

SauceDemo Automation Testing – Portfolio Document

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Role: QA Automation Tester (Portfolio Project)

1. Project Overview

Project Name: SauceDemo E2E Automation Testing

Tool Used: Selenium with Python, PyTest

Framework Type: Page Object Model (POM)

Test Type: Functional & End-to-End UI Automation

Application Under Test (AUT): <https://www.saucedemo.com/>

2. Objective

To automate a complete purchase flow on SauceDemo, starting from login → adding product → checkout → verifying successful order completion.

3. Tools & Technologies

- Programming Language: Python
- Automation Tool: Selenium WebDriver
- Test Framework: Pytest
- Reporting: pytest-html
- Browser: Chrome
- Design Pattern: Page Object Model (POM)

4. Test Flow Diagram (Optional)

Login → Add to Cart → View Cart → Checkout Info → Order Confirmation

5. Project Structure

SauceDemo_Automation/

```

|
|   └── Pages/
|       ├── base_page.py
|       ├── login_page.py
|       ├── inventory_page.py
|       ├── cart_page.py
|       └── checkout_page.py
|
|   └── Tests/
|       └── test_saucedemo_e2e.py
|
|   └── Reports/
|       ├── report.html
|       └── checkout_success.png

```

6. Test Scenarios

Test Case ID	Scenario Description	Expected Result
TC001	Verify successful login	User navigates to inventory page
TC002	Add product to cart	Product added successfully
TC003	Proceed to checkout	Checkout page opens
TC004	Fill checkout info	Info accepted and continued
TC005	Complete order	“THANK YOU” message displayed

7. Simulated Bug Example

Simulated Bug Example – SauceDemo Application

Field	Details
Bug Title	Incorrect Cart Badge Count After Adding Items
Severity	Medium
Priority	High
Tested URL	https://www.saucedemo.com/

Steps to Reproduce	1.Loginwith standard_user / secret_sauce 2.Add 2 products to cart 3.Click the cart icon
Expected Result	Cart badge should display “2” items.
Actual Result	Cart badge displays “1” instead of “2”.
Screenshot	<i>cart_bug_simulation.png</i>
Status	<i>Simulated Bug – Added for demonstration of real QA reporting.</i>

Description:

This simulated bug highlights the QA tester’s ability to catch UI-to-logic mismatches in e-commerce workflows. It emphasizes the verification of cart count accuracy, a common defect in web applications.

7. Script Implementation

Base Page

```
from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait from
selenium.webdriver.support import expected_conditions as EC

class BasePage:

    def __init__(self, driver): self.driver =
        driver self.wait =
            WebDriverWait(driver, 30) def
            open(self, url):
                self.driver.get(url)
```

```

def click(self, locator): element =
    self.wait.until(EC.element_to_be_clickable(locator))
    element.click()

def type(self, locator, text):
    element =
        self.wait.until(EC.visibility_of_element_located(locator))
    element.clear() element.send_keys(text)

def get_text(self, locator): element =
    self.wait.until(EC.visibility_of_element_located(locator)) return
    element.text

```

[Login Page](#)

```

from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By
from pages.base_page_saucedemo import BasePage

```

```

class LoginPage(BasePage):
    USERNAME = (By.ID, "user-name")
    PASSWORD = (By.ID, "password")
    LOGIN_BUTTON = (By.ID, "login-button")
    def open_login_page(self):
        self.open("https://www.saucedemo.com/")

```

```
def login(self, username, password):
    self.type(self.USERNAME, username)
    self.type(self.PASSWORD, password)
    self.click(self.LOGIN_BUTTON)
```

