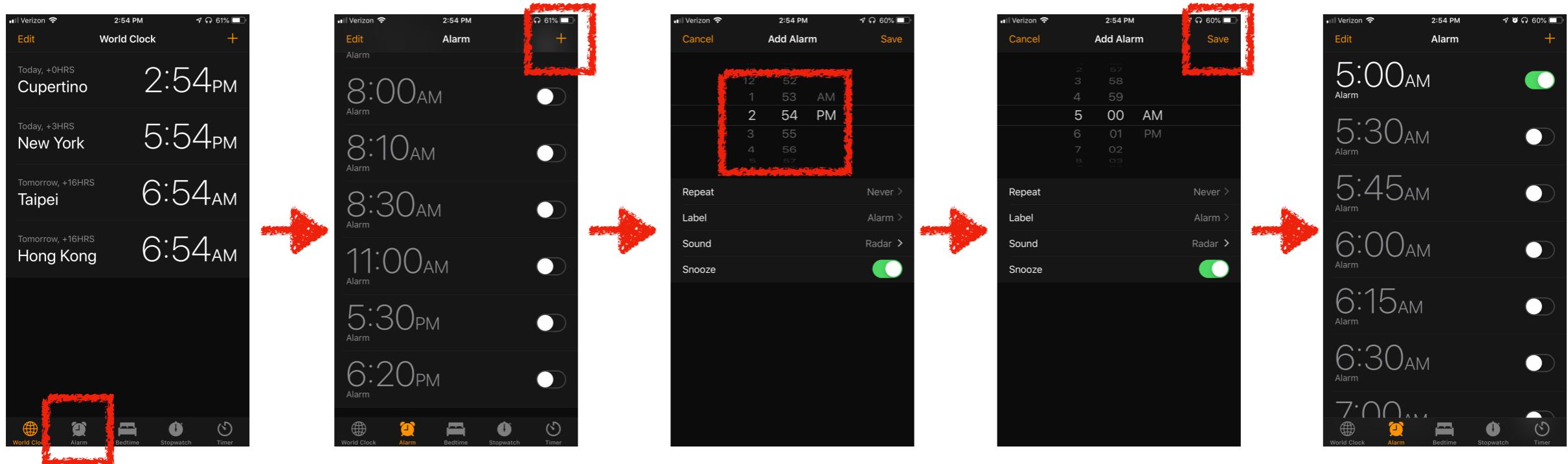


# **UI Testing App Workflows**

**Dave Shu  
Software Engineer @ ECHO**

