

# Germanium

Web Testing API that doesn't disappoint

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# Installation

To install it just run:

```
pip install germanium
```

Writing a test then becomes as easy as:

```
from germanium.static import *
from germanium import wait
from time import sleep

open_browser("ff")
go_to("http://www.google.com")
type_keys("germanium pypy<enter>", Input("q"))
wait(S(Link("Python Package Index")))
click(Link("Python Package Index"))
sleep(5)
close_browser()
```

Germanium supports Python 2.7, 3.4 and 3.5, and is already used in production tests.

# Germanium Static

The Germanium static package is for creating tests that revolve around running a single browser instance at a time, in the whole test process.

## open\_browser()

### Description

Opens the given browser instance.

### Signature

```
def open_browser(browser="Firefox", ①
                  wd=None, ②
                  iframe_selector=DefaultIFrameSelector(), ③
                  screenshot_folder="screenshots", ④
                  scripts=list()) ⑤
```

- ① *browser* - The browser is case insensitive and can be one of:
  1. "ff" or "firefox" - to start Mozilla Firefox
  2. "chrome" - to start Google Chrome
  3. "ie" - to start Microsoft Internet Explorer
- ② *wd* - A specific already created WebDriver instance can also be given, and then the *browser* parameter will be ignored.
- ③ *iframe\_selector* - The strategy to use when finding the execution iframe, whenever the active iframe name changes.
- ④ *screenshot\_folder* - Folder under browser screenshots are saved.
- ⑤ *scripts* - A list of JavaScript resources to be loaded whenever a page is newly loaded.

### Sample

```
open_browser("firefox")
```

This also connecting to remote drivers, for example:

```
open_browser("ff:http://10.2.1.1:5555/wd/hub")
```

# close\_browser()

## Description

Close the currently running browser instance that was opened with `open_browser()`

## Signature

```
def close_browser()
```

## Sample

```
close_browser()
```

# go\_to(url)

## Description

Go to the given URL, and wait for the page to load. After the page will load, the scripts provided in the creation of the GermaniumDriver object will be automatically loaded.

## Signature

```
def go_to(url) ①
```

① *url* - The URL to load in the browser.

## Sample

```
go_to("http://google.com/")
```

# type\_keys(keys, selector)

## Description

Type the keys specified into the element, or the currently active element.

## Signature

```
def type_keys(keys, ①  
              selector) ②
```

- ① *keys* - the keys to press. See the **Germanium Keys Support**, to learn about having multiple keypresses, combo key presses, or repetitions.
- ② *selector* - optional For what element to send the keys. See the **Germanium Selectors**, to learn about how you can easily locate the element you want your action to be triggered against.

### Sample

```
type_keys('john.doe@example.com', Input('email')) ①  
type_keys("<tab*2><enter>") ②
```

- ① Type in the input with the `name` attribute equal to `email`.
- ② Type in the currently active element in the current iframe.

## click(selector)

### Description

Click the element with the given selector.

### Signature

```
def click(selector) ①
```

- ① *selector* - What element to click. See the **Germanium Selectors**, to learn about how you can easily locate the element you want your action to be triggered against.

### Sample

```
click(Button('OK'))
```

## hover(selector)

### Description

Hovers (sends a mouse over) the element with the given selector.

### Signature

```
def hover(selector) ①
```

- ① *selector* - What element to hover. See the **Germanium Selectors**, to learn about how you can easily locate the element you want your action to be triggered against.

## Sample

```
hover(Element('div', id='menu1'))
```

# double\_click(selector)

## Description

Double clicks the element with the given selector.

## Signature

```
def double_click(selector) ①
```

① *selector* - What element to double click. See the **Germanium Selectors**, to learn about how you can easily locate the element you want your action to be triggered against.

## Sample

```
double_click(Element('div', css_classes='table-row'))
```

# right\_click(selector)

## Description

Right clicks the element with the given selector.

## Signature

```
def right_click(selector) ①
```

① *selector* - What element to right click. See the **Germanium Selectors**, to learn about how you can easily locate the element you want your action to be triggered against.

## Sample

```
right_click(Element('div', css_classes='table-row'))
```

# get\_web\_driver()

## Description



Return the WebDriver instance the global Germanium was built around.

