01 元素定位-find element by 元素

```
author = 'Administrator'
from time import sleep
from selenium import webdriver
# 打开浏览器
browser = webdriver.Firefox()
sleep(2)
# 输入 URL
browser.get ("http://127.0.0.1:8080/oa")
# 输入用户名, 需要先模拟眼睛的动作, 找到用户名输入框, 然后手才能输入
username ele = browser.find element by class name('loginInput')
username ele. send keys ("sup")
sleep(2)
# 输入密码,需要先模拟眼睛的动作,找到密码输入框,然后手才能输入
browser.find_element_by_name("password").send_keys("s1234567")
sleep(2)
# 点击登录按钮,需要先模拟眼睛的动作,找到登录按钮,然后手才能点击
browser.find element by id("button submit").click()
sleep(2)
# 点击新建事项,通过链接内容来定位
browser.find element by link text("新建事项").click()
# 点击已发事项,通过部分链接内容来定位
browser.find_element_by_partial_link_text("已发").click()
sleep(2)
# 点击已办事项上方的图片,可以通过 css 的方式来定位
browser.find_element_by_css_selector("div.ui-accordion-content:nth-
child(2) > table:nth-child(1) > tbody:nth-child(1) > tr:nth-
child(8) > td:nth-child(1) > a:nth-child(1) > img:nth-
child(1)").click()
sleep(2)
#点击待发事项上方的图片,可以通过 xpath 的方式来定位
browser.find_element_by_xpath("/html/body/div[2]/div/div[1]/table/tbo
dy/tr[11]/td/a/img").click()
```

点击退出登录,通过标签名称来定位

sleep(2)

browser.find_element_by_tag_name("a").click() sleep(2)

关闭浏览器 browser.quit()

02 元素定位-css_combine 元素

```
__author__ = 'Administrator'
from selenium import webdriver
from time import sleep
browser = webdriver. Firefox()
sleep(2)
browser.get("http://127.0.0.1:8080/oa")
sleep(2)
# 使用 css 结合 class 属性定位用户名输入框
browser.find_element_by_css_selector(".loginInput").clear()
sleep(1)
# 使用 css 结合 name 属性定位用户名输入框
browser.find_element_by_css_selector('[name="loginId"]').send_keys("s
up")
sleep(1)
# 使用 css 结合 tabindex 属性定位用户名输入框
browser. find element by css selector ('[tabindex="1"]'). clear()
sleep(1)
# 使用 css 结合 type 属性定位用户名输入框
browser.find_element_by_css_selector('[type="text"]').send_keys("sup"
)
sleep(1)
# 使用 css 结合多个属性定位用户名输入框
browser.find element by css selector('.loginInput[name="loginId"][tab
index="1"][type="text"]').clear()
browser.find element by css selector('.loginInput[name="loginId"][tab
index="1"][type="text"]').send_keys("sup")
sleep(2)
# 使用 css 结合多个属性定位密码输入框
browser.find_element_by_css_selector('.loginInput[name="password"][ta
bindex="2"][type="password"]').send_keys("s1234567")
sleep(2)
# 使用 css 结合多个属性定位登录按钮
browser.find_element_by_css_selector('#button_submit.loginbutton[type
="button"]').click()
sleep(2)
browser.quit()
```

03 元素定位-xpath_combine 元素

```
author = 'Administrator'
from time import sleep
from selenium import webdriver
browser = webdriver. Firefox()
sleep(2)
browser.get ("http://127.0.0.1:8080")
sleep(2)
# 使用 xpath 结合其他属性定位用户名输入框
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//input[@class="loginInput"]').send_ke
ys ("sup")
sleep(1)
# 使用 xpath 结合 name 属性定位用户名输入框
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@name="loginId"]').clear()
sleep(1)
# 使用 xpath 结合 tabindex 属性定位用户名输入框
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@tabindex="1"]').send keys("su
p")
sleep(1)
# 使用 xpath 结合 type 属性定位用户名输入框
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@type="text"]').clear()
sleep(1)
# 使用 xpath 结合多个属性定位用户名输入框
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@class="loginInput" and
@name="loginId" and @tabindex="1" and
@type="text"]').send keys("sup")
sleep(2)
# 使用 xpath 结合多个属性定位密码输入框
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@class="loginInput" and
@name="password"]').send_keys("s1234567")
sleep(2)
# 使用 xpath 结合多个属性定位登录按钮
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//input[@id="button submit"]').click()
sleep(2)
# 使用 xpath 结合 text()定位新建事项
browser.find element by xpath('//a[text()="新建事项"]').click()
sleep(2)
```

使用 xpath 结合 contains 方法来定位已发事项

browser.find_element_by_xpath('//a[contains(text(),"已发")]').click()sleep(2)

使用 xpath 结合 contains 方法来定位已办事项上方的图片 browser.find_element_by_xpath('//img[contains(@src, "done.png")]').cli ck() sleep(2)

使用 xpath 结合其他属性定位密码修改 browser.find_element_by_xpath('//a[@class="black" and @title="密码修改" and text()="密码修改"]').click() sleep(2)