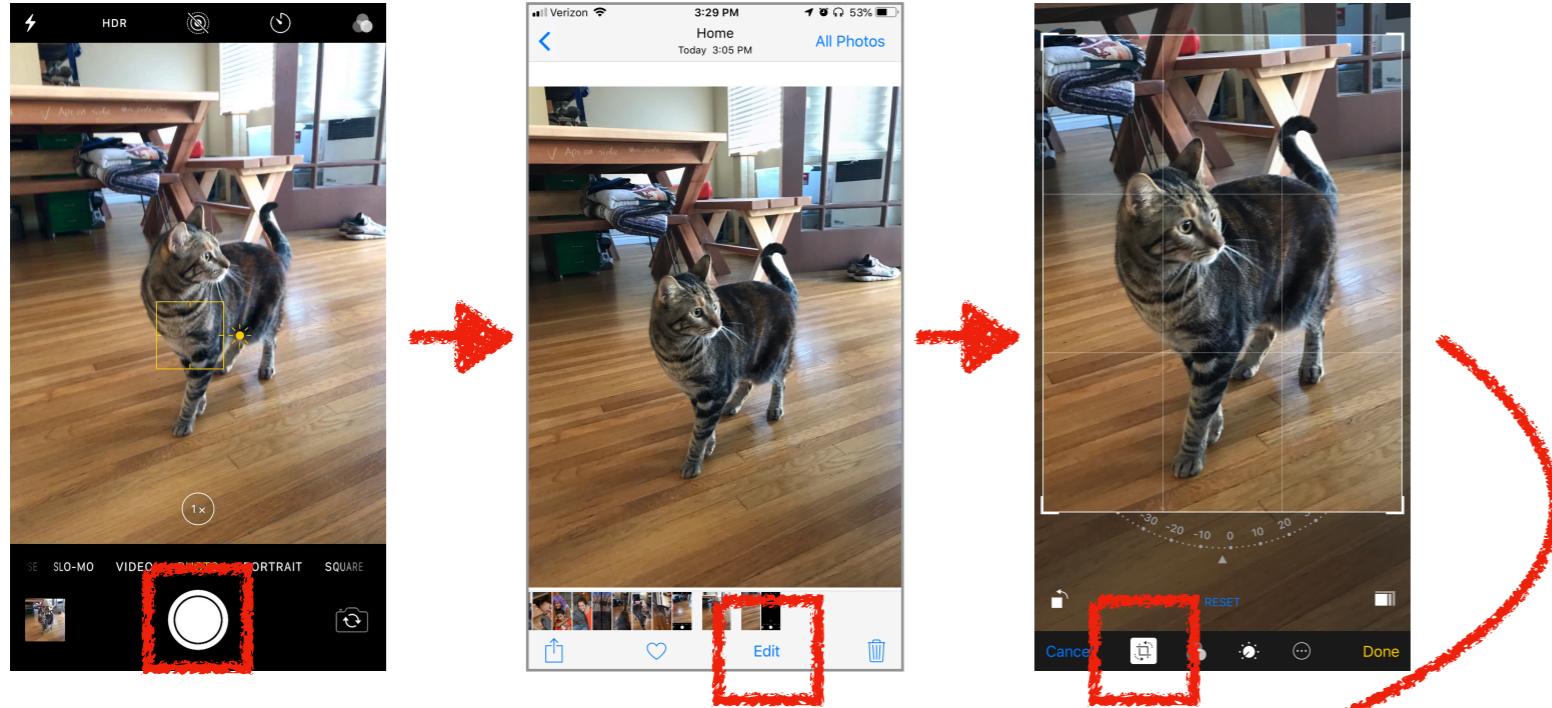
# What's a workflow?



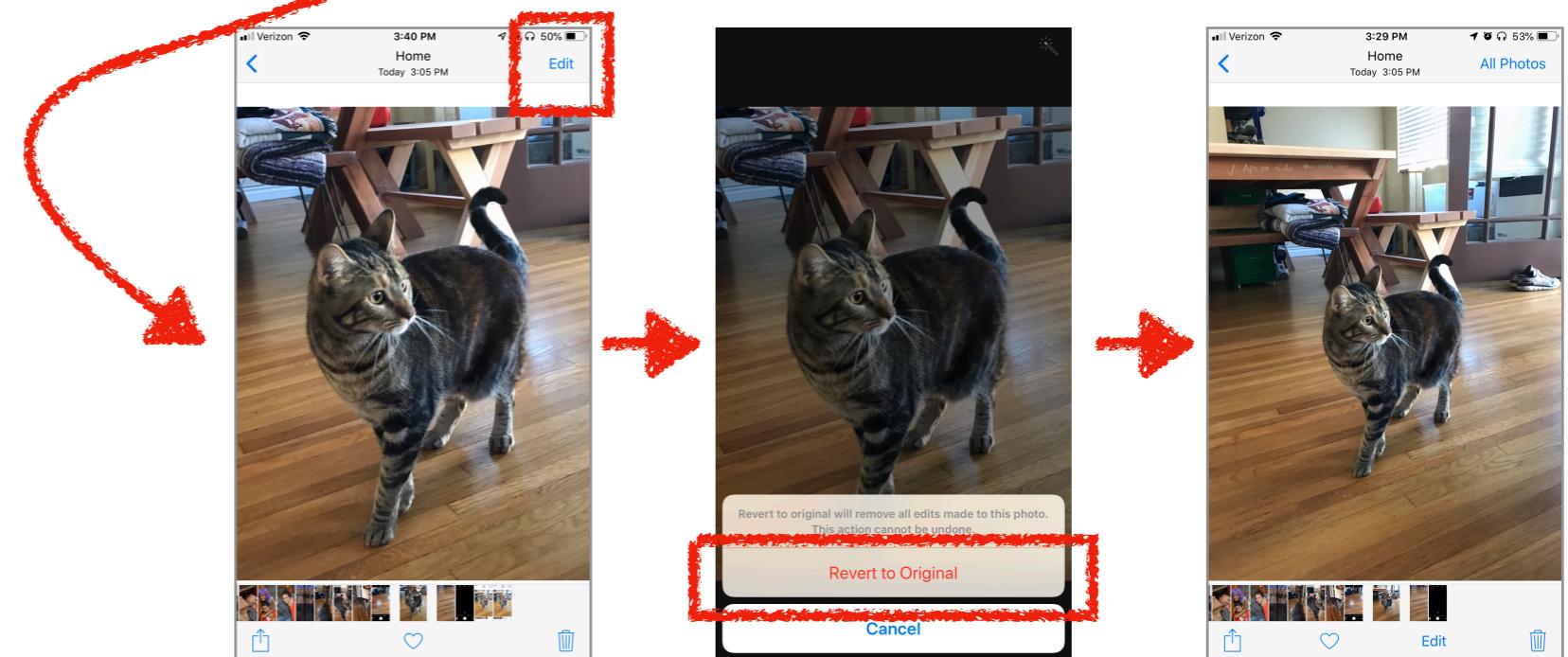
## Create an alarm:

- 1. Tap Alarm**
- 2. Tap Add**
- 3. Adjust time**
- 4. Tap Save**

# A more complicated example...



- Revert an image**
1. Take picture
  2. Edit
  3. Crop
  4. Edit
  5. Revert

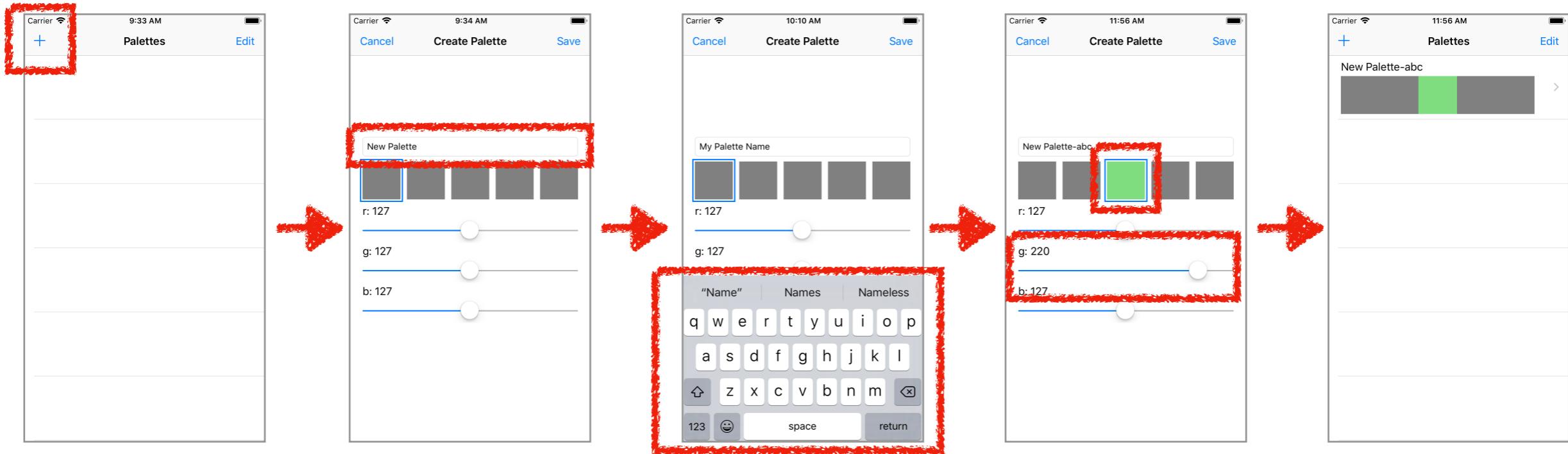


# Example app: Palette Creator

- Create 5-color palettes
- View my palettes
- View a palette in detail
- Edit a palette



# Create Palette Workflow



## Create palette:

- 1. Tap Add**
- 2. Tap text field**
- 3. Type name**
- 4. Tap color button #2**
- 5. Adjust slider**
- 6. Tap Save**
- 7. Verify palette cell**

Demo

# What did you see?

1. UI Test runner app
2. Launching the tested app
3. Interacting with UI (tapping, adjusting sliders, text field entry)
4. Not visible: test is verifying UI

