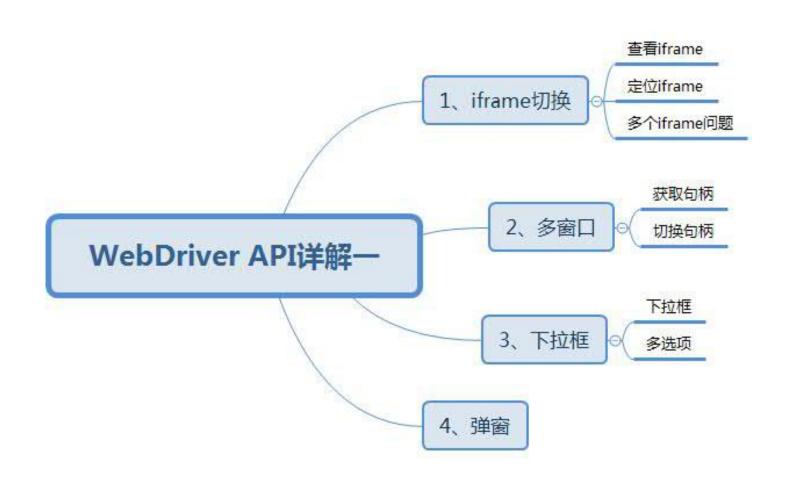
WebDriver API详解一

讲师: 芳姐



科 技 提 升 投 资 品 质







一. iframe切换

1.1 查看iframe

■ 1.Top Window



■ 2.iframe #i

```
### CSS 脚本 DOM 网络 Cookies YSlow FirePath

#### strong < h5 < div.pull-left < li.clearfix < ul.widget...unstyled < div.widget-scroller < div.slir

### div class="1-tab-links">

| div class="1-tab-content" style="height: 476px;">
| div class="1-tab-content-item" tabid="home" title="" style="height: 824px; width:

| div class="1-tab-loading" style="display: none;"> </div>
| dirame name="home" style="/platform/console/home.ht" style="height: 471px;" frathead>
| div.widget-scroller < div.slire
| div.slire | div.slire | div.slire
| div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire | div.slire
```

■ 3.iframe的



一、iframe切换

1.2.定位iframe#

```
Java代码:
switchTo().frame(name_or_id_or_frame_element)

Python代码:
switch_to_frame(name_or_id_or_frame_element)
```

■ 1.通过id属性或name属性

```
public static void click Approval (String string) {
    try {
        driver. switchTo(). frame(s: "home");
        driver. findElement(objectMap. getLocator(ElementNameInpropFile: "Apple Log. info("单击审批产品费率按钮");
        // 得到当前窗口的句柄
```



3.定位frame_element

■ 2.通过 frame_element

```
HTML -
                             CSS 脚本
                                       DOM 网络
                                                    Cookies YSlow FirePath
      a#dataFor...link.run < div.group < div.toolBar < div.panel-toolbar < div.panel-top < div.panel
IN Kalv class= 1-dialog 1-dialog win style= left: 242.ppx; top: 322px; display: block; z-index:
  9200: "ligeruiid="Dialog1002">
   Good table class="1-dialog-table" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0" border="0">
       ☐ 
          # (tr>
          ⊟ ⟨tr⟩

              d 
                 div class="1-dialog-body" style="width: 488px;">
                     ☐ <div class="1-dialog-content 1-dialog-content-noimage 1-dialog-content-
                        nonadding style-"height: 311nv:">
                         THE OPIN CASK OPPICATOR HITTSKERUTTER-ON
                           actDefId=htsp:1:20000098029520" frameborder="0">
                               <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-/W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www</pre>
                            (html)
                                # (head)
                                (body)
                                    div class="panel">
```

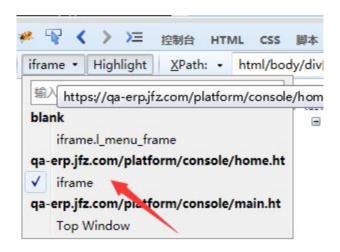
```
driver.switch_to.frame(driver.find_element_by_xpath("//iframe[contains(@id,'ligerwindow')]"))
time.sleep(3)

driver.find_element_by_xpath("//*[@id='dataFormSave']").click()
```



4.Index索引定位

3.通过页面上iframe的索引定位

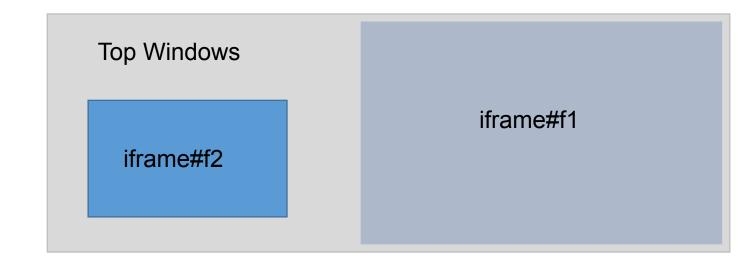


driver.switch_to.frame(0) #用frame的index来定位,第一个是0



5.多个iframe问题

● 一个页面上 嵌套f1,f1里 面又嵌套f2, 该如何切换 ?



■ 1.如何切换到iframe#f2?