04 元素定位-By

```
__author__ = 'Administrator'
from selenium import webdriver
from time import sleep
from selenium. webdriver. common. by import By
browser = webdriver.Firefox()
sleep(2)
browser.get("http://127.0.0.1:8080/oa")
sleep(2)
browser.find element (By. CLASS NAME, "loginInput").send keys ("sup")
sleep(2)
browser.find_element(By.NAME, "password").send_keys("s1234567")
sleep(2)
browser.find_element(By. ID, "button_submit").click()
sleep(2)
browser.find_element(By.LINK_TEXT, "新建事项").click()
sleep(2)
browser.find_element(By.PARTIAL_LINK_TEXT,"已发").click()
sleep(2)
browser.find element (By. CSS SELECTOR, '[src="/oa/common/images/leftmen
u/collaborate/done.png"]').click()
sleep(2)
browser.find_element(By. XPATH, '//a[text()="待发事项"]').click()
sleep(2)
browser.find element (By. TAG NAME, "a").click()
sleep(2)
browser.quit()
```

05 元素定位 find_elements_by_元素

```
_author_ = 'Administrator'
from selenium import webdriver
from time import sleep
from selenium. webdriver. common. by import By
browser = webdriver.Firefox()
sleep(2)
browser.get("http://127.0.0.1:8080/oa")
sleep(2)
elements = browser.find_elements_by_class_name('loginInput')
print(type(elements), len(elements))
for i in elements:
    i.clear()
elements[0].send_keys("sup")
sleep(2)
elements[1].send_keys("s1234567")
sleep(2)
elements1 = browser.find elements(By. ID, "button submit")
print(type(elements1), len(elements1))
elements1[0].click()
sleep(2)
browser.quit()
```

```
不同浏览器
__author__ = 'Administrator'
\# coding = utf-8
import time
from selenium import webdriver
browser = webdriver. Chrome()
time. sleep (2)
browser.get("http://127.0.0.1:8080/oa")
browser.find element by name ("loginId").send keys ("sup")
browser. find element by name ("password"). send keys ("s1234567")
browser.find_element_by_id("button_submit").click()
time. sleep (3)
browser.quit()
__author__ = 'Administrator'
\# coding = utf-8
import time
from selenium import webdriver
browser = webdriver.Firefox()
time. sleep (2)
browser.get("http://127.0.0.1:8080/oa")
browser.find element by name ("loginId").send keys ("sup")
browser. find element by name ("password"). send keys ("s1234567")
browser.find element by id("button submit").click()
time. sleep (3)
browser.quit()
author = 'Administrator'
# coding = utf-8
import time
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.common.desired_capabilities import
DesiredCapabilities
DesiredCapabilities. INTERNETEXPLORER["ignoreProtectedModeSettings"] =
browser = webdriver. Ie()
browser.get("http://127.0.0.1:8080/oa")
browser.find_element_by_name("loginId").clear()
browser.find_element_by_name("loginId").send_keys("sup")
```

```
browser.find_element_by_name("password").send_keys("s1234567")
browser.find_element_by_id("button_submit").click()
time.sleep(5)
browser.quit()
```

```
SELENIUM_COURSE_02
01 frame change
__author__ = 'Administrator'
from selenium import webdriver
from time import sleep
browser = webdriver.Firefox()
sleep(2)
browser.get("http://127.0.0.1:8080/oa")
sleep(2)
# 使用 sup 的账号登录
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@class="loginInput"]').send ke
ys ("sup")
sleep(2)
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@name="password"]').send keys(
"s1234567")
sleep(2)
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@id="button submit"]').click()
sleep(2)
# 点击新建事项
browser.find element by xpath('//a[text()="新建事项"]').click()
sleep(2)
# 输入标题,需要先切入框架
browser. switch_to. frame("iframe_main")
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@id="subject"]').send keys("今
天是 selenium 第二天,快要放假了! ")
sleep(2)
# 点击流程,已经在框架中,不需要切框架
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//input[@id="trackInput"]').click()
sleep(2)
# 点击集团职能部,需要先从之前的框架中切出,然后还需要切入另外一个框
架
browser. switch_to. default_content()
liucheng1 =
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//iframe[contains(@src, "/oa/common/com
ponents/selectemp/selectempforcollaborate.jsp?uuid=")]')
browser. switch_to. frame (liucheng1)
browser.find element by xpath('//span[text()="集团职能部"]').click()
sleep(2)
# 点击总经办
browser.find element by xpath('//span[text()="总经办"]').click()
```

sleep(2)

