Module 3: Selenium WebDriver

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Total Sessions: 19

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  + Configuration of Selenium WebDriver
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    - When
    - Then
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  + Runner class
  + Reports in Cucumber
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  + Hooks in Cucumber
  + Data driven framework using Cucumber

Revision on Java

* Basics
  + Variables
  + Data Types
  + Checking the conditions
    - If
    - If-else
    - Nested if else
    - Switch case
  + Loops
    - For loop
    - Enhanced for loop (for each loop)
  + Functions
    - Writing the functions
    - Calling the functions
  + Arrays
    - 2 – D Array
* OOPS
  + Creating class
  + Creating object of class
  + Static members and static methods
  + Constructor
* Inheritance
  + **Interface**
* Exception Handling
  + throws keyword
* Collections
  + List
  + Set
  + Map

Software Testing

Process of checking the **C**orrectness, **C**ompleteness, **S**ecurity and **Q**uality of developed software application.

Manual Testing

* Enter some data in text box
* Click on button
* Selecting the value from drop down list, list box, check box, radio button etc.
* Navigation from one page to another
* Marking the test case as pass or fail

Here tester uses his/her hand-eye-brain co-ordination

**Automation testing** is performing all above actions via **automation testing tool.**

Every testing tool is a software.

Every tool understand some specific programming language like Java, C# .net, JavaScript, Python, Ruby etc.

**Advantages of Automation**

* Time saving
* Accuracy
* Reduces human error
* Cost Efficiency
* 100% test coverage
* Regression testing

**When to Automate?**

* Not in one time testing
* Large and complex projects
* Stable requirements
* Large amount of data to be tested
* Performance testing, Security testing
* Compatibility Testing

**Types of Automation tools**

* Unit Testing
  + Junit
  + Nunit
* GUI Testing / Functionality
  + Selenium
  + Tosca
  + Appium
  + QTP
* API Testing
  + Postman
  + RestFULL API

STLC

Requirement Analysis 🡪 Planning 🡪 Design 🡪 Implementation 🡪 Execution 🡪 Closure

**Process of Automation**

1. Planning
2. Selection of Tool
   1. Type of application
   2. Cost of the tool
   3. Support availability
   4. Testers availability
   5. Automated Reports
3. Creating/Writing the Script
4. Generate a data
5. Execute the script
6. Generate a Report
7. Maintance

**Selenium**

It is bundle / suite of test automation tools to test web based application. (Web Sites)

**Components of Selenium**

1. Selenium IDE (Record and playback)
2. Selenium Grid – Parallel Execution
3. Selenium RC
4. Selenium WebDriver

**Selenium WebDriver**

* WebDriver is a test automation tool for testing web based applications (Web Sites)
* It is an API
* It is an Interface in java.

**Create 2 Folders**

1. YourName\_SeleniumDemos (For storing all the demos)
2. Selenium Jar Files

**Pre-Requisite for Selenium WebDriver**

* Minimum Windows 10
* JDK (Java) should be installed on the system
  + Minimum 11 version
* Editor – for writing java programs
  + Eclipse
  + Idea Intellij
* Any one updated browser
* Selenium Jar File

Download Selenium Jar File

* Launch <https://www.selenium.dev/>
* Click on Downloads link
* Click on Latest stable version [4.33.0](https://github.com/SeleniumHQ/selenium/releases/download/selenium-4.33.0/selenium-server-4.33.0.jar)
* Cut / Copy paste this file to 2nd folder (Selenium Jar Files)

