

Automated Web Tests with Selenium 2

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Automated Web Tests with Selenium
04.07.2013

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AGENDA

- 1. Selenium & WebDriver**
2. Locating Elements
3. User Interactions
4. Page Objects
5. Selenium GRID
6. Testing on Mobile Devices



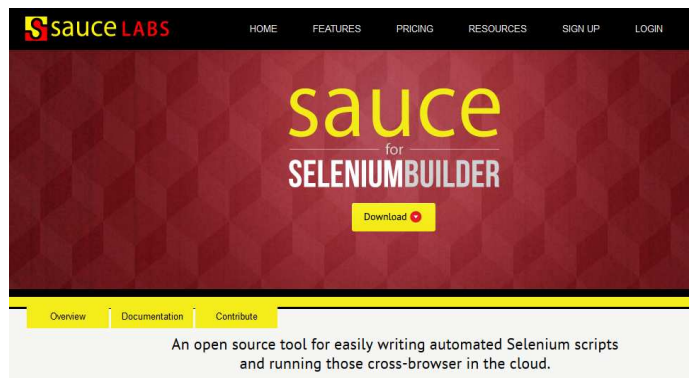
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Selenium History

- Started in 2004 in by **Jason Huggins** who worked in ThoughtWorks
 - (originated from TW Time Sheet application)
- Jason joins Google in 2007
- Currently CTO of SauceLabs
- **Simon Stewart** Started work on WebDriver in Google

<http://google-opensource.blogspot.in/2009/05/introducing-webdriver.html>



Who uses Selenium



Challenges

Language/
Framework



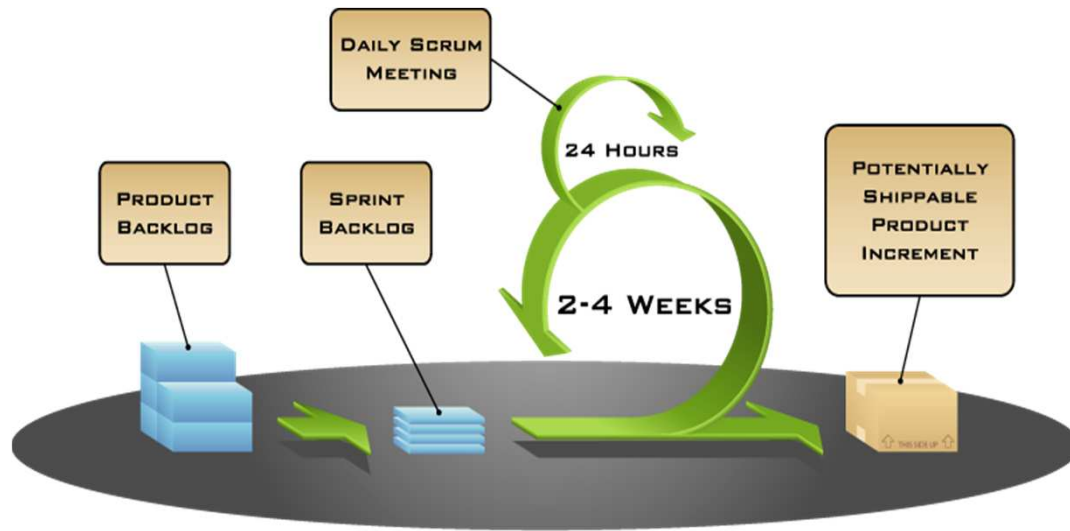
Browser



Platform



Challenges



SCRUM



XP

Advantages of Test Automation

- Frequent and quick regression testing
- Rapid feedback to developers
- Virtually unlimited iterations of test case execution
- Support for Agile and extreme development methodologies
- Increased test coverage
- Enables QA team to utilize bandwidth in exploratory testing.

What is Selenium?



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+



What is Selenium?