点击添加全部按钮

```
browser.find element by xpath('//button[@class="button" and @title="
添加全部"]'). click()
sleep(2)
# 点击确定按钮
browser.find element by xpath('//button[contains(text(),"确定
")]').click()
sleep(2)
# 点击流程2中的确定按钮,需要从原来的框架中切出,然后再切入第二个框
browser. switch to. default content()
1iucheng2 =
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//iframe[contains(@src, "/oa/common/com
ponents/flowchart/newflowchart svg. jsp?uuid=")]')
browser. switch to. frame (liucheng2)
browser.find element by xpath('//button[contains(text(), "确定
")]').click()
sleep(2)
# 输入正文, 需要先切出原来的框架, 然后再切入正文所在的框架
browser. switch to. default content()
browser. switch to. frame ("iframe main")
browser. switch to. frame ("baidu editor 0")
browser.find element by xpath('/html/body').send keys("今天主要讲框架
的切换、网页的操作、鼠标的操作、警告窗口的操作! ")
sleep(2)
# 点击立即发送按钮,需要切出到上一层框架
browser. switch to. parent frame()
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//button[@id="button_send"]').click()
sleep(2)
# 点击确定按钮,需要切换到默认框架
browser. switch to. default content()
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//input[@value="确定" and @class="d-
button"]').click()
sleep(2)
```

```
02 web_change
__author__ = 'Administrator'
from selenium import webdriver
from time import sleep
browser = webdriver.Firefox()
sleep(2)
browser.get("http://127.0.0.1:8080/oa")
sleep(2)
# 打开万年历和计算器
browser.find element by xpath('//a[text()="万年历"]').click()
sleep(2)
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//a[text()="计算器"]').click()
sleep(2)
# 获取打开网页的句柄
windows = browser.window handles
print(type(windows), len(windows))
# 切换到万年历的页面中,点击下一月和上一年
browser. switch_to. window(windows[1])
browser.find element by xpath('//a[@id="yuejia"]').click()
sleep(2)
browser. find element by xpath('//a[@id="nianjian"]'). click()
sleep(2)
# 切换到计算器的页面中, 计算 4+9=
browser. switch to. window (windows [2])
# 点击 4 的按钮
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//input[@name="k4"]').click()
sleep(2)
# 点击+的按钮
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@value=" + "]').click()
sleep(2)
# 点击9的按钮
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@name="k9"]').click()
sleep(2)
# 点击=的按钮
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//input[@value=" = "]').click()
sleep(2)
# 关闭计算器的窗口
browser. close()
sleep(2)
```

```
# 关闭万年历的窗口,还需要切换到万年历的窗口中再关闭
browser. switch_to. window(windows[1])
browser.close()
sleep(2)
# 登录 OA, 需要切换到登录的页面中
browser. switch_to. window(windows[0])
# 使用 sup 的账号登录
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//input[@class="loginInput"]').send_ke
ys("sup")
sleep(2)
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//input[@name="password"]').send_keys(
"s1234567")
sleep(2)
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//input[@id="button_submit"]').click()
sleep(2)
browser.quit()
```

```
03 windows_operation
__author__ = 'Administrator'
from selenium import webdriver
from time import sleep, localtime, strftime
browser = webdriver.Firefox()
sleep(2)
browser.get("http://127.0.0.1:8080/oa")
sleep(2)
# 设置网页最小化
browser.minimize window()
sleep(2)
# 设置网页最大化
browser.maximize window()
sleep(2)
# 设置网页的大小
browser.set_window_size(300, 100)
sleep(2)
# 设置网页最大化
browser.maximize_window()
sleep(2)
# 刷新网页
browser.refresh()
sleep(2)
# 网页前进后退需要先登录
# 使用 sup 的账号登录
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//input[@class="loginInput"]').send_ke
ys ("sup")
sleep(2)
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//input[@name="password"]').send_keys(
"s1234567")
sleep(2)
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@id="button submit"]').click()
sleep(2)
# 获取网页的 URL 和标签
URL = browser.current_url
print(URL)
```

```
print(title)
# 获取当前登录用户的名字, 需要先定位显示名字的元素信息, 然后用 text 来
获取
user_ele =
browser.find_element_by_xpath('/html/body/div[1]/table/tbody/tr/td[2]
/table/tbody/tr[3]/td[1]/label')
username = user ele.text
print(username)
# 截图, 截登录后的首页
file name =
"D:\\zhaojia\\selenium\\selenium_105\\selenium_study\\picture\\首页截
图.png"
browser.get_screenshot_as_file(file_name)
# 使用时间戳的方式截图
file_path =
"D:\\zhaojia\\selenium\\selenium 105\\selenium study\\picture\\"
file_name1 = "首页截图" + strftime("%Y%m%d%H%M%S", localtime()) +
'.png'
browser.get_screenshot_as_file(file_path+file_name1)
# 网页的后退
browser.back()
sleep(2)
# 网页的前进
browser. forward()
sleep(2)
browser.quit()
```

title = browser.title

```
04 alarm
__author__ = 'Administrator'
from selenium import webdriver
from time import sleep
from selenium. webdriver. common. action chains import ActionChains
browser = webdriver.Firefox()
sleep(2)
browser.get("http://127.0.0.1:8080/oa")
sleep(2)
# 使用 sup 的账号登录
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@class="loginInput"]').send ke
ys ("sup")
sleep(2)
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@name="password"]').send keys(
"s1234567")
sleep(2)
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@id="button submit"]').click()
sleep(2)
# 点击新建事项
browser.find element by xpath('//a[text()="新建事项"]').click()
sleep(2)
browser. switch to. frame ("iframe main")
browser. switch to. frame ("baidu editor 0")
# 首先导入 actionchains 模块,将驱动好的浏览器作为参数传入
# 调用 context click 方法,需要将元素信息传入,最后调用 perform 来执行
zhengwen = browser.find element by xpath('/html/body')
zhengwen. send keys("今天心情还不错!")
ActionChains(browser).context_click(zhengwen).perform()
sleep(2)
# 点击清空文档,需要先切出框架到上一层框架,然后定位元素
browser. switch to. parent frame()
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//div[text()="清空文档"]').click()
sleep(2)
# 切入到警告窗口
alert = browser. switch to. alert
# 获取警告窗口的提示信息
tips = alert. text
print(tips)
# 点击取消按钮
alert.dismiss()
sleep(2)
# 点击确定按钮
browser.quit()
```