### Signature

```
def get_web_driver()
```

### Sample

```
wd = get_web_driver()
```

## get\_germanium()

### Description

Returns the currently running Germanium instance, or `None` if no instance was opened using `open_browser()`.

### Signature

```
def get_germanium()
```

Please see the **Germanium API Documentation** to find out what is available on the `germanium.driver.GermaniumDriver` instance.

### Sample

```
g = get_germanium()
```

## def S(\*argv, \*\*kwargs)

Returns a deferred locator, using the `S` uper locator.

## def iframe(target, keep\_new\_context = False)

Selects the current working iframe with the `target` name.

```
@iframe("editor")
def type_keys_into_editor(keys):
    type_keys(keys)

type_keys_into_editor('hello world') # will switch the iframe to 'editor' and back
click(Button("Save"))                # iframe is 'default'
```

# Germanium Selectors and Locators

**Selector** objects are similar to **String** values, that describe how an element can be found in the current page, while **Locator** objects are the implementation of actual algorithms that find them. A parallel can be made between the string `"div.custom-text"`, and the `webdriver.find_element_by_css()` function. Selectors specify what you want to find in the page, and locators make sure you find them. It's the combination of them, `webdriver.find_element_by_css("div.custom-text")` that will return the actual DOM Element to interact with.

Selectors are in the end text strings. Locators evaluate them finding elements in the browser.

In all the API calls, where **selector** is specified, the selector is actually one of:

1. a string selector,
2. an object that inherits from **AbstractSelector** (such as **Text**, **Element**, **Image**, etc.),
3. a WebDriver WebElement,
4. a locator,
5. a list of any of the above.

Usually point 1 and 2, would cover 99% of all your test cases.

## String Selectors

A string selector is a selector that can specify what locators to be used. Implicitly, the selector is either an XPath if it starts with `"//"`, either a CSS selector, if there is no identifier.

A string selector can also specify its locator strategy, by prefixing the selector with the locator strategy name. Currently registered into Germanium are:

### css

```
selector = "css:div#customID"

# or without the css prefix, since the string it's
# not starting with //
selector = "div#customID"
```

### xpath

```
selector = "xpath://div[@id='customID']"

# or without the xpath prefix, since the string it's
# starting with //
selector = "//div[@id='customID']"
```

js

```
selector = "js:return [ document.getElementById('customID') ];"
```

## Selectors Overview

All `Selector` objects in Germanium inherit from `germanium.selector.AbstractSelector`, which define a single required method:

```
class AbstractSelector(object):
    """
    Just a marker interface.
    """
    def __init__(self):
        pass

    def get_selectors(self):
        raise Exception("Abstract class, not implemented.") ①

    # ... positional, and parent-child filtering methods
```

① Note that the method name is `get_selectors`. This method must return a list of string selectors, that can even have different locator strategies.

All the `Selector` objects return a list of strings, that define how the element, or the multiple elements will be found by the given locator.

## Positional Filtering

Germanium provides the following methods to enable positional filtering: `left_of(selector)`, `right_of(selector)`, `below(selector)`, `above(selector)`, that is excluding elements that are in weird positions. These filters can be used to filter otherwise false positive matches when selecting.

Multiple filters can be chained for the same selector, for example someone can:

```
click(Link("edit")
      .below(Text("User Edit Panel"))
      .right_of(Text("User 11")))
```

This will find a link that contains the label `edit`, that is positioned below the text `User Edit Panel` and is to the right of the text `User 11`.

## **selector.left\_of(other\_selector)**

### **Description**

Make a selector that will return only the items that are left of all the elements returned by the `other_selector`.

### **Signature**

```
def left_of(self, other_selector)
```

### **Sample**

```
click(Input().left_of(Text("User")))
```

## **selector.right\_of(other\_selector)**

Make a selector that will return only the items that are right of all the elements returned by the `other_selector`.

```
click(Link("edit").right_of(Text("User 11")))
```

## **selector.above(other\_selector)**

Make a selector that will return only the items that are above all the elements returned by the `other_selector`.

```
click(Link("logout").above("div.toolbar"))
```

