



Playwright

# Node

- Node.js is JavaScript runtime.
- This example use program written in JavaScript.
- “npm” is a package manager commands used by Node.js



Download >> <https://node.js.org/en>

# Playwright

- Playwright is a framework for Web Testing and Automation.
- It allows testing Chromium, Firefox and WebKit with a single API.
- Playwright is built to enable cross-browser web automation that is ever-green, capable, reliable and fast.

## Pros

- Cross-Browser Support
- Multi-Language Support
- Interactive Test Generation



Source: <https://github.com/microsoft/playwright>

# Playwright : Install (1/2)

```
$ mkdir yourProjectName
```

```
$ cd “/yourProjectDirectory”
```

```
$ npm init playwright@latest
```

## Playwright : Install (2/2)

Do you want to use TypeScript or JavaScript: **JavaScript**

Where to put your end-to-end tests? : **tests**

Add a GitHub Actions workflow? (y/N) : **false**

Install Playwright browsers? (Y/n): **true**

# Playwright : Project Structure

## ▼ DEMO

> node\_modules

> tests

> tests-examples

📄 .gitignore

{ } package-lock.json

{ } package.json

JS playwright.config.js

```
JS example.spec.js ×
tests > JS example.spec.js > test('get started link') callback
1 // @ts-check
2 import { test, expect } from '@playwright/test';
3
4 test('has title', async ({ page }) => {
5   await page.goto('https://playwright.dev/');
6
7   // Expect a title "to contain" a substring.
8   await expect(page).toHaveTitle(/Playwright/);
9 });
10
```

```
JS playwright.config.js ×
JS playwright.config.js > default
1 // @ts-check
2 import { defineConfig, devices } from '@playwright/test';
3
4 /**
5  * @see https://playwright.dev/docs/test-configuration
6  */
7 export default defineConfig({
8   testDir: './tests',
9   /* Run tests in files in parallel */
10  fullyParallel: true,
11  /* Fail the build on CI if you accidentally left test.only
12  forbidOnly: !!process.env.CI,
```

# Playwright : Config

```
28 use: {
35   launchOptions: {
36     headless: false, // show browser
37     slowMo: 500, // 500ms delay per operation
38   },
39 },
40
41 /* Configure projects for major browsers */
42 projects: [
43   {
44     name: "chromium",
45     use: { ...devices["Desktop Chrome"] },
46   },
47
48   // {
49   //   name: 'firefox',
50   //   use: { ...devices['Desktop Firefox'] },
51   // },
52
53   // {
54   //   name: 'webkit',
55   //   use: { ...devices['Desktop Safari'] },
56   // },
```

