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Software Testing Day 16 – Test NG Framework

Notes

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# Agenda

- **Test NG Framework**
- **Features of TEST NG Framework**
- **Advantages of using TEST NG**
- **Disadvantages of using TEST NG**
- **Installation and set up**
- **Running of the automation scripts using testing**
- **Reporting capability**



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# TestNG Basics

TestNG is a very important framework when you are actually developing the framework from scratch level

TestNG provides you full control over the test cases and the execution of the test cases. Due to this reason, TestNG is also known as a testing framework

**TestNG framework came after Junit, and TestNG framework adds more powerful functionality and easier to use**

It is an open source automated TestNG framework. In TestNG, NG stands for "Next Generation"

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# Advantages Of TestNG

Generate the report in a proper format including a number of test cases runs, the number of test cases passed, the number of test cases failed, and the number of test cases skipped

Multiple test cases can be grouped more easily by converting them into testng.xml file. In which you can make priorities which test case should be executed first

The same test case can be executed multiple times without loops just by using keyword called 'invocation count'.

The TestNG framework can be easily integrated with tools like Maven, Jenkins, etc.

Parallel testing is possible

Notes



# TestNG Annotations

@BeforeMethod: This will be executed before every @test annotated method

@AfterMethod: This will be executed after every @test annotated method

@BeforeClass: This will be executed before first @Test method execution. It will be executed one only time throughout the test case

@AfterClass: This will be executed after all test methods in the current class have been run

@BeforeTest: This will be executed before the first @Test annotated method. It can be executed multiple times before the test case

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# TestNG Annotations

@AfterTest: A method with this annotation will be executed when all @Test annotated methods complete the execution of those classes inside the <test> tag in the TestNG.xml file

@BeforeSuite: It will run only once, before all tests in the suite are executed

@AfterSuite: A method with this annotation will run once after the execution of all tests in the suite is complete

@BeforeGroups: This method will run before the first test run of that specific group

@AfterGroups: This method will run after all test methods of that group complete their execution

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# TestNG Annotations Program

```
15@  @Test
16  public void test1() {
17  System.out.println("Test Case 1");
18  } // Test Case 2
19@  @Test
20  public void test2() {
21  System.out.println("Test Case 2");
22  }
23@  @BeforeMethod
24  public void beforeMethod() {
25  System.out.println("Before Method");
26  }
27@  @AfterMethod
28  public void afterMethod() {
29  System.out.println("After Method");
30  }
31@  @BeforeClass
32  public void beforeClass() {
33  System.out.println("Before Class");
34  }
35@  @AfterClass
36  public void afterClass() {
37  System.out.println("After Class");
38  }
39@  @BeforeTest
40  public void beforeTest() {
41  System.out.println("Before Test");
42  }
43@  @AfterTest
44  public void afterTest() {
45  System.out.println("After Test");
46  }
47@  @BeforeSuite
48  public void beforeSuite() {
49  System.out.println("Before Suite");
50  }
51@  @AfterSuite
52  public void afterSuite() {
53  System.out.println("After Suite");
54  }
```

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# TestNG Annotations output

```
[RemoteTestNG] detected TestNG version 7.2.0
Before Suite
Before Test
Before Class
Before Method
Test Case 1
After Method
Before Method
Test Case 2
After Method
After Class
After Test
PASSED: test1
PASSED: test2
=====
Default test
Tests run: 2, Failures: 0, Skips: 0
=====
After Suite
=====
Default suite
Total tests run: 2, Passes: 2, Failures: 0, Skips: 0
=====
```

