



中山大學
SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY

Part II [Problem]

6. Test Automation



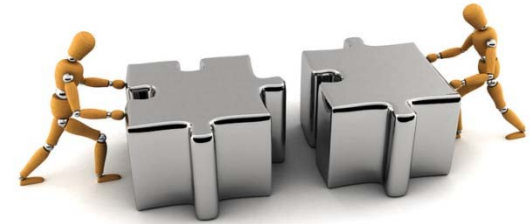
SE-307 Software Testing Techniques

<http://my.ss.sysu.edu.cn/wiki/display/SE307/Home>

Instructor: Dr. Wang Xinming, School of Software, Sun Yat-Sen University

Review: Problems in Testing

- Fundamental problems
 - Test oracle (测试结果判定)
 - Test adequacy (测试充分性标准)
 - Test generation (测试数据生成)
- Important problems
 - Test automation (测试自动化)
 - Test management (测试计划和过程)



Test Automation (测试自动化)

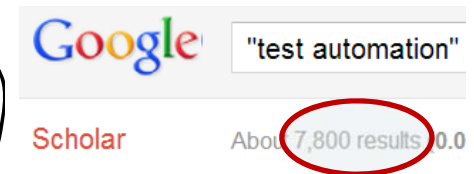
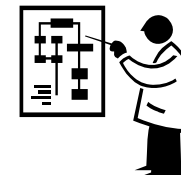
- Wikipedia: “*Test automation is the process of writing a computer program to do testing that would otherwise need to be done manually*”
 - The test automation program control *the setting up of test preconditions, the execution of test cases, and the comparison of actual outcomes to predicted outcomes.*
 - Provide **efficient**, repeatable, and **consistent** testing of the system under test.



Is Test Automation Important?

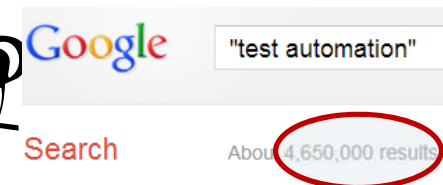
- From a **researcher** point of view:

- No. Because it is not difficult.
 - Not a major problem as compared to the three fundamental problems.

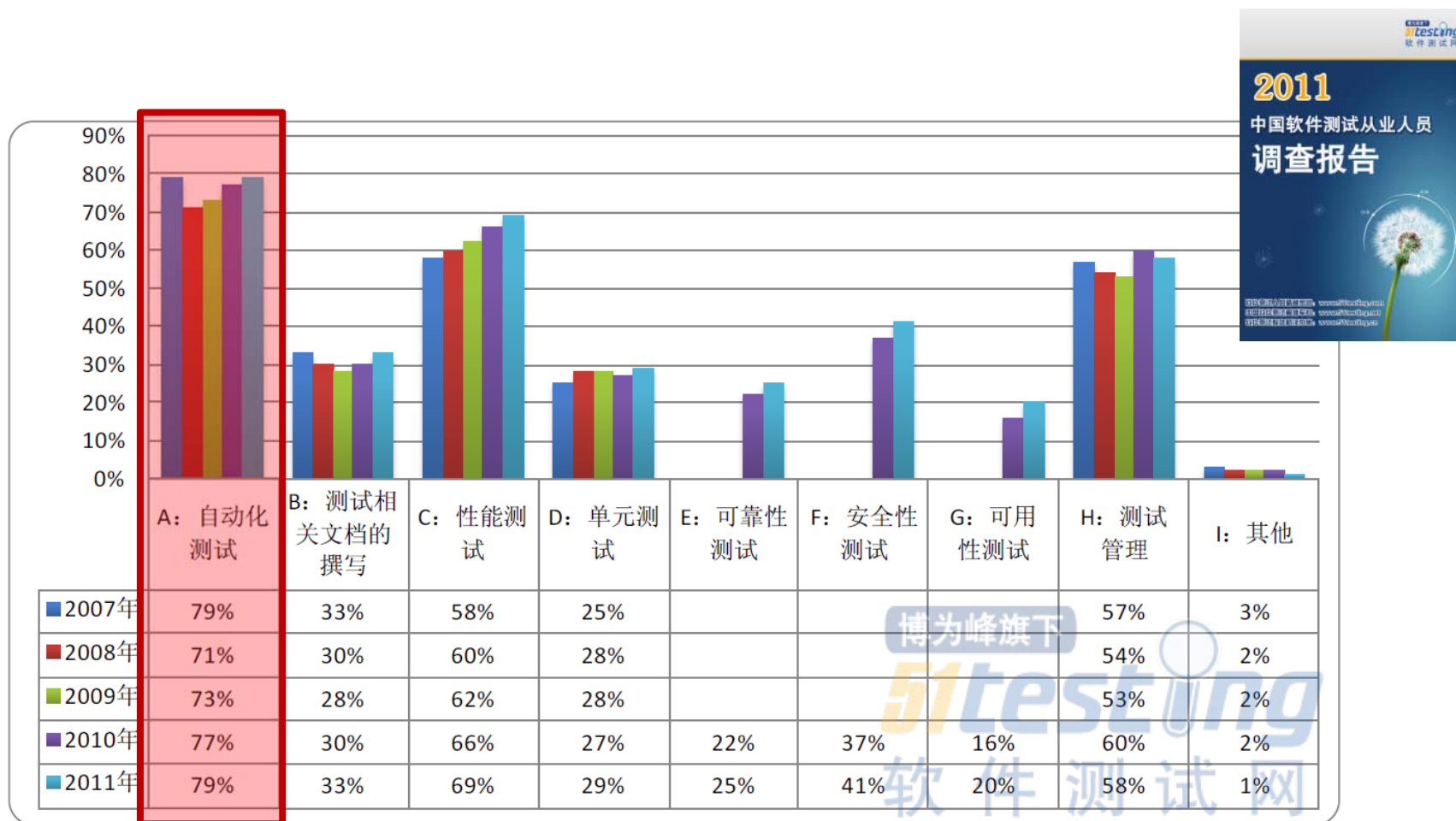


- From a **practitioner** point of view:

- It is an very important problem:
 - Address several fundamental challenges in testing practice.



Is Test Automation Important?



历届调查中软件测试从业人员希望提高的软件测试技能

Understanding Test Automation

- Why?
 - Why do we want test automation?
- What?
 - What is test automation?
- When?
 - When is test automation recommended?
- How?
 - How to implement test automation?

Why Test Automation?