# HTML





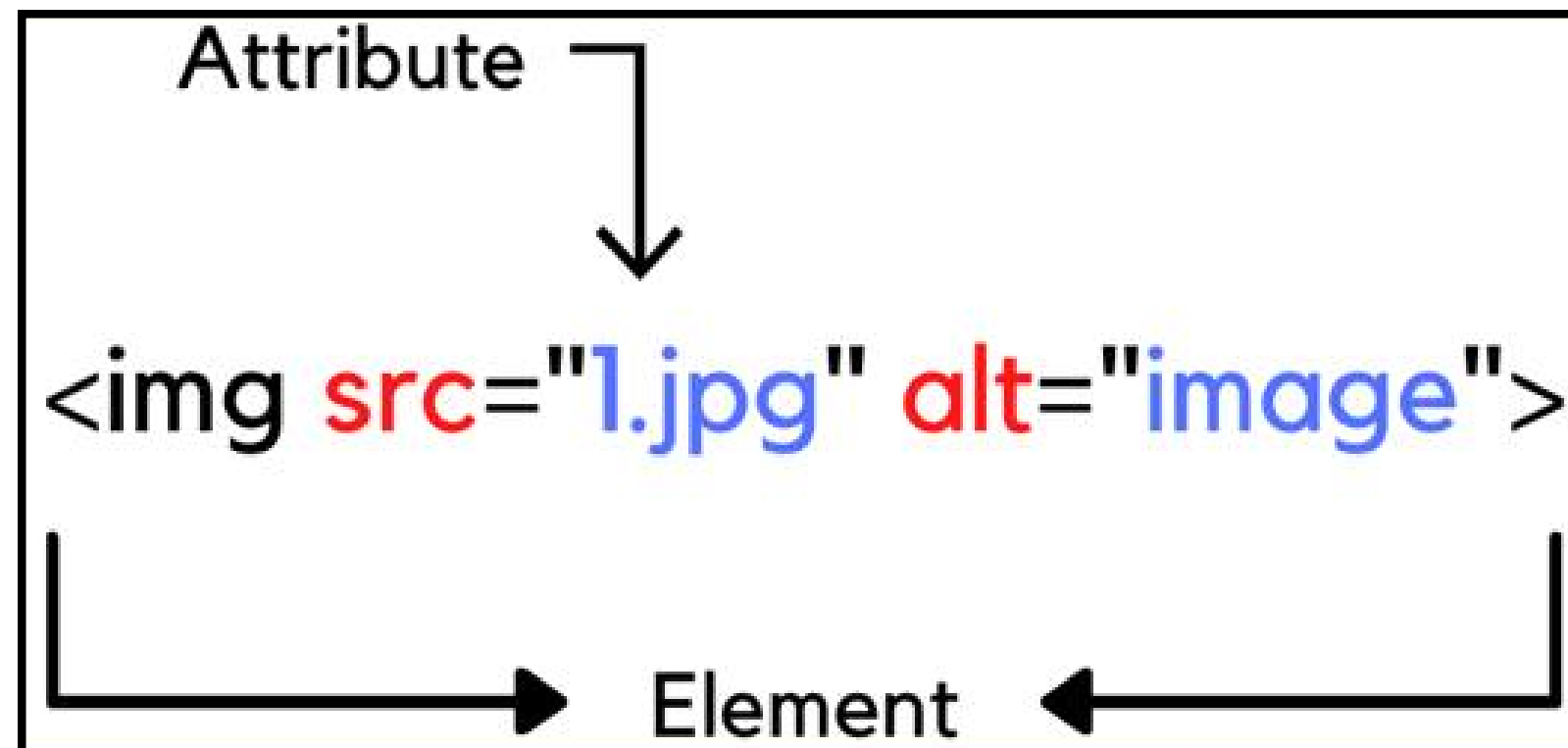
# HTML

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the most basic building block of the Web.  
It defines the meaning and structure of web content.

```
class="container">
<div class="row">
  <div class="col-md-6 col-lg-8"> <!-- _____ BEGIN N
    <nav id="nav" role="navigation">
      <ul>
        <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
        <li><a href="home-events.html">Home Events
        <li><a href="multi-col-menu.html">Multiple
        <li class="has-children"> <a href="#" class
          <ul>
            <li><a href="tall-button-header.htm
            <li><a href="image-logo.html">Image
            <li class="active"><a href="tall-lo
          </ul>
        </li>
        <li class="has-children"> <a href="#">Carou
          <ul>
            <li><a href="variable-width-slider.h
            <li><a href="variable-width-slider.html
```

