

CS1699 - Lecture 15 - An Introduction to Testing Web Applications with Selenium



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Testing Web Apps

So far, we've talked about testing systems with simple input/output.

Manual testing - Humans perform operations

Unit testing - Operating on individual methods and functions

Systems Testing - (discussed) Textual input/output

But....

Modern programs tend to have more complicated interfaces (GUIs, web pages, etc.)

How can we test those?



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How can we test those?

The answer may surprise you!

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The answer may surprise you!

We can actually use many of the same tools and techniques to test more complicated interfaces. Now that you understand the basics of automated testing, it's possible to take what you've learned and apply it to a more complex interface.

But this remains -
EXPECTED BEHAVIOR vs OBSERVED BEHAVIOR

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But this remains -

EXPECTED BEHAVIOR vs OBSERVED BEHAVIOR

Testing the Web

The web is just text (HTML).

Specially formatted text, but text nonetheless.

Really, everything comes down to 1s and 0s. If your computer can display it, it can be tested.*

* It doesn't even need to be displayed, e.g. music can be tested.

Theoretically, then, we could test the web like so:

```
@Test
public void testWeb() {
    String expectedHtml = "<body><strong>Hello,
world!</strong></body>";
    String pageText = getPage("http://example.com");
    assertEquals(expectedHtml, pageText);
}
```

Any downsides?

1. Change the page, change the entire test
--> Fragile tests!
2. What about JavaScript?
3. Unreadable
4. Simplistic and low-level
--> Kind of like programming in assembly
5. No understanding of e.g. links, textboxes

Solution

Web Testing Framework

Think of these as a higher-level programming language for testing.

```
1 public class Test {
2     public void test() {
3         // ...
4         // ...
5         // ...
6         // ...
7     }
8 }
```

```
void function1() {
    int a = 1;
    a = a + 1;
}
```

Or think of them as a library of functions.

Outside of class, who writes a linked list?
Or HashMap? Just import a library instead of writing it yourself.

Remember, we want to use the same principles we used for manual and our previous automated testing. We're just working at a higher layer of abstraction.

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Web Testing Framework

Think of these as a higher-level programming language for testing.

```
1 pushl %ebp #  
2 movl %esp, %ebp #,  
3 subl $4, %esp #,  
4 movl $1, -4(%ebp) #, A  
5 leal -4(%ebp), %eax #,  
6 addl $1, (%eax) #, A  
7 leave  
8 ret
```



```
void function1() {  
    int a = 1;  
    a = a + 1;  
}
```


Or think of them as a library of functions.

Outside of class, who writes a linked list?
Or Hashmap? Just import a library
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Remember, we want to use the same principles we used for manual and our previous automated testing. We're just working at a higher layer of abstraction.

Testing the Web with Selenium

Selenium



Basics



Selenium

Selenium

An open-source web testing framework.
Battle-hardened.
Works with Windows, OS X, Linux, other OSes.
Works with Java, Ruby, Python, other languages.
Works with most modern web browsers.
Has its own IDE.
Can also be used for quick scripting.

Why the name Selenium?

One of their competitors was "Mercury."

Mercury poisoning is cured by Selenium pills.

Selenium Components

1. Selenium IDE
2. Selenium API
3. Selenium WebDriver (formerly RC)
4. Selenium Grid

Selenium IDE

Firefox add-on.
Allows you to record and re-play macros.

Selenium API

Behind the scenes, this is how the code you write interacts with the Selenium engine itself. You probably won't be dealing much with this unless you're porting Selenium to a new language.

Selenium WebDriver

Controls a browser instance and actually executes commands.

Selenium Grid

Allows you to run Selenium tests on remote machines.

Often, development shops have dedicated testing machines so that you don't need to have your development machine occupied while the tests execute.

The point - Selenium is a very complex, complete framework. We're really just going to be seeing the tip of the iceberg in this class.

It has other uses aside from testing, as well (web macros).

Other Web Testing Frameworks

Apache JMeter - Used for load testing and performance testing.
Akamai - More GUI-like scripting. I used it for easy scraping.
Watir - Directly drives a test instead of talking over a browser.
TestComplete - A similar tool to Selenium but mostly restricted to Microsoft stacks.

So we know what Selenium is...

Let's see how to use it!

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So we know what Selenium is....

Let's see how to use it!