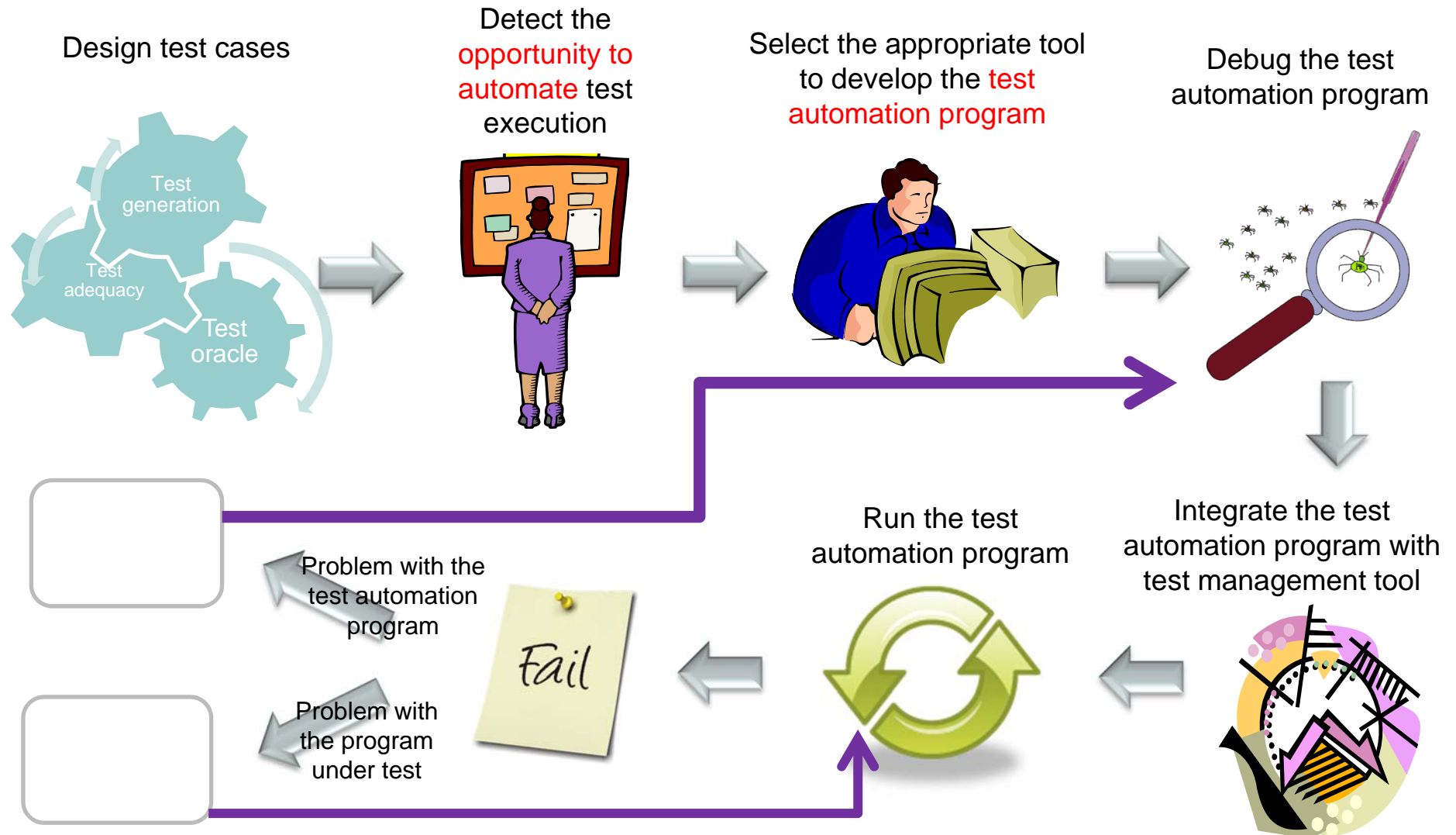


- Testing needs to cover multiple platforms and releases in a short time.
 - Very tedious to repeat the test execution.
- Test execution demands a huge amount of time and attention.
 - Involve millions of mouse clicks and key presses.
 - And testers need to get everything right.
- Test result record and reporting is error-prone.
 - Inconsistency with the actual result.

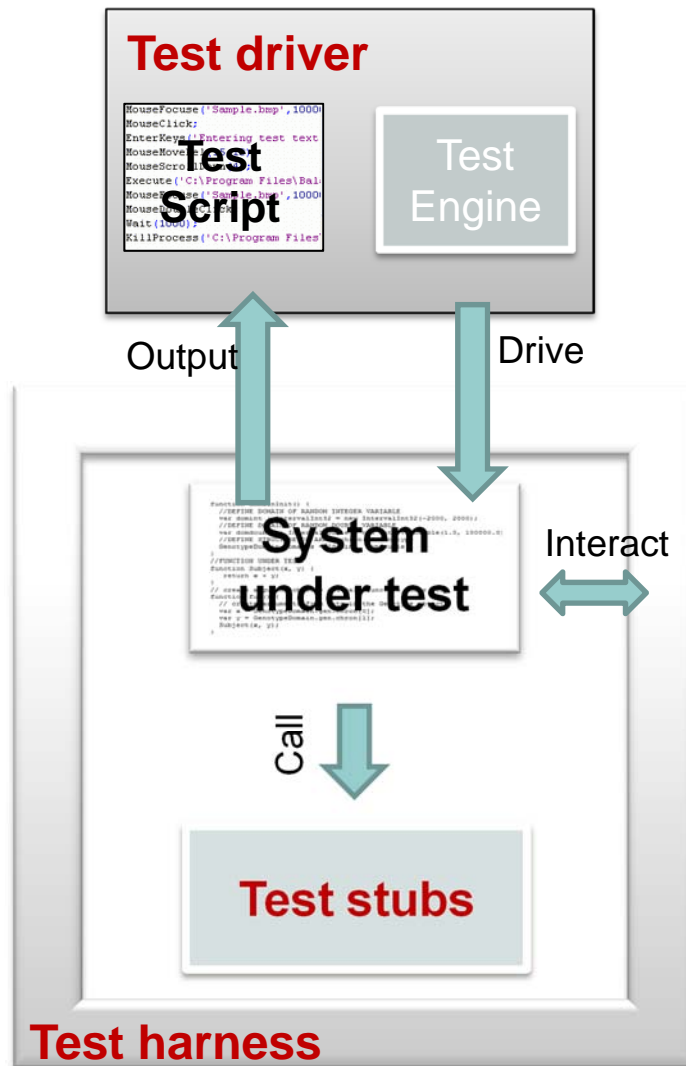
Understanding Test Automation

- Why?
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Test Automation Process