Selenium IDE



Selenium RC



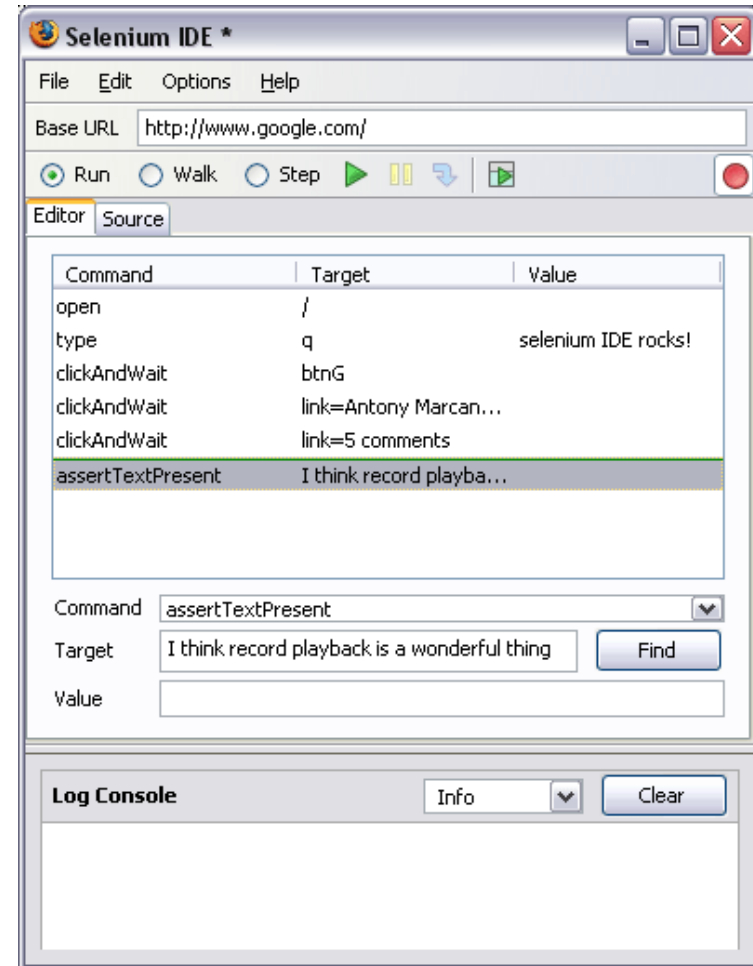
Selenium GRID



Selenium Core
(WebDriver)

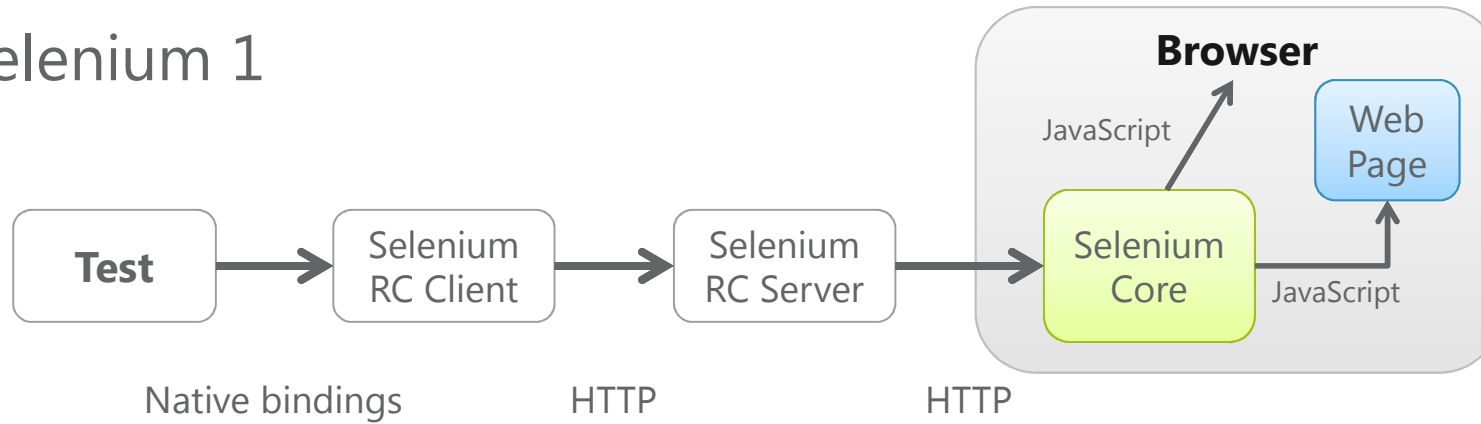
Selenium IDE

- Firefox plug-in
- Integrated Development Environment for Selenium Tests.
- Provides record and playback functionality.
- Provides the ability to debug test scripts.
- Auto complete common selenium commands
- Export tests in different formats like Ruby, Python, JUnit so on.
- Supports user extensions