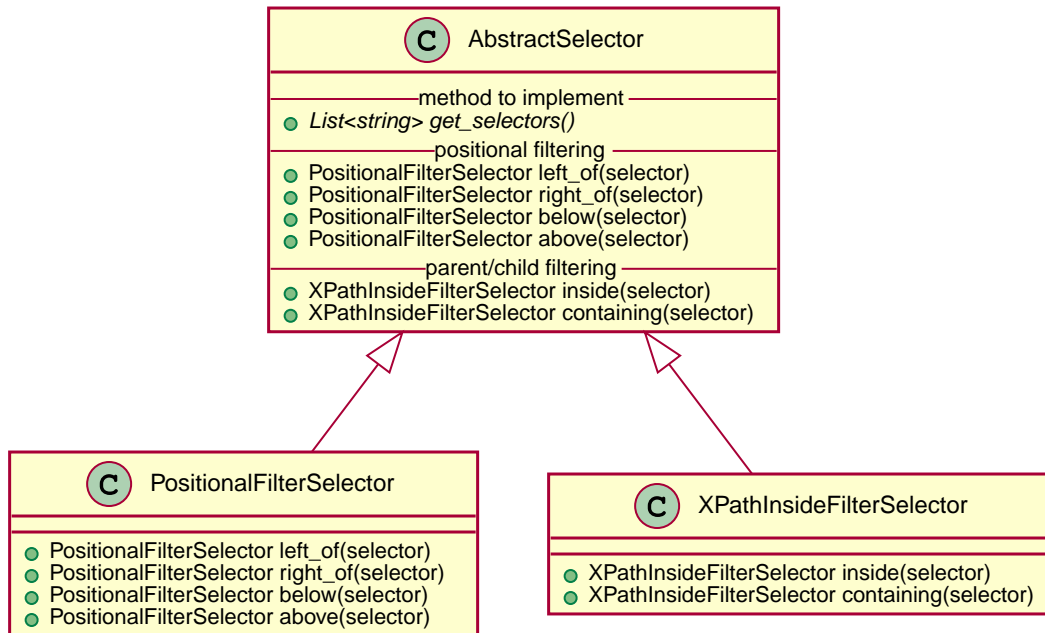
## **selector.below(other\_selector)**

Make a selector that will return only the items that are below all the elements returned by the `other_selector`.

```
click(Button("edit").below(Text("entry 5")))
```

## Writing Custom Selectors

You can write a new selector by extending the `AbstractSelector` class and implementing the `get_selectors` method, that returns an array of selectors to be searched in the document.



Please take note that in order to use `inside` and `containing` filtering, the selector must return all its expressions as XPath selectors.

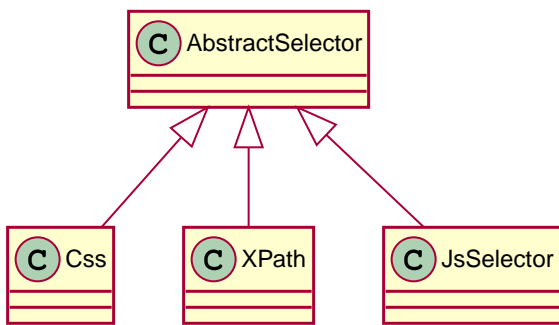
# Utility Selectors

Utility selectors are provided so you can use the positional filtering capabilities of the selectors. For example:

```
click(Css('.tree-plus-icon').left_of(Text('Item 15')))
```

The reason behind them is that you can't use positional filtering straight on the string themselves.

```
click('.tree-plus-icon'.left_of(Text('Item 15'))) # throws exception
```



## Css(locator)

A selector that finds the given CSS expression.

## XPath(locator)

A selector that finds the given XPath expression.

## JsSelector(code)

A selector that finds an element by evaluating the given JavaScript code.

# Provided Selectors

Provided selectors are just classes that are generally useful for testing, simple things such as buttons, links or text.

The most basic of them is called `Element`. There are a lot of more specific selectors on top of that, for ``Input`s`, or ``Link`s`.

## **Element(tag\_name=None, index=-1, exact\_text=None, contains\_text=None, css\_classes=[], exact\_attributes={}, contains\_attributes={})**

A selector that finds a random element.