Notes



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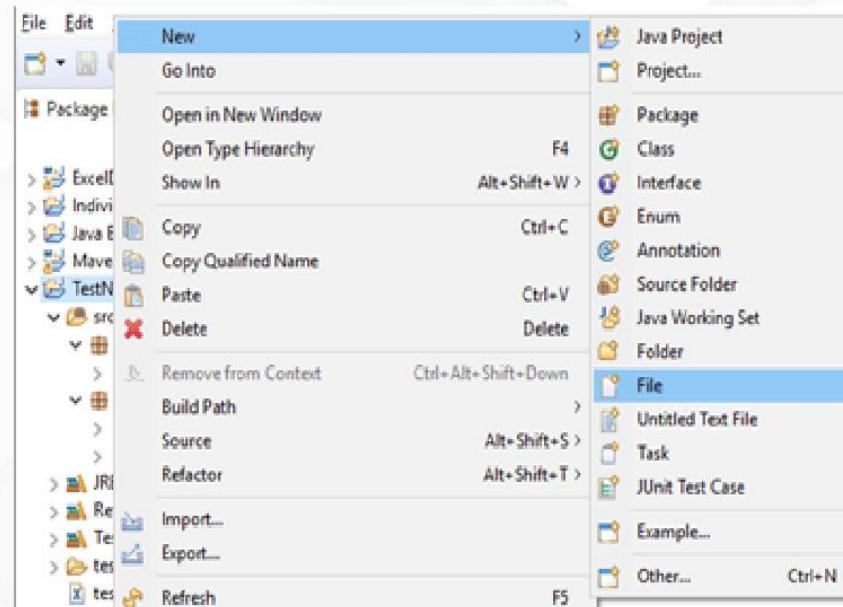
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# Creating TestNG xml file

Go to Project right Click New File



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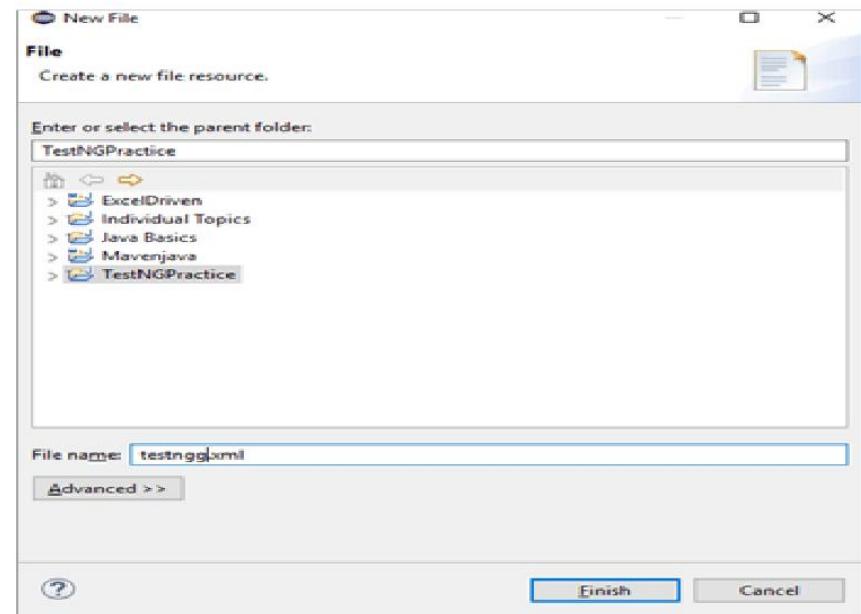


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# Creating TestNG xml file

Add the file name as 'testng.xml' as shown in the below image and click on the Finish button



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# Executing TestNG xml file

Testng.xml right click Run As TestNG Suite

The screenshot shows a Java IDE interface with a context menu open over a TestNG XML file named 'Testng.xml'. The menu is titled 'New' and includes options like 'Open', 'Copy', 'Delete', 'Run As', and 'JUnit'. The 'Run As' option is highlighted with a blue selection bar. A submenu for 'Run As' is displayed, showing '1 TestNG Suite' and 'Run Configurations...'. The background shows code for a TestNG suite named 'Smoke' with three test classes: 'TestChrome', 'TestFirefox', and 'TestEdge'. The status bar at the bottom shows system information including the date and time.

```
<test name="Smoke">
  <classes>
    <class name="com.test.TestChrome"/>
    <class name="com.test.TestFirefox"/>
    <class name="com.test.TestEdge"/>
  </classes>
</test> <!-- Test -->
<uite> <!-- Suite -->
```

Source Javadoc Declaration Console JUnit Coverage 1 TestNG Suite Alt+Shift+X, G Run Configurations...