Basics

Setting the test with Selenium

1. Download Selenium IDE from SeleniumHQ
2. Install Selenium IDE
3. Download Selenium IDE
4. Open Selenium IDE



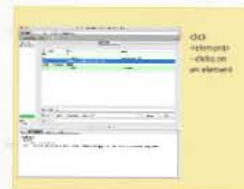
Simple Scripting

1. File... New Test Case
2. Record an operation (red circle)
3. Stop recording
4. Run test suite (green triangle)



Also note that you can move steps around by just clicking and dragging

... or add comments by selecting "Add New Comment" instead of "Add New Command"

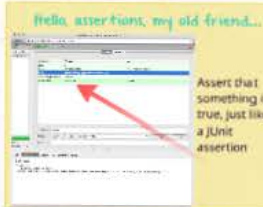


waitForPageToLoad - Waits for another page to load, with an optional timeout.

If you don't wait, Selenium goes as fast as it can, and will do a check before the page is ready. This means that your assertions will fail!

clickAndWait -> a combination of "click" and "waitForPageToLoad"

There are other "...AndWait" variants since waiting for a page to load is very common.



Note that you need to give a target to the assertions, e.g., that it should be on a particular element.

This is simple with select.

Lots of fun assertions...

assertText / assertTextPresent - Assert that text exists (on an element (former) or entire page (latter)). Note that this is a regex!

assertContains - Assert that a node contains...

assertElementPresent - Assert that an element exists somewhere on the page.

assertAlert - Assert that an alert was given.

assertEditable - Assert that an element is editable.

assertEval - Evaluate some JavaScript and assert the result.

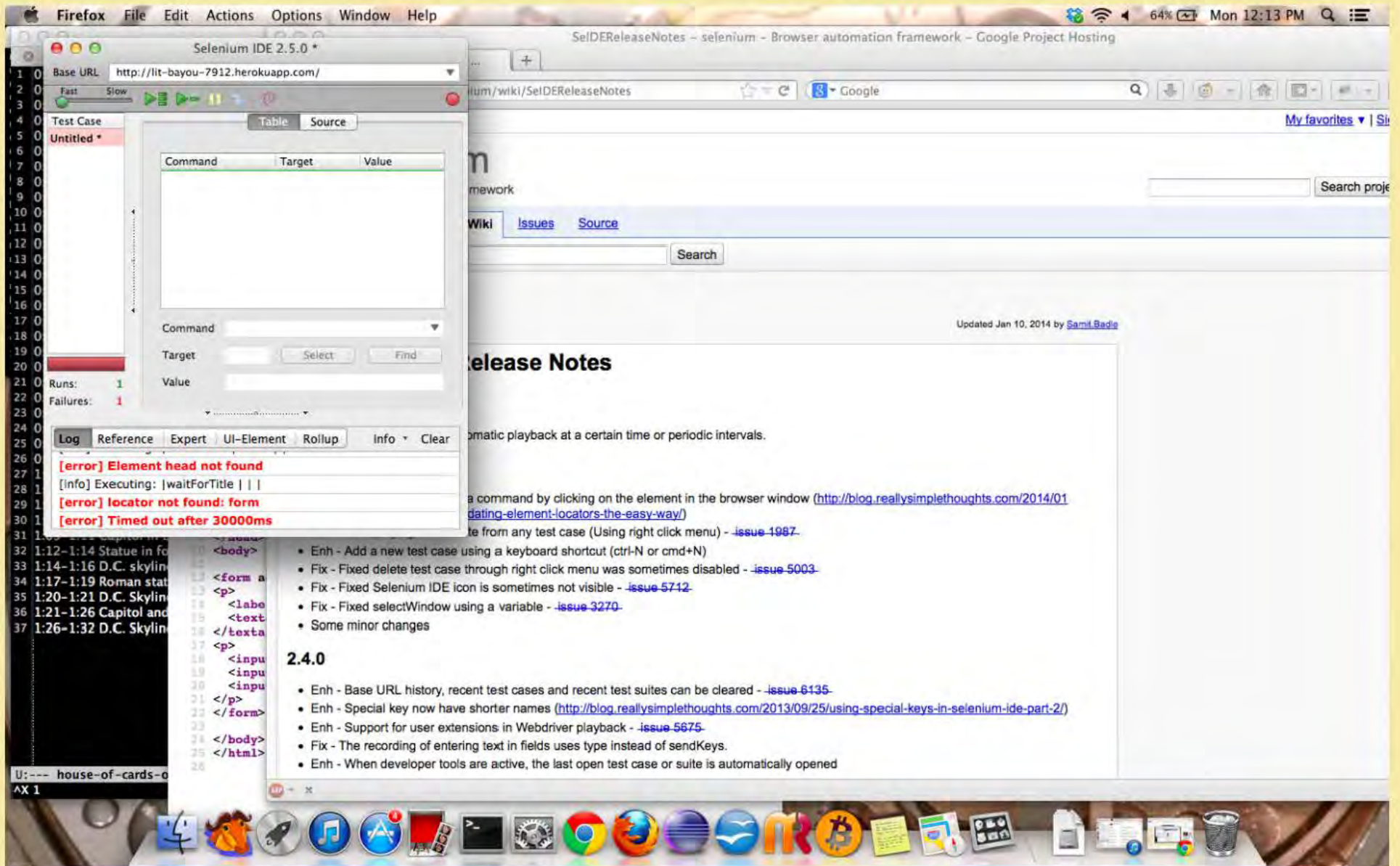
All of the asserts also have a not-variant, e.g., **assertNotEditable**, which checks for the opposite of what the original assert does.