05 mouse

```
author = 'Administrator'
from selenium import webdriver
from time import sleep
from selenium. webdriver. common. action chains import ActionChains
browser = webdriver.Firefox()
sleep(2)
browser.get("http://127.0.0.1:8080/oa")
sleep(2)
# 使用 sup 的账号登录
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@class="loginInput"]').send ke
ys("sup")
sleep(2)
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@name="password"]').send keys(
"s1234567")
sleep(2)
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//input[@id="button_submit"]').click()
sleep(2)
# 在个人设置后面的三角形上悬停
# 首先导入 actionchains 模块,将驱动好的浏览器作为参数传入
# 调用 move to element 方法,需要将元素信息传入,最后调用 perform 来执
行
personal_setting = browser.find_element_by_xpath('//span[@class="m-
btn-downarrow"]')
ActionChains (browser). move_to_element (personal_setting).perform()
sleep(2)
# 点击常用语设置
browser.find element by xpath('//div[text()="常用语设置"]').click()
sleep(2)
# 关闭常用语设置
browser.find element by xpath('//a[@class="d-close"]').click()
sleep(2)
# 点击新建事项
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//a[text()="新建事项"]').click()
sleep(2)
# 点击流程,需要切换框架
browser.switch to.frame("iframe main")
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@id="trackInput"]').click()
sleep(2)
# 点击集团职能部,需要切回默认框架,再切入框架
```

```
browser. switch to. default content()
liucheng1 =
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//iframe[contains(@src, "/oa/common/com
ponents/selectemp/selectempforcollaborate.jsp?uuid=")]')
browser. switch to. frame (liucheng1)
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//span[text()="集团职能部"]').click()
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//span[text()="总经办"]').click()
sleep(2)
# 双击邢佳军
# 首先导入 actionchains 模块,将驱动好的浏览器作为参数传入
# 调用 double click 方法,需要将元素信息传入,最后调用 perform 来执行
leader =
browser. find element by xpath('/html/body/div[2]/select/option[1]')
ActionChains (browser). double_click(leader).perform()
sleep(2)
# 点击确定按钮
browser.find element by xpath('//button[contains(text(),"确定
")]').click()
sleep(2)
# 切换到流程 2 的框架中,点击确定按钮
browser. switch to. default content()
1iucheng2 =
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//iframe[contains(@src, "/oa/common/com
ponents/flowchart/newflowchart svg. jsp?uuid=")]')
browser. switch to. frame (liucheng2)
# 点击确定按钮
browser.find element by xpath('//button[contains(text(),"确定
")]').click()
sleep(2)
# 右击正文输入框,需要切换框架
browser. switch to. default content()
browser. switch_to. frame("iframe_main")
browser. switch to. frame ("baidu editor 0")
# 首先导入 actionchains 模块,将驱动好的浏览器作为参数传入
# 调用 context click 方法,需要将元素信息传入,最后调用 perform 来执行
zhengwen = browser.find_element_by_xpath('/html/body')
ActionChains (browser).context click (zhengwen).perform()
sleep(2)
browser.quit()
```

SELENIUM_COURSE_02

```
01 keyboard
author = 'Administrator'
from selenium import webdriver
from time import sleep
from selenium. webdriver. common. keys import Keys
browser = webdriver.Firefox()
sleep(2)
browser.get("http://127.0.0.1:8080/oa")
sleep(2)
# 登录
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@class="loginInput"]').send ke
ys ("sup")
sleep(2)
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@name="password"]').send keys(
"s1234567")
sleep(2)
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@id="button submit"]').click()
sleep(2)
# 点击新建事项
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//a[contains(text(), "新建")]').click()
sleep(2)
# 输入正文需要切换框架
browser. switch_to. frame("iframe_main")
browser.switch to.frame("baidu editor 0")
# 定位正文输入框
zhengwen = browser.find_element_by_xpath('/html/body')
zhengwen. send_keys("今天是收假后第一天,有点不在状态,需要喝一个脉
动。。。。。")
sleep(2)
# 在正文中换行5次
zhengwen. send keys (Keys. ENTER*5)
sleep(2)
# 在正文中 TAB 键 3 次
zhengwen. send_keys (Keys. TAB*3)
sleep(2)
```

```
# 在正文中删除 10 次
zhengwen. send_keys(Keys. BACK_SPACE*10)
sleep(2)

# 在正文中全选、复制、粘贴 10 次
zhengwen. send_keys(Keys. CONTROL, 'a')
sleep(2)
zhengwen. send_keys(Keys. CONTROL, 'c')
sleep(2)
zhengwen. send_keys(Keys. CONTROL, 'v'*10)
sleep(2)
```

02 implicity_wait

```
__author__ = 'Administrator'
from selenium import webdriver
from time import sleep
browser = webdriver.Firefox()
browser.get("http://127.0.0.1:8080/oa")
browser.implicitly_wait(10)
# 使用 sup 的账号登录
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//input[@class="loginInput"]').send_ke
ys ("sup")
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//input[@name="password"]').send_keys(
"s1234567")
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@id="button submit"]').click()
# 点击新建事项
browser.find element by xpath('//a[text()="新建事项"]').click()
# 输入标题,需要先切入框架
browser. switch to. frame ("iframe main")
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//input[@id="subject"]').send_keys("今
天是 selenium 第二天,快要放假了! ")
# 点击流程,已经在框架中,不需要切框架
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@id="trackInput"]').click()
sleep(2)
# 点击集团职能部,需要先从之前的框架中切出,然后还需要切入另外一个框
browser. switch to. default content()
# 切入流程 1 的框架,需要先定位这个框架,得到对象以后再切入
liucheng1 =
browser. find element by xpath ('//iframe[contains(@src, "/oa/common/com
ponents/selectemp/selectempforcollaborate.jsp?uuid=")]')
browser. switch to. frame (liucheng1)
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//span[text()="集团职能部"]').click()
# 点击总经办
browser.find element by xpath('//span[text()="总经办"]').click()
# 点击添加全部按钮
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//button[@class="button" and @title="
添加全部"]'). click()
# 点击确定按钮
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//button[contains(text(),"确定
")]').click()
sleep(2)
```

