# IHRM登录模块的参数化

- 1. 实现登录的所有测试用例脚本 -》 done
- 2. 分析登录的请求数据和断言数据,提取数据到json文件当中
- 3. 关联数据文件的变量到ihrm数据驱动的接口请求当中和断言当中
- 4. 使用runner导入设计的数据文件, 然后执行查看结果

提取数据时需要注册,我们统一使用json格式来保存数据,不能使用CSV 这是因为CSV无法数据有逗号","的数据

#### 1 实现所有的脚本

POST 登录成功

POST 账号未注册

POST 密码错误

POST 账号为空

POST 密码为空

POST 账号有特殊字符

POST 多参测试

POST 少参-缺少mobile

POST 少参-缺少password

POST 无参

POST 错误参数

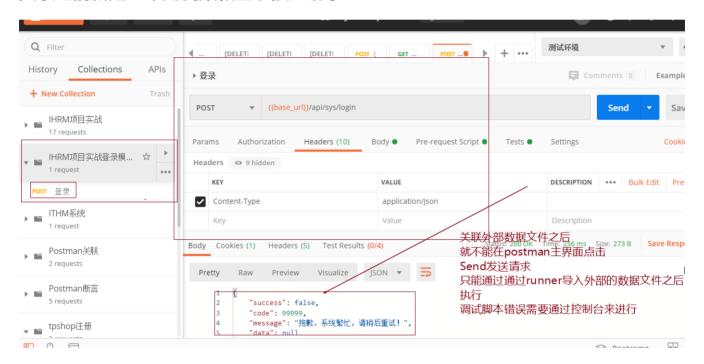
POST 传入None

```
Γ
    {"ihrm_login_data":
{"mobile": "13800000002", "password": "123456"}, "httpcode": 200,
"success":true, "code":10000, "message":"操作成功!"},
    {"ihrm_login_data":
{"mobile": "1390000002", "password": "123456"}, "httpcode": 200,
"success":false, "code":20001, "message":"用户名或密码错误"},
    {"ihrm_login_data":
{"mobile": "13800000002", "password": "error"}, "httpcode": 200,
"success":false, "code":20001, "message":"用户名或密码错误"},
    {"ihrm_login_data":
{"mobile":"", "password": "error"}, "httpcode": 200,
"success":false, "code":20001, "message":"用户名或密码错误"},
    {"ihrm_login_data":
{"mobile": "138(0000002", "password": "error"}, "httpcode": 200,
"success":false, "code":20001, "message":"用户名或密码错误"},
    {"ihrm_login_data":
{"mobile": "13800000002", "password": ""}, "httpcode": 200,
"success":false, "code":20001, "message":"用户名或密码错误"},
    {"ihrm_login_data":
{"mobile":"13800000002","password":"123456","more_params":"123"
},"httpcode":200, "success":true, "code":10000, "message":"操作
成功! "},
    {"ihrm_login_data":{"password":"error"},"httpcode":200,
"success":false, "code":20001, "message":"用户名或密码错误"},
    {"ihrm_login_data": {"mobile": "13800000002"}, "httpcode": 200,
"success":false, "code":20001, "message":"用户名或密码错误"},
    {"ihrm_login_data":{},"httpcode":200, "success":false,
"code":20001, "message":"用户名或密码错误"},
    {"ihrm_login_data":
{"mboile": "13800000002", "password": "error"}, "httpcode": 200,
"success":false, "code":20001, "message":"用户名或密码错误"},
    {"ihrm_login_data":null, "httpcode":200, "success":false,
"code":99999, "message":"抱歉,系统繁忙,请稍后重试!"}
]
```

```
| The content of the
```