# Concepts

1. UI Test runner app
2. XCUIApplication
3. XCUIElement
4. XCAssert

# UI Test runner app



# XCUIAutomation, Part 1

- Represents your tested app

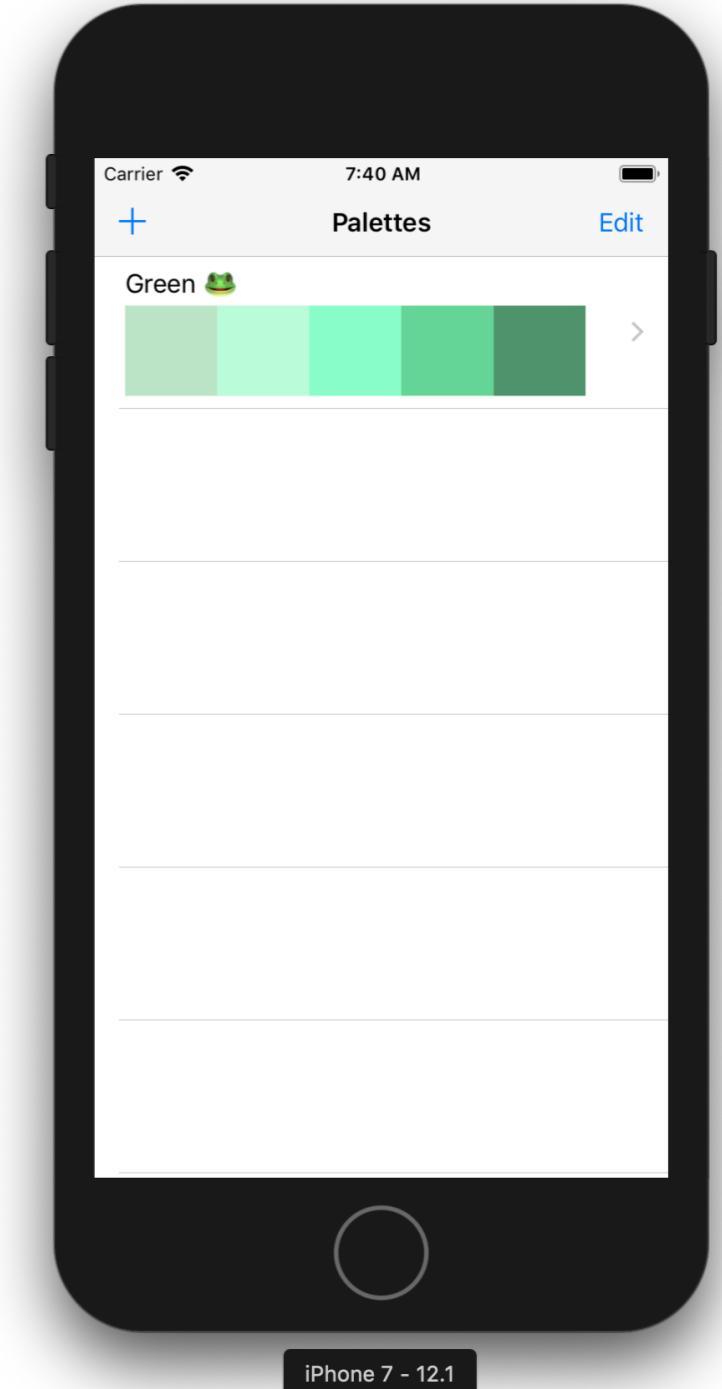
