

**Experiment No : 07****Aim : To Setup and Run Selenium Tests in Jenkins Using Maven****Theory :**

Jenkins is one of the popular tools for continuous integration, build management, and automation testing. Maven is a popular build automation tool that is widely used for Java projects. The combination of Selenium, Maven, Jenkins integration is the pinnacle of continuous integration and deployment.

As a part of automation testing, we're sure your team comes up with numerous Selenium test automation scripts every other day. As Selenium itself is not used for Continuous integration, Selenium, Maven, and Jenkins integration are leveraged for build management and continuous integration. In this article, we look at the usage of Maven and Jenkins with Selenium.

Maven is a popular build automation tool that is primarily used for Java projects. The advantage of using Maven is that Java libraries and plugins are downloaded on a dynamic basis from the Maven 2 Central Repository.

The dependencies and other essential build-related information are stored in a pom.xml file of the project. Once downloaded, the dependencies are stored in a local cache (.M2 repository), and the same is used for build generation. This simplifies the build process, as any new project dependency has to be added only in pom.xml, i.e., no manual downloading and installation packages are required.

Selenium is a widely used test automation framework for validating web applications across different combinations of browsers, platforms, and devices (or emulators). You can refer to our blogs on how Selenium Grid can be used for automated browser testing.

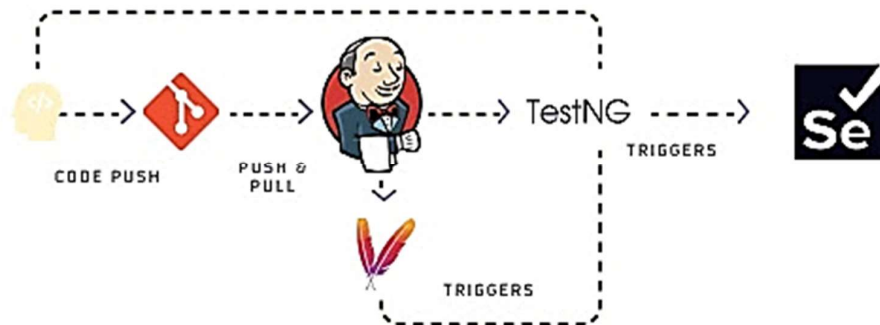
Jenkins is an open-source CI/CD tool that helps in the automation of activities related to build, test, and deployment. Jenkins has an extensive plugin ecosystem, is open-source, and a passionate community – factors that can be attributed to Jenkins' features.

In this Maven and Jenkins with Selenium blog, we would be using TestNG, which is a popular test framework that is inspired by JUnit. It is widely used for testing areas such as functional testing, end-to-end testing, and more.

These are the set of tools that we would be using in the demonstration:

- Maven – Project management tool in Java

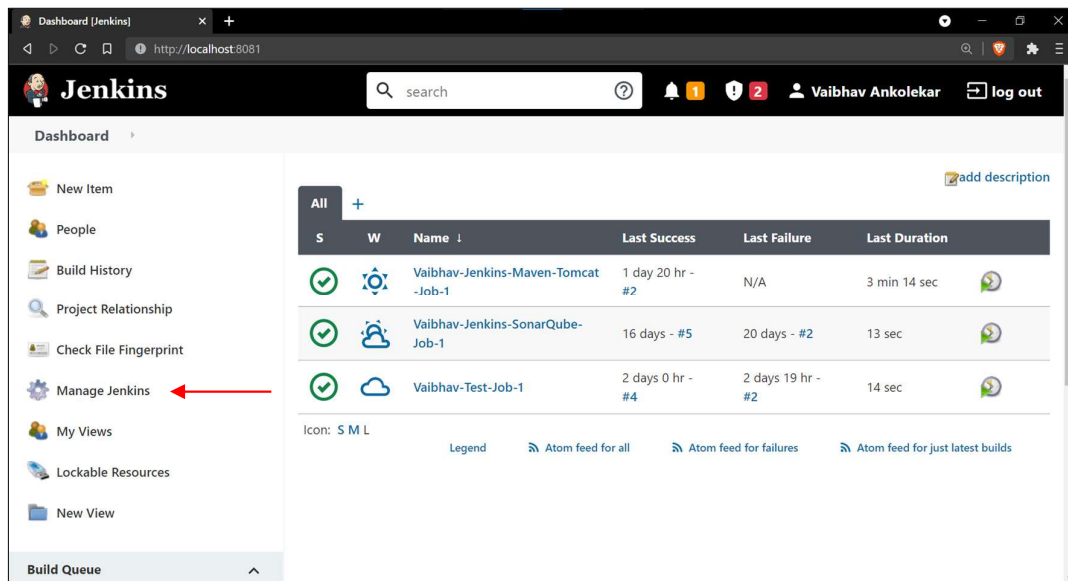
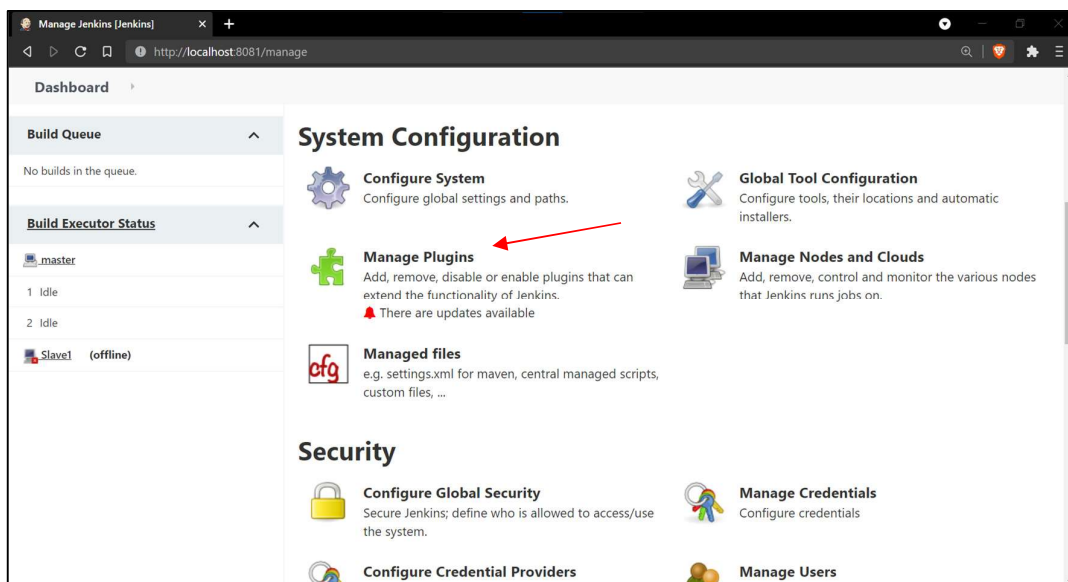
- TestNG – Popular test automation framework
- Selenium WebDriver – Library primarily used for automation of browser interactions
- Jenkins – Tool for Continuous Integration (CI) and Continuous Deployment (CD)
- Here is the overall flow of information when Selenium, Maven, and Jenkins are integrated:



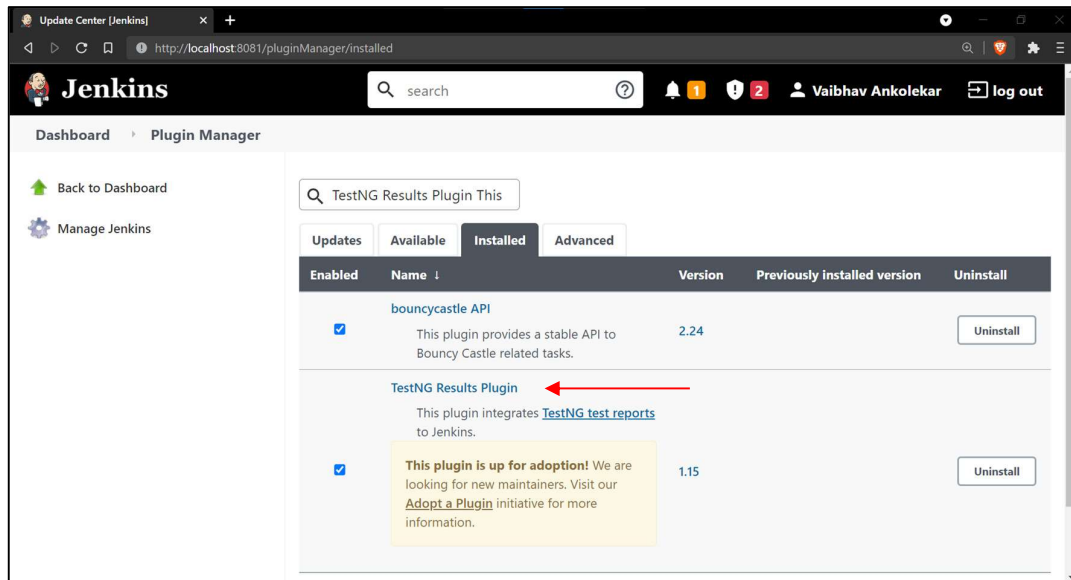
- Once the developer pushes code into the repository (e.g., GitHub), a Jenkins build is triggered.
- Maven downloads the dependent libraries & packages and starts performing the build. The information related to the test suite is available in testing.xml, and the same is also used in pom.xml.
- A build goal (e.g., install) for running the automated tests is set. The same is achieved through the maven-surefire-plugin.
- The maven-surefire-plugin tells TestNG to run the tests that are under the annotation @Test.
- Depending on the AUT (application under test) and the browser (& OS combination) on which cross browser tests are performed, the Selenium WebDriver invokes the corresponding browser instance and executes the same automation tests.
- Test results are published in HTML Reports, as the HTML Publisher plugin is used for report generation.
- Even if a single test case has failed, the complete test is marked with status 'Failed.'

**Prerequisite :**

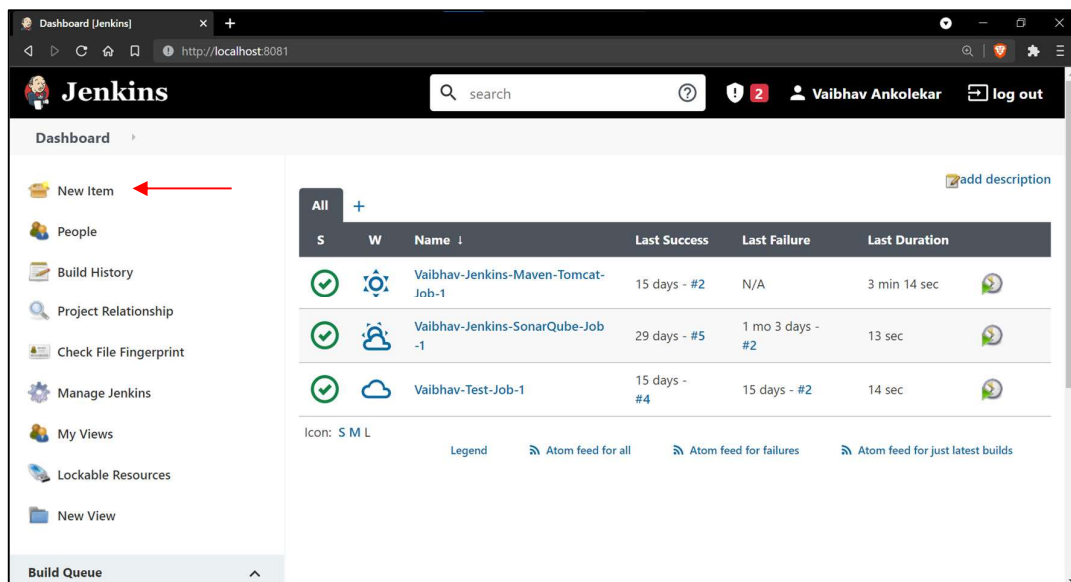
- Create a Maven Selenium Project and upload it to Github repository
- Install Jenkins and Maven in local machine

