Testxeaf

Die

Always Ahead

ABOUT US

OUR HISTORY FROM THE BEGINNING ALWAYS AHEAD FOR FUTURE QA MARKET

QTP

SELENIUM APPIUM

ONLINE

START

LOADRUN NER

JMETER MANUAL

2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

Selenium

Dictionary meaning -

the chemical element of atomic number 34, a grey crystalline non- metal with semiconducting properties

Increased dietary selenium intakes reduce the effects of mercury toxicity

What is Selenium Means?

SELENIUM WEBDRIVER The API that can drive a browser natively either locally or on remote machines.

SELENIUM GRID The API that allows tests on many servers at the same time, cutting down on the time.

SELENIUM PROJECTS

SELENIUM IDE Firefox add-on that makes it easy to record and playback tests in Firefox 2+.

SELENIUM RC Client/server system that allows you to control web browsers locally or on other computers, using almost any programming language [Deprecated in Selenium 3.X onwards)

Se History

Selenium History

• 2004 - Jason Huggins was testing an internal application at Thoughtworks.

• That library eventually became Selenium Core, which underlies all the functionality of Selenium Remote Control (RC) and Selenium IDE.

• In 2006, Simon Stewart started work on a project – WebDriver. Google had long been a heavy user of Selenium, but testers had to work around the limitations of the product.

• Simon Stewart, the creator of WebDriver, in a joint email to the WebDriver and Selenium community on August 6, 2009.

“Why the projects merged? Partly because webdriver addresses some shortcomings in selenium (by being able to bypass the JS sandbox, for example. And we’ve got a gorgeous API), partly because selenium addresses some shortcomings in webdriver (such as supporting a broader range of browsers) and partly because the main selenium contributors and I felt that it was the best way to offer users the best possible framework.”`

Selenium Team

▶ Simon Stewart: Original WebDriver developer and leading the Selenium 2 effort.

▶ Julian Harty: Dabbled with WebDriver since 2007 mainly finding ways to make the code real and useful by testing it, and by documenting it. Currently working at eBay to find ways to make software testing more efficient and effective.

▶ Jari Bakken: Has been working on WebDriver since late 2009, developed and now maintaining all

things Ruby.

▶ David Burns: Has been working with Selenium 1 for about 4 years and with WebDriver since the

beginning of 2010 and now maintaining the .NET and Python bindings.

▶ Anthony Long: Has been working with Selenium since 2008, and is currently working to improve the

Selenium Python bindings.

▶ Jim Evans: Started working with the WebDriver and Selenium since the end of 2009, working mostly on

the .NET bindings.

What We’ll Cover Today

▶ Selenium 3.x – Heads Up ▶ Html tags and structure ▶ Begin WebDriver coding using Core Java

▶ Java basics

Tools Comparison

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Commercial (very costly) Supports Multi applications Works only with VBScript / JavaScript Can Integrate with ALM Does not script / work in MAC, Linux

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Open-source (no license cost) Only web based apps Several languages (API in Java) No integration with Test management tools Works with Windows, MAC, Linux

Browsers Supported

Platform/OS Supported

Languages Supported

HTML TAGS

Some of the important HTML Tags that we need to know

The most common used for Selenium Locators

Tag Description <html> Defines the root of the web page <a> Defines a hyperlink <button> Defines a clickable button <div> Defines a section in a document <iframe> Defines an inline frame <img> Defines an image <input> Defines an input control <option> Defines an option in a drop-down list <select> Defines a drop-down list <span> Defines a section in a document <table> Defines a table

Locators

**Locators IDE WebDriver When do you use?**

*Id id id Always (Most preferred)*

*Name name name If “id” does not exist*

Link link linkText If it is a link

*Tag name X tagName For collection of objects*

Class name X className

*When class is unique w/o spaces*

*Xpath xpath xpath If none of the above, works*

Style sheet css cssSelector

*This is the last option you have!*

Locators & Tools

**Firefox Chrome IE Notes**

IDE

Chrome Developer Tools

IE Developer Options

*Chrome tool is quite easy; If incase your app does not work*

FireBug FireBug Macro

*other than IE, prefer to use Macro (but that is not a Inspect Xpath Finder*

*supported utility)*

**Locators WebDriver When you cannot use?**

Id id Numbers

Name name Duplicate

Link linkText Duplicate

Tag name tagName Duplicate

Class name className White spaces, Duplicate

Xpath xpath Xpath can change

Style sheet cssSelector CSS can change

Locators & Tools

**Locating by Id**

This type of locator is more limited than the identifier locator type, but also more explicit. Use this when you know an element’s id attribute.

*If there are more than one Id with same value present, then the first match will be used*

**Locating by Name**

The name locator type will locate the first element with a matching name attribute. If multiple elements have the same value for a name attribute, then you can use filters to further refine your location strategy.

*If there are more than one same name present, then the first match will be used*

Locating by Link Text Method of locating a hyperlink in your web page by using the text of the link.

*If two links with the same text are present, then the first match will be used*

By Partial Link Text Find the link element with partial matching visible text.

**Locating by tag name**

If none of the above locator helps you or if you want to find the collection of the (specific) objects in a given page, use “tagname”

Get All links in a page

**Locating by class name**

If none of the above locator helps you or if you want to find the collection of the (specific) objects in a given page, use “class name”

Get specific type of links

Question 1

If there are more than matching object for the identifier, locator does what?

1. Throws error saying that there are multiple matches

2. The last matching object is located

3. The first matching object is located

4. None is located with no error thrown

Question 2

What is the most preferred locator in this given list for text field?

1. CSS

2. id

3. name

4. xpath

Question 3

What is the least preferred locator in this given list for text field?

1. CSS

2. id

3. name

4. xpath

Question 4

If a portion of link changes dynamically, what is the best way to find it?

1. Linktext

2. tagName

3. Partiallinktext

4. className

CONTACT US

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH US

WE ARE HERE TO ASSIST YOU

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THANKS FOR LISTENING