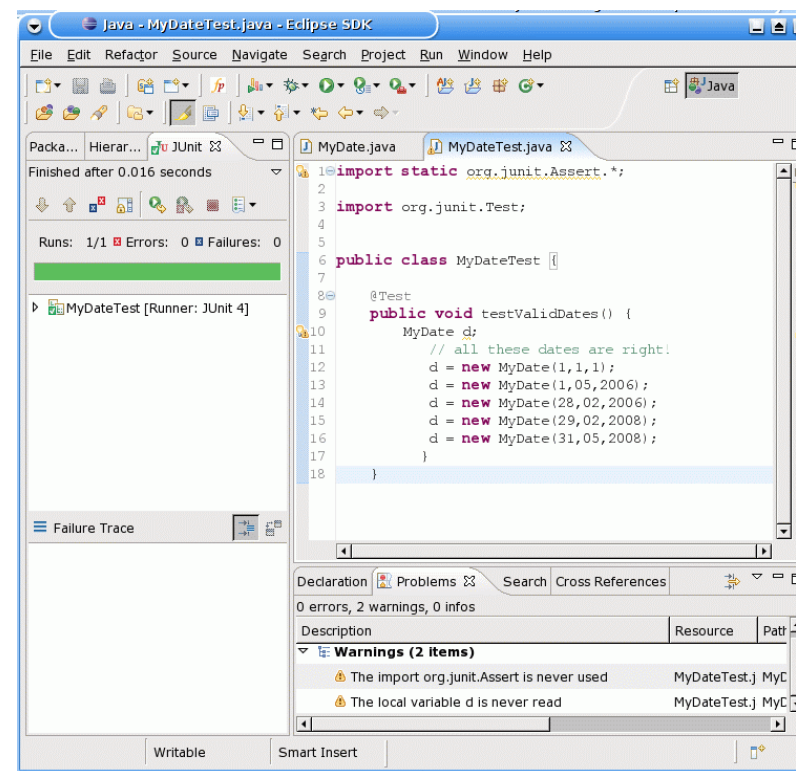
Test Automation Program



- Include three parts:
 - Test driver （测试驱动）
 - Drive test execution and implement test oracle
 - Consist of **test engine** and **test scripts** when using test automation tool (e.g. RFT).
 - Test stub （测试桩）
 - Substitute for functions/methods/objects/components/library that the code under test depends on .
 - Test harness （测试套）
 - Substitutes for other parts of the deployed environment (e.g. software simulation of a hardware device)

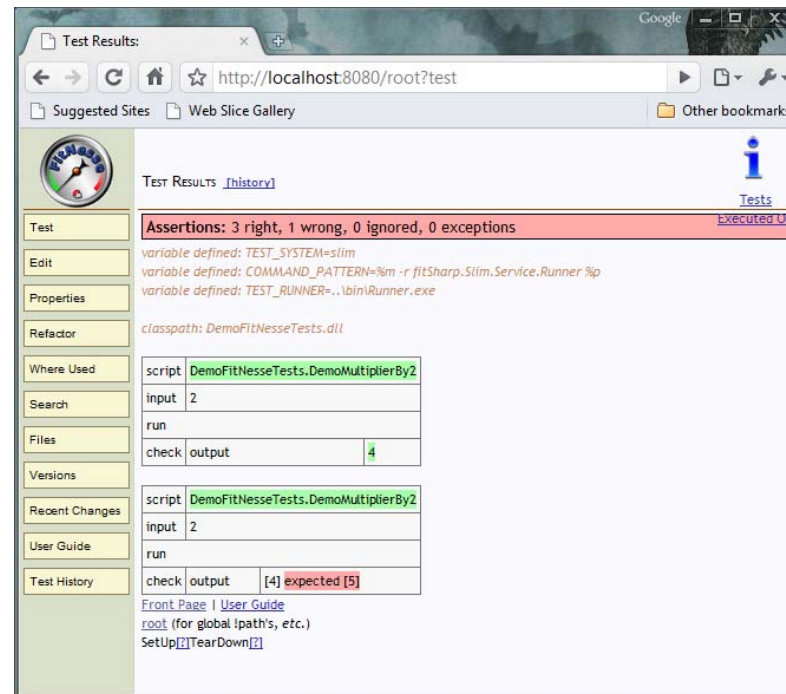
Automation Opportunity

Objectives	Purpose	Automation opportunity	Automation Techniques
Functional testing, unit level (单元测试)	Verify that the unit is correctly implemented.	Always	Unit Test Framework (e.g. JUnit) and IDE (e.g. Eclipse)



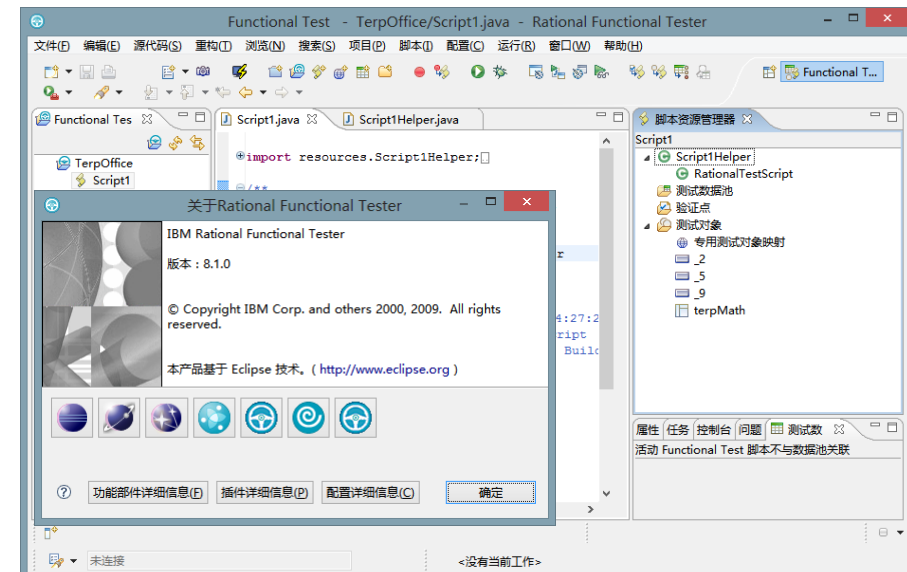
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Load testing (并发测试)	Verify the behavior of the system under both normal and anticipated peak load conditions.	Always	Capture/replay, Scripting Thread Pool, Distributed run
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June 14, 2014

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Automation Opportunity

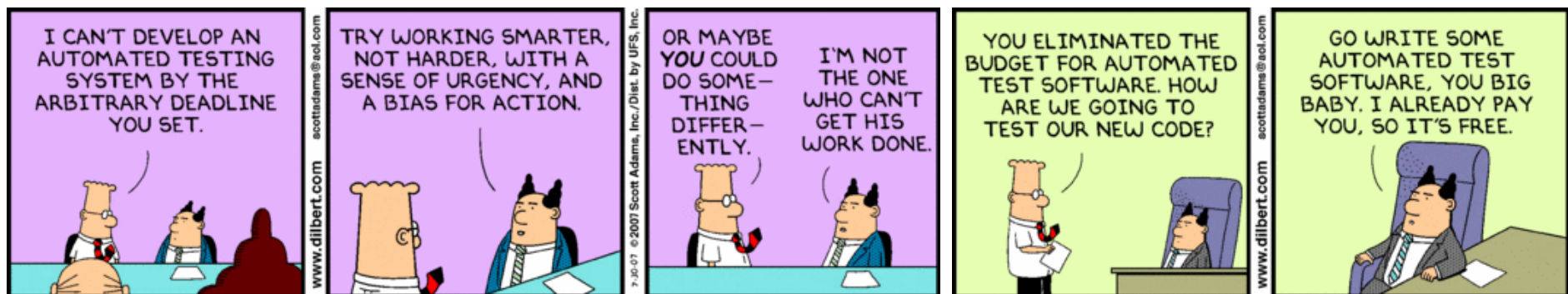
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Usability testing (可用性测试)	Verify that the ease of using and learning the software.	None	
Acceptance testing (确认测试)	Verify that the software delivers what the users expect (alpha testing and beta testing).	Low	

Understanding Test Automation

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Test Automation: “IS” and “IS NOT”