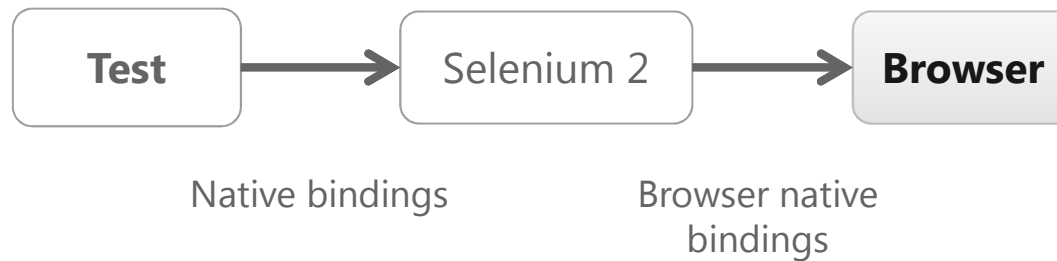


Selenium Versions

Selenium 1

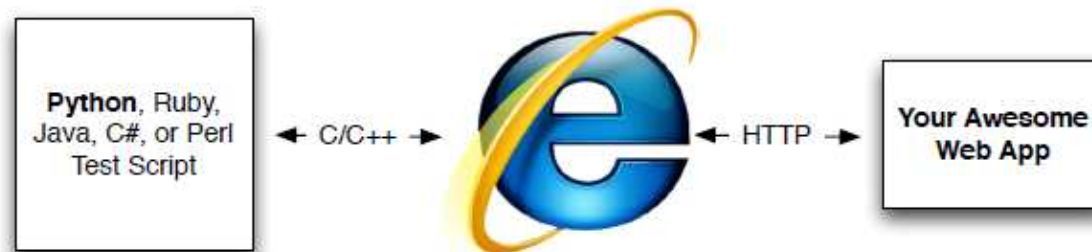


Selenium 2



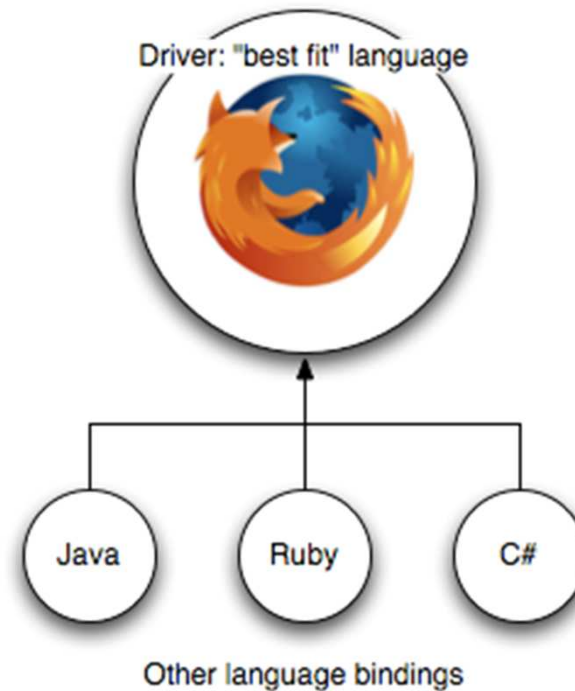
Selenium 2 (WebDriver)

- Object Oriented, smaller, compact API
 - make it easier to work with compared to RemoteControl
- Mimics the way that your users work with your site and apps
- Offers advanced user interactions APIs
 - Drag and Drop
 - Clicking multiple elements with Control key



Selenium WebDriver

- ChromeDriver
- InternetExplorerDriver
- FirefoxDriver
- OperaDriver
- AndroidDriver
- iPhoneDriver
- RemoteWebDriver



- Support for WebDriver is baked into the browser itself: **your tests run fast and are stable**

Selenium WebDriver

- Set up the WebDriver in JUnit

```
@Before
public void setUp() throws Exception {
    driver = new FirefoxDriver();
    baseUrl = "http://www.myapp.com/";
    driver.manage().timeouts().implicitlyWait(30, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
}
```

```
@Before
public void setUp() throws Exception {
    driver = new InternetExplorerDriver();
    ...
}
```

```
@Before
public void setUp() throws Exception {
    driver = new ChromeDriver();
    ...
}
```