Parameters:

- `tag_name` - the html tag name to find (e.g. `div`, `span`, `li`);
- `index` - if specified, is the 1 index based result;
- `exact_text` - if specified, the exact text the element must have;
- `contains_text` - if specified, the exact text the element should contain;
- `css_classes` - the CSS classes that the element must have;
- `exact_attributes` - attributes with their values that the element must have;
- `contains_attributes` - attributes that contain the given values.

```
S(Element('div',
        contains_text='error has occurred',
        css_classes=['error-message']))
```

This will find a `div` that contains the text `error has occurred` and has also a CSS class attached to it named `error-message`.

## **Button(search\_text = None, text = None, name = None)**

Just a selector that finds a button by its label or name:

This selector will find simultaneously both `input` elements that have the `type="button"`, but also `button` elements.

- some of the text, in either the `value` attribute if it's an `input`, either the text of the `button` (`search_text`)



- the text, either the **value** attribute if it's an input, either its text if it's an actual **button** (**text**)
- its form name (**name**)

```
germanium.S(Button("Ok"))
```

## Input(input\_name)

Just a selector that finds an input by its name.

```
germanium.S(Input('q'))
```

## InputText(input\_name)

Just a selector that finds an input with the type **text** by its name.

```
germanium.S(InputText('q'))
```

## Link(search\_text, text, search\_href, href)

Just a selector that finds a link by either:

- some of its text content (**search\_text**)
- its exact text content(**text**)
- some of its link location (**search\_href**)
- its link location(**href**)

To match the first link that contains the *test* string, someone can:

```
germanium.S(Link("test"))
```

Of course, the text and href search can be combined, so we can do, in order to find a link that is on the **ciplogic.com** that has in the text **testing**:

```
germanium.S(Link("testing", search_href="http://ciplogic.com"))
```

## Text(text)

Just a selector that finds the element that contains the text in the page.

```
germanium.S(Text("some text"))
```

The selector can find the text even in formatted text. For example the previous selector would match the parent div in such a DOM structure:

```
<div>  
  some <b>text</b>  
</div>
```

# Germanium Keys Support

This section details on how to type keys better, without a headache.

## Regular Typing

In general when typing keys, for example for form fields, the easiest way of doing it is to just type the actual keys to be pressed. For example to type the user name into a form field you can:

```
type_keys('John', Input('firstname'))
```

This will in turn just type the keys `["J", "o", "h", "n"]` into the input that has a `name` attribute equal to `"firstname"`. An email looks equally fascinating:

```
type_keys('john.doe@example.com', Input('email'))
```

Let's start the more interesting examples.

## Special Keys

Special keys such as `ENTER`, are available by just escaping them in `<` and `>` characters, e.g. `<ENTER>`. For example to send `TAB TAB ENTER` someone could type:

```
type_keys("<tab*2><enter>")
```

### TIP

Using `*` in special keys or combined macros, allows you to type the same key, or key combination multiple times.

Now you might wonder, why is it `<enter>` and not `<ENTER>`? Or `<cr>`? Or its bigger brother `<CR>`? Or just `<Enter>`. Actually they are equally resolving to the same key, that is the `ENTER`. The same holds true for `<del>` vs `<delete>`, or `<bs>` vs `<backspace>`, etc. They will resolve to `DELETE`, `BACKSPACE`, etc. as expected.

## Combo Presses

Also, in the typing of the keys, combined macros such as `<ctrl-a>` are automatically understood as `CTRL+A` and translated correctly as an action chain.

Macro keys can be written such as:

- `SHIFT: S, SHIFT`

- **CONTROL:** C, CTL, CTRL, CONTROL
- **META:** M, META

Also germanium is smart enough, so the position of the macro key matters, thus `<s-s>` is equivalent to `<shift-s>` and thus interpreted as **SHIFT+s**, and not **s+s** or **SHIFT+SHIFT**.

## Press-Release Key

In order to start pressing a key, and release it latter, while still typing other keys, the **!** and **^** symbols can be used. For example to type some keys with **SHIFT** pressed this can be done:

```
type_keys("<!shift>shift is down<^shift>, and now is up.")
```

### TIP

The **!** looks like a finger almost pressing the button, and the **^** is self explanatory: the finger released the given button.

# Germanium API Documentation

There are three kinds of functions that are provided for easier support inside the browsers:

1. decorator:

- `@iframe`

2. germanium instance functions:

- `S`, super locator
- `js`, `execute_script`
- `take_screenshot`
- `load_script`

3. utility functions:

- `type_keys`
- `click`
- `double_click`
- `right_click`
- `hover`
- `get_attributes`
- `wait`

## germanium iframe decorator

**@iframe(name, keep\_new\_context=False)**

Switch the iframe when executing the code of the function. It will use the strategy provided when the Germanium instance was created.