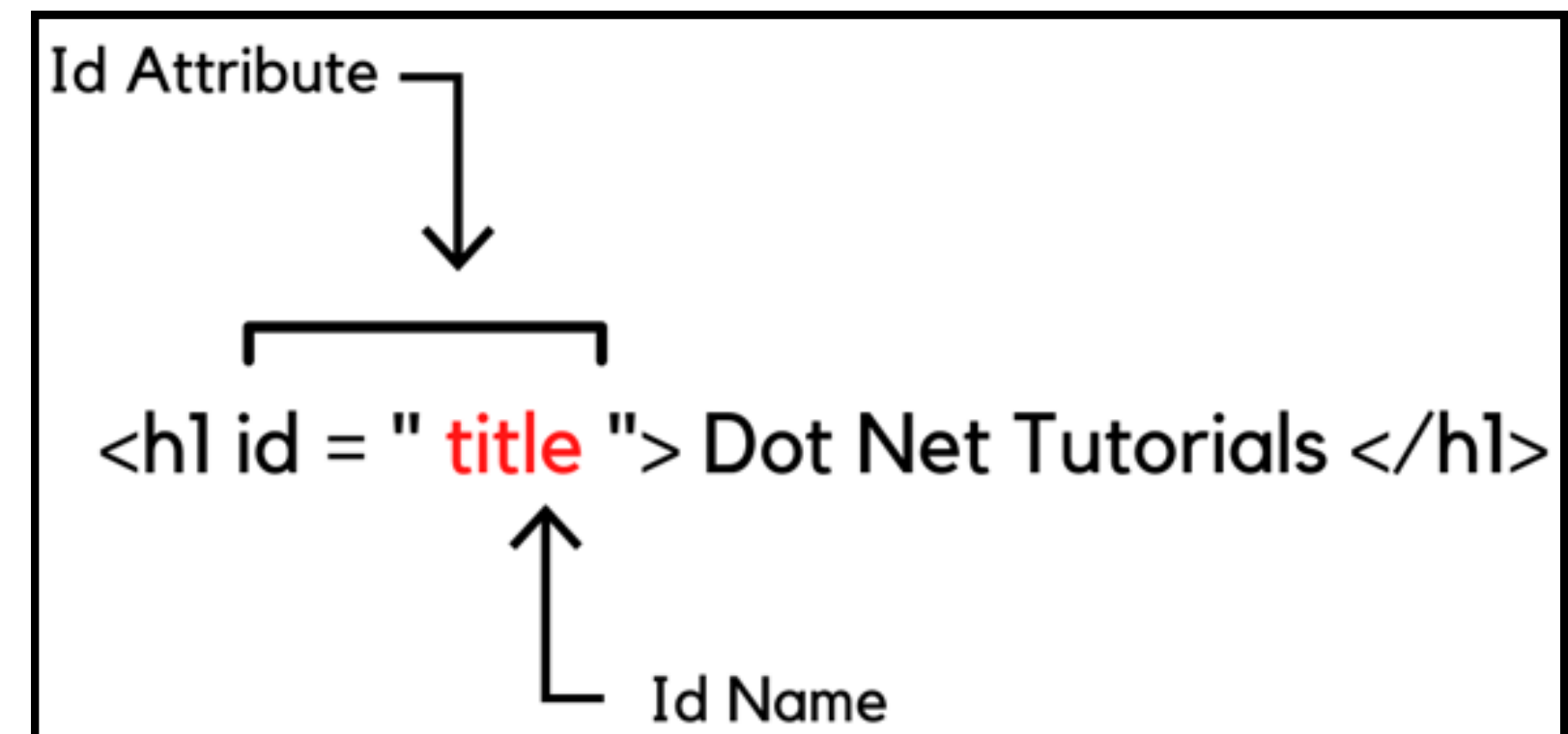