点击流程 2 中的确定按钮,需要从原来的框架中切出,然后再切入第二个框架

browser. switch_to. default_content()

1iucheng2 =

browser.find_element_by_xpath('//iframe[contains(@src,"/oa/common/components/flowchart/newflowchart_svg.jsp?uuid=")]')

browser. switch_to. frame(liucheng2)

browser.find_element_by_xpath('//button[contains(text(),"确定")]').click()

输入正文,需要先切出原来的框架,然后再切入正文所在的框架

browser. switch to. default content()

browser. switch to. frame ("iframe main")

browser.switch_to.frame("baidu_editor_0")

browser.find_element_by_xpath('/html/body').send_keys("今天主要讲框架的切换、网页的操作、鼠标的操作、警告窗口的操作!")

点击立即发送按钮, 需要切出到上一层框架

browser. switch to. parent frame()

browser.find element by xpath('//button[@id="button send"]').click()

点击确定按钮,需要切换到默认框架

browser. switch_to. default_content()

browser.find_element_by_xpath('//input[@value="确定" and @class="d-button"]').click()

03 webdriver_wait

o it ("iframe main"))

__author__ = 'Administrator' from selenium import webdriver from selenium.webdriver.support.wait import WebDriverWait from selenium. webdriver. support import expected conditions as ec from selenium. webdriver. common. by import By from selenium. webdriver.common.action chains import ActionChains browser = webdriver.Firefox() browser.get("http://127.0.0.1:8080/oa") # 设置动态等待,判断所有符合 class 属性为 logininput 的元素全部加载完 成,然后再执行后续脚本 # 用到的方法: presence of all elements located WebDriverWait (browser, 10). until (ec. presence of all elements located ((By. CLASS NAME, "loginInput"))) # 输入用户名 browser.find element by xpath('//input[@class="loginInput"]').send ke ys("sup") # 输入密码 browser.find_element_by_xpath('//input[@name="password"]').send_keys("s1234567") # 设置动态等待,判断登录按钮的 value 值是否出现预期的登录两个字 # 用到的方法: text to be present in element value WebDriverWait (browser, 10). until (ec. text_to_be_present_in_element_valu e((By. ID, "button submit"), "登录")) # 点击登录按钮 browser.find element by xpath('//input[@id="button submit"]').click() # 点击新建事项之前,设置动态等待,判断新建事项是否可以点击 # 用到的方法: element to be clickable WebDriverWait (browser, 10). until (ec. element to be clickable ((By. LINK T EXT, "新建事项"))) # 点击新建事项 browser.find element by xpath('//a[text()="新建事项"]').click() # 输入正文, 需要切入框架, 设置动态等待, 判断框架是否加载出来 # 用到的方法: frame to be available and switch to it

WebDriverWait (browser, 10). until (ec. frame_to_be_available_and_switch_t

WebDriverWait (browser, 10). until (ec. frame_to_be_available_and_switch_t o it ("baidu editor 0"))

- # 设置动态等待,判断正文输入框是否出现
- # 用到的方法: presence of element located

WebDriverWait(browser, 10).until(ec.presence_of_element_located((By. XP
ATH, "/html/body")))

定位正文输入框

zhengwen = browser.find_element_by_xpath('/html/body') zhengwen.send_keys("今天天气有点凉")

- #点击清空文档,需要先对正文进行右击,然后切出框架,再设置动态等待,判断元素的文本值是否为期望的"清空文档"
- # 用到的方法: text_to_be_present_in_element

ActionChains (browser).context click (zhengwen).perform()

browser. switch to. parent frame()

WebDriverWait(browser, 10). until(ec. text_to_be_present_in_element((By. XPATH, "/html/body/div[4]/div[5]/div/div[2]/div/div[2]/div/div[3]"), " 清空文档"))

点击清空文档

browser.find_element_by_xpath('/html/body/div[4]/div[5]/div/div[2]/div/div[2]/div/div[2]/div/div[3]').click()

- # 对警告窗口进行操作,需要设置的动态等待,判断警告窗口是否出现
- # 用到的方法: alert is present

alert = WebDriverWait(browser, 10).until(ec.alert is present())

获取警告窗口中的文本, 然后点击确定按钮

text = alert.text
print(text)
alert.accept()

04 函数调用

1) User login

__author__ = 'Administrator'

from selenium.webdriver.support.wait import WebDriverWait

from selenium. webdriver. support import expected conditions as ec

from selenium. webdriver. common. by import By

from selenium_day3. shijianchuo. def_shijianchuo import jietu

定义函数,实现用户登录的过程

def login sup(browser):

try:

browser.get("http://127.0.0.1:8080/oa")

- # 设置动态等待,判断所有符合 class 属性为 logininput 的元素全部加载完成,然后再执行后续脚本
 - # 用到的方法: presence of all elements located

WebDriverWait(browser, 10).until(ec.presence_of_all_elements_located((
By.CLASS NAME, "loginInput")))

输入用户名

browser.find_element_by_xpath('//input[@class="loginInput"]').send_ke
ys("sup")

输入密码

browser.find_element_by_xpath('//input[@name="password"]').send_keys("s1234567")

- # 设置动态等待,判断登录按钮的 value 值是否出现预期的登录两个字
 - # 用到的方法: text to be present in element value

WebDriverWait(browser, 10).until(ec.text_to_be_present_in_element_value((By.ID, "button submit"), "登录"))