- Test automation **is** software development
 - Test automation is a product: software to test software.
 - Require analysis, design, implementation, and maintenance, etc.
 - Need money, time, people, and skills.
- Test automation **is** long time investment
 - Upfront costs: tool support, learning, development.
 - Maintenance costs: update obsolete test scripts.
 - Need to consider Return on Investment

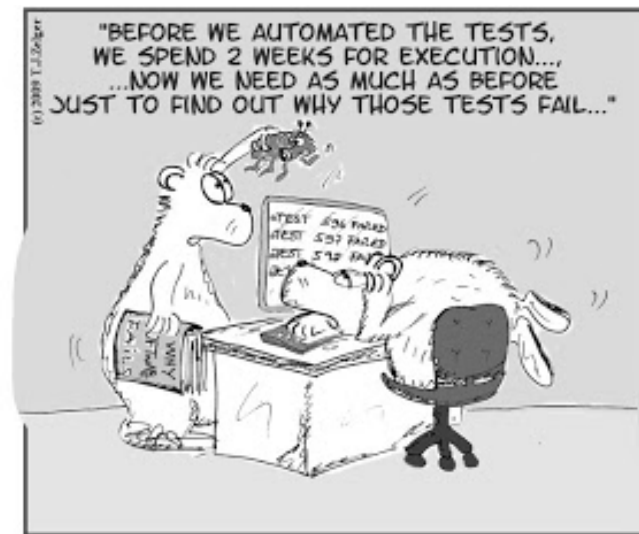


Repeat: Test Automation **is** Development

- Windows NT 4.0 had 6 million lines of code, and 12 million lines of test code
- Poor design and programming practices for automated testing:
 - Embedded constants
 - No modularity
 - No source control
 - No documentation
 - No requirements analysis

Test Automation: “IS” and “IS NOT”

- Test automation **is not** silver bullet for testing
 - Still need to address the three fundamental problems.
 - Test automation might result in poor flexibility.
 - Test automation only exposes limited types of bugs.
- Test automation **is not** always recommended
 - Low execution frequency of test cases.
 - Fragile design.
 - Involve operation on physical devices.
 - Validation testing.
- Test automation **is not** complete replacement of manual testing
 - Not appropriate for validation testing.
 - Not cost-effective in some scenarios.

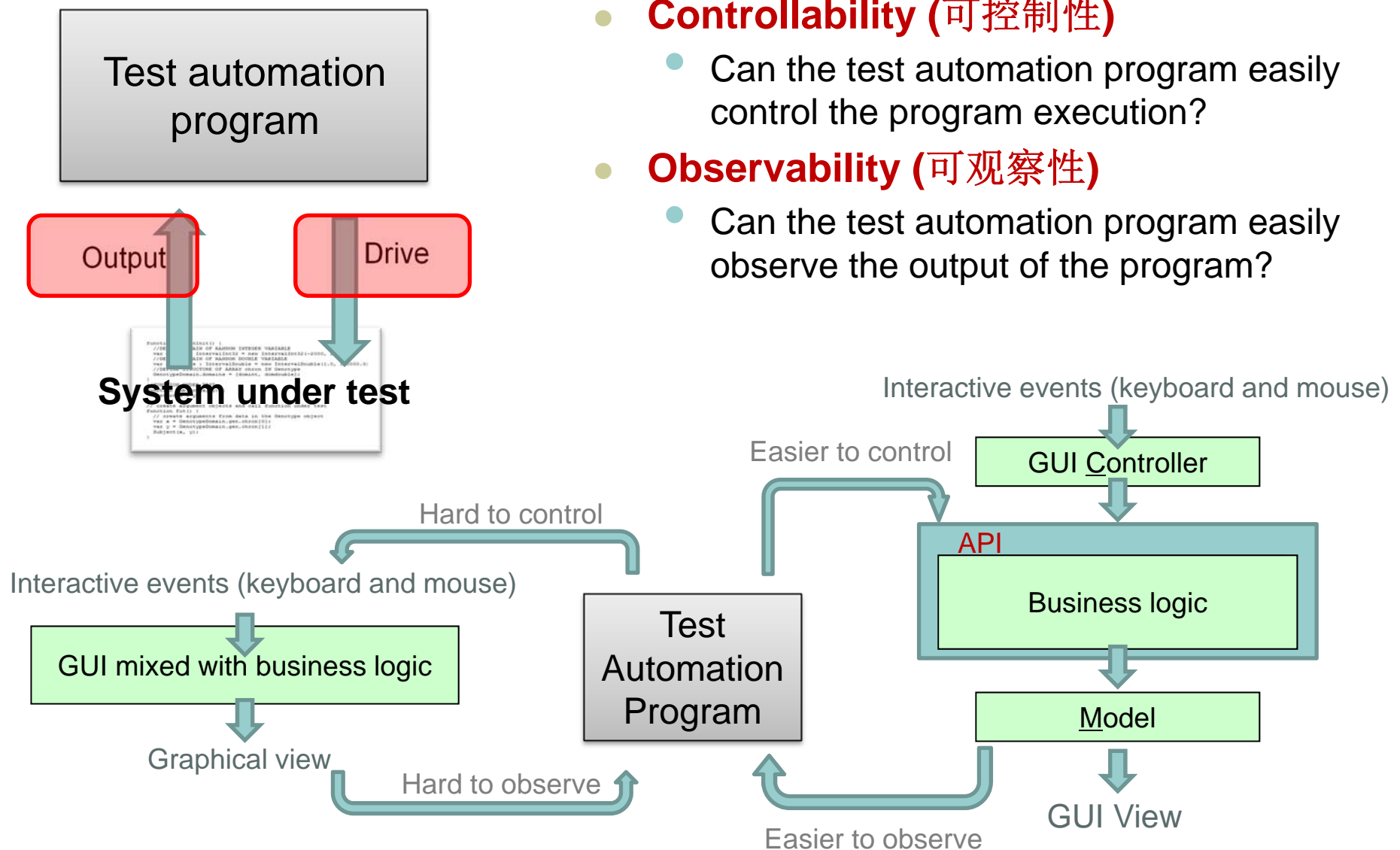


Test Automation side effect

When is Automation Recommended?