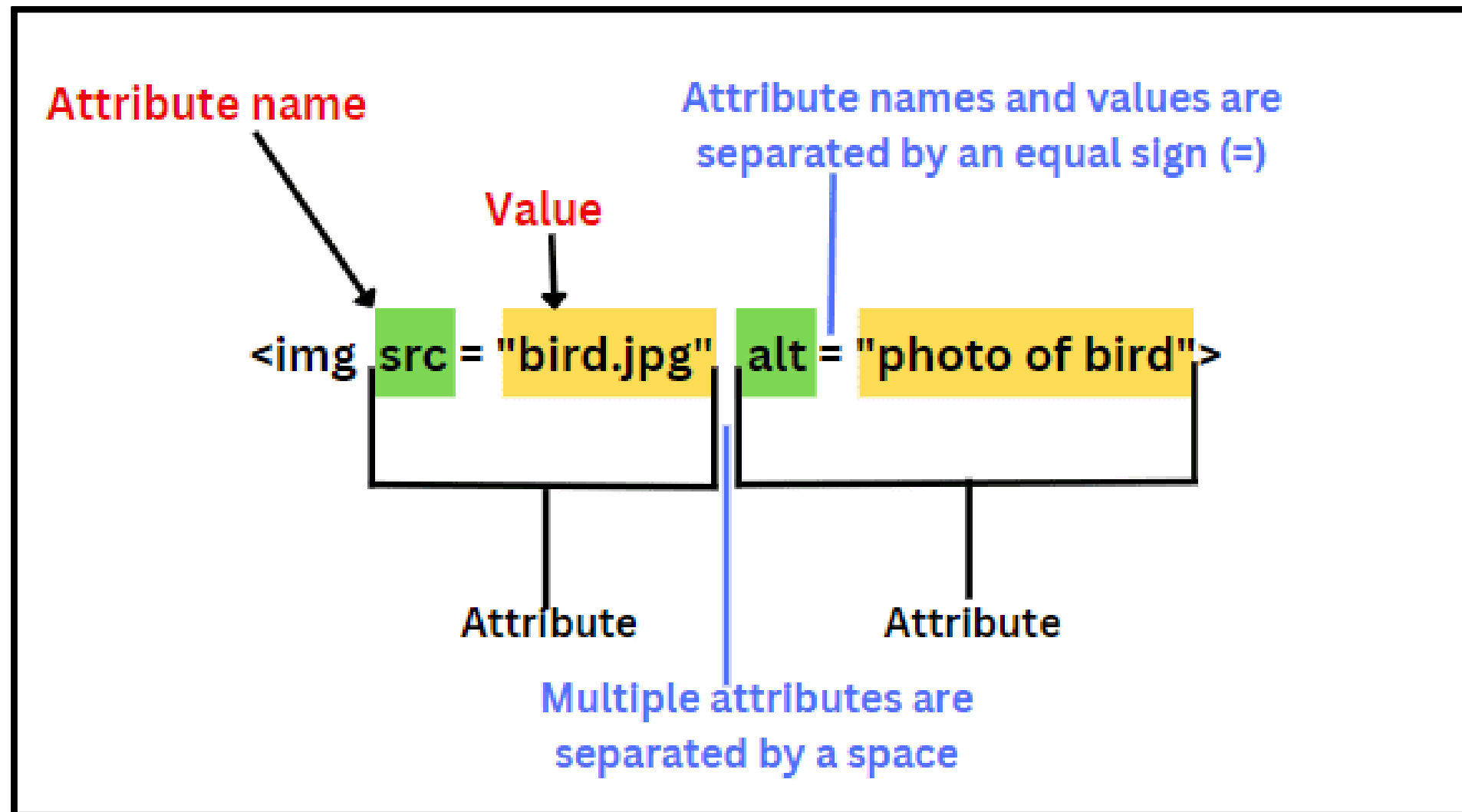
# HTML : Elements