点击登录按钮

browser.find_element_by_xpath('//input[@id="button_submit"]').click()
 except Exception as e:

jietu(browser,"登录报错")

raise e

定义函数,实现使用不同的用户名密码登录的过程

def login_by_different_username_password(browser, username, password):
 try:

browser.get("http://127.0.0.1:8080/oa")

设置动态等待,判断所有符合 class 属性为 logininput 的元素全部加载完成,然后再执行后续脚本

```
# 用到的方法: presence_of_all elements located
WebDriverWait (browser, 10). until (ec. presence_of_all_elements_located((
By. CLASS NAME, "loginInput")))
       # 输入用户名
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@class="loginInput"]').clear()
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@class="loginInput"]').send ke
ys (username)
       # 输入密码
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//input[@name="password"]').send_keys(
password)
       # 设置动态等待,判断登录按钮的 value 值是否出现预期的登录两个
字
       # 用到的方法: text to be present in element value
WebDriverWait (browser, 10). until (ec. text_to_be_present_in_element_valu
e((By. ID, "button_submit"), "登录"))
       # 点击登录按钮
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//input[@id="button_submit"]').click()
   except Exception as e:
       jietu(browser, "登录报错")
       raise e
 author = 'Administrator'
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium day3. user login import def user login
from time import sleep
browser = webdriver.Firefox()
# def_user_login.login_sup(browser)
def_user_login.login_by_different_username_password(browser, "sup", "s1
234567")
sleep(2)
def_user_login.login_by_different_username_password(browser, "supppppp
", "s1234567")
```

sleep(2)

2) time screen_shot

```
author = 'Administrator'
from time import localtime, strftime
# 定义函数,时间生成当前时间的时间戳
def shijianchuo():
   # 获取当前时间
   current_time = localtime()
   # 将获取到的时间转换为标准的输出格式
   change time = strftime("%Y%m%d%H%M%S", current time)
   return change time
# 定义函数,实现截图
def jietu(browser, text):
   # 确定截图的保存路径、图片的名字、图片的格式
   file name =
"D:\\zhaojia\\selenium\\selenium 105\\selenium study\\picture\\"+text
+shi jianchuo()+".png"
   # 截图
   browser.get_screenshot_as_file(file_name)
author = 'Administrator'
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium. webdriver. support. wait import WebDriverWait
from selenium. webdriver. support import expected conditions as ec
from selenium. webdriver. common. by import By
# from selenium day3. shijianchuo import def shijianchuo
from selenium_day3. shijianchuo. def_shijianchuo import jietu
browser = webdriver.Firefox()
browser.get("http://127.0.0.1:8080/oa")
WebDriverWait (browser, 10). until (ec. presence_of_all_elements_located((
By. CLASS NAME, "loginInput")))
# 输入用户名
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@class="loginInput"]').send ke
ys ("sup")
# 输入密码
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@name="password"]').send keys(
"s1234567")
```

- # 设置动态等待,判断登录按钮的 value 值是否出现预期的登录两个字
- # 用到的方法: text_to_be_present_in_element_value

WebDriverWait(browser, 10).until(ec.text_to_be_present_in_element_value((By. ID, "button_submit"), "登录"))

点击登录按钮

browser.find element by xpath('//input[@id="button submit"]').click()

- # 点击新建事项之前,设置动态等待,判断新建事项是否可以点击
- # 用到的方法: element_to_be_clickable

WebDriverWait(browser, 10).until(ec.element_to_be_clickable((By.LINK_T EXT, "新建事项")))

def_shijianchuo. jietu(browser, "首页截图") jietu(browser, "首页截图") browser. quit()

```
4) element_exit
__author__ = 'Administrator'
from selenium_day3. shijianchuo. def_shijianchuo import jietu
from time import sleep
# 定义函数,通过 xpath 来判断元素是否存在,如果存在则返回 true,否则返
回 False
def element_exit_by_xpath(browser, elexpath):
   if browser.find_element_by_xpath(elexpath):
       return True
   else:
       return False
# 定义函数,结合 try 和 except 来判断元素是否存在,通过 link_text 来判断
def element_exit_by_link_text(browser, text):
   try:
       browser. find element by link text(text)
       return True
   except:
       return False
# 定义函数,实现判断链接是否存在,如果存在则截图,否则输出"链接未找
到"
def text click jietu(browser, text):
   result = element_exit_by_link_text(browser, text)
   if result==True:
       browser. find element by link text(text).click()
       sleep(2)
       jietu(browser, text)
   else:
       print("链接未找到。。。。。")
author = 'Administrator'
from selenium import webdriver
from time import sleep
from selenium_day3.element_exit import def_element_exit
browser = webdriver.Firefox()
browser.get("http://127.0.0.1:8080/oa")
sleep(2)
# 调用函数, 判断用户名输入框是否存在
username ele =
def_element_exit.element_exit_by_xpath(browser, '//input[@class="login"
Input"]')
```

```
if username ele == True:
browser.find_element_by_xpath('//input[@class="loginInput"]').send_ke
vs("sup")
else:
   print("用户名输入框未找到。")
# 调用函数, 判断密码输入框是否存在
password ele =
def element exit.element exit by xpath(browser, '//input[@name="passwo
rd"]')
if password ele==True:
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@name="password"]').send keys(
"s1234567")
else:
   print("密码输入框未找到。。。。")
# 调用函数, 判断登录按钮是否存在
login button =
def element exit.element exit by xpath(browser, '//input[@id="button s
ubmit"]')
if login button == True:
browser.find element by xpath('//input[@id="button submit"]').click()
else:
   print("登录按钮未找到。。。。")
sleep(2)
# def element exit. text click jietu(browser, "新建事项")
# def element exit. text click jietu(browser, "已发事项")
# def_element_exit.text_click_jietu(browser, "已办事项")
# def_element_exit.text_click_jietu(browser, "待发事项")
# def element exit. text click jietu(browser, "待办事项")
# def_element_exit.text_click_jietu(browser,"综合查询")
# def element exit.text click jietu(browser, "退出登录")
list1 = ["新建事","已发事项","已办事项","待发事项","待办事项","综合查
询", "退出登录"]
for i in list1:
   def element exit. text click jietu (browser, i)
   sleep(2)
```

