Common Lisp Webdriver Client

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1 Introduction

CL Webdriver Client is client library for WebDriver.

WebDriver is a remote control interface that enables introspection and control of user agents. It provides a platform- and language-neutral wire protocol as a way for out-of-process programs to remotely instruct the behavior of web browsers.

Provided is a set of interfaces to discover and manipulate DOM elements in web documents and to control the behavior of a user agent. It is primarily intended to allow web authors to write tests that automate a user agent from a separate controlling process, but may also be used in such a way as to allow in-browser scripts to control a — possibly separate — browser.

See W3C Webdriver spec (`https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver`).

2 Usage

```
;; see examples/*.lisp and t/*.lisp
(in-package :cl-user)

(eval-when (:compile-toplevel :load-toplevel :execute)
  (ql:quickload :cl-webdriver-client))

(defpackage go-test
  (:use :cl :webdriver-client))

(in-package :go-test)

(defparameter *code* "
package main
import \"fmt\"

func main() {
    fmt.Print(\"Hello WebDriver!\")
}")

(with-session ()
  (setf (url) "http://play.golang.org/?simple=1")
  (let ((elem (find-element "#code" :by :css-selector)))
    (element-clear elem)
    (element-send-keys elem *code*))
  (let ((btn (find-element "#run")))
    (element-click btn))

  (loop
     with div = (find-element "#output")
     for ouput = (element-text div)
     while (equal ouput "Waiting for remote server...")
     do (sleep 0.1)
     finally (print ouput)))
```

2.1 Actions

The Actions API provides a low-level interface for providing virtualised device input to the web browser. Conceptually, the Actions commands divide time into a series of ticks. The local end sends a series of actions which correspond to the change in state, if any, of each input device during each tick. For example, pressing a key is represented by an action sequence consisting of a single key input device and two ticks, the first containing a keyDown action, and the second a keyUp action, whereas a pinch-zoom input is represented by an action sequence consisting of three ticks and two pointer input devices of type touch, each performing a sequence of actions pointerDown, followed by pointerMove, and then pointerUp.

See `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver/#actions` for the whole explanation.

To perform actions in *cl-webdriver-client* use [PERFORM-ACTIONS], page 15. That function implements a little language, with the following syntax:

Syntax:

```
actions ::= ({actions-input-source}*)
actions-input-source ::= (input-source-type {action}*)
input-source-type ::= :none | :pointer | :mouse | :pen | :touch | :key
action ::= pause | pointer-move | pointer-down | pointer-up | key-down | key-up
pause ::= (:pause duration)
pointer-move ::= (:pointer-move x y)
pointer-down ::= (:pointer-down button-number)
pointer-up ::= (:pointer-up button-number)
key-down ::= (:key-down key)
key-up ::= (:key-up key)
```

Arguments and values:

- *actions*—a list of actions-input-sources. One list for each type of input source that wants to be used.
- *actions-input-source*—a list. Specifies the list of actions to perform for a particular input source.
- *duration*—an integer. The time to pause in milliseconds.
- *key*—a string. A string with the character (e.g. "a"). Use [KEY], page 15 for entering special characters.
- *button-number*—an integer greater than or equal to 0.
- *x*—an integer. Horizontal screen coordinate.
- *y*—an integer. Vertical screen coordinate.

Examples:

```
(perform-actions `((:pen
     (:pointer-move 22 33)
     (:pause 2000)
     (:pointer-move 23 54))))
```

3 Installation

```
git clone https://github.com/copyleft/cl-webdriver-client ~/quicklisp/local-projects/
(ql:quickload :cl-webdriver-client)
```

You need a running instance of selenium-server-standalone.