An HTML element is set off from other text in a document by "tags", which consist of the element name surrounded by < and >.

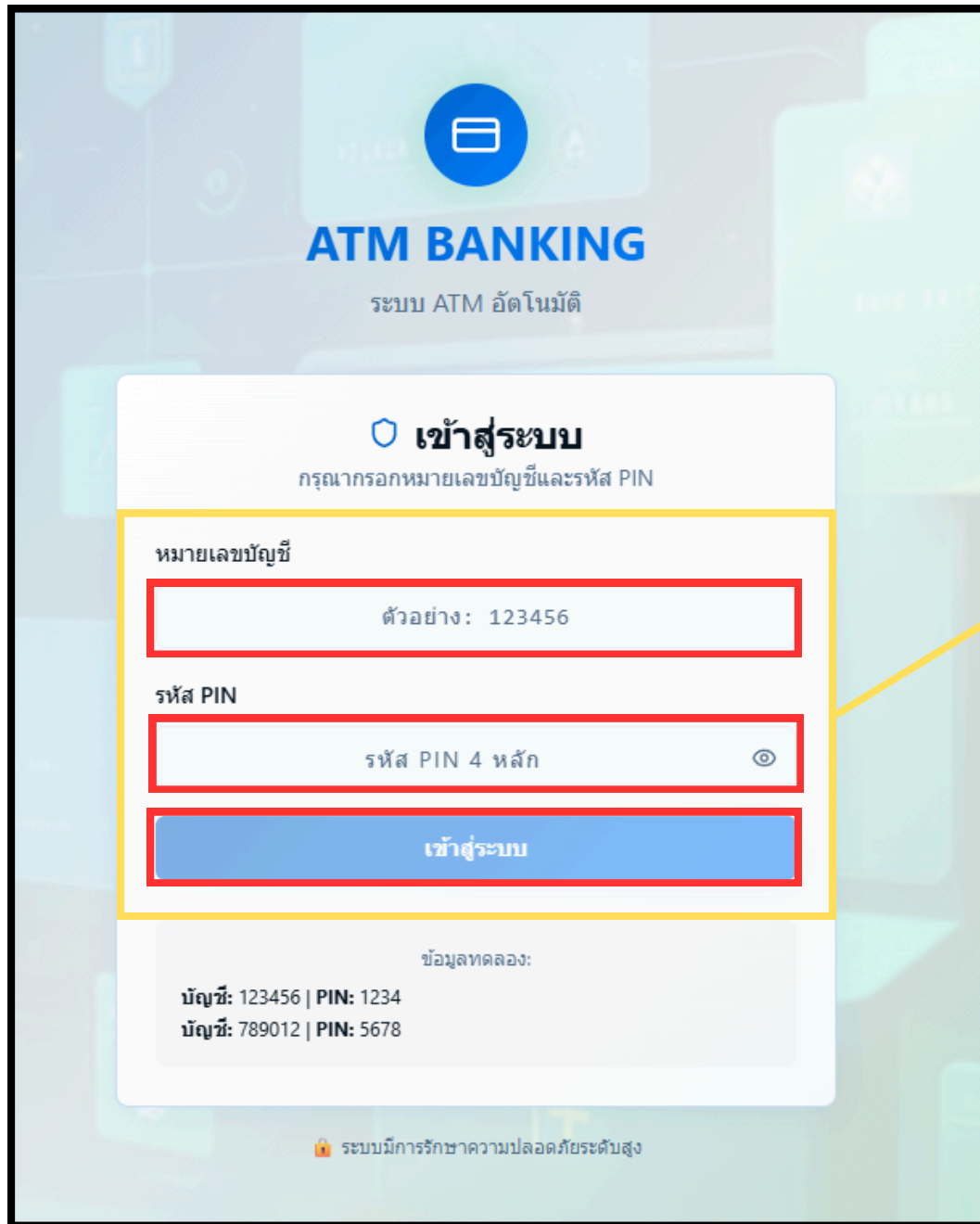


# HTML : Attributes

Reference for all HTML attributes. Attributes are additional values that configure elements or adjust their behavior in various ways.