## 3 关联数据文件中的数据

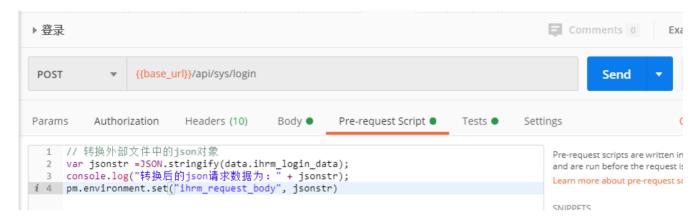
# 关联之前新建一个用例集和登录接口请求



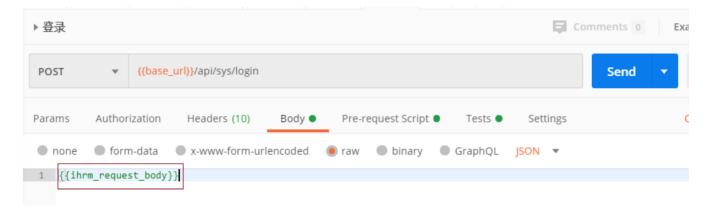
# 请求体数据关联方法:

3.1 在请求前置脚本把数据文件的json对象数据,转换为json的字符串,并保存到环境变量

```
// 转换外部文件中的json对象
var jsonstr =JSON.stringify(data.ihrm_login_data);
console.log("转换后的json请求数据为: " + jsonstr);
pm.environment.set("ihrm_request_body", jsonstr)
```



# 3.2 在请求体中,关联请求前置脚本保存的请求体数据



## 3.3 断言代码,直接引用数据文件中的变量

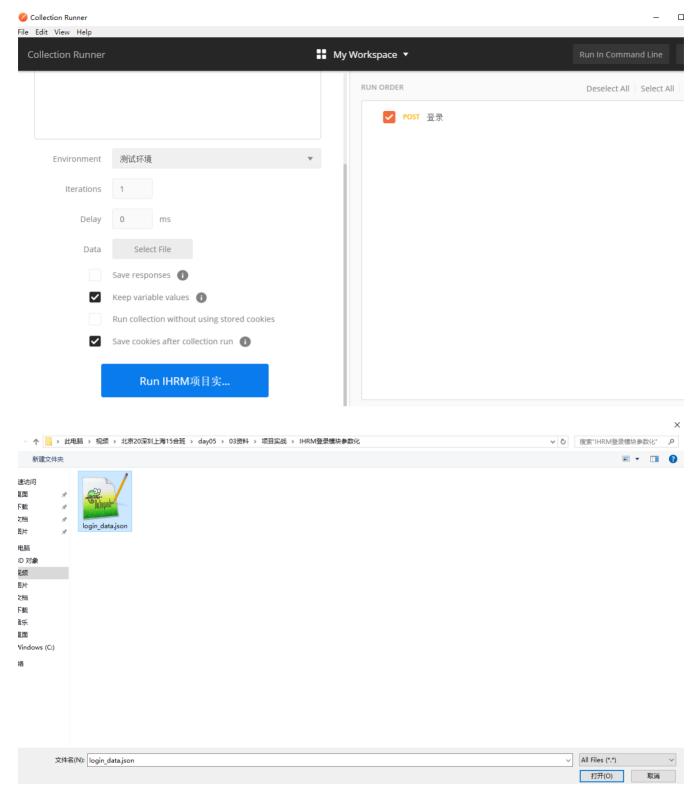
```
// 断言wind with a series of the state of the
```

```
pm.test("断言message的值", function () {
   var jsonData = pm.response.json();
   pm.expect(jsonData.message).to.eql(data.message);
});
```



# 3.4 保存

4 在runner中引入外部数据文件,执行查看结果



preview

PREVIEW DA	TA.			×
Iteration	ihrm_login_data	httpcode	success	code
1	{"mobile":"1380000000 2","password":"123456"}	200	true	10000
2	{"mobile":"1390000000 2","password":"123456"}	200	false	20001
3	{"mobile":"1380000000 2","password":"error"}	200	false	20001
4	{"mobile":"","password":"e rror"}	200	false	20001
5	{"mobile":"138(000000 2","password":"error"}	200	false	20001
6	{"mobile":"1380000000 2","password":""}	200	false	20001
7	{"mobile":"1380000000 2","password":"12345 6","more params":"123"}	200	true	10000