[Download](http://www.seleniumhq.org/download/) it and run:

```
curl -L0 https://goo.gl/SP94ZB -o selenium-server-standalone.jar
java -jar selenium-server-standalone.jar
```

4 Utils

There is a `:webdriver-client-utils` package which should reduce boilerplate. For example:

```
(defpackage my-test
  (:use :cl :webdriver-client)
  (:import-from :webdriver-client-utils
                :send-keys
                :click
                :wait-for
                :classlist))

(in-package :my-test)

(with-session ()
  (setf (url) "http://google.com")
  (send-keys "cl-webdriver-client")
  (click "[name=btnK]")
  (wait-for "#resultStats"))
```

4.1 Interactive session

You can just start the session and control it from your repl:

```
(in-package :my-test)

(start-interactive-session)

(setf (url) "http://google.com")
(send-keys "cl-webdriver-client")
(send-keys (key :enter))
(classlist "#slim_appbar") ; prints ("ab_tnav_wrp")

(stop-interactive-session)
```

4.2 Utils API conventions

If utility function needs an element to work on it defaults to ‘(active-element)‘.

```
(click) ; click on the current active element.
```

You can also pass a css selector as a last parameter.

```
(print (id "#submit")) ; print id the of matched element

(assert (= (first (classlist "div")) "first-div-ever"))
```

To change default element you can:

```
(setf webdriver-client-utils:*default-element-func* (lambda () (find-element "input[ty
```

4.3 Waiting for the reaction

Often you need to wait for some action to be done. For example if you do a `(click)` on the button to load search results, you need to wait them to load.

```
(wait-for ".search-result" :timeout 10) ; wait 10 seconds
```

Timeout defaults to 30 seconds. You can globally change it:

```
(setf webdriver-client-utils:*timeout* 3)
```

4.4 Running tests

REPL

```
(ql:quickload '(:cl-selenium :prove))
(setf prove:*enable-colors* nil)
(prove:run :cl-webdriver-client-test)
```

Shell

```
sh
./test.sh
```

5 API

5.1 WEBDRIVER-CLIENT package

`WEBDRIVER-CLIENT` [PACKAGE]

This package exports functions for working with Selenium WebDriver.

For documentation see:
- `https://github.com/SeleniumHQ/selenium/wiki/JsonWireProtocol`
- `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver1`

External definitions

Uncategorized

`ELEMENT-ID` (*sb-pcl::object*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]

`NO-SUCH-ELEMENT-ERROR` [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]

Error signaled when no such element is found.

Class precedence list: `no-such-element-error, find-error, error, serious-condition, condition, t`

`LOG-TYPES` (**&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]

Return the types of logs supported by the WebDriver.

- browser: Javascript console logs from the browser.
- client: Logs from the client side implementation of the WebDriver protocol (e.g. the Java bindings).
- driver: Logs from the internals of the driver (e.g. FirefoxDriver internals).
- performance: Logs relating to the performance characteristics of the page under test (e.g. resource load timings).
- server: Logs from within the selenium server.

See: `https://github.com/SeleniumHQ/selenium/wiki/Logging` .

`MOUSE-CLICK` (*button* **&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]

Click any mouse *button* (at the coordinates set by the last moveto command). Note that calling this command after calling buttondown and before calling *button* up (or any out-of-order interactions sequence) will yield undefined behaviour).

See: `https://github.com/SeleniumHQ/selenium/wiki/JsonWireProtocol#sessionsessionidclick`

`MOUSE-MOVE-TO` (*x y* **&key** *element (session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]

Move the mouse by an offset of the specificed *element*. If no *element* is specified, the move is relative to the current mouse cursor. If an *element* is provided but no offset, the mouse will be moved to the center of the *element*. If the *element* is not visible, it

will be scrolled into view.

See: `https://github.com/SeleniumHQ/selenium/wiki/JsonWireProtocol#sessionsessionidmoveto`

`LOGS` (*type* **&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
Return the logs of a particular *TYPE*.
See: [LOG-TYPES], page 7.

Elements

`ELEMENT-TEXT` (*element* **&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
The Get *Element* Text command intends to return an *element*'s text "as rendered". An *element*'s rendered text is also used for locating a elements by their link text and partial link text.

Category: Elements
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver1/#get-element-text` .

`ELEMENT-ENABLED` (*element* **&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
Returns if *ELEMENT* is enabled.

Category: Elements
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver1/#is-element-enabled` .

