

Building the test framework: test automation patterns

Test automation basics with Selenium & Java



PageObject



Test class now

```
@Test
public void searchByKeywordSeleniumHaveToFindSeleniumhqOrgInTop(){
    WebElement searchField = driver.findElement(By.id("lst-ib"));
    searchField.sendKeys("Selenium");
    searchField.sendKeys(Keys.RETURN);
    List<WebElement> resultURLs =

    driver.findElements(By.xpath("//cite[@class='iUh30']"));
    assertThat(resultURLs.get(0).getText())
        .as("seleniumhq.org is not the first result!")
        .contains("https://www.seleniumhq.org/");
}
```

Patterns helps us to **resolve problems**:

- reduce code duplication
- improve readability
- improve maintainability

Page Object is needed for:

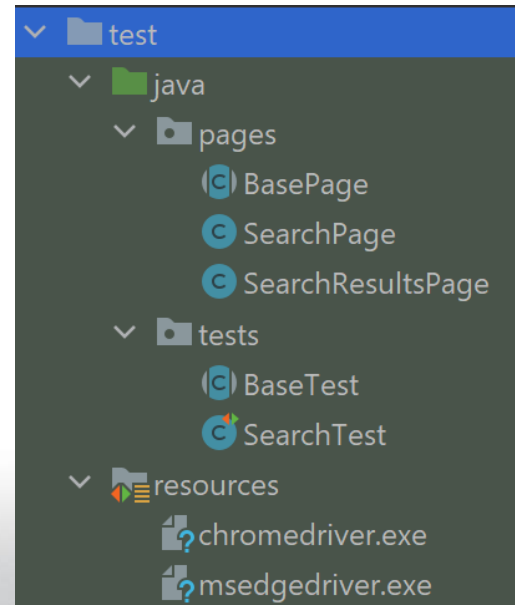
- code reuse - one page will be used in several tests
- defines allowed actions on the page
- separating elements and actions

What is worth to use with page object:

- 1) @FindBy annotations
- 2) Page Factory pattern.

Let's refactor the framework and create package 'pages' with classes:

- SearchPage
- SearchResultsPage
- abstract BasePage



Page object pages

```
package pages;  
  
public class SearchPage { }
```

```
package pages;  
  
public class SearchResultsPage { }
```

```
package pages;  
  
public abstract class BasePage { }
```



Provide access to WebDriver

```
public abstract class BaseTest {  
    private static WebDriver driver;  
  
    public static WebDriver getDriver() {  
        return driver;  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

Use driver on BasePage

```
public abstract class BasePage {  
    protected WebDriver driver;  
  
    public BasePage() {  
        driver = BaseTest.getDriver();  
    }  
}
```



```
public class SearchPage extends BasePage {  
    private By searchFieldBy = By.id("lst-ib");  
  
    public SearchPage(){ super();}  
  
    public void fillTheSearchField(String keyword) {  
        WebElement searchField =  
            driver.findElement(searchFieldBy);  
        searchField.sendKeys(keyword);  
    }  
  
    public void pressEnter() {  
        WebElement searchField =  
            driver.findElement( searchFieldBy);  
        searchField.sendKeys(Keys.RETURN);  
    }  
}
```

Search results page - version 1

```
public class SearchResultsPage extends BasePage {  
    private By searchResultURLsBy = By.xpath("//cite[@class='iUh30']");  
  
    public SearchResultsPage(){  
        super();  
    }  
  
    public void assertThatExpectedValueIsOnSearchTop(String expectedValue) {  
        List<WebElement> searchResultURLs =  
            driver.findElements(searchResultURLsBy);  
  
        assertEquals(searchResultURLs.get(0).getText(),  
            "expectedValue",  
            expectedValue + " is not the first result!");  
    }  
}
```

- allows to declare WebElement
- replace findElement/findElements

Instead of

```
WebElement clearButton = driver.findElement(By.id("clear"));
```

there is

```
@FindBy(id = "clear")  
WebElement clearButton;
```

```
public class SearchPage extends BasePage {  
  
    @FindBy(id = "lst-ib")  
    private WebElement searchField;  
  
    public SearchPage() {  
        super();  
    }  
  
    public void fillTheSearchField(String keyword) {  
        searchField.sendKeys(keyword);  
    }  
  
    public void pressEnter() {  
        searchField.sendKeys(Keys.RETURN);  
    }  
}
```

Search results page - version 2