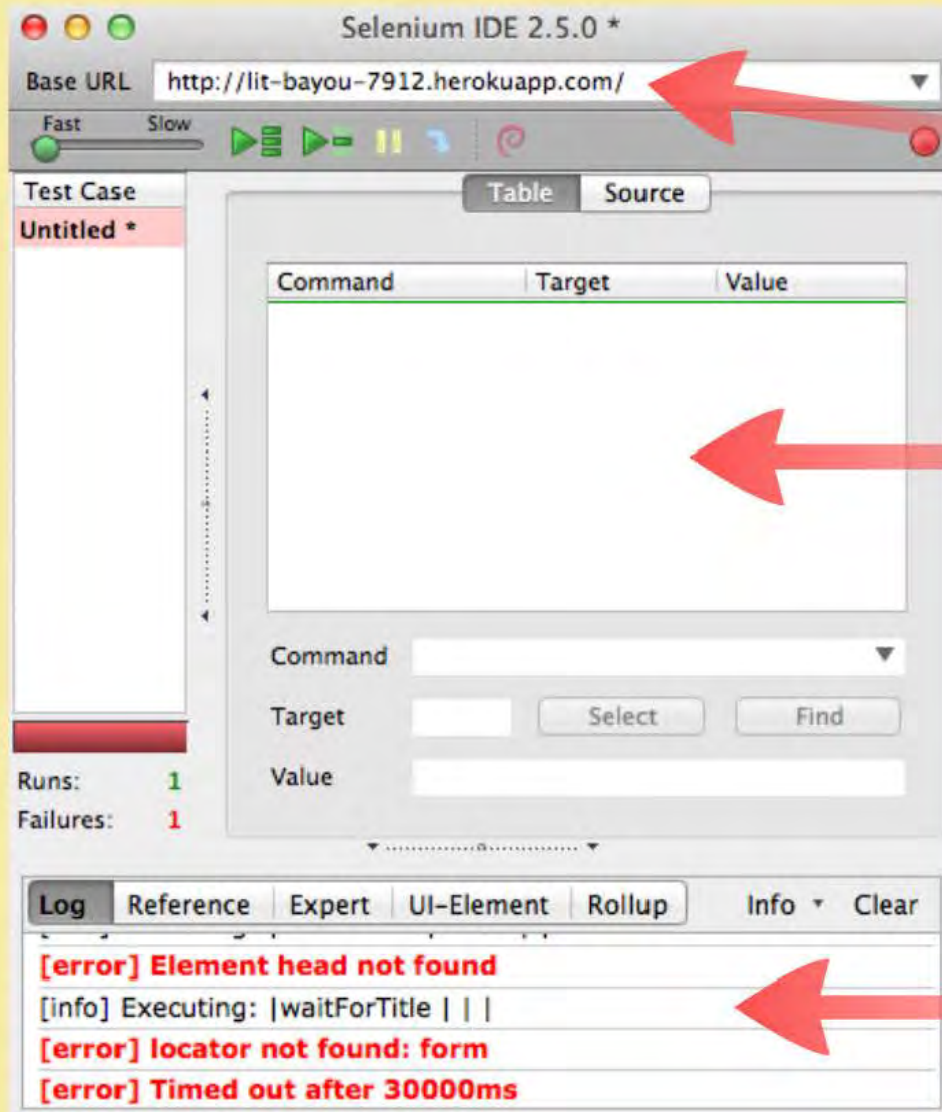
You Try It!