Inventory Page

```
from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By from
selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait from
selenium.webdriver.support import expected_conditions as EC
from pages.base_page_saucedemo import BasePage
```

```
class InventoryPage(BasePage):
    ADD_TO_CART_BUTTON = (By.ID, "add-to-cart-sauce-labs-backpack")
    CART_ICON = (By.CLASS_NAME, "shopping_cart_link")
    INVENTORY_CONTAINER = (By.ID, "inventory_container")
```

```
def wait_for_inventory_page(self):
    WebDriverWait(self.driver, 10).until(
        EC.visibility_of_element_located(self.INVENTORY_CONTAINER)
    )
```

```
def add_to_cart(self):
    print("Trying to click Add to Cart button")
    WebDriverWait(self.driver, 10).until(
        EC.element_to_be_clickable(self.ADD_TO_CART_BUTTON)
    ).click()
```

```

def go_to_cart(self):
    print("Trying to click Cart icon") cart_icon =
        WebDriverWait(self.driver, 10).until(
            EC.element_to_be_clickable(self.CART_ICON)
        )
    self.driver.execute_script("arguments[0].click()", cart_icon)
    print("Cart icon clicked via JavaScript")

```

Cart Page

```

from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By from
selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait from
selenium.webdriver.support import expected_conditions as EC

```

```

class CartPage:
    CHECKOUT_BUTTON = (By.ID, "checkout")

    def __init__(self, driver):
        self.driver = driver
        self.wait = WebDriverWait(driver, 30)

    def proceed_to_checkout(self):
        print("Clicking Checkout button safely...")
        # Wait until button is clickable
        checkout_btn = self.wait.until(EC.element_to_be_clickable(self.CHECKOUT_BUTTON))
        # JS click ensures any JS listener works

```

```
self.driver.execute_script("arguments[0].click()", checkout_btn) #

Wait until URL changes to checkout-step-one.html

self.wait.until(lambda d: "checkout-step-one.html" in
d.current_url) print("Checkout page navigation triggered")
```

Checkout Page

```
from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By from
selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait from
selenium.webdriver.support import expected_conditions as EC
import time
```

```
class CheckoutPage:

FIRST_NAME = (By.ID, "first-name")
LAST_NAME = (By.ID, "last-name")
POSTAL_CODE = (By.ID, "postal-code")
CONTINUE_BUTTON = (By.ID, "continue")
FINISH_BUTTON = (By.ID, "finish")
SUCCESS_TEXT = (By.CLASS_NAME, "complete-header")
```

```
def __init__(self, driver): self.driver =
    driver self.wait =
        WebDriverWait(driver, 10)

def _react_type(self, locator, value):
    """React-safe typing method that updates Virtual DOM state"""
    element = self.wait.until(EC.element_to_be_clickable(locator))
```

```
self.driver.execute_script("arguments[0].scrollIntoView(true);",
element) time.sleep(0.2)

# Focus field
self.driver.execute_script("arguments[0].focus()", element)
time.sleep(0.2)

# Clear any existing text
element.clear()
time.sleep(0.2)

# Set value and trigger React synthetic event
self.driver.execute_script("""
const [el, val] = arguments;
const lastVal = el.value;
el.value = val;

const event = new Event('input', { bubbles: true });
event.simulated = true;

// React 17+ internal event tracker
const tracker = el._valueTracker; if
(tracker) tracker.setValue(lastVal);

el.dispatchEvent(event);
```

```
"""", element, value)
time.sleep(0.4)

self.driver.execute_script("arguments[0].blur()", element)
time.sleep(0.3)

def fill_checkout_info(self, first_name, last_name, postal_code):
    print("Filling checkout info (React-safe typing)...")

    self._react_type(self.FIRST_NAME, first_name)
    self._react_type(self.LAST_NAME, last_name)
    self._react_type(self.POSTAL_CODE, postal_code)

def click_continue(self):
    print(" Clicking Continue button...")
    btn = self.wait.until(EC.element_to_be_clickable(self.CONTINUE_BUTTON))
    self.driver.execute_script("arguments[0].click()", btn) time.sleep(1)

def click_finish(self):
    print("Clicking Finish button...")
    btn = self.wait.until(EC.element_to_be_clickable(self.FINISH_BUTTON))
    self.driver.execute_script("arguments[0].click()", btn) time.sleep(1)

def verify_success(self):
    print(" Verifying success message...")
    success = self.wait.until(EC.visibility_of_element_located(self.SUCCESS_TEXT))
    assert "THANK YOU" in success.text.upper(), "Checkout failed"
```

```
print(" Checkout successful!")

self.driver.save_screenshot("checkout_success.png")
print("Screenshot saved as checkout_success.png")
```