```
public class SearchResultsPage extends BasePage {  
    @FindBy(xpath = "//cite[@class='iUh30']")  
    private List<WebElement> searchResultURLs;  
  
    public SearchResultsPage() {  
        super();  
    }  
  
    public void assertThatExpectedValueIsOnSearchTop(String expectedValue) {  
        assertEquals(searchResultURLs.get(0).getText(),  
            "expectedValue", expectedValue + " is not the first result!");  
    }  
}
```

WebElements should be **initialized**
only **before** their **usage** to avoid NoSuchElementException.

Solution:

- 1) BaseTest extends PageFactory
- 2) PageFactory.initElements(driver, this);



Changes on BasePage

```
public abstract class BasePage {  
    protected WebDriver driver;  
  
    public BasePage() {  
        driver = BaseTest.getDriver();  
        PageFactory.initElements(driver, this);  
    }  
}
```



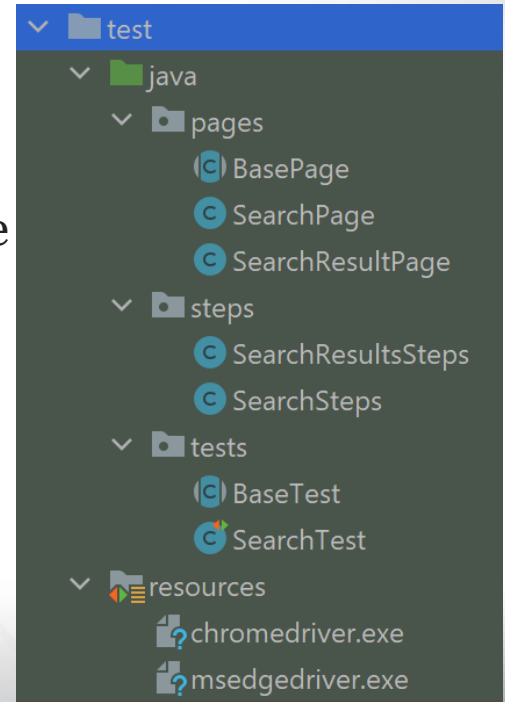
Steps & Chain of invocations



Steps pattern

The additional layer: **business logic**

1. defines possible actions on each page
 - steps
 - verifications
2. encapsulates work on web page
3. binds the pages



Steps pattern implementation - SearchSteps

```
public class SearchSteps {  
  
    private SearchPage searchPage = new SearchPage();  
  
    public SearchResultsSteps searchByKeyword(String keyword){  
  
        searchPage.fillTheSearchField(keyword);  
        searchPage.pressEnter();  
  
        return new SearchResultsSteps();  
    }  
}
```

Steps pattern implementation - SearchResultsSteps

```
public class SearchResultsSteps {  
    private SearchResultsPage searchResultsPage = new SearchResultsPage();  
  
    public SearchResultsSteps verifyThatTopValueIsCorrect(String expectedValue) {  
        searchResultsPage.assertThatExpectedValueIsOnSearchTop(expectedValue);  
        return this;  
    }  
}
```

Steps pattern implementation - BaseTest

```
SearchSteps steps;
```

//steps variable can be initialized in some @Before method, like below:

```
@BeforeClass
```

```
public void setUp() {
```

```
    // some code here
```

```
    steps = new SearchSteps();
```

```
}
```

@Test method with Steps pattern

```
@Test
public void searchByKeywordSeleniumHaveToFindSeleniumhqOrgInTop() {

    steps.searchByKeyword("Selenium")
        .verifyThatTopValueIsCorrect("https://www.seleniumhq.org/");

}
```

Exercise

Add new step

Extend test described in the presentation:

- 1) use the same scenario with
`doSearchWithKeyword("Selenium")`
 - do search in Google
- 2) add new verification step:

Verify that all search results on the page actually contains keyword "Selenium"

Use List <WebElement> elements;

Why you should know them

- > to understand different projects

Use it when

- > when it bring benefits: maintainability, readability, etc



Driver Factory method



Driver factory method pattern

It resolve problems:

- encapsulates driver initialization and configuration
- handle cross browser testing in test framework



Driver factory method: multiple browsers

