistory.value = historyResponse.data;
  } catch (error) {
    ElMessage.error("获取积分信息失败");
  }
});
</script>
```

7.5 测试用例更新

系统生成新的测试用例:

```
# tests.py
class UserPointsTests(TestCase):
    def setUp(self):
        self.client = APIClient()
        self.user = get_user_model().objects.create_user(
            username='testuser',
            password='testpass123'
        )
        self.client.force_authenticate(user=self.user)
    def test_earn_points(self):
        response = self.client.post('/api/points/earn/', {
            'points': 100,
            'description': '购物奖励'
        })
        self.assertEqual(response.status_code, 201)
        self.assertEqual(UserPoints.objects.get(user=self.user).points, 100)
    def test_point_history(self):
        UserPoints.objects.create(user=self.user, points=100)
        PointHistory.objects.create(
            user=self.user,
            points=100,
            type='earn',
            description='购物奖励'
        )
        response = self.client.get('/api/points/history/')
        self.assertEqual(response.status_code, 200)
        self.assertEqual(len(response.data), 1)
```

```
// UserPoints.test.js
describe("UserPoints.vue", () => {
  let store;
  beforeEach(() => {
    store = createStore({
     state: {
        points: 100,
        pointHistory: [
          {
            points: 100,
            type: "earn",
            description: "购物奖励",
            created_at: "2024-03-21T10:00:00Z",
          },
        1,
      },
      actions: {
       fetchUserPoints: jest.fn(),
       fetchPointHistory: jest.fn(),
     },
    });
  });
  it("displays points correctly", () => {
    const wrapper = mount(UserPoints, {
     global: {
        plugins: [store],
     },
    });
    expect(wrapper.find(".points-display h2").text()).toBe("100 积分");
  });
});
```

7.6 系统处理流程

1. 需求变更识别:

- 用户提交新需求
- 系统分析需求与现有系统的关系
- 系统评估影响范围

2. 数据库更新:

- 系统生成数据库更新脚本
- 用户确认数据库变更
- 系统执行数据库更新

3. 代码更新:

- 系统生成新的 API 代码
- 系统生成新的前端组件
- 系统更新现有代码

4. 测试用例更新:

- 系统生成新的测试用例
- 系统更新现有测试用例
- 系统执行测试验证

5. 部署更新:

- 系统生成部署指南
- 用户按照指南更新系统
- 系统验证更新结果

7.7 版本控制

系统自动记录需求变更历史:

```
"version": "1.1.0",
 "changes": [
   {
     "type": "feature",
     "description": "添加积分系统",
     "date": "2024-03-21",
     "author": "system"
   },
     "type": "feature",
     "description": "添加优惠券系统",
     "date": "2024-03-21",
     "author": "system"
   },
     "type": "feature",
     "description": "添加商品收藏功能",
     "date": "2024-03-21",
     "author": "system"
   }
 ],
 "database_changes": [
   "添加积分表",
   "添加优惠券表",
   "添加收藏表",
   "修改评论表"
 ],
 "api_changes": ["添加积分相关API", "添加优惠券相关API", "添加收藏相关API"]
}
```

通过这种方式,系统能够灵活地处理用户后续补充的需求,确保系统的可扩展性和可维护性。每次需求变更都会触发相应的代码更新和测试用例更新,保证系统的质量和稳定性。