Let's check that a search on Google for "Bill Laboon metaprogramming" brings up my talk on the subject.

Getting Started with Selenium

1. Download Firefox (getting Selenium IDE working in Chrome is possible, but more difficult. Google ChromeDriver for details)
2. Go to <http://docs.seleniumhq.org/>
3. Download and install Selenium
4. Click on the "Se" icon in the upper right-hand corner, or go to Tools -> Selenium IDE





URL to start script at

Commands

Logging

Simple Scripting

1. File... New Test Case
2. Record an operation (red circle)
3. Stop recording
4. Run test suite (green triangle)

Selenium IDE 2.5.0 *

Base URL: <http://lit-bayou-7912.herokuapp.com/>

Fast Slow

Test Case: Untitled 2 *

Command	Target	Value
open	/	
type	id=code_code	a = 1 puts a
clickAndWait	name=commit	

Command:

Target:

Value:

Runs: 1
Failures: 0

Log Reference Expert UI-Element Rollup Info Clear

[info] Executing: |clickAndWait | name=commit | |
[info] Executing: |open | / | |
[info] Executing: |type | id=code_code | a = 1 puts a |
[info] Executing: |clickAndWait | name=commit | |

Our code

Selenium IDE 2.5.0 *

Base URL

Fast Slow

Test Case
Untitled 2 *

Table Source

Command	Target	Value
open	/	
type	id=code_code	a = 1puts a
clickAndWait	name=commit	
open		

Command

Target

Value

Runs: 1
Failures: 0

Log Reference Expert UI-Element Rollup

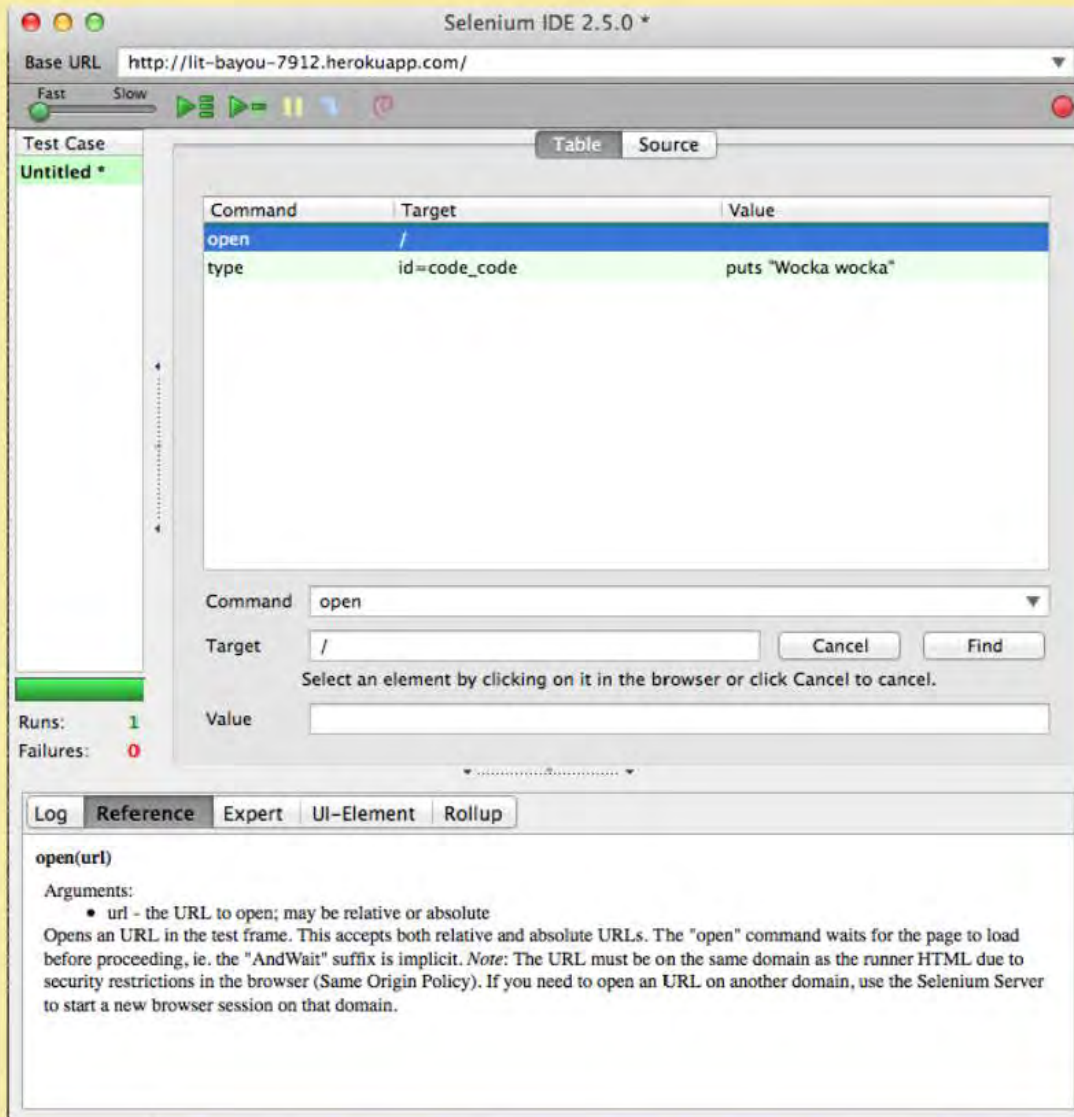
open(url)
Arguments:
• url - the URL to open; may be relative or absolute
Opens an URL in the test frame. This accepts both relative and absolute URLs. The "open" command waits for the page to load before proceeding, ie. the "AndWait" suffix is implicit. *Note:* The URL must be on the same domain as the runner HTML due to security restrictions in the browser (Same Origin Policy). If you need to open an URL on another domain, use the Selenium Server to start a new browser session on that domain.