```
public enum Browser {  
    CHROME,  
    IE,  
    EDGE,  
    FIREFOX,  
    SAFARI  
}
```


Driver factory method implementation

```
public class DriverFactory {
    private static WebDriver driver;
    private static final String DRIVER_PATH = "src/test/resources/";

    public static WebDriver getDriver(Browser browser) {
        File file;
        switch (browser) {
            case CHROME:
                file = new File(DRIVER_PATH + "chromedriver.exe");
                System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver", file.getAbsolutePath());
                driver = new ChromeDriver();
                break;
            case IE:
                file = new File(DRIVER_PATH + "IEDriverServer.exe");
                System.setProperty("webdriver.ie.driver", file.getAbsolutePath());
                driver = new InternetExplorerDriver();
                break;
            case EDGE:
                file = new File(DRIVER_PATH + "msedgedriver.exe");
                System.setProperty("webdriver.edge.driver", file.getAbsolutePath());
                driver = new EdgeDriver();
                break;
            default: //add default browser here
        }
        driver.manage().window().maximize();
        return driver;
    }
}
```

Driver factory method usage

```
@BeforeClass
public void setUp() {
    driver = DriverFactory.getDriver(Browser.CHROME);
    driver.get("https://www.google.com/");
    steps = new SearchSteps();
}
```



The factory method,
which accepts
desired browser and
initializes the driver

Property reader



Property reader

It resolve problems:

- avoiding hard coded properties
- reading system variables
- reading variables from file

```
private static String getProperty(String propertyName) {  
    if (System.getProperty(propertyName) == null) {  
        return getPropertyFromFile(propertyName);  
    } else {  
        return System.getProperty(propertyName);  
    }  
}
```

framework.properties	
1	url=https://www.google.com/
2	browser=CHROME

Property reader implementation

```
public class PropertyReader {  
  
    public static String getBaseUrl() {  
        return getProperty("url");  
    }  
  
    public static Browser getBrowser() {  
        return Browser.valueOf(getProperty("browser"));  
    }  
  
    private static String getProperty(String propertyName) {  
        if (System.getProperty(propertyName) == null) {  
            return getPropertyFromFile(propertyName);  
        } else {  
            return System.getProperty(propertyName);  
        }  
    }  
  
    // ...  
}
```

Continues in next slide...

Property reader implementation - continuation

```
// ...
private static String getPropertyFromFile(String propertyName) {
    Properties prop = new Properties();
    try (InputStream input =
        new FileInputStream("src/test/resources/framework.properties")) {
        prop.load(input);
    } catch (IOException ex) {
        System.out.println("Cannot read property value for " +
            propertyName);
        ex.printStackTrace();
    }
    return prop.getProperty(propertyName);
}
```


Property reader usage

```
@BeforeClass
public void setUp() {

    driver = DriverFactory.getDriver(PropertyReader.getBrowser());

    driver.get(PropertyReader.getBaseUrl());

    steps = new SearchSteps();
}
```

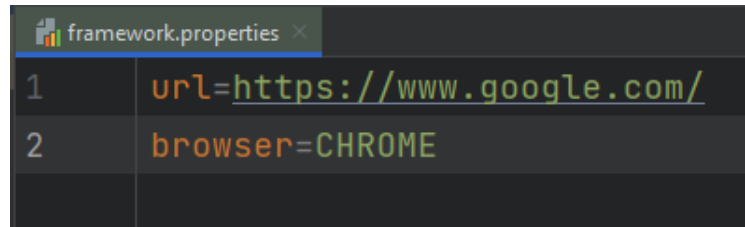
Getting strings from properties using
PropertyReader

Property reader usage: sources of properties

- read from property file
- read system variables

Run tests in console via maven:

```
mvn clean test -Dbrowser=CHROME -Durl=https://www.google.com.ua/
```



Exercise

Add new property

Add new property to your test framework

1. Add possibility to regulate the option below from properties

```
driver.manage().window().maximize();
```

3. This property should contains just “true” or “false”.

For example: maximize=true

so if maximize is true, the browser will be opened in the maximized mode.