**Procedure :****1) Start Jenkins and go to Manage Jenkins.****2) Go to Manage Plugins.**

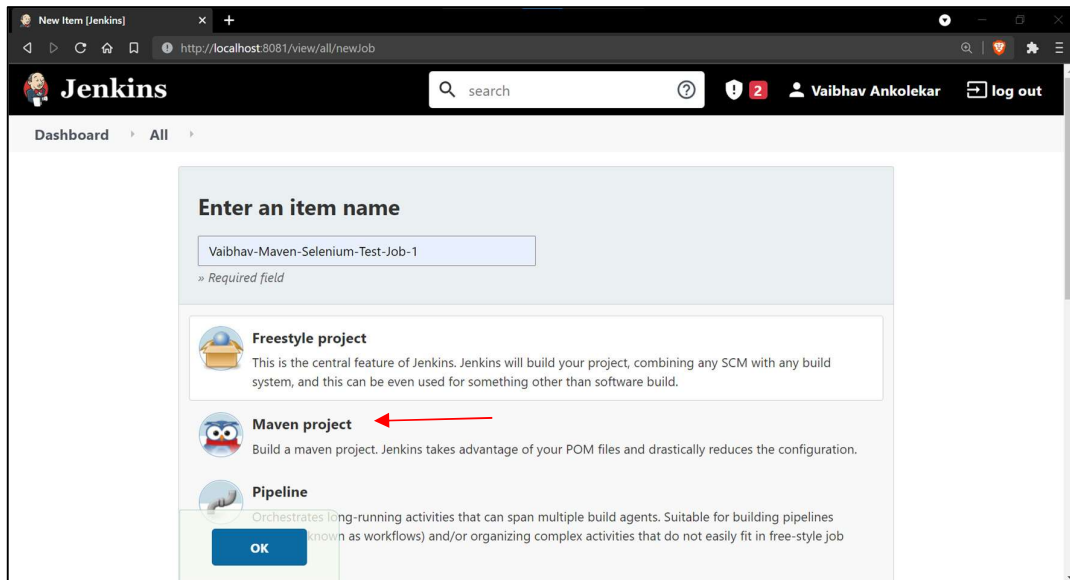
### 3) Search for TestNG Result plugin and install it.



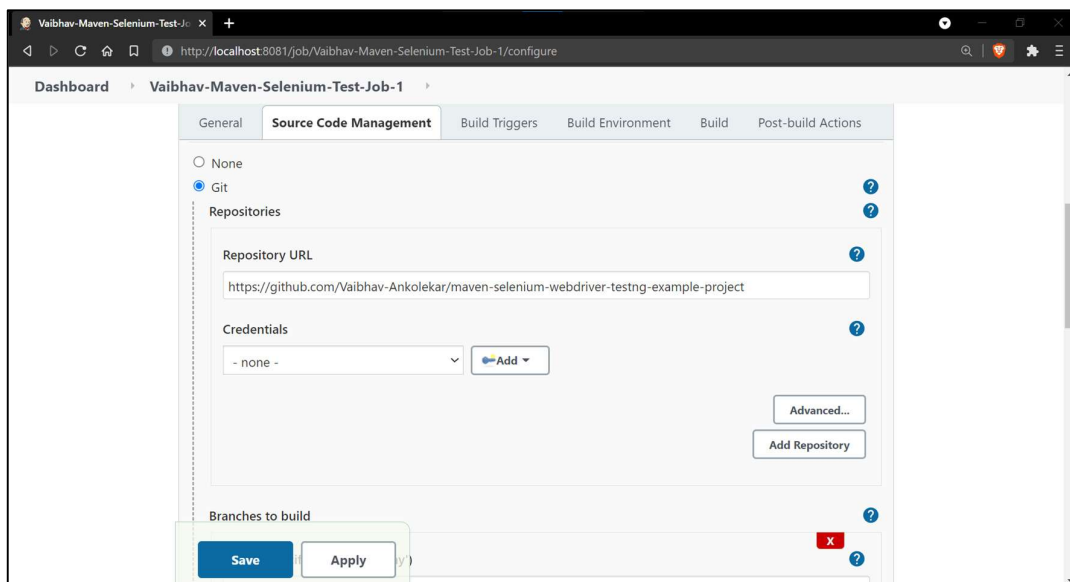
### 4) Now create a new job item.