Test Script (Pytest)

```
import time import
pytest

from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By from
selenium.common.exceptions import NoSuchElementException
from pages.login_page_saucedemo import LoginPage from
pages.inventory_page_saucedemo import InventoryPage from
pages.checkout_page_saucedemo import CheckoutPage from
pages.cart_page_saucedemo import CartPage

from utils.screenshot import take_screenshot # Reuse your screenshot utility

# POSITIVE SCENARIO – Valid Login and End-to-End Flow
@pytest.mark.positive
@pytest.mark.smoke
@pytest.mark.regression def
test_saucedemo_e2e(chrome_driver):
    driver = chrome_driver

    login_page = LoginPage(driver)
    inventory_page = InventoryPage(driver)
```

```
cart_page = CartPage(driver) checkout_page =  
CheckoutPage(driver)  
  
# ---- Login ---login_page.open_login_page()  
login_page.login("standard_user", "secret_sauce")  
take_screenshot(driver, "valid_login_success")  
  
# ---- Inventory ---inventory_page.wait_for_inventory_page()  
inventory_page.add_to_cart()  
inventory_page.go_to_cart()  
take_screenshot(driver, "item_added_to_cart")  
  
# ---- Cart ---cart_page.proceed_to_checkout()  
take_screenshot(driver, "proceed_to_checkout")  
  
# ---- Checkout ----checkout_page.fill_checkout_info("Deepika", "S", "600100")  
checkout_page.click_continue()  
checkout_page.click_finish()  
checkout_page.verify_success() take_screenshot(driver,  
"order_completed")  
# NEGATIVE SCENARIO – Missing Username Validation
```

```
@pytest.mark.negative def
test_missing_username_validation(chrome_driver):
    driver = chrome_driver

    # Step 1: Open login page login_page =
    LoginPage(driver)
    login_page.open_login_page()
    take_screenshot(driver, "login_page_opened")

    # Step 2: Enter only password (no username)
    password_box = driver.find_element(By.ID, "password")
    password_box.send_keys("secret_sauce")
    take_screenshot(driver, "entered_password_only")

    # Step 3: Click Login button
    login_button = driver.find_element(By.ID, "login-button")
    login_button.click()
    time.sleep(2)

    take_screenshot(driver, "clicked_login_without_username")

    # Step 4: Capture and verify the error message
    try:
        error_message = driver.find_element(By.CSS_SELECTOR, "h3[data-test='error']").text
        print("Displayed Error:", error_message)
        take_screenshot(driver,
                        "missing_username_error")
        assert "Epic sadface: Username is required" in error_message, \
```

```
"BUG FOUND: Expected validation message not displayed!" print("Validation  
working correctly — Username is required message shown.")  
  
except NoSuchElementException:  
  
    take_screenshot(driver, "error_message_not_found")  
  
    print(" BUG FOUND: No validation message displayed.")  
  
    raise
```

8. Test Execution

Command Used:

```
pytest -s Tests/test_saucedemo_e2e.py --html=Reports/report.html --self-containedhtml
```