# HTML : HTML Form Elements

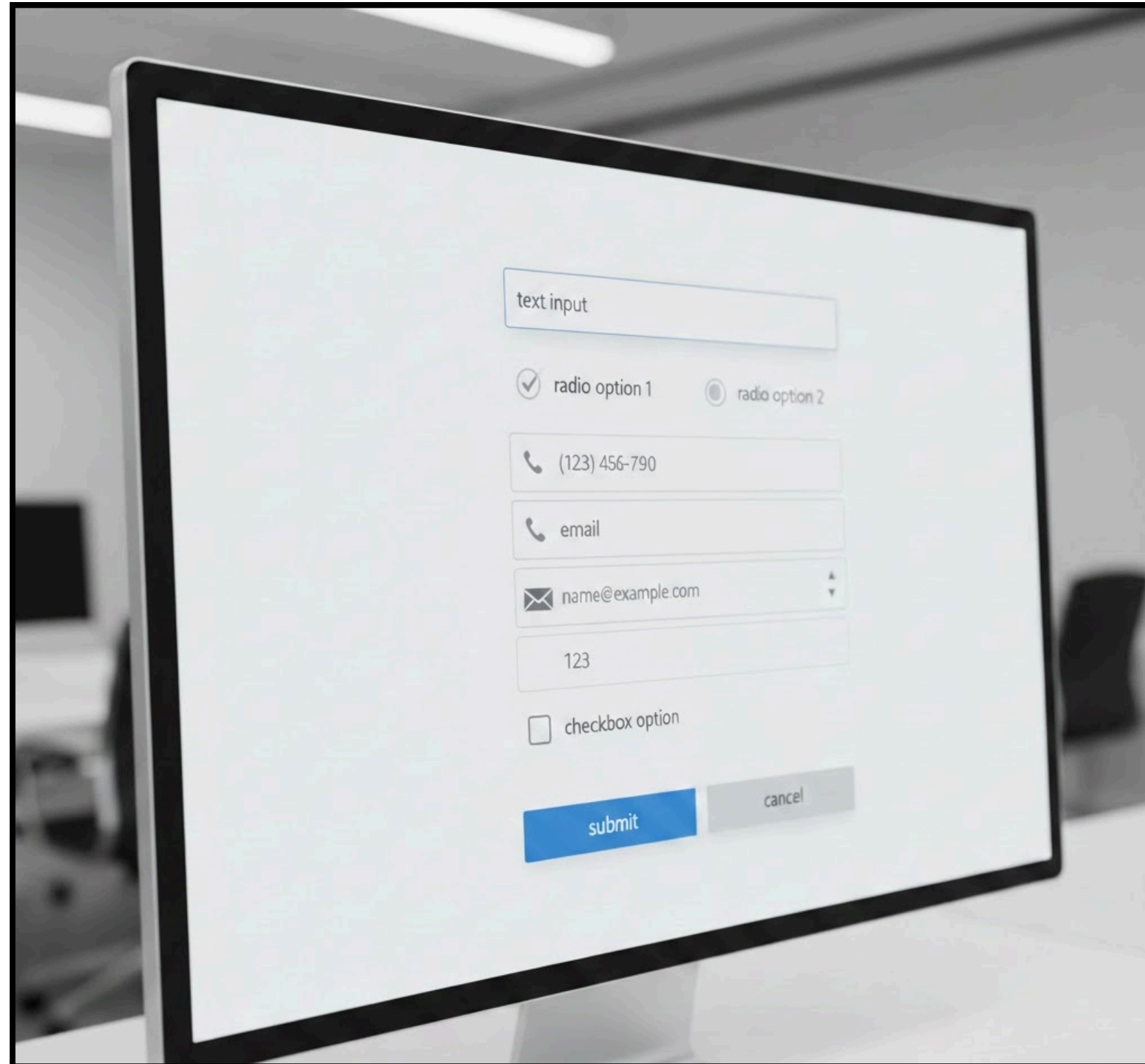


The image shows a web form for an ATM banking system. At the top, there's a blue header with an ATM icon and the text "ATM BANKING" and "ระบบ ATM อัตโนมัติ". Below this is a white login box with a blue shield icon and the text "เข้าสู่ระบบ" and "กรุณารอกหมายเลขบัญชีและรหัส PIN". The form has three main sections: 1. Account Number: A label "หมายเลขบัญชี" followed by a text input field with a placeholder "ตัวอย่าง: 123456". 2. PIN: A label "รหัส PIN" followed by a password input field with a placeholder "รหัส PIN 4 หลัก" and a toggle icon. 3. Login Button: A blue button with the text "เข้าสู่ระบบ". Below the form, there's a section for "ข้อมูลทดลอง:" with two rows of test credentials: "บัญชี: 123456 | PIN: 1234" and "บัญชี: 789012 | PIN: 5678". At the bottom, there's a footer with a lock icon and the text "ระบบมีการรักษาความปลอดภัยระดับสูง".

```
<form class="space-y-4">
  <div class="space-y-2">
    <label class="text-sm font-medium">หมายเลขบัญชี</label>
    <input type="text" class="flex h-10 w-full rounded-md border border-input bg-background px-3 py-2 ring-offset-background file:border-0 file:placeholder:text-muted-foreground focus-visible:outline-none focus-visible:ring-2 focus-visible:ring-ring focus-visible:ring-offset-2 disabled:ext-lg tracking-wider font-mono" placeholder="ตัวอย่าง: 123456" maxlength="6" value>flex
  </div>
  <div class="space-y-2">
    <label class="text-sm font-medium">รหัส PIN</label>
    <div class="relative">
      <input type="password" class="flex h-10 w-full rounded-md border border-input bg-background px-3 py-2 ring-offset-background file:border-0 file:placeholder:text-muted-foreground focus-visible:outline-none focus-visible:ring-2 focus-visible:ring-ring focus-visible:ring-offset-2 disabled:ext-lg tracking-widest pr-10" placeholder="รหัส PIN 4 หลัก" maxlength="4" value>flex