For example if we would have an editor that is embedded in an IFrame, and we would want to call the saving of the document, we could implement that such as:

```
@iframe("default")
def close_dialog(germanium):
    germanium.S('"Save dialog" > button["Ok"]').click()

@iframe("editor")
def save_document(germanium):
    germanium.S('#save-button').element().click()
    close_dialog(germanium)
```

The `@iframe` decorator is going to find the current context by scanning the parameters of the function for the Germanium instance. If the first parameter is an object that contains a property named either: `germanium` or `_germanium` will be used.

## germanium Instance Functions

### Constructor `GermaniumDriver(web_driver, ..)`

Constructs a new `GermaniumDriver` utility object on top of whatever `WebDriver` object is given.

```
GermaniumDriver(web_driver,
                iframe_selector=DefaultIFrameSelector(),
                screenshot_folder="screenshots",
                scripts=list())
```

The only required parameter is the `web_driver` argument, that must be a `WebDriver` instance.

### `iframe_selector`

The `iframe_selector` specifies the strategy to use whenever the `iframe` will be changed by the `@iframe` decorator. This class should have a method named `select_iframe(self, germanium, iframe_name)`.

Germanium uses `"default"` for the `switch_to_default_content`.

The default implementation is:

```
class DefaultIFrameSelector(object):
    """
    An implementation of the IFrameSelector strategy that does nothing.
    """
    def select_iframe(self, germanium, iframe_name):
        if iframe_name != "default":
            raise Exception("Unknown iframe name: '%s'. Make sure you create an IFrame
Selector "
                            "that you will pass when creating the GermaniumDriver,
e.g.: \n"
                            "GermaniumDriver(wd, iframe_selector=MyIFrameSelector())")

        germanium.switch_to_default_content()
        return iframe_name
```

This can easily be changed so depending on the `iframe_name` it will do a `switch_to_frame` on the `germanium` object.

```
class EditorIFrameSelector(object):
    def select_iframe(self, germanium, iframe_name):
        if iframe_name == "default":
            germanium.switch_to_default_content()
        elif iframe_name == "editor":
            editor_iframe = germanium.find_element_by_css_selector('iframe')
            germanium.switch_to_frame(editor_iframe)

        return iframe_name
```

In case you don't want a full class, you can pass also a callable that will be invoked with two parameters `germanium` and `iframe_name`:

```
def select_iframe(germanium, iframe_name):
    if iframe_name == "default":
        germanium.switch_to_default_content()
    elif iframe_name == "editor":
        editor_iframe = germanium.find_element_by_css_selector('iframe')
        germanium.switch_to_frame(editor_iframe)

    return iframe_name
```

So when invoking the `GermaniumDriver` someone can:

```
GermaniumDriver(web_driver,
                iframe_selector=select_iframe)
```

## screenshot\_folder

The folder where to save the screenshots, whenever `take_screenshot` is called. It defaults to `"screenshots"`, so basically a local folder named screenshots in the current working directory.

## scripts

A list of files with JavaScript to be automatically loaded into the page, whenever either `get()`, `reload_page()` or `wait_for_page_to_load()` is done.

## germanium.S(locator, strategy?)

`S` stands for the super locator, and returns an object that can execute a locator in the current iframe context of `germanium`. The letter `S` was chosen since it is looking greatly similar with jquery's `$`.

The first parameter, the locator, can be any of the selector objects from the `germanium.selectors` package, or a string that will be further interpreted on what selector will be used.

For example to find a button you can either:

```
germanium.S(Button('OK'))
```

or using a CSS selector:

```
germanium.S("input[value='OK'][type='button']")
```

or using a specific locator:

```
# implicit strategy detection, will match XPath, due to // start
germanium.S("//input[@value='OK'][@type='button']")
# or explicit in-string strategy:
germanium.S("xpath://input[@value='OK'][@type='button']")
# or explicit strategy:
germanium.S("//input[@value='OK'][@type='button']", "xpath")
```

The [selectors approach](#) is recommended since a selector find will match either an html `input` element of type `button`, either a html button `element` that has the label OK.

