# Introduction to Robotframework

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http://robotframework.org

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#### Intended Audience

The intended audience for this presentation is someone with:

- No experience with robotframework, or an existing friend of the robot looking to learn a few new tricks or good practices
- A basic understanding of python

# Objectives

This introduction is designed to start from nothing and to then incrementally build up concepts and capabilities to demonstrate an example of how robotframework tests can be organized and executed

Upon completion of examples in this presentation, you should be able to

- Install robotframework
- Say hello to the robot
- Group tests into suites and suites of suites
- Set timeouts for tests

- Write your own keywords
- Utilize variable files
- Create your own libraries of keywords from python
- Render pdf test reports

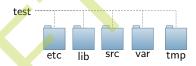
#### What is Robotframework?

#### From their webpage:

Robot Framework is a generic test automation framework for acceptance testing and acceptance test-driven development (ATDD). It has easy-to-use tabular test data syntax and it utilizes the keyword-driven testing approach. Its testing capabilities can be extended by test libraries implemented either with Python or Java, and users can create new higher-level keywords from existing ones using the same syntax that is used for creating test cases.

# **Directory Organization**

- There is no "Way of the Robot" when it comes to organizing your project
- The framework is designed to be flexible, so you can define any organization you want, but this causes a lot of trouble for beginners and often results in projects where everything is just dumped into one big pot
- For these examples, we will use the Filesystem Hierarchy Standard to organize our components as shown to the right (https://en.wikipedia.org/ wiki/Filesystem\_Hierarchy\_ Standard



etc Resource Files

lib Libraries

src Test Suites

var Variables

tmp Temporary Files

#### Installation

- Virtualenv (https://virualenv.pypa.io), is a tool to create isolated Python environments; as demonstrated in Listing 1, it will provide the capability to install python toolboxes without administrator priveledges
- For these examples, I will use the locally qualified path to a virtual environment we are going to create
- If you already have an installation of robotframework available, substitute the path to your installation

#### Listing 1: Install Robotframework

```
1 >> virtualenv local
2 >> local/bin/pip install robotframework
```

#### Overview

# Hello Robot

Lets start with the simplest thing to ask the robot to do, nothing. . .

# Objectives

- Say hello to the robot
  - Write our first test file
  - Introduce suites and tests
  - Execute robotframework
  - Examine the different types and purposes of the output files

# Setup

- Create a test folder for this project called 01-HelloRobot
- Place the contents of Listing 2 into a file called Hello.robot in a subdirectory named src

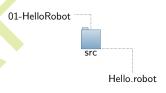
```
Listing 2: 01-HelloRobot/src/Hello.robot

1 **** Test Cases ***
2 | Hello Robot |
3 | | No Operation |
```

- The file Hello.robot defines the test suite Hello
- Line 1 declares the start of our test cases for this suite
- Line 2 declares the start of a test named Hello Robot
- Line 3 is a step in this test, which is a builtin keyword that does nothing, it is appropriately named No Operation

# Project Layout

- There is only one file, for projects this simple it is usually fine to place everything in one top level directory
- Since the following projects are going to build from this one, we are going to start with a more scaleable organization



#### Execution

From our project folder 01-HelloRobot, execute the command in Linsting 3

Execution started by processing the Hello suite, this consisted of the one test Hello Robot, then rolled up overall pass/fail and statistics for the suite, and ended with a list of output files

# Output

- The primary output from a run is the output.xml file
  - This contains all the information logged by robotframework for a run
- The log.html and report.html are rendered from the output.xml file to provide quick views into the test results and execution steps
- The output.xml file is commonly passed to continuous integration servers like Jenkins or Buildbot to provide test summaries or to collect statistics
- If a different type of output file is desired, you can roll your own template emitter that parses the output.xml file, or you can write a listener (to be discussed in a later example)

#### **Hello Test Log**

REPORT

20180609 20:25:17 GMT-04:00 11 hours 1 minute ago

#### **Test Statistics**

	Total Statistics	ф	Total	Pass +	Fail +	Elapsed \$	Pass / Fail
Critical Tests			1	1	0	00:00:00	
All Tests			1	1	0	00:00:00	
	Statistics by Tag	0	Total +	Pass 🌣	Fail +	Elapsed 🌣	Pass / Fail
No Tags							
	Statistics by Suite	ф	Total o	Pass o	Fail 0	Elapsed 🌣	Pass / Fail
Hello			1	1	0	00:00:00	

#### **Test Execution Log**



### Report



# Summary

- With just three lines of test script, we were able to do a meet and greet with our new robot friend
- Robotframework, while being asked to do nothing, has done a lot of work
  - Meticulously logged each step of execution
  - Communicated with us while working
  - Collected statistics
  - Rendered html templates to provide log and results summaries