Execution Result: Passed

9. Screenshots

9.1. Application Screenshots

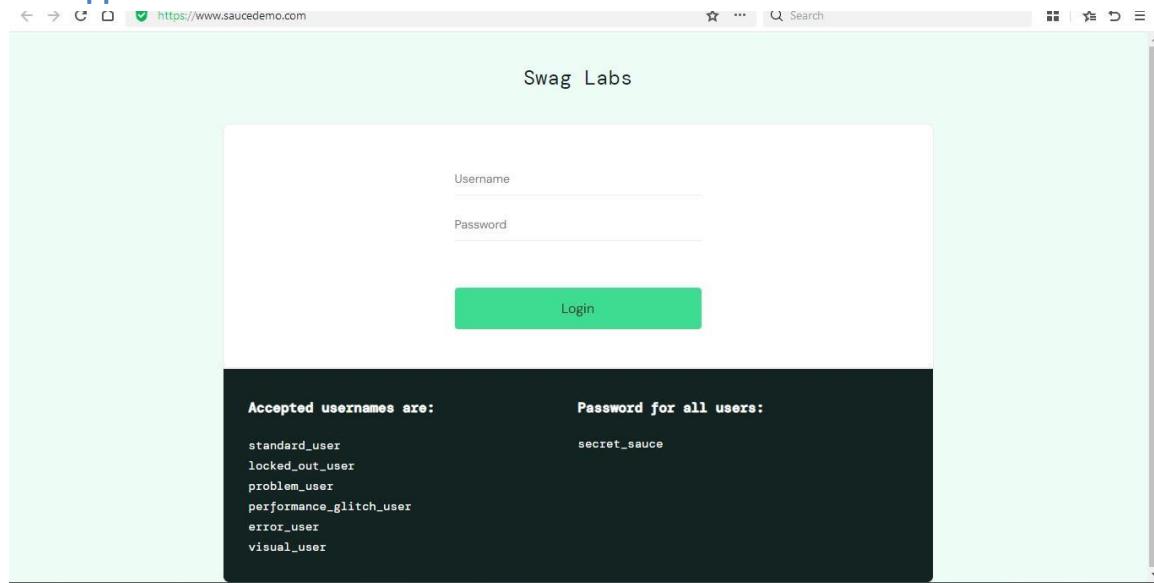


Figure 1: Login Page – SauceDemo Application

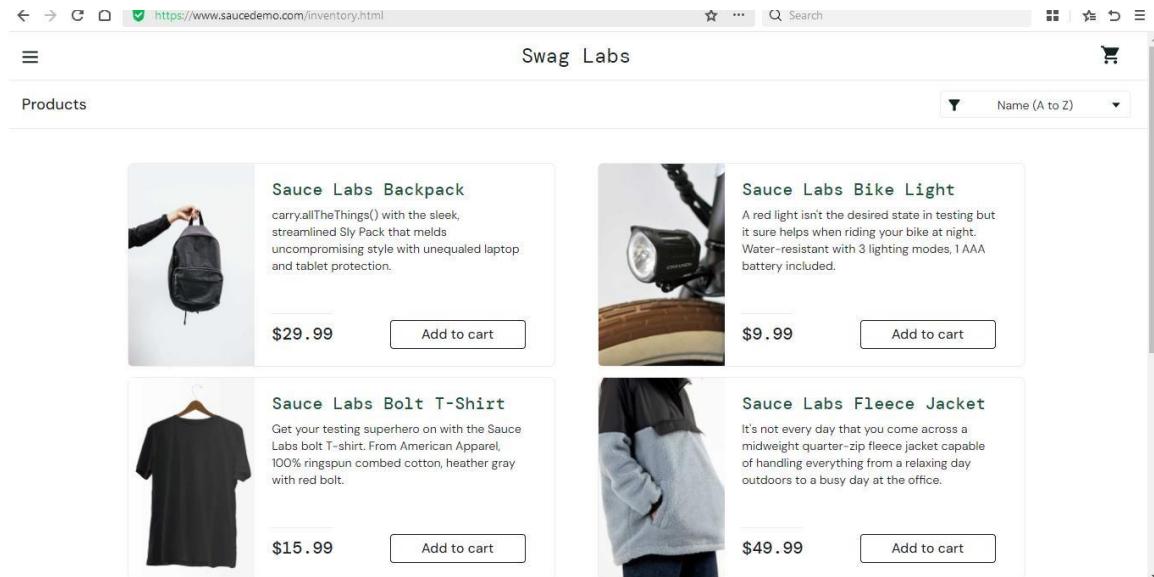


Figure 2: Inventory Page – Product Added to Cart

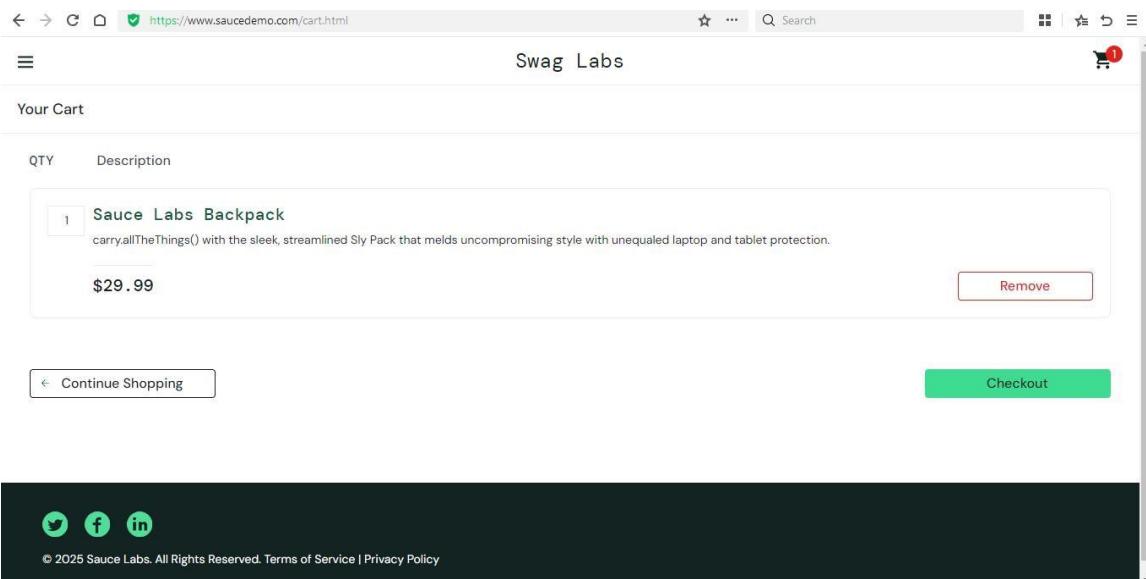


Figure 3: Cart Page – Before Checkout