Eclipse Configuration for Selenium WebDriver

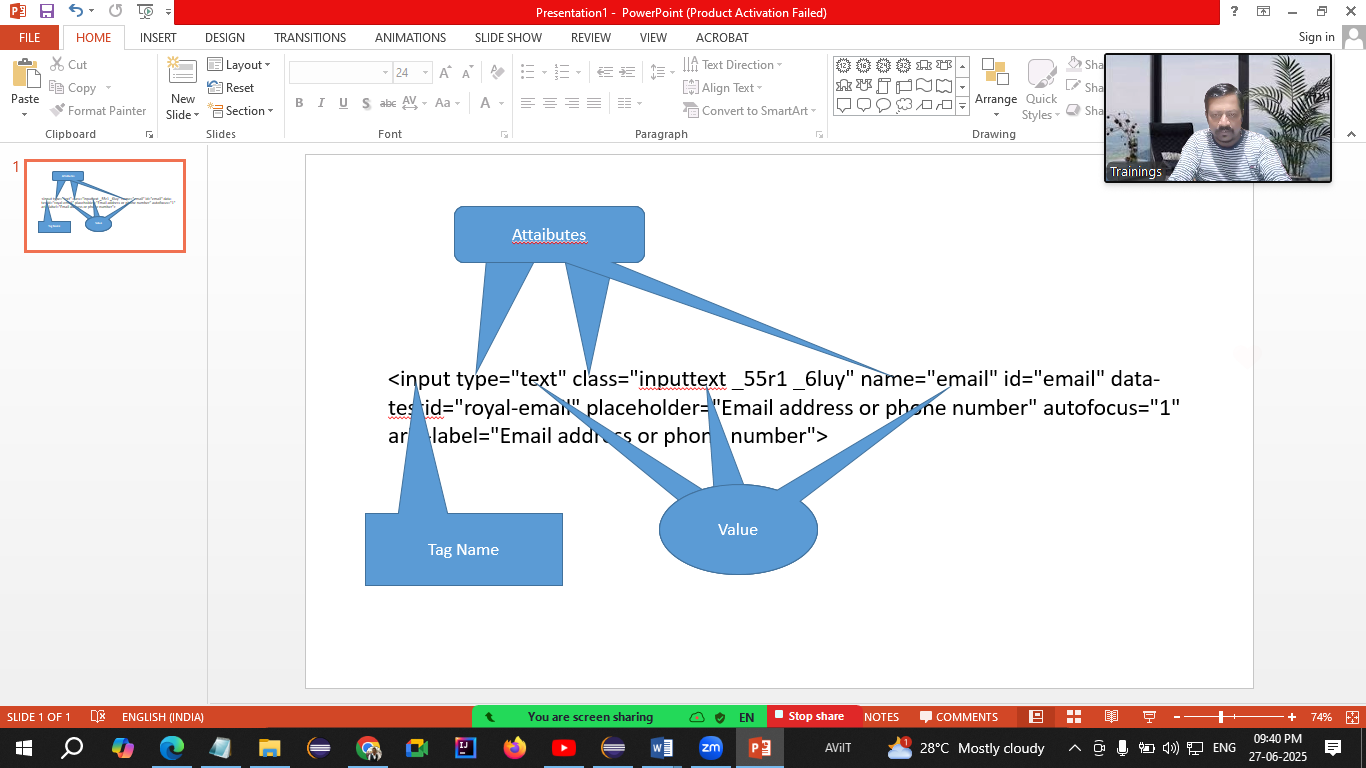
1. Launch Eclipse
2. Click on Browse on Launch Workspace window
3. Select the 1st folder (YourName\_SeleniumDemos)
4. Click on Launch
5. Click on File Menu 🡪 New 🡪 Java Project
   1. Select Java version grater than or equal to JavaSE 11
   2. Uncheck **Create module-info.java file** checkbox
   3. Click on Finish
6. Create a Package
7. Create a class in the above package
8. Right click on the Project 🡪 Build Path 🡪 Configure Build Path
9. Go to Libraries Tab
10. Click on ClassPath
11. Click on Add External JARs… button
12. Go to the second folder which you created and select selenium-server-4.33.0 file
13. Click on Open
14. Click on Apply and Close

Methods of WebDriver

1. Launch a Browser 🡪 Create an object of WebDriver interface
2. get() 🡪 Launch the website. You have to pass the **absolute** URL.
3. driver.manage().window().maximize() 🡪 Maximize the browser window
4. close() 🡪 Close the browser window that is opened by WebDriver object.
5. getTitle() 🡪 Return the title of the webpage that is launched by WebDriver object. (String)
6. getCurrentUrl() 🡪 Return the URL of the webpage that is opened in browser. (String)
7. findElement() 🡪 Read the single control on the web page. Returns a single control. It always locates 1st occurrence. (WebElement)
8. findElements() 🡪 Reads multiple controls on the page. (List<WebElement>)