SELENIUM_04

01 TESTCASE

1) login_testcase

```
__author__ = 'Administrator'
import unittest
from selenium import webdriver
from time import sleep
from selenium day3. user login. def user login import
login_by_different_username_password
from selenium_day3. shijianchuo. def_shijianchuo import jietu
# 定义一个类,这个类必须继承自 unittest. TestCase 这个类
class UserLoginTestCase(unittest.TestCase):
   # 定义 setUp 这个前置方法,执行用例之前的公共操作
   def setUp(self):
       # 驱动浏览器,设置最大化
       self.browser = webdriver.Firefox()
       self.browser.maximize window()
   # 定义 tearDown 这个后置方法,执行用例之后的公共操作
   def tearDown(self):
       # 关闭浏览器
       self. browser. quit()
   # 定义方法,方法名字以 test 开头,实现正常场景登录,登录完成后使
用 assertEqual 进行断言
   def test 01 login by correct username password(self):
login_by_different_username_password(self.browser, "sup", "s1234567")
           sleep(2)
           # 使用登录后的用户名进行断言
          username ele =
self.browser.find_element_by_xpath('/html/body/div[1]/table/tbody/tr/
td[2]/table/tbody/tr[3]/td[1]/label')
           username = username ele.text
           self.assertEqual(username, "苏鹏")
       except Exception as e:
           jietu(self.browser,"登录异常")
           raise e
```

```
# 定义方法,使用正确的用户名和错误的密码登录,登录完成后提示错误
信息使用 assertEqual 进行断言
   def test 02 login by correct username wrong password(self):
       try:
login by different username password(self.browser, "sup", "s1234567888"
          sleep(2)
          # 使用错误提示信息的内容进行断言
          tips ele =
self.browser.find element by xpath('/html/body/div[1]/div/table/tbody
/tr[2]/td[2]/div/table/tbody/tr[2]/td/div/table/tbody/tr/td[2]')
          tips = tips_ele.text
          self.assertEqual("登录名或密码错误,请重试!",tips)
       except Exception as e:
          jietu(self.browser,"登录异常")
          raise e
   # 定义方法,使用错误的用户名和正确的密码登录,登录完成后提示错误
信息使用 assertEqual 进行断言
   def test 03 login by wrong username correct password(self):
       try:
login_by_different_username_password(self.browser, "supppp", "s1234567"
          sleep(2)
          # 使用错误提示信息的内容进行断言
          tips ele =
self.browser.find_element_by_xpath('/html/body/div[1]/div/table/tbody
/tr[2]/td[2]/div/table/tbody/tr[2]/td/div/table/tbody/tr/td[2]')
          tips = tips ele.text
          self.assertEqual("登录名或密码错误,请重试!",tips)
       except Exception as e:
          jietu(self.browser,"登录异常")
          raise e
   # 定义方法,使用正确的用户名空的密码进行登录,完成后使用是否存在
提示信息 assert IsNotNone 进行断言
   def test 04 login by correct username null password(self):
       try:
login by different username password(self.browser, "sup", "")
          sleep(2)
```

```
tips ele =
self.browser.find_element_by_xpath('/html/body/div[1]/div/table/tbody
/tr[2]/td[2]/div/table/tbody/tr[2]/td/div/table/tbody/tr/td[2]')
           self.assertIsNotNone(tips ele)
       except Exception as e:
           jietu(self.browser,"登录异常")
           raise e
   # 定义方法,使用空的用户名正确的密码进行登录,完成后使用是否存在
提示信息 assert IsNotNone 进行断言
   def test 05 login by null username correct password(self):
       try:
login_by_different_username_password(self.browser, "", "s1234567")
           sleep(2)
           tips ele =
self.browser.find element by xpath('/html/body/div[1]/div/table/tbody
/tr[2]/td[2]/div/table/tbody/tr[2]/td/div/table/tbody/tr/td[2]')
           self.assertIsNotNone(tips ele)
       except Exception as e:
           jietu(self.browser,"登录异常")
           raise e
   # 定义方法,假定登录按钮不可点击,输入用户名密码后获取登录按钮的
点击状态,使用 assertTrue 进行断言
   def test 06 login button clickable (self):
       try:
           self. browser. get ("http://172.21.5.51:8080/oa")
           sleep(2)
           # 输入用户名
self.browser.find element by xpath('//input[@class="loginInput"]').cl
ear()
self.browser.find element by xpath('//input[@class="loginInput"]').se
nd keys ("sup")
           # 输入密码
self.browser.find element by xpath('//input[@name="password"]').send
keys("s1234567")
           # 获取登录按钮的状态
           button status =
self.browser.find_element_by_xpath('//input[@id="button_submit"]').is
enabled()
```

```
self.assertTrue(button status)
        except Exception as e:
            jietu(self.browser, "登录异常")
            raise e
if name ==" main ":
    unittest.TextTestRunner()
2) change password
       __author__ = 'Administrator'
       import unittest
       from selenium import webdriver
       from time import sleep
       from selenium_day3.user_login.def_user_login import
   login by different username password
       from selenium_day3. shijianchuo. def_shijianchuo import jietu
       from selenium day3. change password def change password import
   change_password
       class ChangePasswordTestCase(unittest.TestCase):
           def setUp(self):
               self. browser = webdriver. Firefox()
               self.browser.maximize_window()
   login_by_different_username_password(self.browser, "sup", "s1234567"
   )
               sleep(2)
           def tearDown(self):
               self.browser.quit()
```