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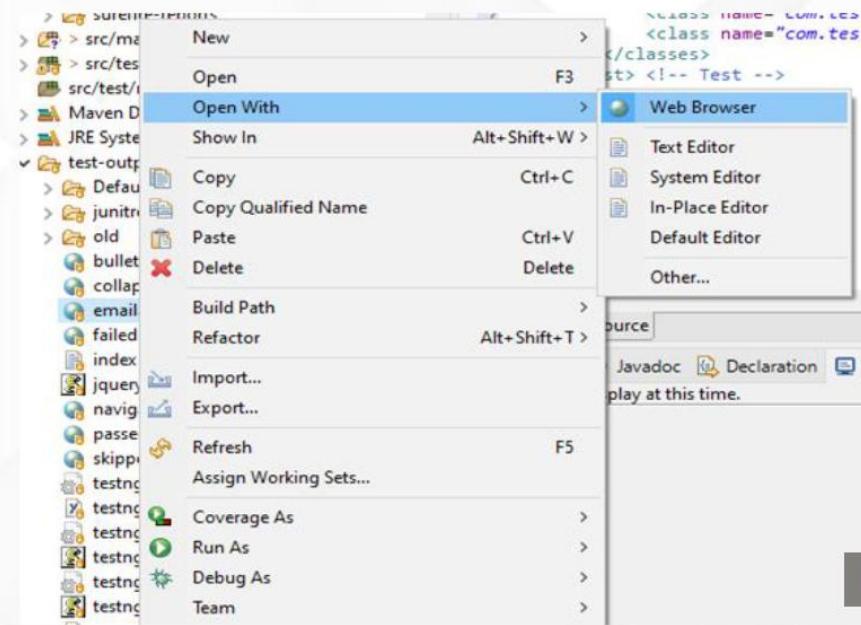
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# TestNG Reports

When we execute testng.xml file, and refresh the project. We will get test-output folder in that folder for reporting in TestNG





# TestNG Reports

When we execute testng.xml file, and refresh the project. We will get test-output folder in that folder for reporting in TestNG

Test	# Passed	# Skipped	# Retried	# Failed	Time (ms)	Included Groups	Excluded Groups
<b>Default suite</b>							
<a href="#">Default test</a>	3	0	0	0	15,693		

Class	Method	Start	Time (ms)
<b>Default suite</b>			
<b>Default test — passed</b>			
com.test.TestChrome	test	1608379389089	15591
com.test.TestFirefox	test	1608379389089	15591
com.test.TestEdge	test	1608379389089	15591

## Notes



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# Depends On

In inherited dependent test methods in TestNG, we create dependency among the methods that belong to different classes, and one of the classes inherits the functionalities of another class

In the code snippet, Login method will execute only if the OpenBrowser test method is successfully completed

```
1 package src.test;
2
3 import org.testng.annotations.Test;
4
5 public class SuperClass
6 {
7     @Test
8     public void OpenBrowser() {
9         System.out.println("BrowserOpened");
10    }
11 }
12 class InheritedDependencyTest extends SuperClass
13 {
14     @Test(dependsOnMethods = { "OpenBrowser" })
15     public void LogIn() {
16         System.out.println("Logged In");
17    }
18 }
```

Notes



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# Priority in TestNG

Prioritization in TestNG is a way to provide a sequence to the methods so that they do not run out of order

Since alphabetically running test cases in TestNG have no logical sequence, providing priority to these test cases helps us managing our tests' execution

```
7 public class TestNG {
8     WebDriver driver = new ChromeDriver();
9
10    @Test (priority = 1)
11    public void CloseBrowser() {
12        driver.close();
13        System.out.println("Closing Google Chrome browser");
14    }
15
16    @Test (priority = 0)
17    public void OpenBrowser() {
18        System.out.println("Launching Google Chrome browser");
19        driver.get("https://www.demoqa.com");
20    }
21}
22
```

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the 'Results of running class TestNG' view open. The 'Passed: 2' status is indicated. The 'Default suite' section lists two tests: 'OpenBrowser' and 'CloseBrowser'. Both tests are marked with a green checkmark and listed under the 'TestNG' category. The 'CloseBrowser' test is highlighted with a red box.