Common Exceptions occurred during the execution

1. InvalidArgumentException 🡪 The URL you passed is not in the correct format. URL should be absolute means it should start with http
2. SessionNotCreatedException 🡪 The version of Selenium and the version of browser are not compatible with each other.
3. NoSuchSessionException 🡪 You are trying to perform some operations on the application, but the browser is closed.
4. NoSuchElementException 🡪 Selenium is unable to find the control. Possible reasons are
   1. The locator value may be wrong.
   2. The value of locator may be dynamic.
5. InvalidSelectorException 🡪



**WebElement**

* Every control on the web page is treated as WebElement in Selenium.
* It is an **interface** that represents the control on the web page

Methods of WebElement

* sendKeys() 🡪 Used to enter some text in the textbox.
* click() 🡪 Used to click on any control.
* getText() 🡪 Returns the text on the control. (String)
* submit() 🡪 If the control (button) is having type = “submit” attribute then instead of calling .click() you can call submit().
* isSelected() 🡪 Checks that whether the control (checkbox / radio button) is selected or not. (boolean)
* isEnabled() 🡪 Checks that whether the control is enabled or disabled (boolean)
* isDisplayed() 🡪 Checks that whether the control is visible or not. (boolean)

**Locator**

Locators are the way to find / identify any control on the web page.

1. Name
2. Id
3. CssSelector
4. ClassName
5. XPath
6. LinkText
7. PartialLinkText
8. TagName

CssSelector Locator

1. Using Single Attribute  
   tagName[Attribute=”Value”]  
   input[data-testid="royal-email"]
2. Using Multiple Attributes  
   tagName[Attribute1=”Value”][Attribute2=”Value”]
3. Using Special Characters
   1. ^ 🡪 Starts With  
      tagName[attribute^=”value”]
   2. $ 🡪 Ends With  
      tagName[attribute$=”value”]
   3. \* 🡪 Contains  
      tagName[attribute\*=”value”]

Pattankodoli Bus stand 🡪 Take a right turn 🡪 Hupare Nagar 🡪 Near Water Tank 🡪 9th Lane 🡪 House No 1128

XPath (XML Path)

1. Absolute XPath  
   Starts with html
2. Relative XPath  
   Starts with //
   1. Take a reference of parent tag 🡪 Take a reference of parent tag which will having some unique attribute
   2. Take direct reference to the tag

**Handling Dropdown List / List Box**

* If the control is having <select> tag, then the control is treated as dropdown list / list box.
* To handle these controls, Selenium has provided class **Select**.
* Methods
  + getFirstSelectedOption() 🡪 Returns the selected element from dropdown list. (WebElement)
  + getOptions() 🡪 Returns list of all the options / elements from the list. (List<WebElement>)
  + selectByVisibleText() 🡪 Selects the option using its inner text
  + selectByValue() 🡪 Selects the option / element using the value of attribute value.
  + selectByContainsVisibleText() 🡪 Selects the option / element using partial text from the inner text
  + selectByIndex() 🡪 Selects the option / element using its zero based index.
  + isMultiple() 🡪 Will check that whether the control allows to select multiple options or not. (boolean)
  + getAllSelectedOptions() 🡪 Returns list of all selected options. (List<WebElement>)
  + deSelectByVisibleText() 🡪 Deselects the option using its inner text.
  + deSelectByValue() 🡪 Deselects the option using its value of attribute value
  + deSelectByIndex() 🡪 Deselects the option using its int index no
  + deSelectByContainsVisibleText() 🡪 Deselects the option using partial part of the inner text
  + deSelectAll() 🡪 Deselects all selected options.

Steps

1. Display the selected Country
2. Display total no of countries from the list
3. Display list of all the countries.
4. Select Canada from the list
5. Display the selected country.