Module Name: Selenium WebDriver (Automation Testing)

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Total Sessions: 19

Selenium WebDriver

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* Need of Automation
* Process of Automation
* Introduction Selenium
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  + Selenium Grid
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* Configuration
* Basic methods of WebDriver
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  + Id
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* Handling Controls
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TestNG

* Introduction
* Installation / Configuration
* Writing single tests
* Writing multiple tests
* Setting the priority
* Annotations
  + @Test
  + @BeforeTest
  + @AfterTest
  + @BeforeMethod
  + @AfterMethod
* Data driven testing via @DataProvider
* Reports
  + Normal report
  + HTML Report
* Modular framework
  + Execute single test / multiple tests
  + Skipping single test / multiple tests
  + Executing / skipping groups
  + Executing single class /multiple classes
* Parameterization
* Keyword Driven framework
* Page Object Model (POM)
* Data Driven Framework via Apache POI

Maven

* Introduction
* Creating the project
* Adding dependencies
* Maven Architecture
* Extent Report
* Execution of project

Cucumber

* Introduction to BDD
* Configuration
* Components of Cucumber
  + Feature file
  + Step Definition
  + Runner Class
* Keywords
  + Feature
  + Scenario
  + Background
  + Given
  + When
  + Then
  + And
  + Examples
  + Scenario Outline
* Tags in Cucumber
* Hooks in Cucumber
* Data driven framework via Cucumber

Java Revision

* Basics of language
  + Variables
  + Data Types
  + Conditions
    - If
    - If else
    - Nested if else
    - Switch case
  + Loops
    - For Loop
    - While
    - Do – While
  + Writing and calling the function / methods
* Creating class and object
  + Constructor
  + Getter and setter methods
  + Static members and static methods
* Basics of Inheritance
  + extends keyword
  + Concrete class
  + Abstract Class
  + Interface
* Exception Handling
  + throws keyword
  + try catch block
* Collections
  + List
  + Set
  + Map

What is Software Testing?

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

**Process**

* Scenario Creation
* Test Case creation
* Test Data Creation
* RTM Creation

**Operations while testing**

Entering some data in text box

Clicking the buttons

Selecting the values from check box, radio buttons, drop down list, list box

Navigating from one page to another

Verifying the expected result

Marking the test case as pass or fail

During manual testing tester uses their hand – eye – brain co-ordination

**Automation testing** is performing above actions via a machine.

Machine in this context is **Test Automation Tool.**

**Every automation tool is a Software.**

Every tool understands some specific programming language like Java, C#, Python, Javascript, Ruby etc

**Advantages of Automation**

* Reduces the time
* Faster execution
* No human errors
* More accuracy
* Reduces the cost
* Efficiency
* Regression testing
* Huge amount of data
* 100% Test overage
* Reusability of the script
* Easy reporting

**When to Automate**

* Stable requirement
* Regression
* Data testing
* Performance testing
* Security testing
* Compability testing

**Types of Automation Testing**

1. Functional Testing
   1. Selenium WebDriver
   2. Tosca
   3. QTP
   4. Appium
2. API Testing
   1. Postman
   2. RESTFull API
3. Unit testing
   1. JUnit
   2. NUnit

**Process of Automation**

1. Planning
2. Selection of Tool
   1. Technology / Type of AUT
   2. Cost of the tool
   3. Support availability
   4. Automated reports
   5. Tester availability
3. Test Script Creation
4. Test Data Creation
5. Execution
6. Report
7. Maintance

**Selenium**

It is suite / bundle of test automation tools those are used to test **Web Based Application (Web Sites).**

**Components of Selenium**

1. Selenium IDE – Record and playback
2. Selenium Grid – Parallel Execution on multiple platform, multiple browsers
3. ~~Selenium RC – Remote Control~~
4. Selenium WebDriver

**Selenium WebDriver**

* Test automation tool to test Web Based application (Web Sites)
* It an API for automation testing
* It is an interface in Java