open <URL> - Opens either an absolute or relative URL

Note that you can check what an operation does by clicking on the "Reference" tab at the bottom

Also note that you can move
steps around by just clicking and
dragging

... or add comments by selecting
"Add New Comment" instead of
"Add New Command"



type <target> <value> will type a string in the appropriate target (textbox or similar)

cs1699-example - Selenium IDE 2.5.0 *

Base URL <http://lit-bayou-7912.herokuapp.com/>

Fast Slow

Test Case
cs1699-ex...

Command	Target	Value
open	/	
type	id=code_code	puts "Wocka wocka"
click	xpath=//input[@name='commit']	
waitForPageToLoad	10000	
assertText	css=code	*putstring*

Command: click

Target:

Value:

Runs: 1
Failures: 0

Log Reference Expert UI-Element Rollup

click(locator)
Arguments:
• locator - an element locator
Clicks on a link, button, checkbox or radio button. If the click action causes a new page to load (like a link usually does), call waitForPageToLoad.

click
<element>
- clicks on
an element

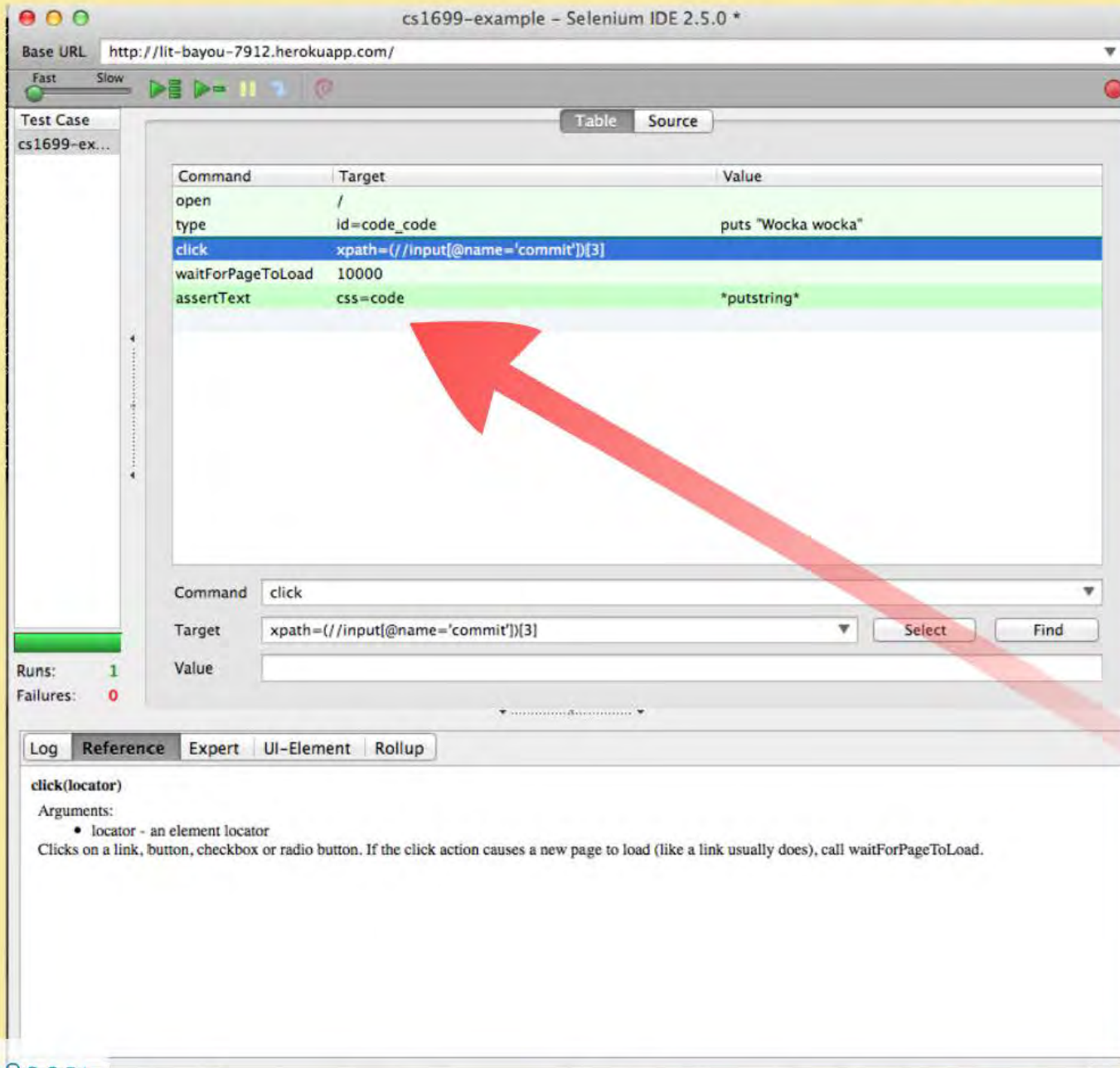
`waitForPageToLoad` - Waits for another page to load, with an optional timeout.

If you don't wait, Selenium goes as fast as it can, and will do a check before the page is ready. This means that your assertions will fail!

clickAndWait -> a combination of "click" and "waitForPageToLoad"

There are other "...andWait" variants since waiting for a page to load is very common.

Hello, assertions, my old friend...



The screenshot shows the Selenium IDE 2.5.0 interface. The title bar reads "cs1699-example - Selenium IDE 2.5.0 *". The Base URL is "http://lit-bayou-7912.herokuapp.com/". The Test Case is "cs1699-ex...". The interface includes a "Table" tab and a "Source" tab. The "Table" tab displays a list of commands:

Command	Target	Value