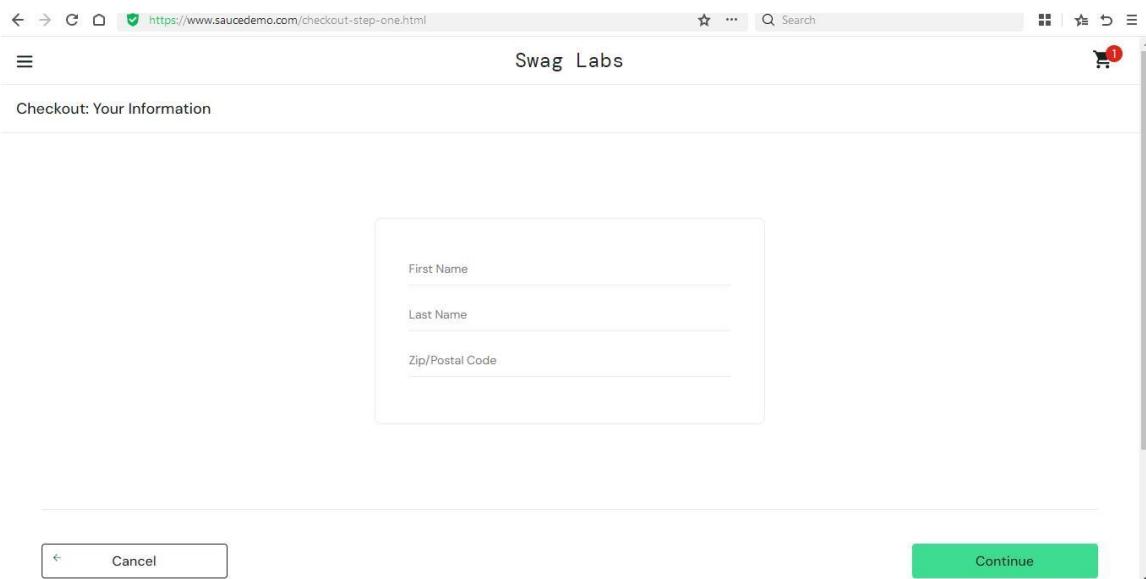


Figure 4: Checkout Information Page – User Details Entry

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the URL <https://www.saucedemo.com/checkout-step-two.html>. The page title is "Checkout: Overview". The main content area displays a single item in a table:

QTY	Description
1	Sauce Labs Backpack carry.allTheThings() with the sleek, streamlined Sly Pack that melds uncompromising style with unequaled laptop and tablet protection. \$29.99

Below the table, there is a section titled "Payment Information:" followed by "SauceCard #31337". Another section titled "Shipping Information:" includes the text "Free Pony Express Delivery!". A "Price Total" section shows "Item total: \$29.99", "Tax: \$2.40", and "Total: \$32.39". At the bottom right are "Cancel" and "Finish" buttons.

Figure 5: Checkout Overview Page – Order Summary

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the URL <https://www.saucedemo.com/checkout-complete.html>. The page title is "Checkout: Complete!". The main content area features a large green checkmark icon and the text "Thank you for your order!". Below it, a message reads: "Your order has been dispatched, and will arrive just as fast as the pony can get there!". At the bottom is a "Back Home" button. The footer contains social media icons for Twitter, Facebook, and LinkedIn, and the text "© 2025 Sauce Labs. All Rights Reserved. Terms of Service | Privacy Policy".

Figure 6: Checkout Success Page – Order Completion Message

report.html



Figure 7: Pytest HTML Report – Test Execution Summary

Click here to view the full HTML test report - [FINAL AUTOMATION PROJECT1\report.html](#)

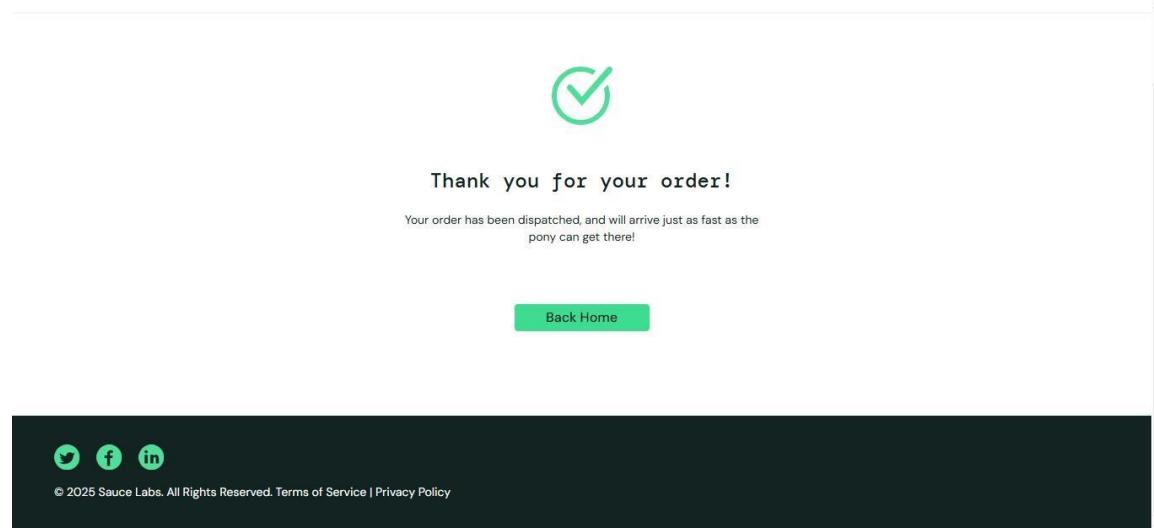


Figure 8: Automation Captured Screenshot – *checkout_success.png*

Click here to view the success screenshot - [FINAL AUTOMATION PROJECT1\checkout_success.png](#)

9. Result Summary

Metric	Value
Total Test Cases	5
Passed	5
Failed	0
Browser	Chrome

Execution Time

~1 minutes

10. Allure Reporting (Advanced Feature)

10.1 Purpose

To enhance visualization of test execution results using the Allure Reporting Framework — a modern dashboard that displays detailed insights such as passed/failed cases, timelines, and execution duration.