**Create 2 folders**

1. YourName\_Selenium Demos
2. Selenium Jar File

Pre-Requisite for Selenium WebDriver

* Windows 10 (Minimum)
* Any one updated browser
* Java 11 (JDK 11) Minimum
* Java Editor
  + Eclipse
  + Idea Intellj
* **Selenium Jar file**
  + Open selenium.dev website in any browser
  + Click on Downloads link
  + Download Latest stable version [4.34.0](https://github.com/SeleniumHQ/selenium/releases/download/selenium-4.34.0/selenium-server-4.34.0.jar)
  + Open your downloads folder
  + Copy this file and paste in the 2nd folder (Selenium Jar Files)

**Eclipse Configuration**

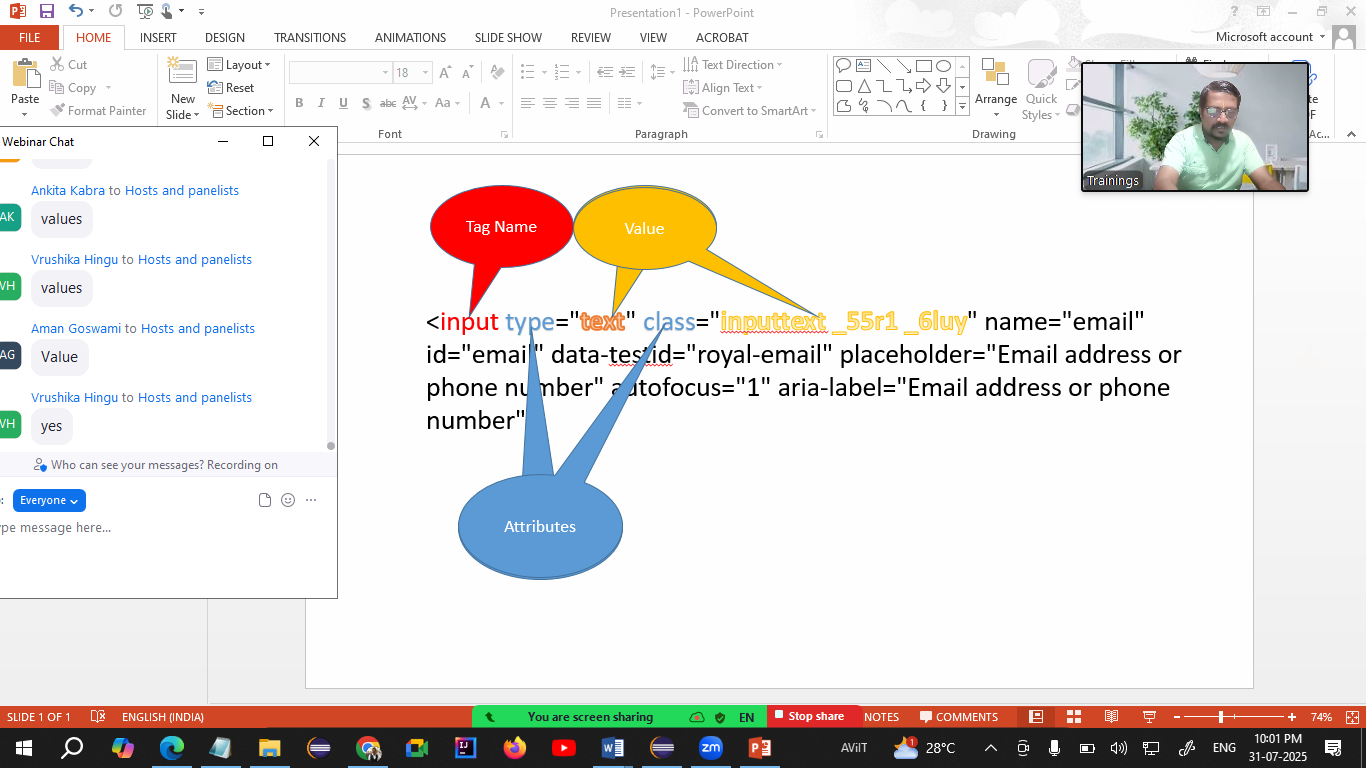
* Open Eclipse
* Select your 1st folder as a workspace using browse button
* Click on Launch button
* Go to File 🡪 New 🡪 Java Project
* Give the name to Project
* Select Java version (Minimum 11)
* **Uncheck Create module-info.java file checkbox**
* Click on Finish
* Create a Package
* Create a class in this package
* Right click on you project (in package explorer) 🡪 Build path 🡪 Configure Build path
* Click on Libraries Tab
* Click on Classpath
* Click on Add Extern JARs… button
* Open your 2nd folder and select the file which you have downloaded in earlier steps. (selenium-server-4.34.0.jar)
* Click on Open button  
  **Make sure that this file is inside the class path**
* Click on Apply and Close