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```
7 public class TestNG {
8     WebDriver driver = new ChromeDriver();
9
10    @Test (priority = 1)
11    public void CloseBrowser() {
12        driver.close();
13        System.out.println("Closing Google Chrome browser");
14    }
15
16    @Test (priority = 0)
17    public void OpenBrowser() {
18        System.out.println("Launching Google Chrome browser");
19        driver.get("https://www.demoqa.com");
20    }
21}
22
```

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the 'Results of running class TestNG' view open. The 'Passed: 2' status is indicated. The 'Default suite' section lists two tests: 'OpenBrowser' (1.454 s) and 'CloseBrowser' (0.076 s), both of which are marked as passed.



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# Priority in TestNG

Setting Priority 0, 1 and 1

```
7 public class TestNG {
8     WebDriver driver = new ChromeDriver();
9
10    @Test (priority = 1)
11    public void CloseBrowser() {
12        driver.close();
13        System.out.println("Closing Google Chrome browser");
14    }
15
16    @Test (priority = 0)
17    public void OpenBrowser() {
18        driver.get("https://www.demoqa.com");
19        System.out.println("Launching Google Chrome browser");
20    }
21
22    @Test (priority = 1)
23    public void AccountTest(){
24        System.out.println("Some tests for Customer Account");
25    }
26
27 }
```

If two or more methods have the same priorities in TestNG, then their running test sequence is alphabetic. Since "A" comes before "C", the method AccountTest ran first

The screenshot shows a TestNG execution report with the following details:

- Search: [ ]
- Passed: 3
- All Tests | Failed Tests | Summary
- Default suite (3/0/0/0) (1.282 s)
  - Default test (1.282 s)
    - TestNG
      - OpenBrowser (1.181 s)
      - AccountTest (0.002 s)
      - CloseBrowser (0.099 s)

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# Priority in TestNG

Setting Priority 0, -1 and blank

```
7 public class TestNG {  
8     WebDriver driver = new ChromeDriver();  
9  
10    @Test (priority = 0)  
11    public void CloseBrowser() {  
12        driver.close();  
13        System.out.println("Closing Google Chrome browser");  
14    }  
15  
16    @Test (priority = -1)  
17    public void OpenBrowser() {  
18        System.out.println("Launching Google Chrome browser");  
19        driver.get("https://www.demoqa.com");  
20    }  
21  
22    @Test  
23    public void AccountTest(){  
24        System.out.println("Some tests for Customer Account");  
25    }  
26 }
```

Observe that the AccountTest method ran before CloseBrowser even without having any priority because both sets to priority = 0, and hence, they run alphabetically

Passed: 3

All Tests Failed Tests Summary

Default suite (3/0/0/0) (1.059 s)

Default test (1.059 s)

TestNG

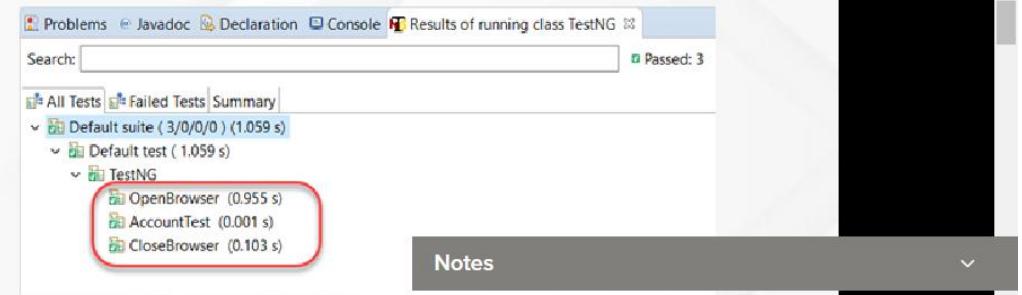
OpenBrowser (0.955 s)  
AccountTest (0.001 s)  
CloseBrowser (0.103 s)

Notes

## Setting Priority 0, -1 and blank

```
7 public class TestNG {
8     WebDriver driver = new ChromeDriver();
9
10    @Test (priority = 0)
11    public void CloseBrowser() {
12        driver.close();
13        System.out.println("Closing Google Chrome browser");
14    }
15
16    @Test (priority = -1)
17    public void OpenBrowser() {
18        System.out.println("Launching Google Chrome browser");
19        driver.get("https://www.demoqa.com");
20    }
21
22    @Test
23    public void AccountTest(){
24        System.out.println("Some tests for Customer Account")
25    }
26 }
```

Observe that the AccountTest method ran before CloseBrowser even without having any priority because both sets to priority = 0, and hence, they run alphabetically





# Groups in TestNG

We don't want to define test methods separately in different classes (depending upon functionality) and

At the same time want to ignore (not to execute) some test cases as if they does not exist in the code

So we can Group them. This is done by using "include" and "exclude" mechanism supported in testNG

Syntax : @Test (groups = { "SmokeTest", "RegressionTest" })

This xml snippet will only run the tests which are grouped as SmokeTest. Rest will be skipped

