

# Globant



# appium



**GLOBANT**  
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SIGN &  
TERING meet scale

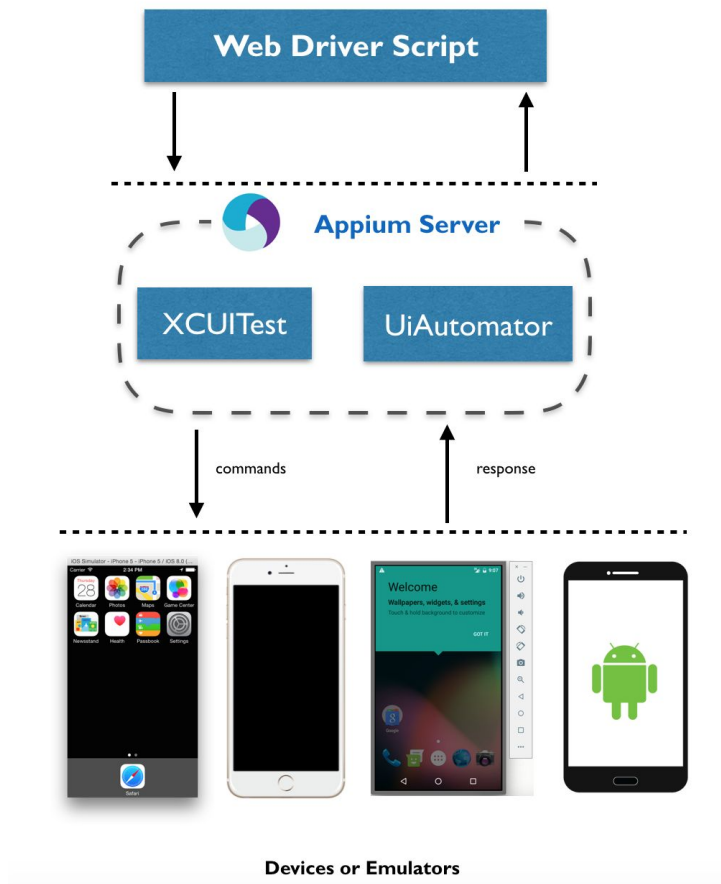
# Introduction to **APPIUM**

Appium is an open source tool to automate native apps, iOS hybrid apps, Android and Windows based platforms as well.

Native apps are those apps which are written using iOS, Android and Windows SDKs. Web applications are those that are accessed through a browser (Appium supports Safari on iOS and Chrome or the preloaded browser on Android).

# Introduction to **APPIUM**

## General Architecture





**Appium**  
**philosophy**



# Appium Challenges

Appium was designed to solve needs of automating applications based on the following principles:

1. You should not recompile your app or modify it in any way to try to automate it.
2. You shouldn't restrict yourself to a specific language or framework for writing and running your tests.



# Appium Challenges

3. A mobile automation framework shouldn't reinvent the wheel.
4. A mobile automation framework should be open source, in spirit, and also in practical



**Appium Solutions**



# Appium Solutions

- ***You should not recompile your app or modify it in any way to try to automate it.***

**Solution:** Using the automation frameworks provided by the providers. In this sense, it is not required to compile in the development code or through third parties. This means that the same app that is generated is tested. The frameworks supported by appium are:



# Appium Solutions

- iOS 9.3 and above: Apple's XCUITest
- iOS 9.3 and lower: Apple's UIAutomation
- Android 4.2+: Google's UiAutomator / UiAutomator2
- Android 2.3+: Google's Instrumentation.
- Windows: Microsoft's WinAppDriver

# Appium Solutions

- ***You shouldn't restrict yourself to a specific language or framework for writing and running your tests.***

**Solution:** Wrapping providers' frameworks through an API: "WebDriver". WebDriver also known as "Selenium WebDriver" specifies a client-server protocol known as JSON Wire Protocol.

Given this client-server architecture, a client written in any language can be used to send the appropriate HTTP requests to the server. There are clients written in the most popular languages (Java, Javascript, Ruby, Python etc).

# Appium Solutions

- *A mobile automation framework shouldn't reinvent the wheel.*

**Solution:** WebDriver has become the default standard for web automation. Why do something totally different for mobile? Instead, the protocol has been extended with useful API methods for mobile automation.

# Appium Solutions

- *A mobile automation framework should be open source, in spirit and also in practical.*

**Solution:** Appium is open source.



## Appium Concepts





# Client/Server Architecture

Appium is at its heart a web server that exposes a REST API.

It receives connections from a client, listens for commands, executes these commands on a mobile device, and responds with an HTTP response that represents the result of executing the command.

With a client/server architecture we can write our test code in any language that has an http client API, but it is easier to use one of the Appium client libraries.

# Desired Capabilities

The “desired capabilities” are a set of keys and values that are sent to the Appium server to tell the server what type of automation session we are interested in starting.

There are also various capabilities that can modify server behavior during automation.

For example, we could set the **PlatformName** capability on iOS to tell Appium that we want an iOS session, rather than an Android session.

Or we could set the **safariAllowPopups** capability to true to ensure that, during a Safari automation session, we can use JavaScript to open new windows.

## Desired Capabilities

Capability	Description	Values
<code>automationName</code>	Which automation engine to use	<code>Appium</code> (default) or <code>Selendroid</code> or <code>UiAutomator2</code> or <code>Espresso</code> for Android or <code>XCUITest</code> for iOS or <code>YouiEngine</code> for application built with You.i Engine
<code>platformName</code>	Which mobile OS platform to use	<code>iOS</code> , <code>Android</code> , or <code>FirefoxOS</code>

## Desired Capabilities

Capability	Description	Values
<code>platformVersion</code>	Mobile OS version	e.g., <code>7.1</code> , <code>4.4</code>
<code>deviceName</code>	The kind of mobile device or emulator to use	<code>iPhone 7</code> , <code>Android Emulator</code> , <code>Galaxy S4</code> , etc....
<code>app</code>	The absolute local path or remote http URL to a <code>.ipa</code> file (IOS), <code>.app</code> folder (IOS Simulator), <code>.apk</code> file (Android) or <code>.apks</code> file (Android App Bundle),	<code>/abs/path/to/my.apk</code> or <code>http://myapp.com/app.ipa</code>

# Android Capabilities

Capability	Description	Values
<code>appActivity</code>	Activity name for the Android activity you want to launch from your package.	<code>MainActivity</code> , <code>.Settings</code>
<code>appPackage</code>	Java package of the Android app you want to run. By default this capability is received from the package manifest (@package attribute value)	<code>com.android.settings</code>



# iOS Capabilities

Capability	Description	Values
udid	Unique device identifier of the connected physical device	e.g. 1ae203187fc012g

# Session

Automation is always done in a session context.

Clients log in to a server specifically for each library, but they all end up sending a POST session request to the server, with a JSON object specifying the "desired capabilities".

At this point, the server will start the automation session and respond with a session ID that is used to send more commands.



**THANKS FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION!**