The S locator is not itself a locator but rather a locator strategy. Thus the S locator will choose:

1. if the searched expression starts with `//` then the xpath locator will be used.

```
# will find elements by XPath
germanium.S('//*[contains(@class, "test")]');
```

1. else the css locator will be used.

```
# will find elements by CSS
germanium.S('.test')
```

```
# will find elements by the simple locator
germanium.S('*[contains(@class, "test")]')
```

The S function call will return an object that is compatible with the static `wait_for` command.

## **germanium.js(code), germanium.execute\_script(code)**

Execute the given JavaScript, and return its result.



```
germanium.js('return document.title;')
```

**TIP** | The `js` is just an alias for the `execute_script` function

## **germanium.take\_screenshot(name)**

Takes a screenshot of the browser and saves it in the configured screenshot folder.

```
# will save a screenshot as `screenshots/test.png`  
germanium.take_screenshot('test')
```

## **germanium.load\_script(filename)**

Loads the JavaScript code from the file with the given name into the browser.

```
germanium.load_script('jquery.js')
```

## **germanium.find\_element\_by\_simple(locator)**

Finds the element in the current iframe, using the simple locator given.

```
germanium.find_element_by_simple('"Title" > button["Ok"]')
```

# **germanium Utility Functions**

These are just a bunch of utility functions, that can even be used without germanium itself.

## **type\_keys(germanium, keys\_typed, element=None)**

Type the current keys into the browser, eventually specifying the element to send the events to.

```
type_keys(germanium, "send data<cr>but <!shift>not<^shift> now.")
```

Special keys such as `ENTER`, are available by just escaping them in `<` and `>` characters, e.g. `<ENTER>`. For example to send `TAB TAB ENTER` someone could type:

```
type_keys(germanium, "<tab*2><enter>")
```

**TIP**

Using **\*** in special keys or combined macros, allows you to type the same key, or key combination multiple times.

Also, in the typing of the keys, combined macros such as `<ctrl-a>` are automatically understood as **CTRL+A** and translated correctly as an action chain.

Macro keys can be written such as:

- **SHIFT: S, SHIFT**
- **CONTROL: C, CTL, CTRL, CONTROL**
- **META: M, META**

Also germanium is smart enough, so the position of the macro key matters, thus `<s-s>` is equivalent to `<shift-s>` and thus interpreted as **SHIFT+s**, and not **s+s** or **SHIFT+SHIFT**.

In order to start pressing a key, and release it latter, while still typing other keys, the **!** and **^** symbols can be used. For example to type some keys with **SHIFT** pressed this can be done:

```
type_keys(germanium, "<!shift>shift is down<^shift>, and now is up.")
```

**TIP**

The **!** looks like a finger almost pressing the button, and the **^** is self explanatory: the finger released the given button.

## **click(germanium, selector)**

Perform a single click mouse action.

```
click(germanium, Button("Cancel").below(Text("Delete file?")))
```

## **double\_click(germanium, selector)**

Perform a double click mouse action.

```
double_click(germanium, "a.test-label")
```

## **right\_click(germanium, selector)**

Perform a mouse right click. Also known as a context menu click.

```
right_click(germanium, webdriver_element)
```

## hover(germanium, selector)

Hover the given element.

```
hover(germanium, 'a.main-menu')
```

## get\_attributes(germanium, selector)

Return all the attributes of the element matched by the selector as a dictionary object.

For example for this HTML:

```
<body>
  <div id='editor' class='modal superb' custom-data='simple-code'></div>
</body>
```

To get all the attributes of the editor div, someone can:

```
editor_attributes = get_attributes(germanium, '#editor')
assert editor_attributes['class'] == 'modal superb'
assert editor_attributes['id'] == 'editor'
assert editor_attributes['custom-data'] == 'simple-code'
```

## wait(closure, while\_not=None, timeout=10)

A function that allows waiting for a condition to happen, monitoring also that some other conditions do not happen.

```
wait(germanium.S('"document uploaded successfully"'),
     while_not = germanium.S('"an error occurred"))
```

In case the timeout expires, or one of the `while_not` conditions matches until the `closure` is not yet matching then throws an exception.

`while_not` is either a closure, either an array of closures.