所用到的Selenium API汇总

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| 函数名 | 详解 | 用例or Tips |
| WebDriverWait | 等待页面加载完成，找到某个条件发生后再继续执行后续代码，如果超过设置时间检测不到则抛出异常 | webDriverWait(driver, 10).until(lambdadriver:driver.find\_element\_by\_id("someId"))检查元素是否加载来判断页面是否刷新成功 |
| Send\_keys | 根据元素设置value |  |
| find\_element\_by\_css\_selector | 根据元素的任意一个属性的取值来定位元素 | Find\_element\_by\_css\_selector(“input [id=’xxx’]”) |
| find\_element\_by\_id | Easy, no explanation; | find\_element\_by\_xpath;find\_element\_by\_class\_name;find\_element\_by\_link\_text;find\_element\_by\_class\_name;find\_element\_by\_tag\_name; |
| drag\_and\_drop | 元素的拖动 | from selenium.webdriver import ActionChains；  action\_chains = ActionChains(driver)；  action\_chains.drag\_and\_drop(element, target).perform() |
| switch\_to\_window | 窗口的切换；通过window\_handles来获取所有窗口对象 | driver.switch\_to\_window(handles) |
| switch\_to\_frame | Frame 的切换 | Tips：还可以使用forward() or back()实现页面的前进和后退。 |
| switch\_to\_alert | 页面出现弹窗，获取弹窗对象 | alert = driver.switch\_to\_alert() |
| request | 浏览器发送请求 | from seleniumrequests import driver；  driver.request(“urlxxx”) |
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所用到的xmltodict方法汇总

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| 函数名 | 详解 | 用例or Tips |
| parse | 将xml解析成dict | open("PutDataTask.xml", encoding='utf-8') as fd:  doc = xmltodict.parse(fd.read()) |
| unparse | 将dict反序列化为xml | out = xmltodict.unparse(doc, pretty=True)；Tips: The `pretty` parameter (default=`False`) enables pretty-printing. In this mode, lines are terminated with `'\n'` and indented with `'\t'`。 |