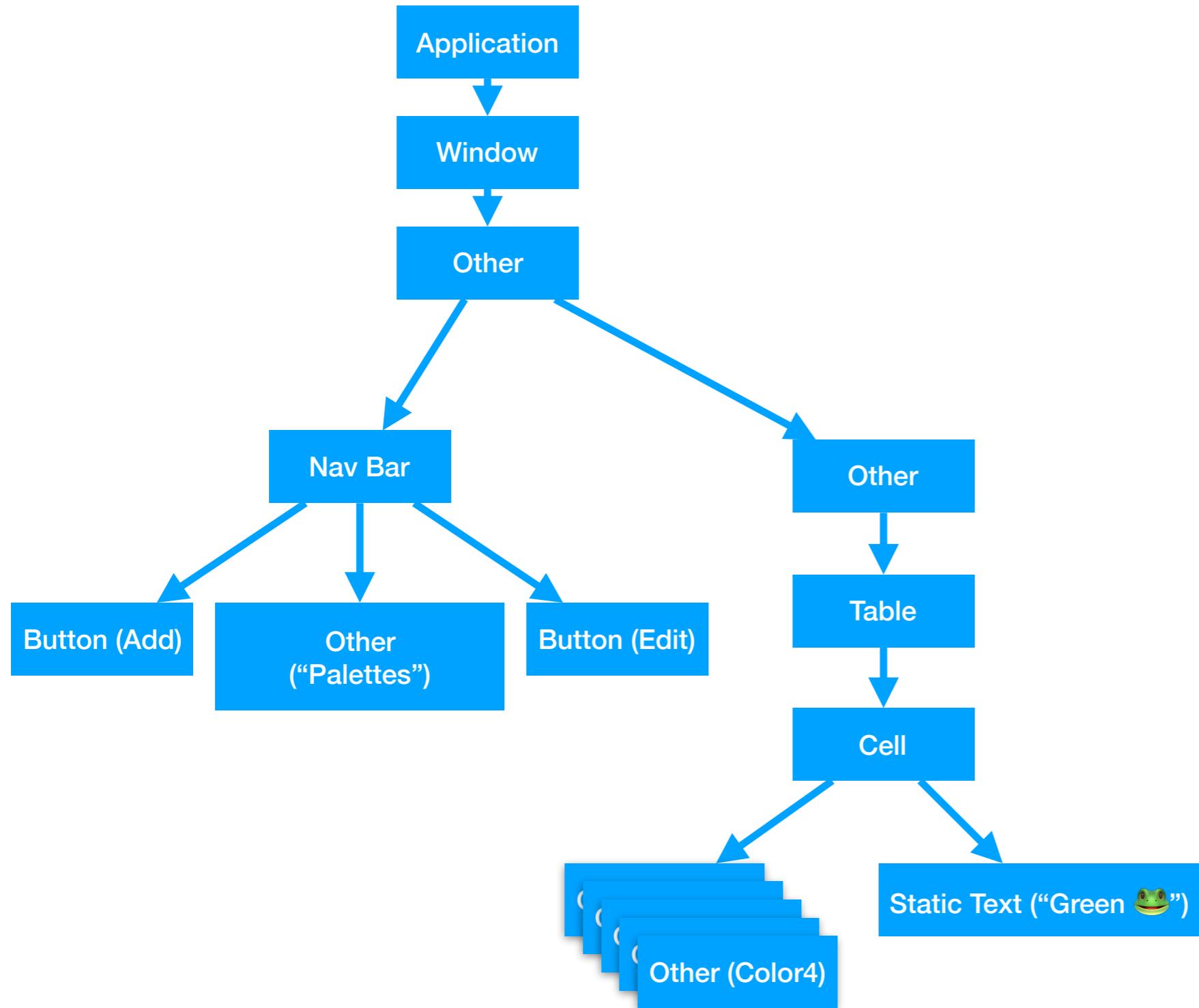
Instantiate	<code>let app = XCUIAutomation()</code>
Launch	<code>app.launch()</code>
Terminate	<code>app.terminate()</code>