def test_01_wrong_old_password(self):

change_password(self.browser, "s123123123", "s1111111", "s1111111")

try:

sleep(2) # 断言

```
tips =
self.browser.find_element_by_xpath('/html/body/div[1]/div/table/tb
ody/tr[2]/td[2]/div/table/tbody/tr[2]/td/div/table/tbody/tr/td[2]'
). text
                self.assertEqual("旧密码输入错误!", tips)
            except Exception as e:
                jietu(self.browser, "修改密码报错")
               raise e
       def test_02_different_new_password(self):
change_password(self.browser, "s1234567", "s1111111", "s22222222")
                sleep(2)
               # 断言
                tips ele =
self.browser.find_element_by_xpath('/html/body/div[1]/div/table/tb
ody/tr[2]/td[2]/div/table/tbody/tr[2]/td/div/table/tbody/tr/td[2]'
)
                self.assertIsNotNone(tips_ele)
            except Exception as e:
                jietu(self.browser,"修改密码报错")
               raise e
unittest.TextTestRunner()
```

02_testsuit

1) addtest

me_correct_password"))

```
__author__ = 'Administrator'
import unittest
from selenium_day4.testcase.login_testcase import UserLoginTestCase

def TestCase_to_suit_by_addtest():
    # 实例化 unittest 下的 testsuit 类的对象
    testcasesuit = unittest.TestSuite()
    # 使用 testcasesuit 对象调用 addtest 的方法,将类中的用例一个一个添加到套件中

testcasesuit.addTest(UserLoginTestCase("test_01_login_by_correct_user name_password"))

testcasesuit.addTest(UserLoginTestCase("test_02_login_by_correct_user name_wrong_password"))

testcasesuit.addTest(UserLoginTestCase("test_03_login_by_wrong_userna
```

```
name null password"))
testcasesuit.addTest(UserLoginTestCase("test 05 login by null usernam
e correct password"))
testcasesuit.addTest(UserLoginTestCase("test_06_login_button_clickabl
e"))
   return testcasesuit
if name == main :
   # 实例化 unittest 下的 TextTestRunner 类的对象
   test runner = unittest.TextTestRunner()
   # 获取测试套件
   test suit = TestCase to suit by addtest()
   # 通过 test runner 调用 run 的方法来执行套件
   test runner.run(test suit)
2) makesuit
__author__ = 'Administrator'
import unittest
from selenium_day4.testcase.login_testcase import UserLoginTestCase
def TestCase_to_suit_by_makesuit():
   # 调用 unittest 下的 makesuit 的方法将类中的用例打包
   class testcase = unittest.makeSuite(UserLoginTestCase)
   # 调用 unittest 下的 testsuit 的方法获取套件并将打包好的用例添加到
套件中
   test_suit = unittest. TestSuite(class_testcase)
   return test_suit
if __name__ == "__main__":
   test runner = unittest.TextTestRunner()
   test_suit = TestCase_to_suit_by_makesuit()
   test runner.run(test suit)
```

testcasesuit.addTest(UserLoginTestCase("test 04 login by correct user

3) discover

```
__author__ = 'Administrator'
import unittest

def TestCase_to_suit_by_discover():
    # 确定用例存放的路径
    testcase_path =
"D:\\zhaojia\\selenium\\selenium_105\\selenium_study\\selenium_day4\\
testcase\\"
    # 调用 unittest 下的 defaultTestLoader 方法下的 discover 方法,来获取测试用例并添加到测试套件中
    test_suit =
unittest.defaultTestLoader.discover(testcase_path, pattern="**.py")
    return test_suit

if __name__ == "__main__":
    test_runner = unittest.TextTestRunner()
    test_suit = TestCase_to_suit_by_discover()
```

```
test_runner.run(test_suit)
```

__author__ = 'Administrator' import sys sys.path.append("D:\\zhaojia\\selenium\\selenium_105\\selenium_study") import HTMLTestRunner from selenium_day4.testsuit.discover import TestCase_to_suit_by_discover from selenium_day3.shijianchuo.def_shijianchuo import shijianchuo

确定测试报告存放的路径、名字、格式

HTMLfile =

3) report

"D:\\zhaojia\\selenium\\selenium_105\\selenium_study\\report\\HTMLreport" + shijianchuo() + ".html"

打开文件并准备写入

htmlreport_file = open(HTMLfile, "wb") # wb 表示二进制的方式打开并写入

获取测试套件, 获取执行的用例 test suit = TestCase to suit by discover()

实例化 HTMLTestRunner 下的 HTMLTestRunner 对象,需要配置参数,写清楚报告的标题、描述内容

htmlrunner =

HTMLTestRunner.HTMLTestRunner(stream=htmlreport_file, title="OA 测试报告", description="共计 8 条用例,执行结果如下:")

#使用 runner 的对象来调用 run 的方法,执行测试套件 html runner.run(test_suit)

关闭文件

htmlreport_file.close()