■ 2.如何切回到Top Windows?

```
# 从Top Windows切换到框架f1
driver.switch_to_frame('f1')
# 从框架f1到框架f2
driver.switch_to_frame('f2')

# 跳出所有frame,回到主界面
driver.switch_to_default_content()
```



1.获取句柄

多个窗口时候,该如何识别出想操作的窗口,操作页面元素呢?



■ 1.获取当前句柄

```
#打印当前句柄
Java代码:
//得到当前窗口的句柄
String currentWindow = driver.getWindowHandle();
Python代码:
c_handle = driver.current_window_handle
```



■ 2.获取所有的句柄

```
Set < String > handles = driver.getWindowHandles();
            for (String handle: handles) {
                System. out. println(handle);
            String secondWindow = "";
            Iterator (String) it = handles.iterator();
            while (it.hasNext()) {
                String handle = it.next();
                if (currentWindow.equals(handle))
                    continue;
                driver = driver.switchTo().window(handle);
all_handle = driver.window_handles
print all handle
for handle in all handles:
  if handle != now handle:
    driver.switch_to.window(handle)
    print("新的窗口句柄:" + handle)
```





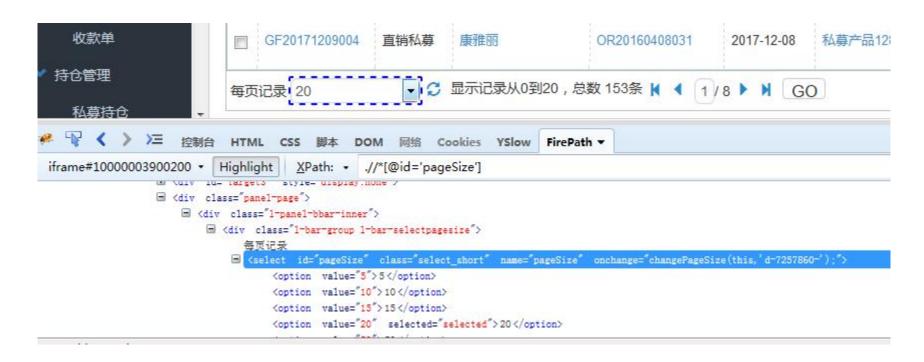
```
time.sleep(5)
driver.switch to.frame("iframe89892232323") #进入到iframe里面
driver.find_element_by_xpath("html/body/div[1]/div/div/div[2]/div/div/div[2]/div/div[1]/ul/li[1]/div
[1]").click()
# 得到当前窗口的句柄
now handle = driver.current window handle
print("当前窗口句柄: "+now handle)
#得到所有窗口的句柄
all handles = driver.window handles
#循环遍历所有新打开的窗口句柄,也就是说不包括主窗口
for handle in all handles:
  if handle != now handle:
    driver.switch to.window(handle) #进入到新的窗口
    print("新的窗口句柄:" + handle)
time.sleep(5)
driver.switch_to.frame("frameDetail") #切换进入到iframe里面
driver.find element by xpath("//*[@id='protocol-form']//a[@class='btn btn-default btn-
view']").click()
driver.switch to.default content() #返回到主窗口
#切换到新窗口的另外一种方法:
```

print("++++".driver.window handles[-1]) #获取当前打开的窗口



三、下拉框

1.select下拉框



1.第一种方式

```
# 直接通过xpath定位
driver.find_element_by_xpath("//*[@id='pageSize']/option[3]").click()
```

2.第二种方式1

```
# 先定位下拉框
s = driver.find_element_by_id("pageSize")
s.find_element_by_xpath("//option[@value='15']").").click()
```

3.第二种方式2



```
点击客户关系管理
driver.find_element_by_xpath("//*[@id='7000000030487']").click()
time.sleep(5)
#点击购买记录菜单
driver.find_element_by_xpath("//*[@name='购买记录']").click()
time.sleep(5)
driver.switch_to.frame(driver.find_element_by_xpath("//iframe[contains(@id,'iframe1000000390020]
0')]"))
#直接通过xpath定位
time.sleep(5)
#driver.find_element_by_xpath("//*[@id='pageSize']/option[3]").click()
# 先定位下拉框
# s = driver.find_element_by_id("pageSize")
s.find_element_by_xpath("//option[@value='15']").").click()
#二次定位
driver.find_element_by_id("pageSize").find_element_by_xpath("//option[@value='15']").click()
```



三、下拉框

选项框的另外一种形式 (这种不叫select,跟普通 定位一样)

3.选项框



time.sleep(5) # 先让选项框弹出来 mouse = driver.find_element_by_xpath("//*[@id='app']/div/div/section/header/section/div[2]/div[2]/div/span") ActionChains(driver).move_to_element(mouse).perform() # 再点击选项框里面的元素





#切换到新的弹出框

driver.switch_to.frame(driver.find_element_by_xpath("//iframe[contains(@id,'ligerwindow')]")) time.sleep(3)

driver.find_element_by_xpath("//*[@id='dataFormSave']").click()
time.sleep(3)

#获取到弹出框的文本内容

aElement = driver.find_element_by_class_name("1-dialog-content")
a_text = aElement.text
print("a_text:"+a_text)
assert "执行任务成功!" in a text



作业

- 1、联系iframe相关的操作
- 2、对弹出的提示信息进行断言
- 3、多选框的操作



Thanks!

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