# XCUIElement

- Represents a UI element in your tested app

Check if it exists	<code>app.otherElements["color-view-1"].exists</code>
Wait for existence	<code>app.navigationBars["edit-palette-bar"].waitForExistence(timeout: 1)</code>
Tap	<code>app.buttons["color-button-1"].tap()</code>
Adjust slider position	<code>app.sliders["red-slider"].adjust(toNormalizedSliderPosition: 0.5)</code>
Type text	<code>app.textFields["palette-entry-name-text-field"].typeText("MyName")</code>
Read labels	<code>app.staticTexts["red-label"].label</code>
Query descendants	<code>app.tables["palette-table"].cells</code>

# Element Hierarchy



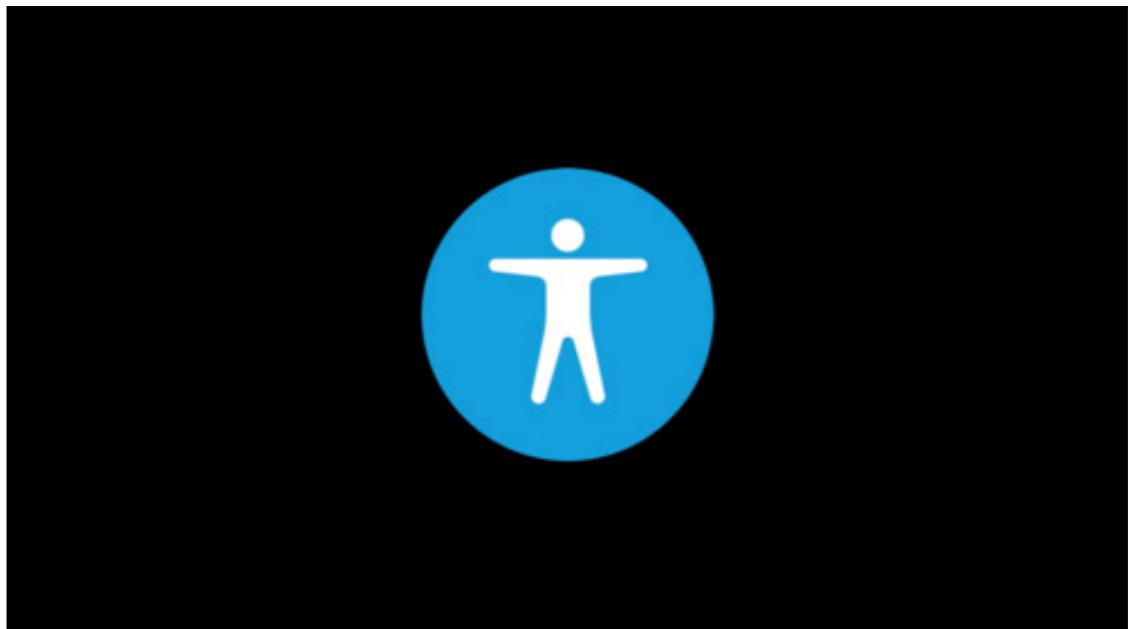
# XCUIAutomation, Part 2

- Is itself an XCUIElement => Your starting point for finding UI elements

Instantiate	<code>let app = XCUIAutomation()</code>
Launch	<code>app.launch()</code>
Terminate	<code>app.terminate()</code>
Query descendants	<code>app.buttons["color-button-1"]</code>

# How do you name UI elements?

- UIAccessibility
  - Assistive technology
- Best practice:
  - Set **accessibilityIdentifier** on UI elements
- Example:
  - `addButton.accessibilityIdentifier = "palette-table-add-button"`