- The benefits of test automation need to be greater than the costs of automation.
- General rule of thumb: it is expected that tests will have to be run many times
 - **Regression** functional testing
 - Load / stress testing
 - Reliability testing
- “Agile” development process
- Continuous integration
- Test-Driven development

Factors that Affect Cost (Testability)



Design for Testability

- Approaches to improve controllability and observability
 - Apply separation of concerns in the design
 - Separate application logic from GUI
 - Simulation of external dependencies with test stub and test harness.
 - e.g. Hardware device, network, database
 - Implement configuration options to trigger corner cases.
 - e.g. Out of heap memory, hard disk out of space.
 - Use assertions
 - Expose internal state errors
 - Make program failures obvious
 - Keep the output simple and well formatted.
 - Log failures to a separate file

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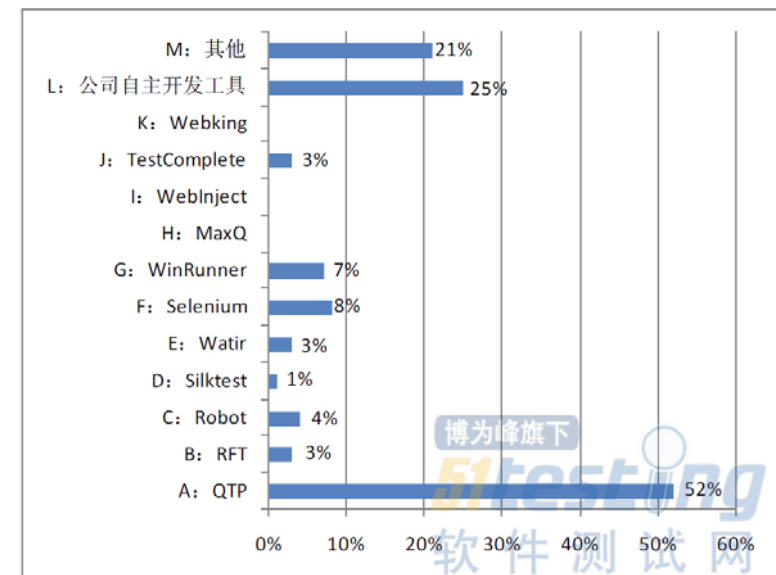
General Practice

- Design test cases (recall our lectures on test adequacy).
- Start with a known state.
 - Decide on the execution environment (e.g. OS, database)
 - Record this environment
- Develop test scripts.
 - Then run them and observe their output.
- Check for errors (recall our lectures on test oracle).
 - Then implement the analysis into the test scripts.

Test Automation Techniques

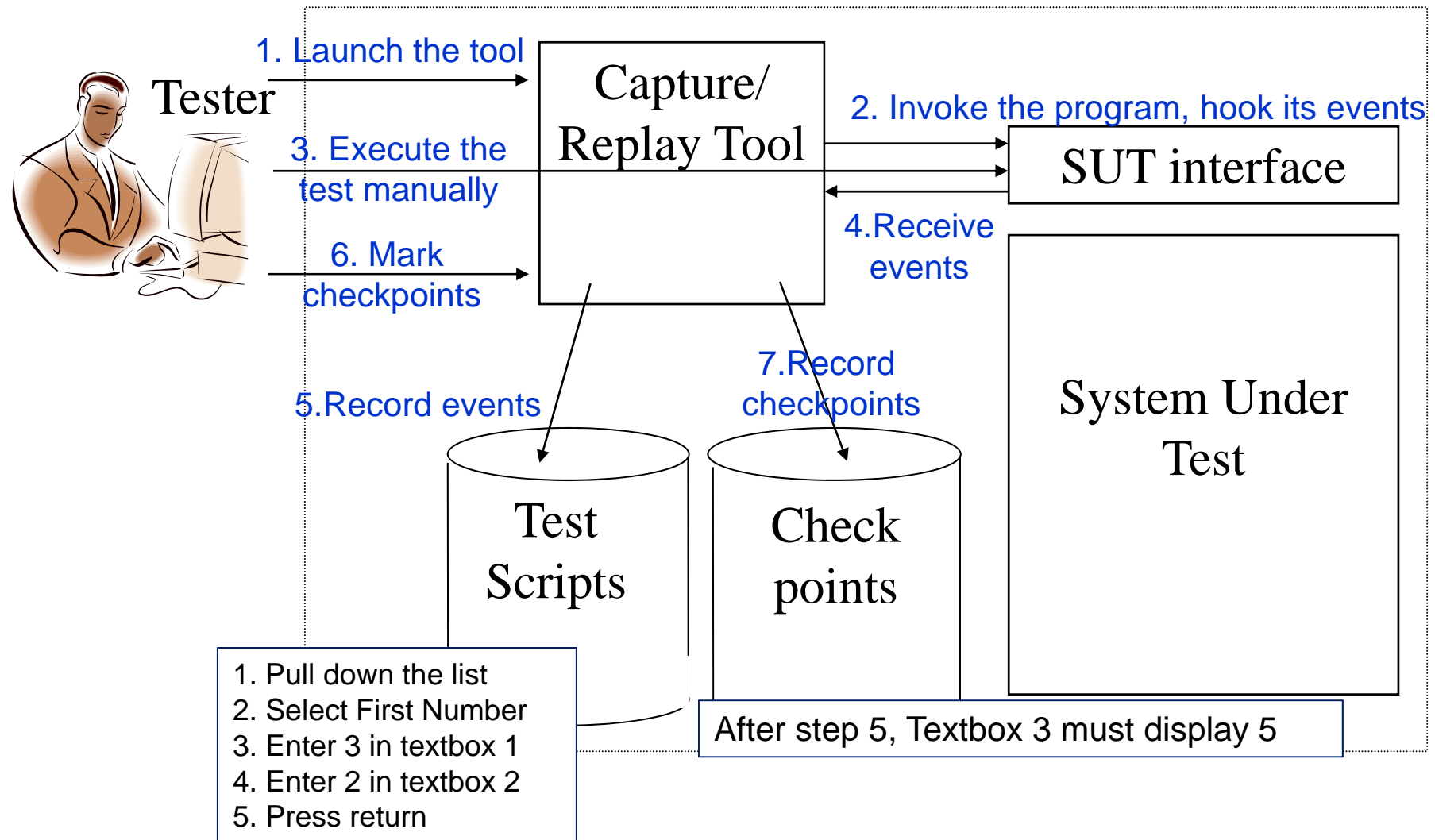
- Capture/replay
- Structural Test Scripts Development
- Data-driven test automation
- Keyword-driven test automation

- Mainstream Tools:
 - HP QuickTest Professional (QTP)
 - IBM Rational Functional Test (RFT)
 - AutomatedQA TestComplete
 - Borland SilkTest
 - Marathon