`ELEMENT-RECT` (*element* **&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]

The Get *Element* Rect command returns the dimensions and coordinates of the given web *element*. The returned value is a dictionary with the following members:

x
X axis position of the top-left corner of the web *element* relative to the current browsing context's document *element* in CSS pixels.
y
Y axis position of the top-left corner of the web *element* relative to the current browsing context's document *element* in CSS pixels.
height
Height of the web *element*'s bounding rectangle in CSS pixels.
width
Width of the web *element*'s bounding rectangle in CSS pixels.

Category: Elements

`ELEMENT-TAGNAME` (*element* **&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
Return the *ELEMENT*'s tag name.

Category: Elements

`ACTIVE-ELEMENT` (**&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]

Return the active element of the current browsing context's document.
The active element is the Element within the DOM that currently has focus.
If there's no active element, an error is signaled.

Category: Elements
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver2/#get-active-element.`
See: `https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Document/activeElement.`

`FIND-ELEMENT` (*value* **&key** *(by :css-selector) (session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]

The Find Element command is used to find an element in the current browsing context that can be used as the web element context for future element-centric commands.

For example, consider this pseudo code which retrieves an element with the #toremove ID and uses this as the argument for a script it injects to remove it from the HTML document:

let body ⟨undefined⟩ [=], page ⟨undefined⟩ *session*.find.css("#toremove");
session.execute("arguments[0].remove()", [body]);

The *BY* parameter represents the element location strategy.

It can be one of:
- *:id :* Finds element *by* id.
- *:class-name :* Finds element *by* class name.
- *:css-selector :* Returns element that matches css selector.
- *:link-text :* Returns element that matches `<a>` element text.
- *:partial-link-text:* Returns element that matches `<a>` element text partially.
- *:tag-name:* Returns element that matches tag name.
- *:xpath:* Returns element that matches the XPath expression.

If result is empty, a ⟨undefined⟩ [HANDLE-FIND-ERROR], page ⟨undefined⟩ is signaled.

Category: Elements
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver1/#dfn-find-element` .

`FIND-ELEMENTS` (*value* **&key** *(by :css-selector) (session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]

Find elements that match *VALUE* using location strategy in *BY*.

Category: Elements
See [FIND-ELEMENT], page 9.
See `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver1/#find-elements` .

`ELEMENT-DISPLAYED` (*element* **&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
Returns if *ELEMENT* is visible.

Category: Elements
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver1/#element-displayedness` .

`ELEMENT-ATTRIBUTE` (*element name* **&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
Return the *ELEMENT*'s attribute named *NAME*.

Category: Elements

Session

`DELETE-SESSION` (*session*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
Delete the WebDriver *SESSION*.

Category: *Session*

`START-INTERACTIVE-SESSION` (**&rest** *capabilities*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
Start an interactive session. Use this to interact with Selenium driver from a REPL.

Category: Session
See: [MAKE-SESSION], page 10

`STOP-INTERACTIVE-SESSION` *nil* [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
Stop an interactive session.

Category: Session

`USE-SESSION` (*session*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
Make *SESSION* the current *session*.

Category: *Session*

`WITH-SESSION` ((**&rest** *capabilities)* **&body** *body*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
Execute *BODY* inside a Selenium session.

Category: Session
See: [MAKE-SESSION], page 10

`MAKE-SESSION` (**&key** *(browser-name :chrome) browser-version (platform-name "Linux") platform-version accept-ssl-certs additional-capabilities*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
Creates a new WebDriver session with the endpoint node. If the creation fails, a session not created error is returned.

Category: Session
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver1/#new-session` .
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver1/#capabilities` .

Element interaction

`ELEMENT-SEND-KEYS` (*element keys* **&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]

The *Element* Send *Keys* command scrolls into view the form control *element* and then sends the provided *keys* to the *element*. In case the *element* is not keyboard-interactable, an *element* not interactable error is returned.

KEYS should be a string.

Category: *Element* interaction
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver1/#element-send-keys` .

`ELEMENT-CLICK` (*element* **&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]

The *Element* Click command scrolls into view the *element* if it is not already pointer-interactable, and clicks its in-view center point.

If the *element*'s center point is obscured by another *element*, an *element* click intercepted error is returned. If the *element* is outside the viewport, an *element* not interactable error is returned.

Category: *Element* interaction
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver1/#element-click` .