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Locating Elements

- By ID
 - `driver.findElement(By.id(<element ID>))`
- By name
 - `driver.findElement(By.name(<element name>))`
- By class name
 - `driver.findElement(By.className(<element class>))`
- By tag name
 - `driver.findElement(By.tagName(<htmltagname>))`
- By CSS / XPath
 - `driver.findElement(By.cssSelector(<css selector>))`
 - `driver.findElement(By.xpath (<xpath query expression>))`



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Page Interactions

- `webElement.click()`
- `webElement.sendKeys(...)`
- `webElement.submit()`
- Actions class -> Mouse Events / Drag and Drop



```
@Test
public void testDragDrop() {
    WebElement source = driver.findElement(By.id("draggable"));
    WebElement target = driver.findElement(By.id("droppable"));

    Actions builder = new Actions(driver);
    builder.dragAndDrop(source, target).perform();
    try
    {
        assertEquals("Dropped!", target.getText());
    } catch (Error e) {
        verificationErrors.append(e.toString());
    }
}
```



AGENDA

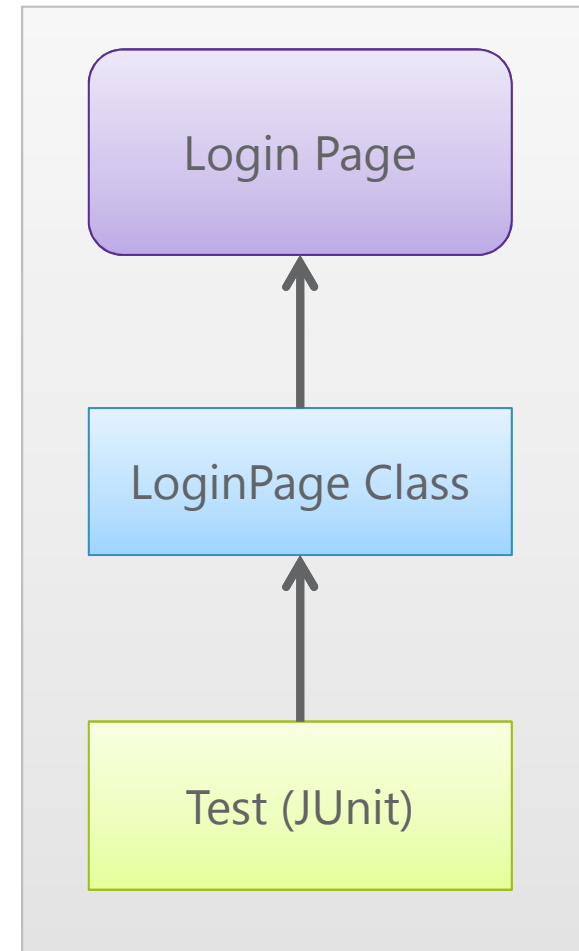
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Using Page Objects

- Consolidates the code for interaction with any give UI element
- Allows ou to model the UI in your tests
- Exposes methods that reflect the things a user can see and do on that webpage

```
@Test
public void testLogin() throws Exception {
    LoginPage loginPage = new LoginPage(driver);
    HomePage homePage =
        loginPage.loginAs("peter", "secure");
    assertEquals("Welcome",homePage.getTitle());
}
```



Page Object - Example

```
public class LoginPage {  
  
    private final WebDriver driver;  
  
    @FindBy(id="button_submit")  
    public WebElement submitButton;  
  
    public LoginPage(WebDriver driver) {  
        this.driver = driver;  
        ...  
    }  
  
    public HomePage loginAs(String username, String password) {  
        executeLogin(username, password);  
        return new HomePage(driver);  
    }  
  
    private void executeLogin(String username, String password) {  
        driver.findElement(By.id("field_username")).sendKeys(username);  
        driver.findElement(By.id("field_password")).sendKeys(password);  
        submitButton.submit();  
    }  
}
```

Advanced Topics

- Execute JavaScript

```
JavascriptExecutor js = (JavascriptExecutor) driver;  
  
String title = (String) js.executeScript("return document.title");  
assertEquals("Google", title);
```

- Taking Screenshots

```
@Test  
public void testTakesScreenshot() {  
    try {  
        File scrFile = ((TakesScreenshot) driver)  
            .getScreenshotAs(OutputType.FILE);  
        FileUtils.copyFile(scrFile, new File("c:\\tmp\\main_page.png"));  
    } catch (Exception e) {  
        e.printStackTrace();  
    }  
}
```