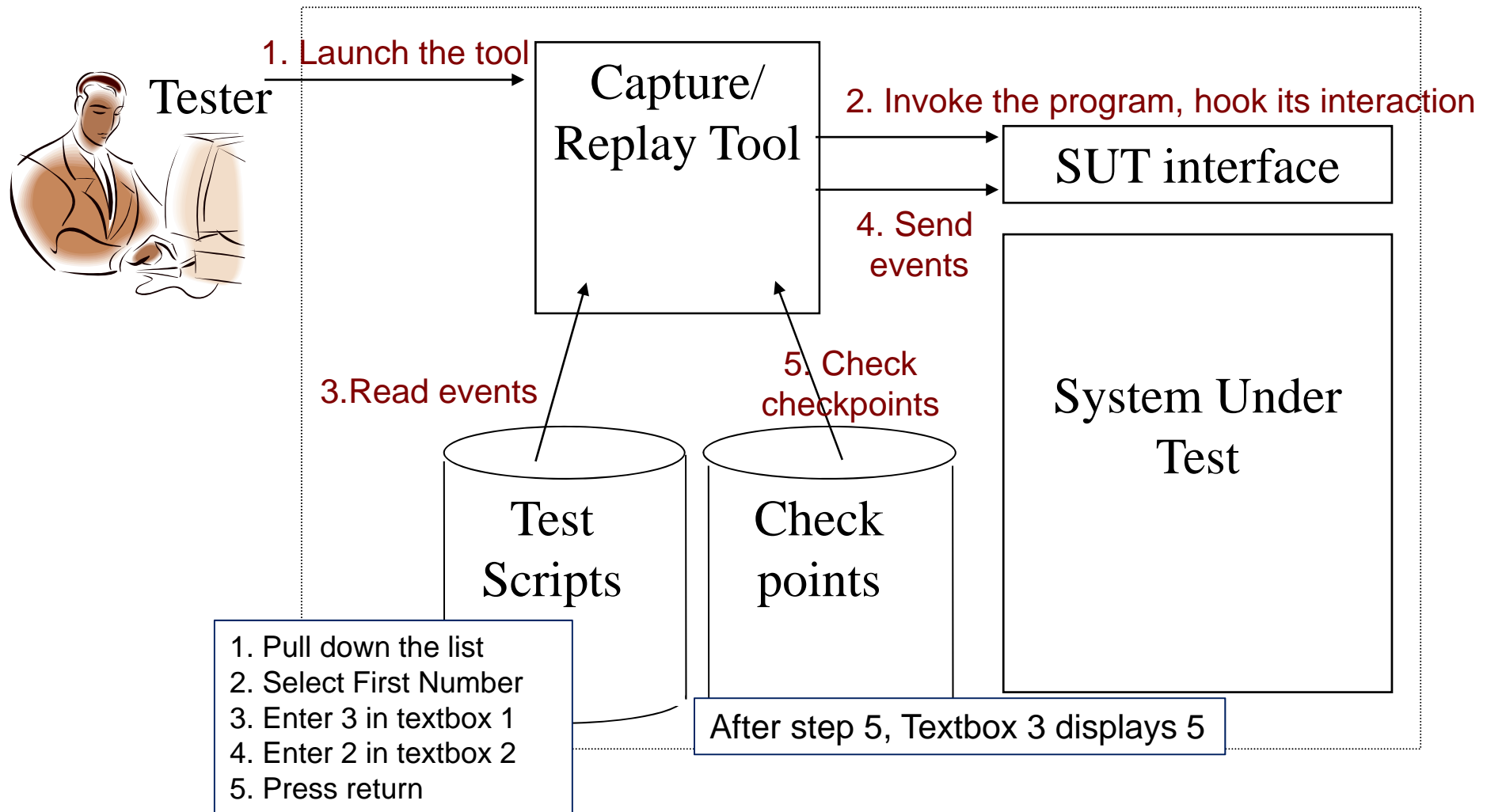


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Capture Test Scripts



Replay Test Scripts



Test Scripts

- Simulate the operations on the system under test by the users or another system.
 - Command line inputs
 - GUI events
 - Network events
 - ...
- Can use any imperative languages
 - **RFT**: Java
 - **QTP**: VBScript
 - **TestComplete**: VBScript or JScript
 - **SilkTest**: C++
 - **Marathon**: Python or Jython

Key Issues in Test Scripts

- Identification of GUI objects
 - If the tool finds a button during script replay, how does it know that this is the same button it found when recording this script?



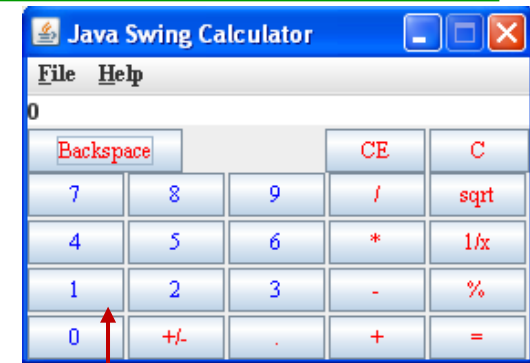
- Test oracle
 - How to check expected output?

Issue 1: GUI objects Identification

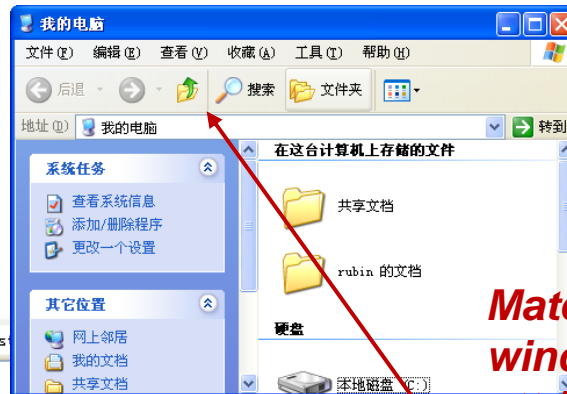
- Simple way: ***find-by-attribute***
 - Finding objects by matching the values of their properties (e.g. caption, background color, etc.)
 - Put the attribute names and values directly into the test script.
 - Many open source test automation tools only support this way, such as MarathonLTE.
- More general way: ***object map***
 - An intermediate layer that maps each GUI object identifier to a *descriptor*.
 - Find-by-attributes is a special case.
 - Kept in a separated file.
 - Most advanced test automations tool support this way: QTP (called *object repository*), RFT (called *test object map*), TestComplete (called *name mapping*), Marathon Commercial version (called *object map*)

Find-by-Attributes

- Match values for one or more of the pre-defined properties
 - OS Windows properties (e.g. Win32 GDI)
 - Control properties (e.g. ActiveX, Swing)



**Matching
Java Swing
captions**



**Matching Win32
window
attributes**

```
Sub Test1
  Dim explorer
  Dim toolbarWindow32
  Set explorer = Aliases.Explorer
  Call explorer.wndShell_TrayWnd.ReBarWindow32.Item.ClickItemXY("Windows Explorer", 83, 21, False)
  Call explorer.wndBaseBar.MenuSite.SysPager.ToolbarWindow32.ClickItemXY("我的电脑", 93, 7, False)
  Call explorer.wnd_.WorkerW.ReBarWindow32.ToolbarWindow32.ClickItem("向上", False)
  Set toolbarWindow32 = explorer.wnd_1.WorkerW.ReBarWindow32.ToolbarWindow32
  Call toolbarWindow32.ClickItemXY("文件(&F)", 30, 13, False)
  Call toolbarWindow32.PopupMenu.Click("关闭(&C)")
End Sub
```