```
<groups>
  <run>
    <include name="SmokeTest" />
  </run>
</groups>
```

Notes



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# Groups in TestNG

In the below example, we took three classes having groups set as SmokeTest and RegressionTest which is quite a normal scenario

```
1 package src.test;
2
3 import org.testng.annotations.Test;
4
5 public class Personal_loan {
6@  @Test(groups = { "SmokeTest" })
7    public void WebLoginPersonalLoan() {
8        System.out.println("Web Login Personal Loan");
9    }
10
11@  @Test(groups = { "Regression" })
12    public void MobileLoginPersonalLoan() {
13        System.out.println("Mobile Login Personal Loan");
14    }
15
16@  @Test(groups = { "Regression" })
17    public void APILoginPersonalLoan() {
18        System.out.println("API Login Personal Loan");
19    }
20 }
```

```
1 package src.test;
2
3 import org.testng.annotations.Test;
4
5 public class Home_loan {
6@  @Test(groups = { "Regression" })
7    public void WebLoginHomeLoan() {
8        System.out.println("Web Login Home Loan");
9    }
10
11@  @Test(groups = { "SmokeTest" })
12    public void MobileLoginHomeLoan() {
13        System.out.println("Mobile Login Home Loan");
14    }
15
16@  @Test(groups = { "Regression" })
17    public void APILoginHomeLoan() {
18        System.out.println("API Login Home Loan");
19    }
20 }
```

```
1 package src.test;
2
3 import org.testng.annotations.Test;
4
5 public class Car_loan {
6@  @Test(groups = { "Regression" })
7    public void WebLoginCarLoan() {
8        System.out.println("Web Login Car Loan");
9    }
10
11@  @Test(groups = { "Regression" })
12    public void MobileLoginCarLoan() {
13        System.out.println("Mobile Login Car Loan");
14    }
15
16@  @Test(groups = { "SmokeTest" })
17    public void APILoginCarLoan() {
18        System.out.println("API Login Car Loan");
19    }
20 }
```

Notes



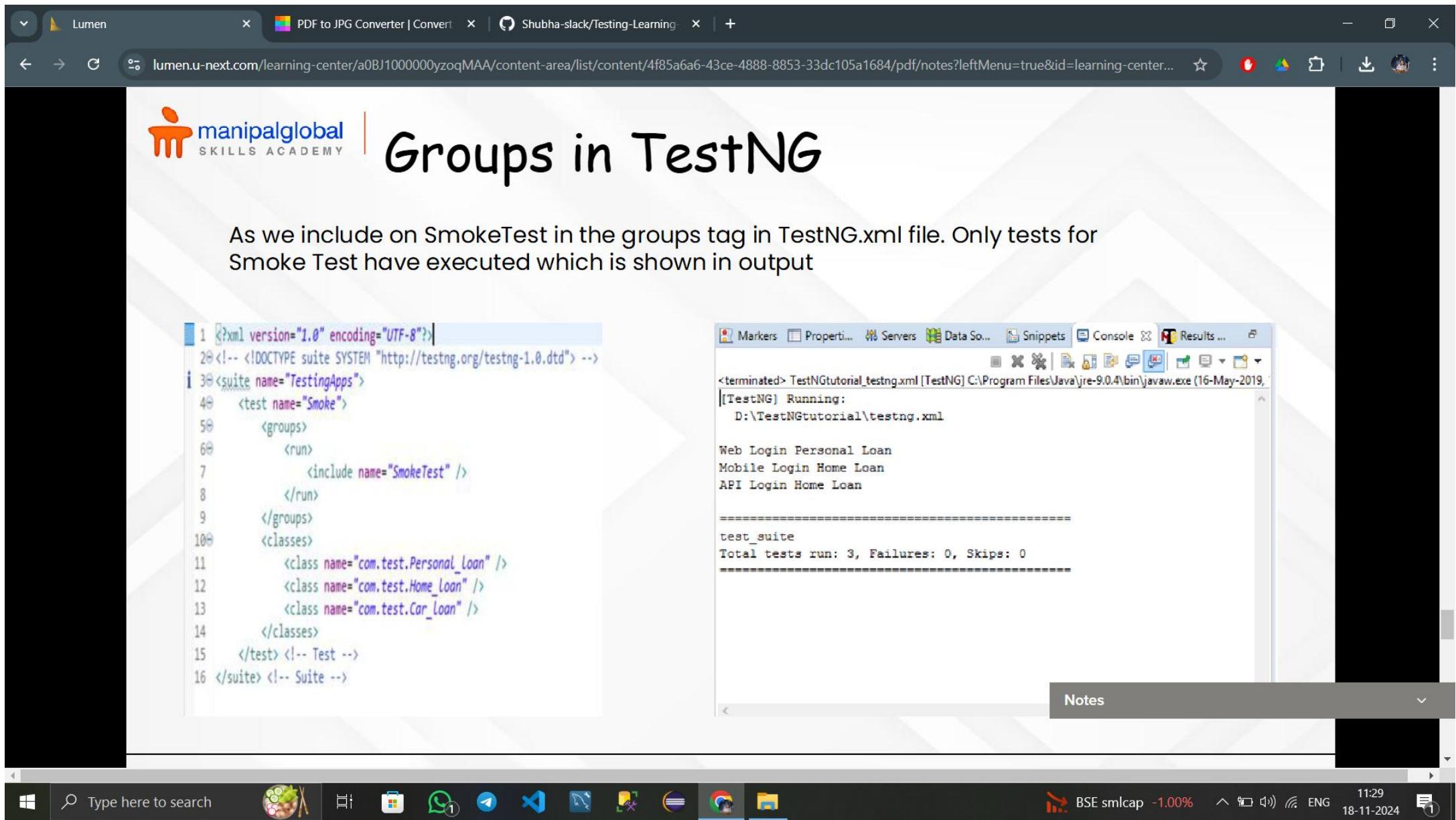
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# DataProviders in TestNG

The DataProviders in TestNG are another way to pass the parameters in the test function, the other one being TestNG parameters

DataProviders pass different values to the TestNG Test Case in a single execution and in the form of TestNG Annotations. It is a part of the inbuilt TestNG data-driven testing for which TestNG is quite popular

@DataProvider annotation helps us write data-driven test cases.

Syntax of DataProvider is as follows