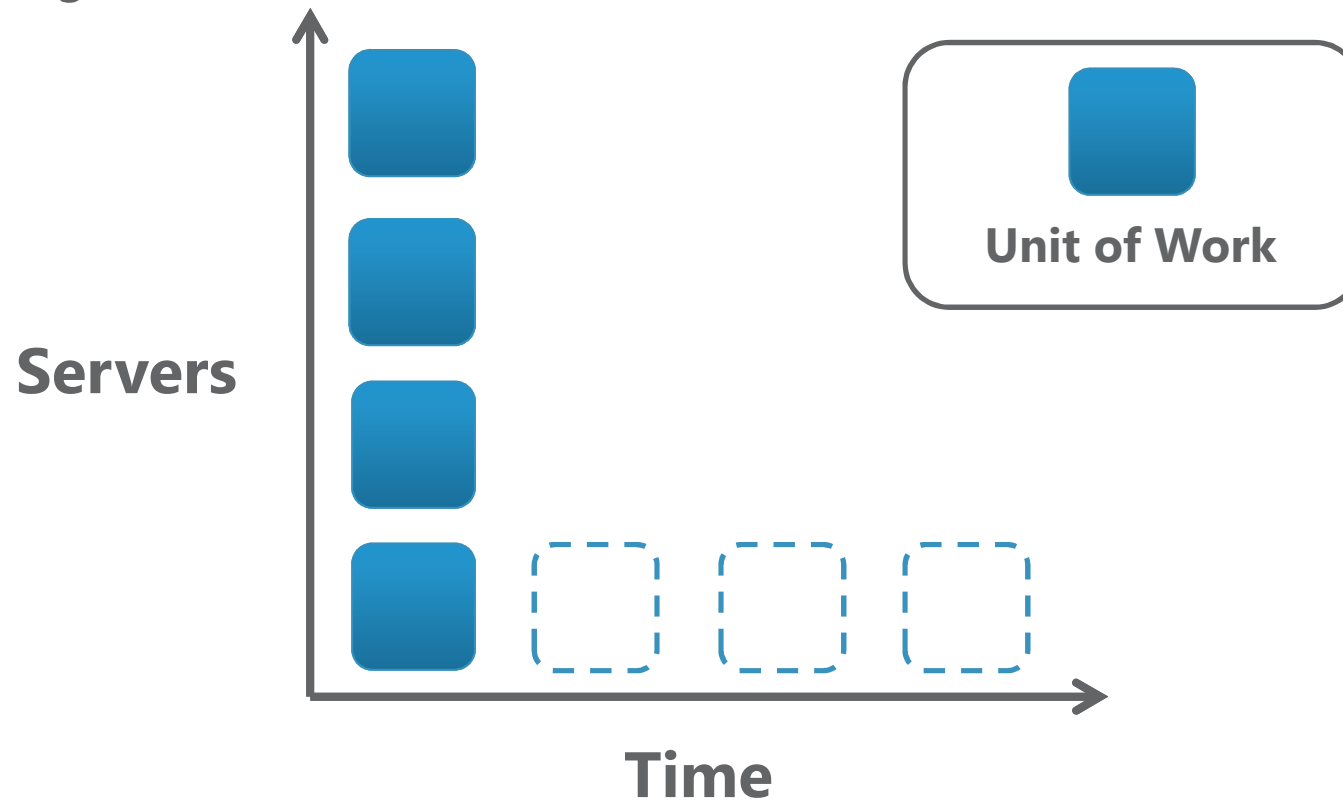
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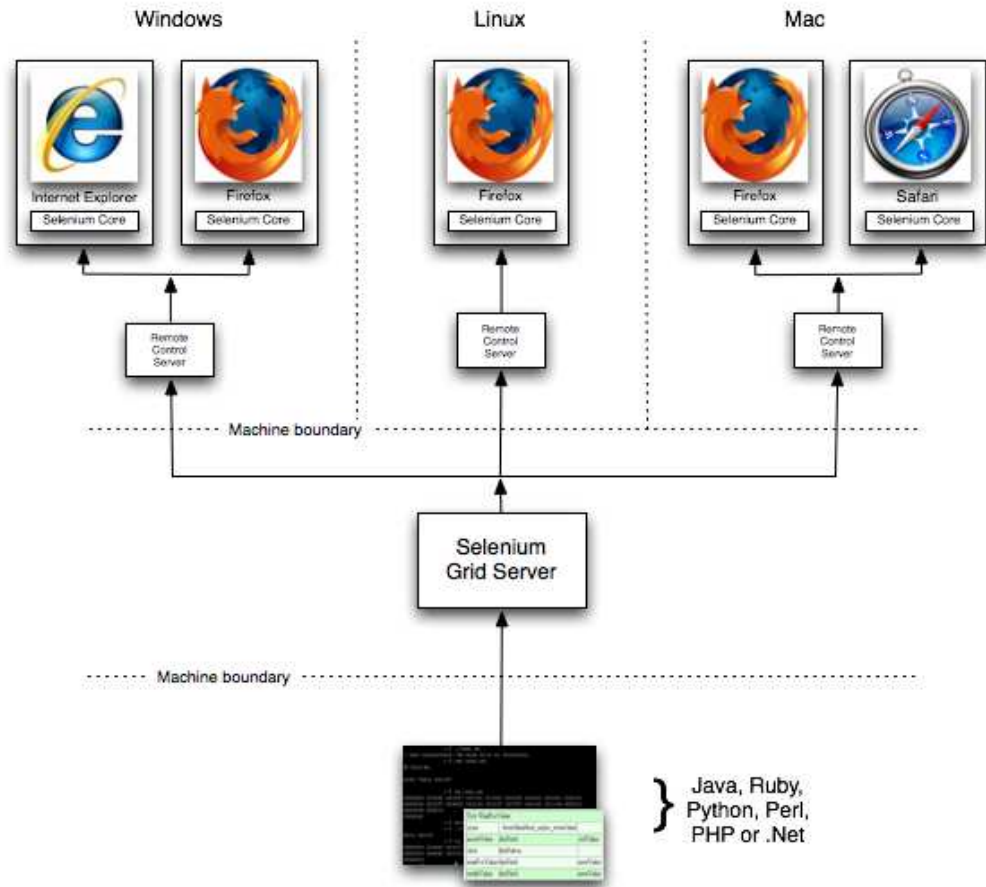
Selenium GRID