      <button type="button" class="absolute right-3 top-1/2 -translate-y-1/2 text-muted-foreground hover:text-foreground transition-colors">...
    </div>
  </div>
  <button class="inline-flex items-center justify-center gap-2 whitespace-nowrap rounded-md text-sm ring-offset-background focus-visible:outline-ring-offset-2 disabled:pointer-events-none disabled:opacity-50 [&_svg]:pointer-events-none [&_svg]:size-4 [&_svg]:shrink-0 bg-gradient-primary hover:scale-[1.02] transition-all duration-300 font-semibold h-10 px-4 py-2 w-full" type="submit" disabled>เข้าสู่ระบบ</button>flex
</form>
```



# HTML : The HTML Input element

A photograph of a computer monitor displaying a web form. The form contains several input elements: a text input field with the placeholder 'text input'; two radio buttons labeled 'radio option 1' (which is selected) and 'radio option 2'; a telephone input field with a phone icon and the placeholder '(123) 456-790'; an email input field with a mail icon and the placeholder 'email'; another email input field with a mail icon and the placeholder 'name@example.com'; a number input field with the placeholder '123'; and a checkbox labeled 'checkbox option'. At the bottom of the form are two buttons: a blue 'submit' button and a grey 'cancel' button.

- checkbox
- radio
- tel
- text
- email
- number
- button

# Test Script



# Test Script : Basic Syntax

JS example.spec.js X

tests > JS example.spec.js > ...

```
1 // @ts-check
2 import { test, expect } from '@playwright/test';
3
4 > test('has title', async ({ page }) => { ...
9 });
```

use to perform actions and assert expectations

```
10      Name
11 test('get started link', async ({ page }) => {
12   await page.goto('https://playwright.dev/');
13
14   // Click the get started link.
15   await page.getByRole('link', { name: 'Get started' }).click();
16
17   // Expects page to have a heading with the name of Installation.
18   await expect(page.getByRole('heading', { name: 'Installation' })).toBeVisible();
19 });
20
```