## 5) Give it a name and select Maven project.

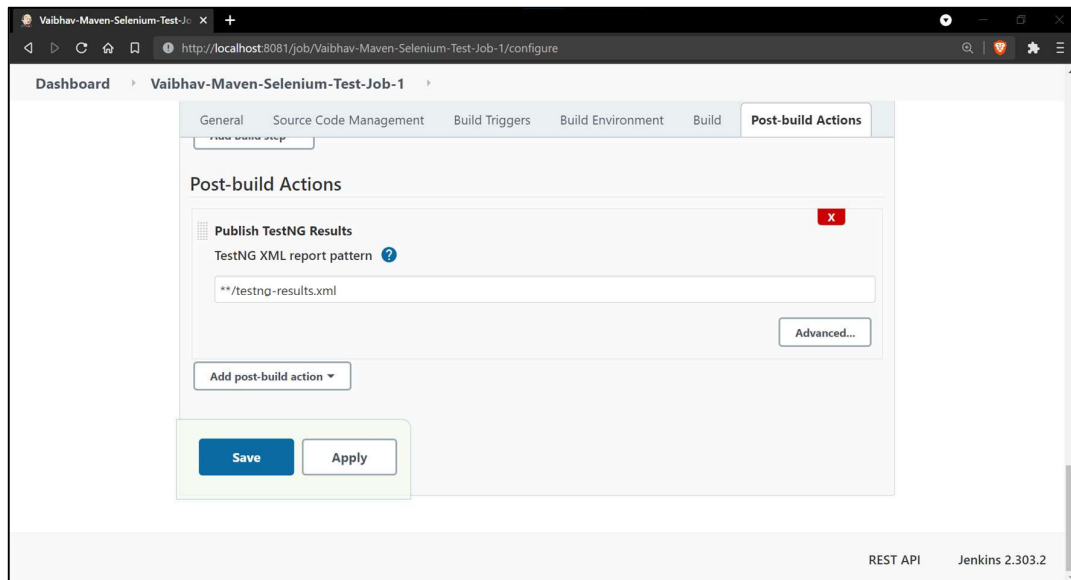


## 6) In Source Code Management, select Git and add your Github Repo.

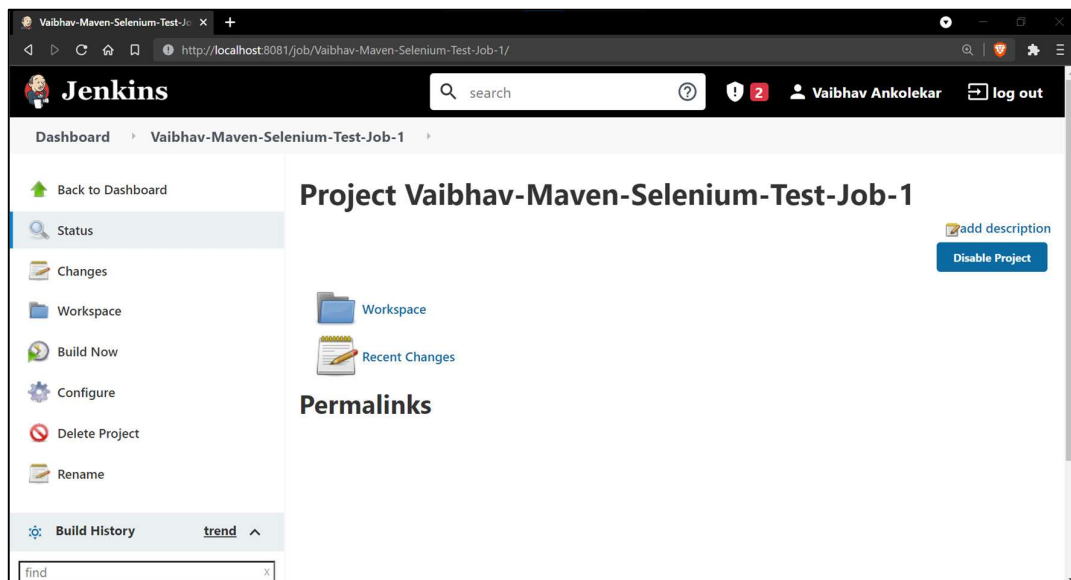