- Parallelizing tasks



What is Selenium Grid?

- Maintain a cluster of Selenium nodes
- Configure tests for different environments (Browser/Platform)
- Parallelize your tests



Start up the Selenium Hub

Prerequisites:

- A Java 5+ JRE
- selenium-server-standalone.jar

```
$ java -jar selenium-server-standalone.jar -role hub
```

Three options (in order of precedence):

- Grid 1 compatible YAML file
- JSON configuration file
- Command-line flags
- View current hub config in console (Click "View Config" link)


The Selenium Grid Console

Web console to see grid state and config:


- Open a web browser to:
 - `http://localhost:4444/grid/console`
- Beta console available at:
 - `http://localhost:4444/grid/beta/console`

Grid Hub 2.32.0

DefaultRemoteProxy

listening on `http://172.22.42.182:5555`
test session time out after 300 sec.
Supports up to 5 concurrent tests from:


DefaultRemoteProxy

listening on `http://192.168.78.133:5555`
test session time out after 300 sec.
Supports up to 5 concurrent tests from:


[view config](#)

Starting up a Node

Prerequisites:

- A Java 5+ JRE
- selenium-server-standalone.jar
- Run:

```
$ java -jar selenium-server-standalone.jar -role node  
-hubHost localhost
```

Two options (in order of precedence):

- JSON configuration file
- Command-line flags
- View current config in beta console (Click "Configuration" tab for node)

RemoteWebDriver

```
public void myTest() throws Exception {  
  
    //FirefoxProfile fp = new FirefoxProfile();  
    //DesiredCapabilities dc = DesiredCapabilities.firefox();  
    //dc.setCapability(FirefoxDriver.PROFILE, fp);  
  
    ChromeOptions options = new ChromeOptions();  
    DesiredCapabilities dc = DesiredCapabilities.chrome();  
    dc.setCapability(ChromeOptions.CAPABILITY, options);  
    WebDriver driver = new RemoteWebDriver(dc);  
  
    WebDriver driver = new RemoteWebDriver(new URL(  
        "http://localhost:4444/wd/hub"), DesiredCapabilities.firefox());  
  
    driver.get("http://www.google.com");  
  
}
```