10.2 Commands Used

```
pytest -s Tests/test_saucedemo_e2e.py --alluredir=Reports/allure-results
```

```
allure generate Reports/allure-results -o Reports/allure-report --clean
```

```
allure open Reports/allure-report
```

10.3 Allure Report Screenshots

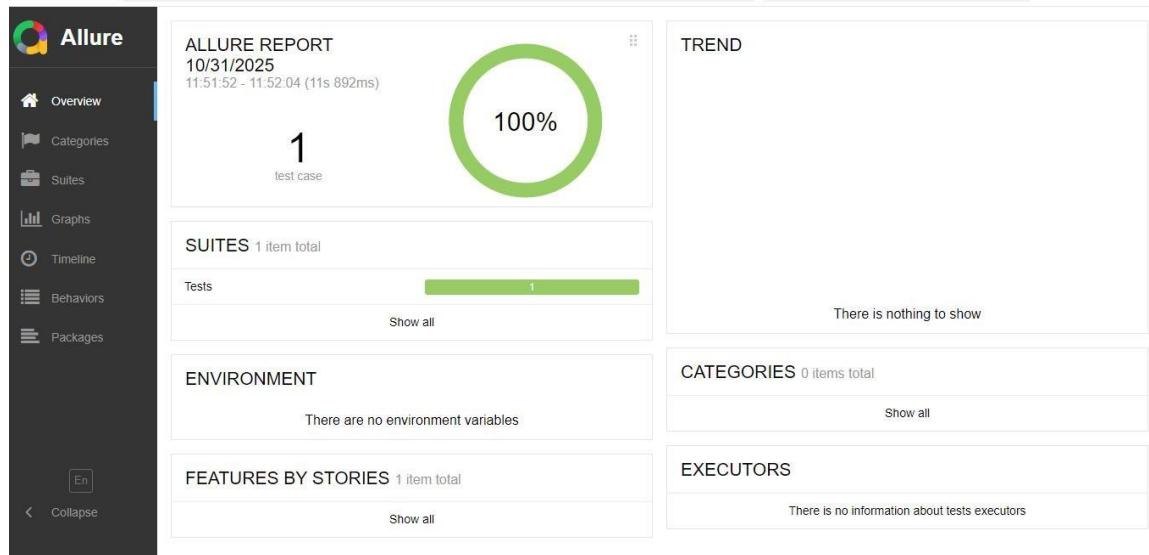


Figure 9: Allure Dashboard – Overall Test Summary

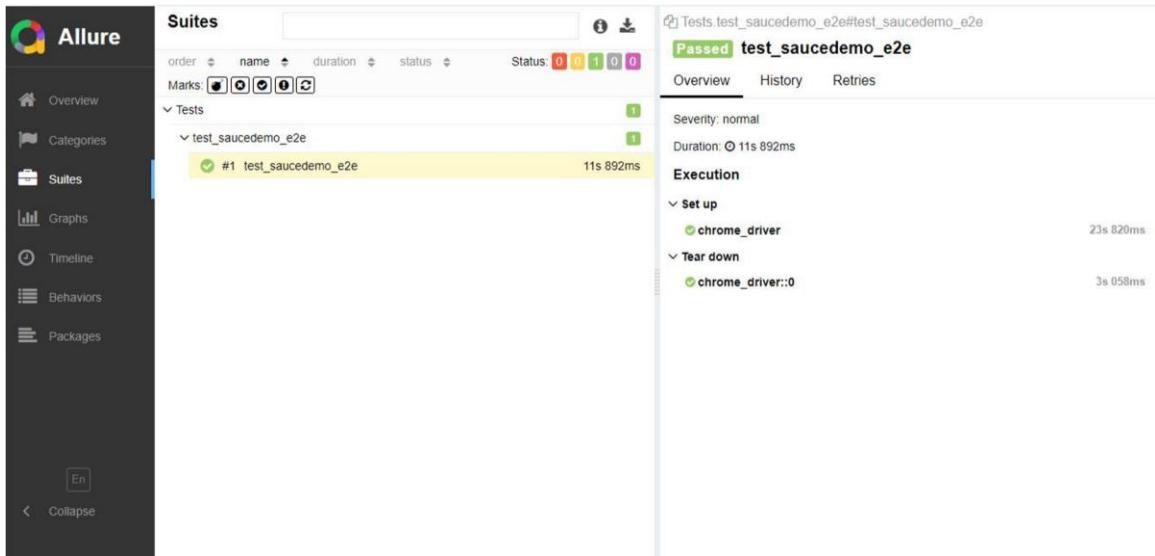


Figure 10: Allure Suites – Test Steps and Assertions

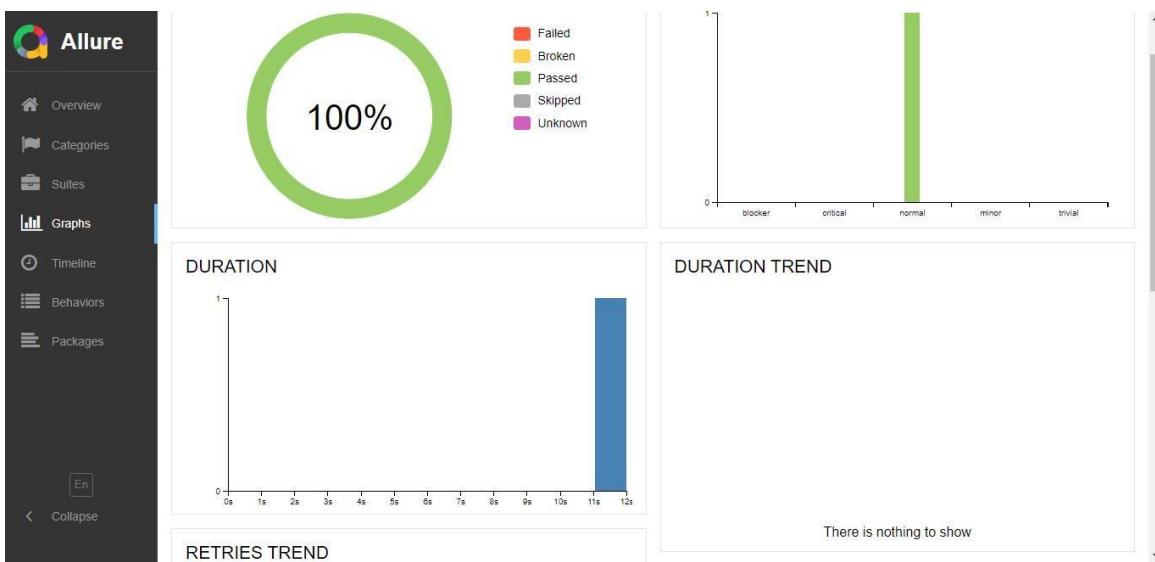


Figure 11: Allure Graph View – Result Analytics



Figure 12: Allure Timeline – Test Execution Duration

10.7 Summary

The Allure Report successfully visualizes all automation test executions with 100% pass rate. Its interactive dashboards and detailed test breakdowns enhance the project's readability and demonstrate professional-level QA reporting skills. These reports are now part of **Deepika S's QA Automation Portfolio** to showcase advanced reporting expertise to recruiters.

11. Conclusion

Successfully automated the entire purchase flow on SauceDemo using Selenium and Python with POM framework design.

All test cases passed and verified with screenshots and HTML report.

11. Future Integrations & Version Control Setup

- ✓ Integrated **Allure Reporting** for test visualization
- ✓ Added **requirements.txt** for one-click environment setup
- ✓ Captured and documented **Simulated Bug Example**
- ✓ Uploaded project to **GitHub (Public Repository)** for global visibility
- ✓ Ready for **CI/CD integration (GitHub Actions)** for continuous testing and reporting

GitHub Repository Link:

https://github.com/deepika-sekar-qa/DeepikaS_QA_Automation_Portfolio