open	/	
type	id=code_code	puts "Wocka wocka"
click	xpath=//input[@name='commit']	
waitForPageToLoad	10000	
assertText	css=code	*putstring*

A red arrow points from the "assertText" command to the "Assert that something is true, just like a JUnit assertion" text on the right. Below the table, the "Command" field is set to "click", the "Target" field is "xpath=//input[@name='commit']", and the "Value" field is empty. The "Runs" counter shows 1, and the "Failures" counter shows 0. The bottom section includes tabs for "Log", "Reference", "Expert", "UI-Element", and "Rollup". The "Reference" tab is selected, showing the documentation for the "click(locator)" command.

click(locator)
Arguments:
• locator - an element locator
Clicks on a link, button, checkbox or radio button. If the click action causes a new page to load (like a link usually does), call waitForPageToLoad.

Assert that something is true, just like a JUnit assertion

Note that you need to give a target to the assertions, e.g., that it should be on a particular element.

This is simple with select.

Lots of fun assertions...

assertText / assertTextPresent - Assert that text exists (on an element (former) or entire page (latter)). Note that this is a regex!

assertCookie - Assert that a cookie exists.

assertElementPresent - Assert that an element exists somewhere on the page.

assertAlert - Assert that an alert took place.

assertEditable - Assert that an element is editable.

assertEval - Evaluate some JavaScript and assert the result.

All of the asserts also have a not-variant, e.g., `assertNotEditable`, which checks for the opposite of what the original assert does.

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Advanced Selenium

Next Class!

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