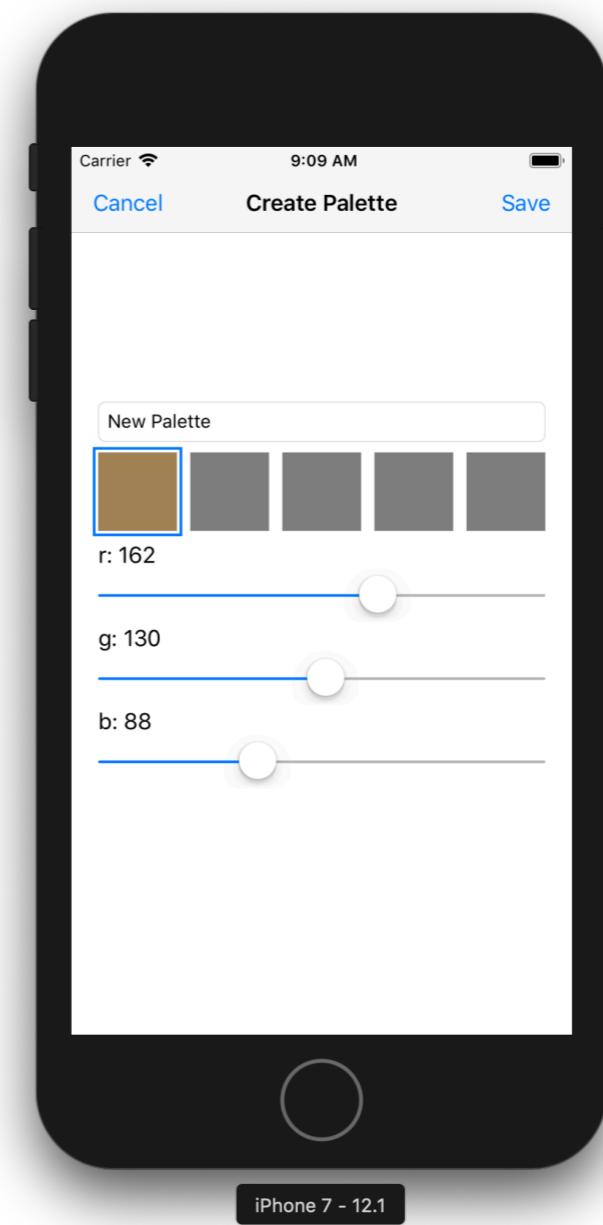


# XCAssert

- Verify your expectations
- Also used for Unit Tests
- Examples:
  - `XCTAssert(app.buttons["color-button-1"].exists)`
  - `XCTAssertEqual(app.staticTexts["red-label"].label, "r: 155")`

# Sliders

- Adjusting sliders => **Best effort only!**
- What can you do?
  1. Adjust slider to value (“original value”)
  2. Read the value (“actual value”)
  3. Base your expectations on the value you read



# Concepts Review

1. **UI Test runner app** - your test code that runs in a separate app
2. **XCUITest** - represents your tested app
3. **XCUIElement** - represents a UI element in your tested app
4. **XCAssert** - verify your expectations

# **Palette Creator app**

**Follow along!**

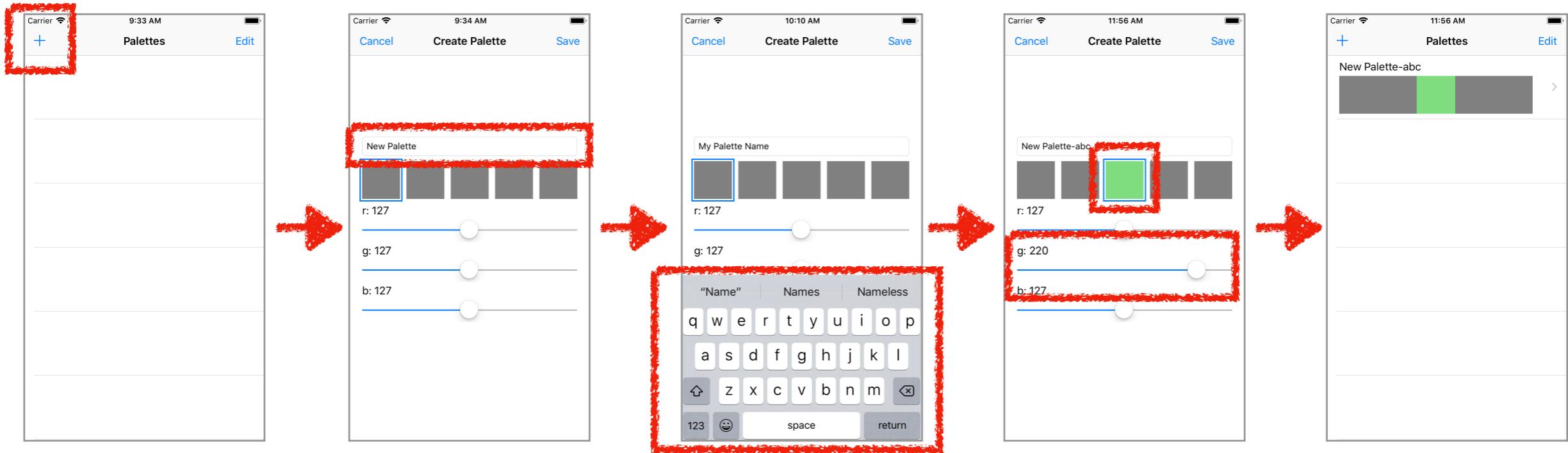
**<http://bit.ly/echo-pal-start>**

**WiFi name: eSUB  
Password: 4875esubwireless**

# Demo: Add UI Tests to PaletteCreator

1. Create a UI Test target
2. UI Test recording
3. Set accessibilityIdentifiers on UI elements
4. Write Create Palette test

# Demo: Create Palette Workflow



## Create palette:

- 1. Tap Add**
- 2. Tap text field**
- 3. Type name**
- 4. Tap color button #2**
- 5. Adjust slider**
- 6. Tap Save**
- 7. Verify palette cell**

Demo

# Review

1. Create a UI Test target
2. Use recording as a starting point
3. Set accessibilityIdentifiers on UI elements
4. Write tests

# Questions?