# Test Script : Locators

Locator	Description	Example
getByRole()	Locates an element based on its accessibility role (e.g., button, link, heading)	<code>page.getByRole('button', { name: 'Login' })</code> – finds a button with visible text "Login"
getByTestId()	Locates an element using a data-testid attribute. Useful when developers add these attributes specifically for testing.	<code>page.getByTestId('submit-button')</code> – targets element with data-testid="submit-button"
locator(selector)	Locates an element using CSS selectors, such as #id, .class, [type="text"], or attribute selectors. Very flexible and works on any HTML attribute.	<code>page.locator('#username')</code> – selects element with id="username"



# Test Script : Locator getByRole('Keyword')

Keywords	Html
page.getByRole('heading', { name: 'Sign up' })	<h1>Sign up</h1>
page.getByRole('checkbox', { name: 'Subscribe' })	<input type="checkbox" name="subscribe"> Subscribe
page.getByRole('button', { name: /submit/})	<button type="submit">Submit</button>
page.getByRole('link', { name: 'Learn more' })	<a href="/learn-more">Learn more</a>

<https://playwright.dev/docs/locators>

# Test Script : Actions

Action	Example
locator. <b>fill()</b>	await page.getByRole('textbox'). <b>fill('Peter');</b>
locator. <b>setChecked()</b>	await page.getByLabel('I agree to the terms above'). <b>setCheck(true);</b>
locator. <b>selectOption()</b>	await page.getByLabel('Choose a color'). <b>selectOption('blue');</b>
locator. <b>click()</b>	await page.getByRole('button'). <b>click();</b>

<https://playwright.dev/docs/input>

# Test Script : Assertions

Assertion	Description
await expect(locator). <b>toBeChecked()</b>	Checkbox is checked
await expect(locator). <b>toBeHidden()</b>	Element is not visible
await expect(locator). <b>toBeVisible()</b>	Element is visible
await expect(locator). <b>toContainText()</b>	Element contains text
await expect(page). <b>toHaveTitle()</b>	Page has a title

<https://playwright.dev/docs/test-assertions>

# Test Execution



## Test Execution : Command

```
$ npx playwright test
```

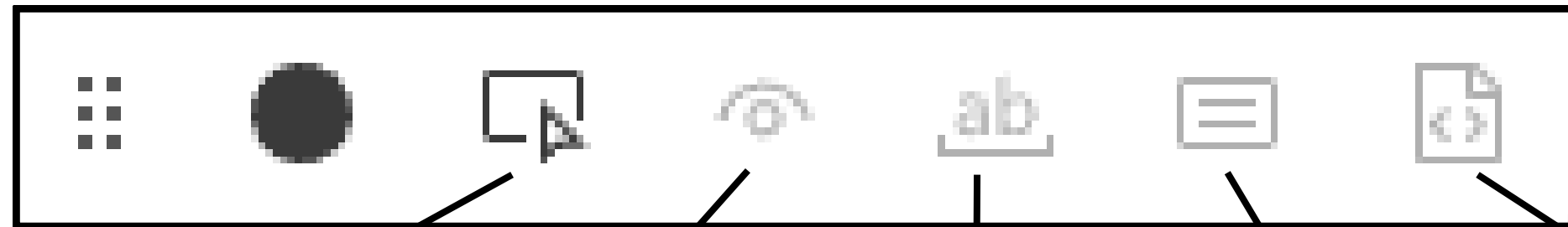
```
$ npx playwright test "filename.js"
```

```
$ npx playwright show-report
```

```
$ npx playwright test --ui
```

# Test Execution : Code gen

```
$ npx playwright codegen
```



Pick locator

Assert Visibility

Assert Text

Assert Value

Assert Snapshot

**DEMO : Code gen**

**ATM**

# Test Execution : Parameterized

```
$ npm i csv-parse
```

```
$ npx playwright test --ui
```



**DEMO : Parameterized**

**ATM**