```
@DataProvider (name = "name_of_dataprovider")
public Object[][][] dpMethod() {
    return new Object [][][] { values}
}
```

Notes



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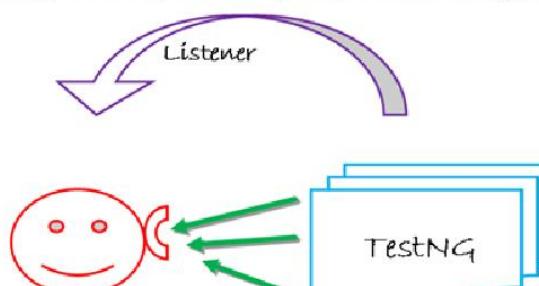


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# What is Listeners in TestNG?

- Listener is defined as interface that modifies the default TestNG's behavior.
- As the name suggests Listeners “listen” to the event defined in the selenium script and behave accordingly.
- It is used in selenium by implementing Listeners Interface.
- It allows customizing TestNG reports or logs. There are many types of Te



Notes



# Types of Listeners in TestNG ?

- There are many types of listeners which allows you to change the TestNG's behavior.
  - Below are the few TestNG listeners:
    - **IAnnotationTransformer**
    - **IAnnotationTransformer2**
    - **IConfigurable**
    - **IConfigurationListener**
    - **IExecutionListener**
- IInvokedMethodListener**  
**IInvokedMethodListener2**  
**IMethodInterceptor**  
**IReporter**  
**ISuiteListener**  
**ITestListener**  
**IHookable**

Notes



# ITestListener Methods

- OnStart- OnStart method is called when any Test starts.
- onTestSuccess- onTestSuccess method is called on the success of any Test.
- onTestFailure- onTestFailure method is called on the failure of any Test.
- onTestSkipped- onTestSkipped method is called on skipped of any Test.
- onTestFailedButWithinSuccessPercentage- method is called each time Test fails but is within success percentage.
- onFinish- onFinish method is called after all Tests are executed.

Notes



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