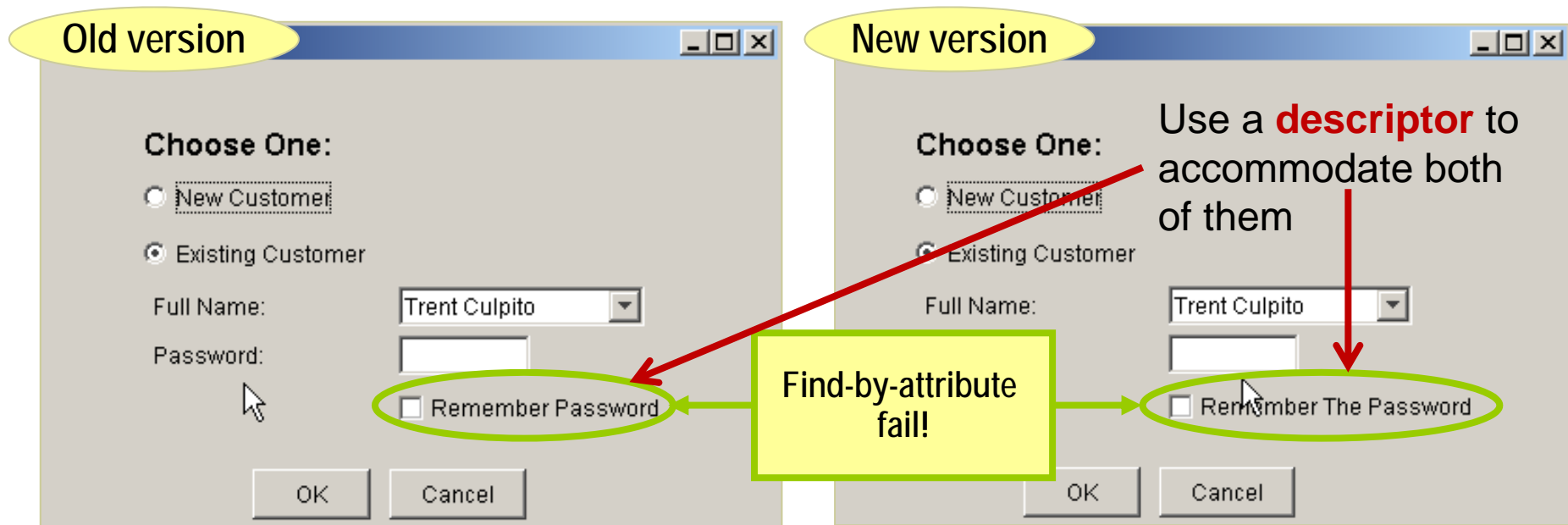
TestComplete

```
testcase1.py
1 #{{{ Marathon
2 from default import *
3 #}}} Marathon
4
5 def test()
6
7     set_java_recorded_version("1.6.0_20")
8     if window('Java Swing Calculator'):
9         click('1')
10        click('2')
11        click('+')
12        click('4')
13        click('=')
14        assert_p('lbl:0', 'Text', '16.0')
15    close()
16
17    pass
```

MarathonLTE

Object Map: Why Do We Need it?

- Properties of the objects can be frequently changed during updates.
- Even if the program has not been changed, the properties of an object can still change in different test runs
 - e.g. Captions changes with locales: “open” vs. “打开”