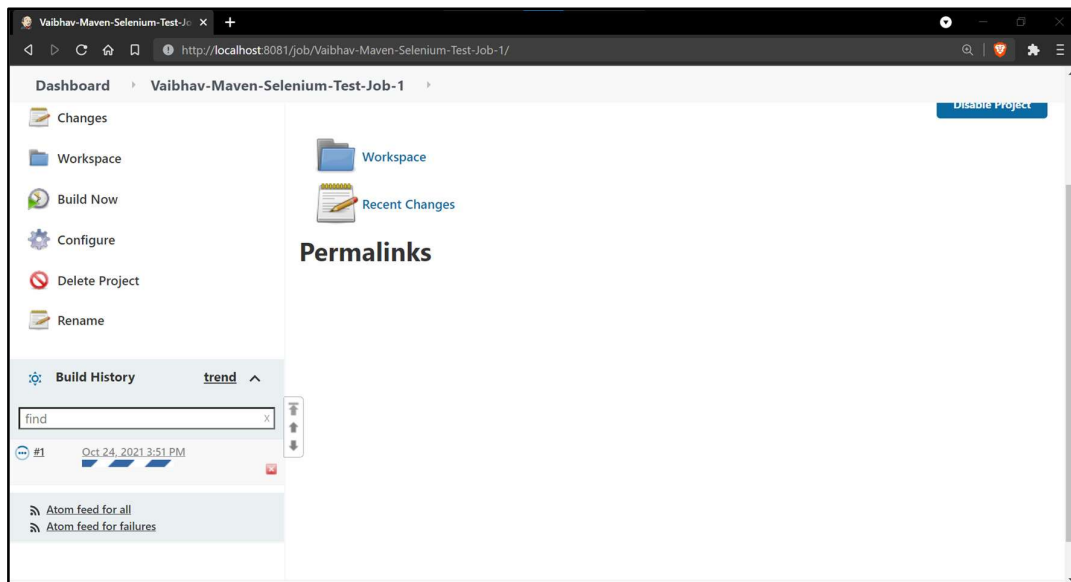
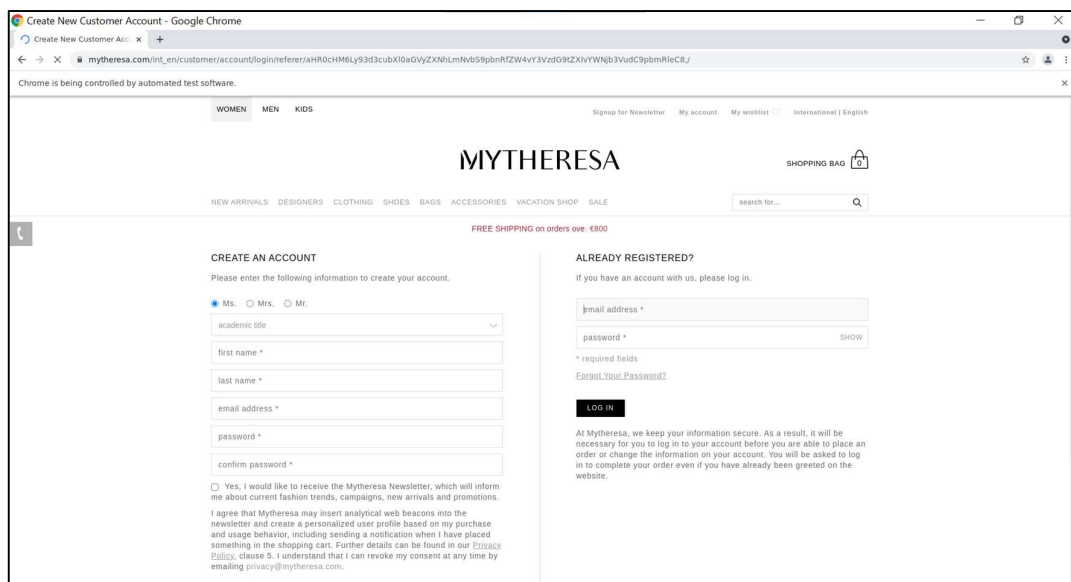
7) Leave everything as default.

8) In Post Build Actions, add Publish TestNG Results. Click Apply and Save.