Parallelizing Tests

- Grid helps you organize resources and spread load
- ...but you still need to parallelize your tests
- TestNG makes this pretty straightforward
- Works also for JUnit:
 - See article Adam Goucher wrote for SauceLabs's blog



Multi-Browser Parallel Testing

```
public class ParallelRunning {
    private WebDriver driver = null;

    @BeforeTest
    @Parameters({ "BROWSER" })
    public void setup(String BROWSER) {
        if (BROWSER.equals("FF")) {
            driver = new FirefoxDriver();
        } else if (BROWSER.equals("IE")) {
            driver = new InternetExplorerDriver();
        } else if (BROWSER.equals("CH")) {
            driver = new ChromeDriver();
        }
    }

    @Test
    public void testParallel() throws Exception {
        driver.get("http://www.google.com");
        ...
        driver.quit();
    }
}
```

TestNG

```
<suite name="webdriver" parallel="tests">
  <test name="WebDriverDemo With FF" preserve-
order="true">
    <parameter name="BROWSER" value="FF" />
    <classes>
      <class name="com.web.ParallelRunning" />
    </classes>
  </test>
  <test name="WebDriverDemo with IE" preserve-
order="true">
    <parameter name="BROWSER"
value="IE"></parameter>
    <classes>
      <class name="com.web.ParallelRunning"></class>
    </classes>
  </test>
</suite>
```

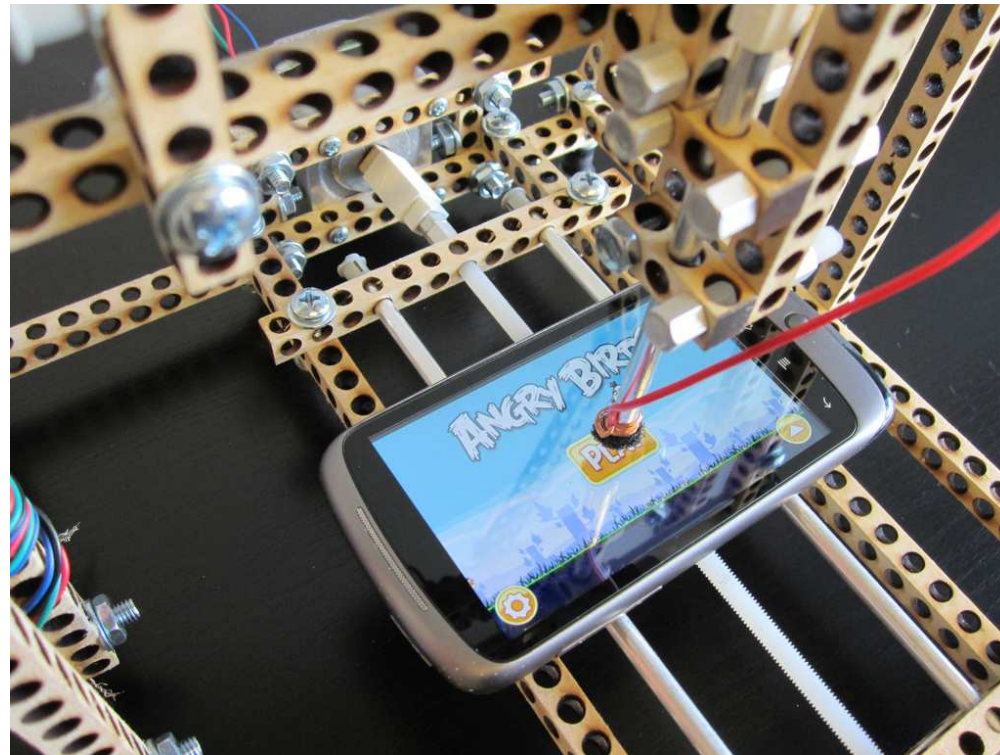
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Testing Mobile Devices

... with Robots?



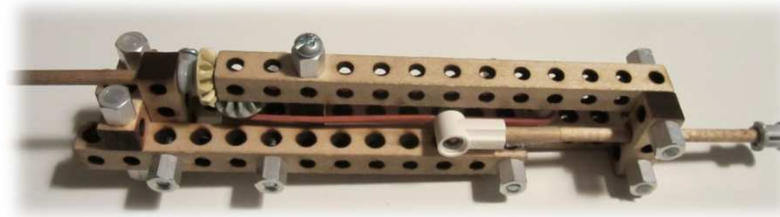
Bitbeambot (<http://bitbeam.org>)

BitbeamBot

- An open source hardware CNC robot for testing applications on mobile device

Why?