**Methods of WebDriver Interface**

1. Creating Object of WebDriver 🡪 Launch the blank browser window
2. get() 🡪 Launching the Web site via URL. This method requires absolute URL. (Absolute URL starts with http / https)
3. driver.manage().window().maximize() 🡪 Will maximize the browser window.
4. close() 🡪 Close the current browser window which is opened by WebDriver object.
5. getTitle() 🡪 Will return the title of the page which is launched in browser. (String)
6. getCurrentUrl() 🡪 Return the URL of the page which is launched in the browser. (String)
7. getPageSource() 🡪 Returns the rendered HTML of web page. (String)
8. findElement() 🡪 It find and returns the single control from the web page. Reads the first occurrence. (WebElement)
9. findElements() 🡪 It returns multiple controls on the page. (List<WebElement>)

**Common Exceptions Occurred during Selenium WebDriver**

1. SessionNotCreatedException 🡪 When the version of Selenium & the version of Browser are not matching
2. InvalidArgumentException 🡪 The URL you passed is not in the correct format.
3. NoSuchElementException 🡪 Selenium us unable to find the control because of
   1. The value of locator is wrong.
   2. The value of locator is dynamic
4. InvalidSelectorException 🡪 The value of locator is in the wrong format.



**WebElement**

* Every control on the page is treated as WebElement.
* WebElement is an interface to hold any control on the page.
* Methods
  + sendKeys() 🡪 Will enter some text in the textbox. Will append the text to existing text in text box.
  + click() 🡪 Will click on any control.
  + getText() 🡪 Will return the text on the control. (String)
  + isSelected() 🡪 Checks that whether the check box / 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)

**Locators in Selenium**

Locators are the way of identification of any control (WebElement) on the web page.

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

**CssSelector**

This is the locator via which you can locate any control using any one or multiple attributes of the control.

Type of CssSelector

1. Using Single Attribute  
   Syntax:  
   tagName[attribute=”Value”]  
   input[data-testid="royal-email"]
2. Using Multiple Attributes  
   Syntax:  
   tagName[attribute1=”Value”][attribute2=”Value”]
3. Using Special Characters
   1. ^ 🡪 Starts with  
      tagName[attribute^=”Value”  
      button[id^=”u\_0\_5”]
   2. $ 🡪 Ends With
   3. \* 🡪 Contains

Pattankodoli Bus stand 🡪 Take right turn 🡪 Hupare Nagar 🡪 Water Tank 🡪 Lane No 9 🡪 House No 1128 (Ankush Home)

XPath (Xml Path)

1. Absolute XPath  
   starts with html
2. Relative XPath
   1. Take a reference of parent tag
   2. Using specific control (tag)

**Handling Dropdown List**

* If the control is having <select> tag then only the control is treated as drop down list.
* **Select Class** is used to handle dropdown list / List box.
* You can perform operations on dropdown list only via Select class.

Operations

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

**Methods of Select Class**

1. getFirstSelectedOption() 🡪 Return the selected element / option from the drop down list. (WebElement)
2. getOptions() 🡪 Return list of all the elements / options from drop down list (List<WebElement>)