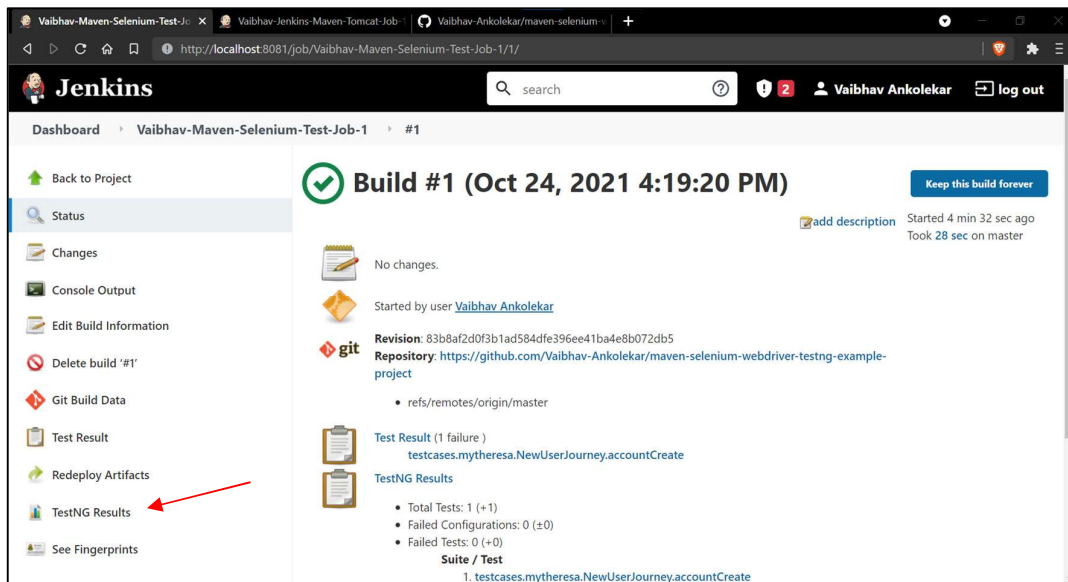


9) Click on Build Now.

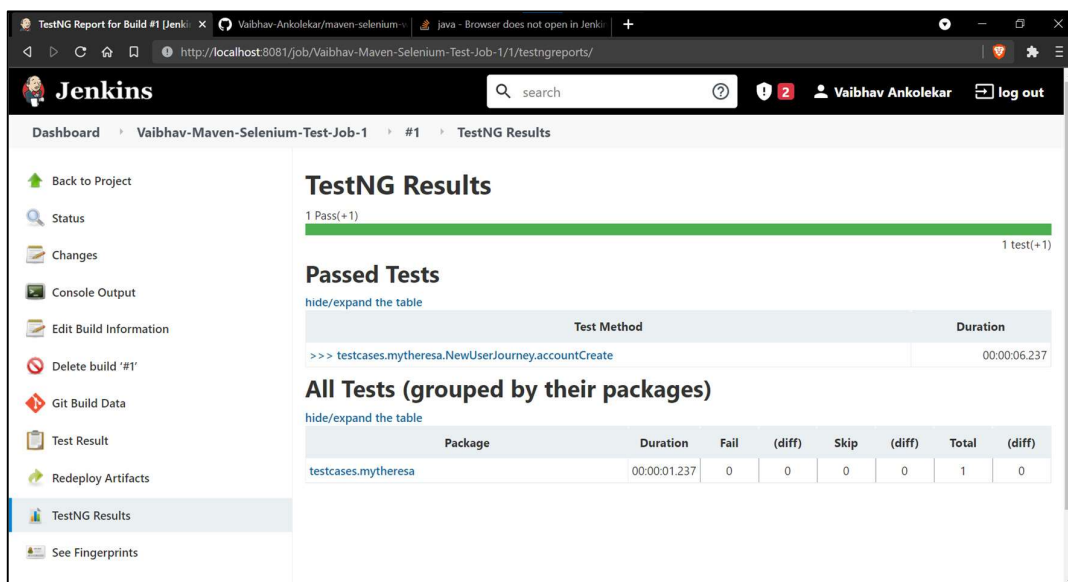


**10) Your Job will start. Click on Build Number.****11) Now the Selenium will trigger chromedriver. Chromedriver will open new Chrome window and start the selenium testing.**

12) In your Jenkins job you will see an option of TestNG result, click on it.



13) You Selenium Test Result is published.



## Conclusion :

Running Selenium tests in Jenkins allows you to run your tests every time your software changes and deploy the software to a new environment when the tests pass. Jenkins can schedule your tests to run at specific time. You can save the execution history and Test Reports. Thus, we have successfully setup and run Selenium Tests in Jenkins Using Maven