- **BitbeamBot is an experiment to take Selenium out of the screen and into the real world.**
- Selenium is a software-based robot
- Selenium mimics and automates how users interact with an application
- For mobile, this means handling real devices



Mobile Testing with Selenium

- How to...

Download the Android SDK

Welcome Developers! If you are new to the Android SDK, please read the steps below, for an overview of how to set up the SDK.

If you're already using the Android SDK, you should update to the latest tools or platform using the *Android SDK and AVD Manager*, rather than downloading a new SDK starter package. See [Adding SDK Components](#).

Platform	Package	Size	MD5 Checksum
Windows	android-sdk_r10-windows.zip	32832260 bytes	1e42b8f528d9ca6d9b887c58c6f1b9a2
	installer_r10-windows.exe (Recommended)	32878481 bytes	8ffa2dd734829d0bbd3ea601b50b36c7
Mac OS X (intel)	android-sdk_r10-mac_x86.zip	28847132 bytes	e3aa5578a6553b69cc36659c9505be3f
Linux (i386)	android-sdk_r10-linux_x86.tar.gz	26981997 bytes	c022dda3a56c8a67698e6a39b0b1a4e0

Here's an overview of the steps you must follow to set up the Android SDK:

1. Prepare your development computer and ensure it meets the system requirements.
2. Install the SDK starter package from the table above. (If you're on Windows, download the installer for help with the initial setup.)
3. Install the ADT Plugin for Eclipse (if you'll be developing in Eclipse).
4. Add Android platforms and other components to your SDK.
5. Explore the contents of the Android SDK (optional).



Mobile Testing with Selenium

- Create AVD

```
$ ./android create avd -n my_android -t 8 -c 100M
```

- Start Emulator

```
$ ./emulator -avd my_android -no-audio -no-boot-anim -scale .8 &
```

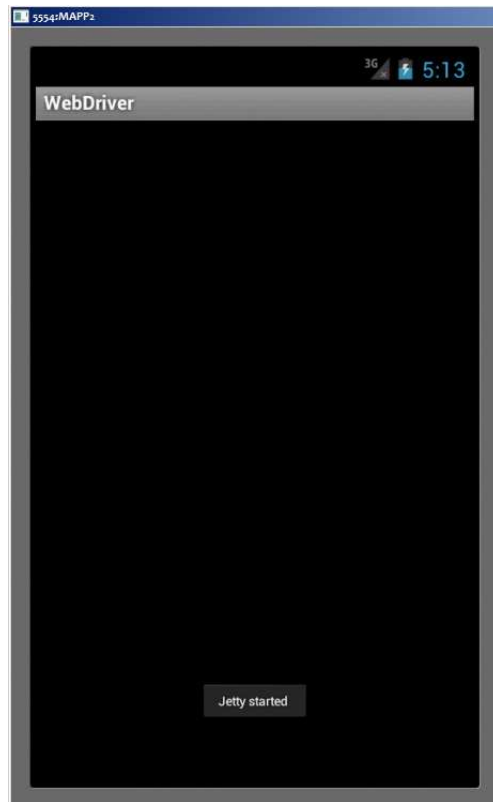
- Install Selenium APK

```
$ cd ~/android_sdk/platform-tools/  
$ ./adb -e install -r ~/selenium/android/prebuilt/android-server.apk
```

```
$ ./adb forward tcp:8080 tcp:8080
```

Mobile Testing with Selenium

- Launch the WebDriver App:



Selenium - Why to use?

- Communicate with browsers in 'native' way via drivers
- Not limited to JavaScripts
 - For example: upload files, work with popups, iFrames etc.
- Support for a lot of browsers including mobile phone browsers
- Support many languages, including Java , C#, Ruby, Python and so on
- **Free & Open Source !!!**

Selenium & Continuous Integration

- Run Selenium tests as part of the build
 - Works with both Core and Driven modes (each time a developer checks in)
- Can generate HTML reports, published to team members
- Helps catch bugs ASAP
 - Addresses risk of catching bugs late in the cycle



Questions ?



THANK YOU.

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