`ELEMENT-CLEAR` (*element* **&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]

Clear the contents of *ELEMENT* (for example, a form field *element*).

Category: *Element* interaction
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver1/#dfn-element-clear.`

Navigation

`PAGE-TITLE` (**&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]

This command returns the document title of the current top-level browsing context, equivalent to calling document.title.

Category: Navigation
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver2/#get-title` .

`PAGE-SOURCE` (**&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]

Returns a string serialization of the DOM of the current browsing context active document.

Category: Navigation
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver1/#get-page-source`

`SWITCH-TO-FRAME` (*id* **&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]

Change focus to another frame on the page. If the frame *id* is null, the server should switch to the page's default content.

In the context of a web browser, a frame is a part of a web page or browser window which displays content independent of its container, with the ability to load content independently.

Category: Navigation
See: `https://github.com/SeleniumHQ/selenium/wiki/JsonWireProtocol#sessionsessionidframe` .
See: `https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frame_(World_Wide_Web)` .

`BACK` (**&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
This command causes the browser to traverse one step backward in the joint *session* history of the current top-level browsing context. This is equivalent to pressing the back button in the browser chrome or invoking window.history.back.

Category: Navigation
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver1/#dfn-back` .

`REFRESH` (**&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
Refresh the current page.

Category: Navigation

`URL` (**&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
Get the current url in *session*.

Category: Navigation
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver1/#dfn-get-current-url` .

Cookies

`COOKIE` [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
A cookie is described in [RFC6265] by a name-value pair holding the cookie's data, followed by zero or more attribute-value pairs describing its characteristics.

Category: Cookies

Class precedence list: `cookie, standard-object, t`

Slots:

- `name` — initarg: `:name`
  The name of the cookie
- `value` — initarg: `:value`
  The cookie value
- `path` — initarg: `:path`
  The cookie path. Defaults to '/' if omitted when adding a cookie.
- `domain` — initarg: `:domain`
  The domain the cookie is visible to. Defaults to the current browsing context's active document's URL domain if omitted when adding a cookie.

- `secure` — initarg: `:secure`

  Whether the cookie is a secure cookie. Defaults to false if omitted when adding a cookie.
- `http-only` — initarg: `:http-only`

  Whether the cookie is an HTTP only cookie. Defaults to false if omitted when adding a cookie.
- `expiry` — initarg: `:expiry`

  When the cookie expires, specified in seconds since Unix Epoch. Must not be set if omitted when adding a cookie.

`COOKIE` (**&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
Retrieve all cookies visible to the current page.

Category: Cookies
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver1/#get-all-cookies` .
See: `https://github.com/SeleniumHQ/selenium/wiki/JsonWireProtocol#sessionsessionidcookie` .

`DELETE-COOKIE` (*cookie-name* **&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
Delete the cookie with name *COOKIE-NAME*.

Category: Cookies
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver1/#delete-cookie`

`DELETE-ALL-COOKIES` (**&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
Deletes all cookies

Category: Cookies
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver1/#delete-all-cookies`

`MAKE-COOKIE` (*name value* **&key** *path domain secure expiry*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
Create a cookie object.

Category: Cookies

`FIND-COOKIE` (*cookie-name* **&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
Retrieve the cookie with name *COOKIE-NAME*.

Category: Cookies
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver1/#get-named-cookie`

Document handling

`EXECUTE-SCRIPT` (*script args* **&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
Inject a snippet of JavaScript into the page for execution in the context of the currently selected frame. The executed *script* is assumed to be synchronous and the result of evaluating the *script* is returned to the client.

The *script* argument defines the *script* to execute in the form of a function body. The value returned by that function will be returned to the client. The function will be invoked with the provided *args* array and the values may be accessed via the arguments object in the order specified.

Arguments may be any JSON-primitive, array, or JSON object. JSON objects that define a WebElement reference will be converted to the corresponding DOM element. Likewise, any WebElements in the *script* result will be returned to the client as WebElement JSON objects.

Category: Document handling
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver1/#executing-script` .

Screen capture

`SCREENSHOT` (**&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]

Screenshots are a mechanism for providing additional visual diagnostic information. They work by dumping a snapshot of the initial viewport's framebuffer as a lossless PNG image. It is returned to the local end as a Base64 encoded string.

Category: Screen capture
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver2/#screen-capture` .

`ELEMENT-SCREENSHOT` (*element* **&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]

The Take *Element* Screenshot command takes a screenshot of the visible region encompassed by the bounding rectangle of an *element*. If given a parameter argument scroll that evaluates to false, the *element* will not be scrolled into view.

Category: Screen capture
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver1/#take-element-screenshot` .

User prompts

`DISMISS-ALERT` (**&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]

The Dismiss Alert command dismisses a simple dialog if present. A request to dismiss an alert user prompt, which may not necessarily have a dismiss button, has the same effect as accepting it.

Category: User prompts
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver1/#dismiss-alert`

`ACCEPT-ALERT` (**&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]

Accept Alert.

Category: User prompts
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver1/#dfn-accept-alert`

`ALERT-TEXT` (**&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
Get Alert Text.

Category: User prompts
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver1/#get-alert-text`

Actions

`KEY` (*key*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
Returns a string with *KEY*'s codepoint.

Category: Actions
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver/#keyboard-actions`

`PERFORM-ACTIONS` (*actions* **&optional** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
The *Actions* API provides a low-level interface for providing virtualised device input to the web browser.
Conceptually, the *Actions* commands divide time into a series of ticks. The local end sends a series of *actions* which correspond to the change in state, if any, of each input device during each tick. For example, pressing a key is represented by an action sequence consisting of a single key input device and two ticks, the first containing a keyDown action, and the second a keyUp action, whereas a pinch-zoom input is represented by an action sequence consisting of three ticks and two pointer input devices of type touch, each performing a sequence of *actions* pointerDown, followed by pointerMove, and then pointerUp.

Category: *Actions*
See: `https://www.w3.org/TR/webdriver/#`*actions*

Windows

`CLOSE-CURRENT-WINDOW` (**&key** *(session *session*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT]
Close the current window.

Category: Windows

5.2 WEBDRIVER-CLIENT-UTILS package

`WEBDRIVER-CLIENT-UTILS` [PACKAGE]
Package with the purpose of reducing boilerplate.

The exported definitions work with an implicit element. The default implicit element is the current active element. So, it is not neccesary to pass the element you are working with around most of the time.

External definitions

Variables

`*TIMEOUT*` [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT-UTILS]
Default timeout value to use in selenium-utils functions.

`*DEFAULT-ELEMENT-FUNC*` [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT-UTILS]
Function used to get the 'default element' by selenium-utils functions.
It is [ACTIVE-ELEMENT], page 9 function by default.

Functions

`ID` (**&optional** *selector*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT-UTILS]
Get active element id.

`GET-COOKIE` (*cookie name*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT-UTILS]
Get value of *COOKIE* at *NAME*.

`FIND-ELEM` (*selector* **&key** *(by :css-selector)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT-UTILS]
Find element *by SELECTOR*. Returns NIL if the element is not found.

`WAIT-FOR` (*selector* **&key** *(timeout *timeout*)*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT-UTILS]
Wait for an element that matches *SELECTOR* to appear on the screen.
TIMEOUT indicates how much time to wait (default is **TIMEOUT**).

`CLASSNAME` (**&optional** *selector*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT-UTILS]
Get active element classname.

`TEXT` (**&optional** *selector*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT-UTILS]
Get active element's text.

`SEND-KEY` (*key* **&optional** *selector*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT-UTILS]
Send a *key* to active element.

`CLASSLIST` (**&optional** *selector*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT-UTILS]
Get active element class list.

`ATTR` (*name* **&optional** *selector*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT-UTILS]
Get acttive element attribute.

`SEND-KEYS` (*keys* **&optional** *selector*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT-UTILS]
Send *keys* to active element.

`ELEM` (**&optional** *selector*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT-UTILS]
If *SELECTOR* is given, wait for an element that matches the *selector* to appear.
Otherwise, call [*DEFAULT-ELEMENT-FUNC*], page 16 (the active element is returned by default).

`CLICK` (**&optional** *selector*) [WEBDRIVER-CLIENT-UTILS]
Click on active element.

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(Index is nonexistent)

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