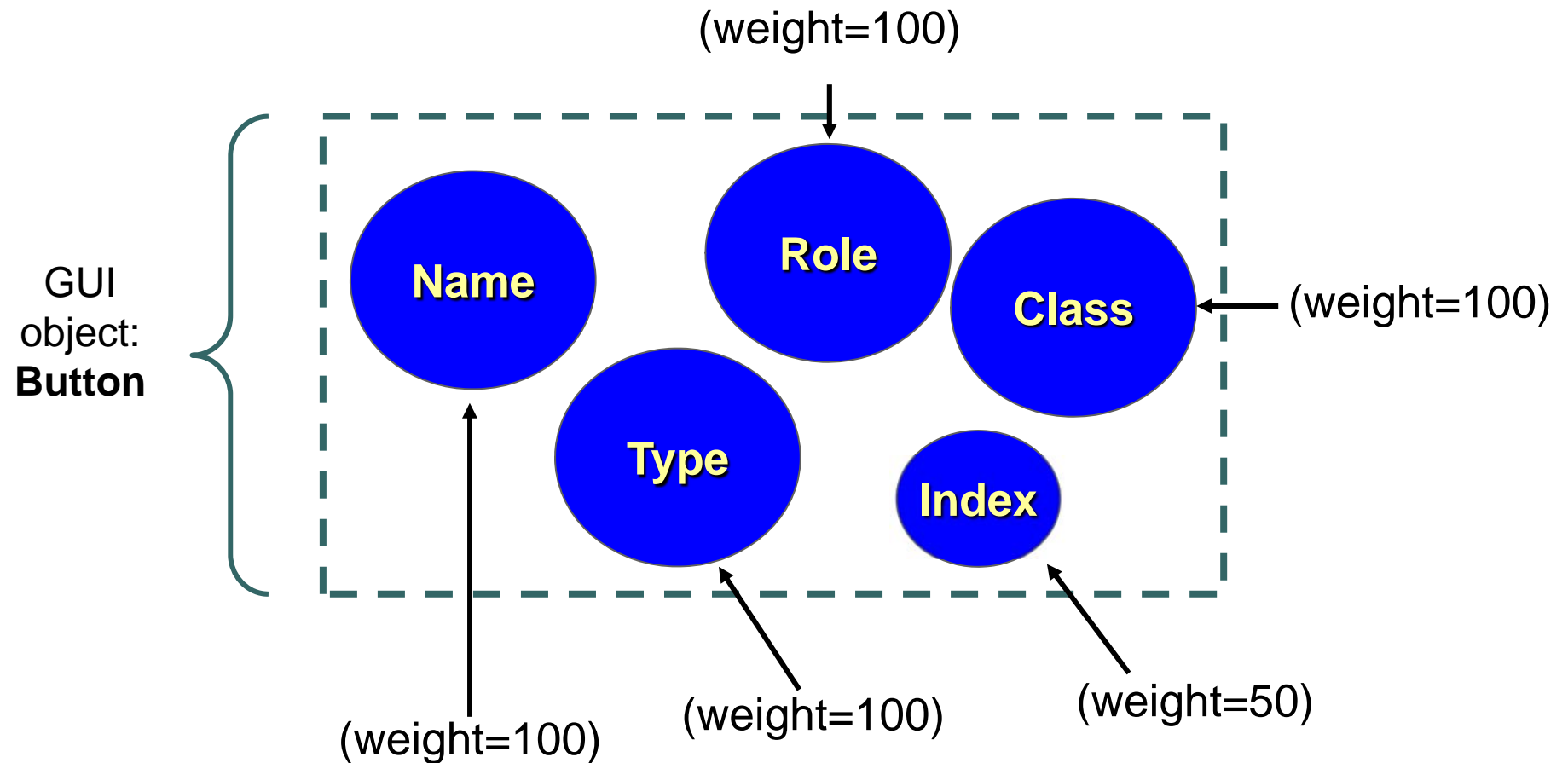
Descriptor Types

- Weighted multiple properties
- Indexing
- Patterns
- Virtual objects

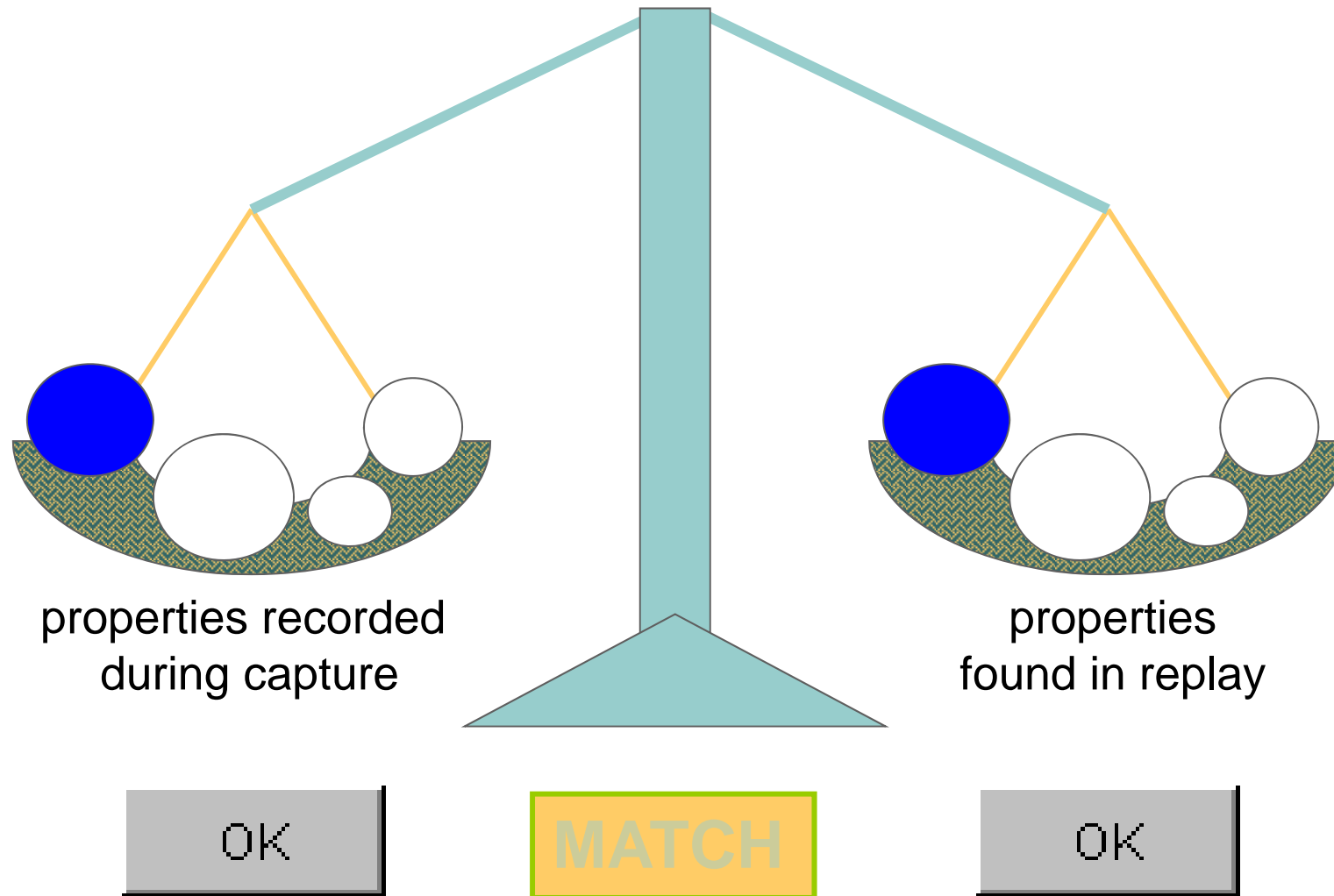
Weighted multiple properties

- How do you recognize your girlfriend/boyfriend in a crowd?
 - Most important property: Face
 - Second most important property: Voice
 - Third most important property: Cloth
 - ...
- The same idea applied to identify GUI objects
 - Put different “weights” to the properties.

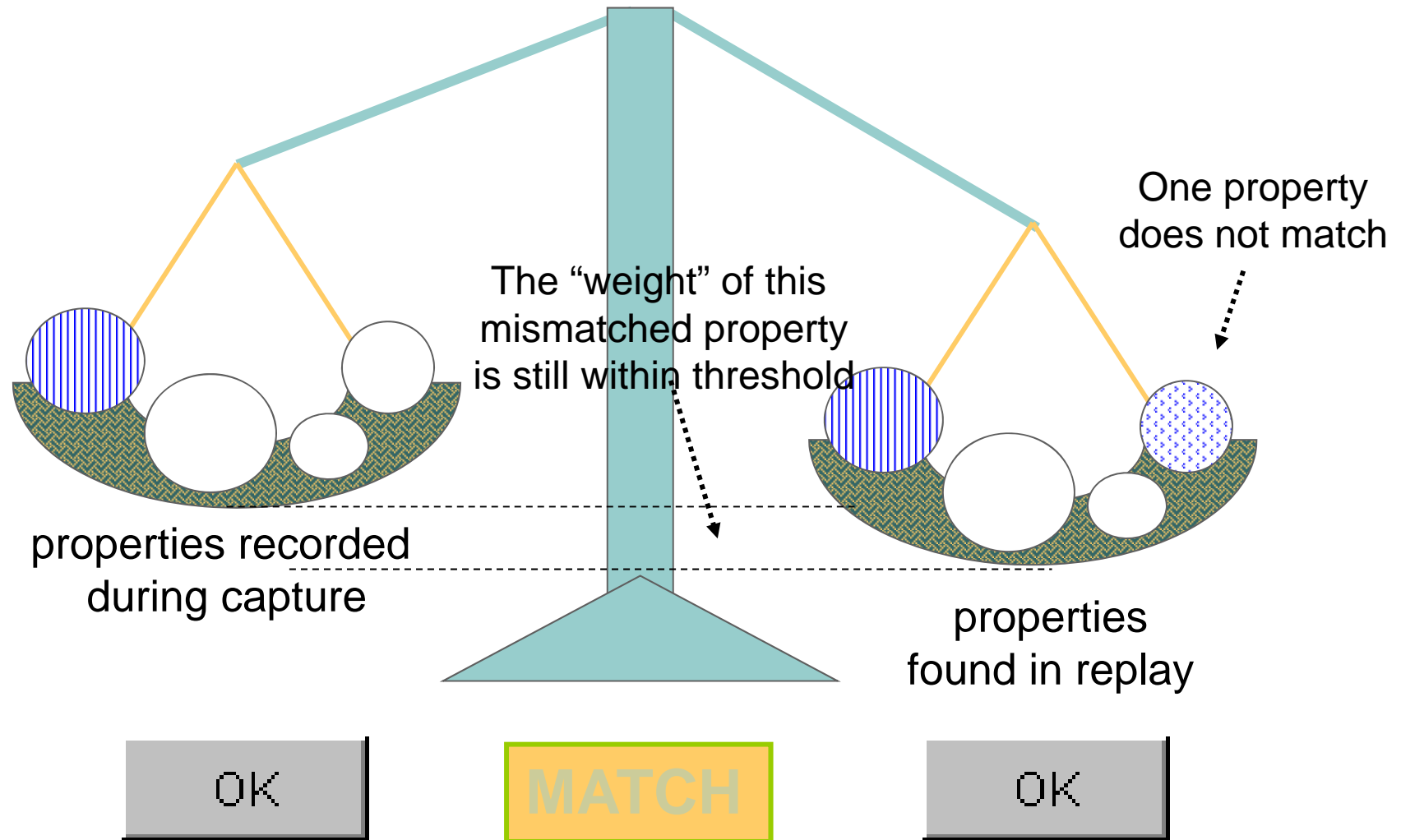
Example



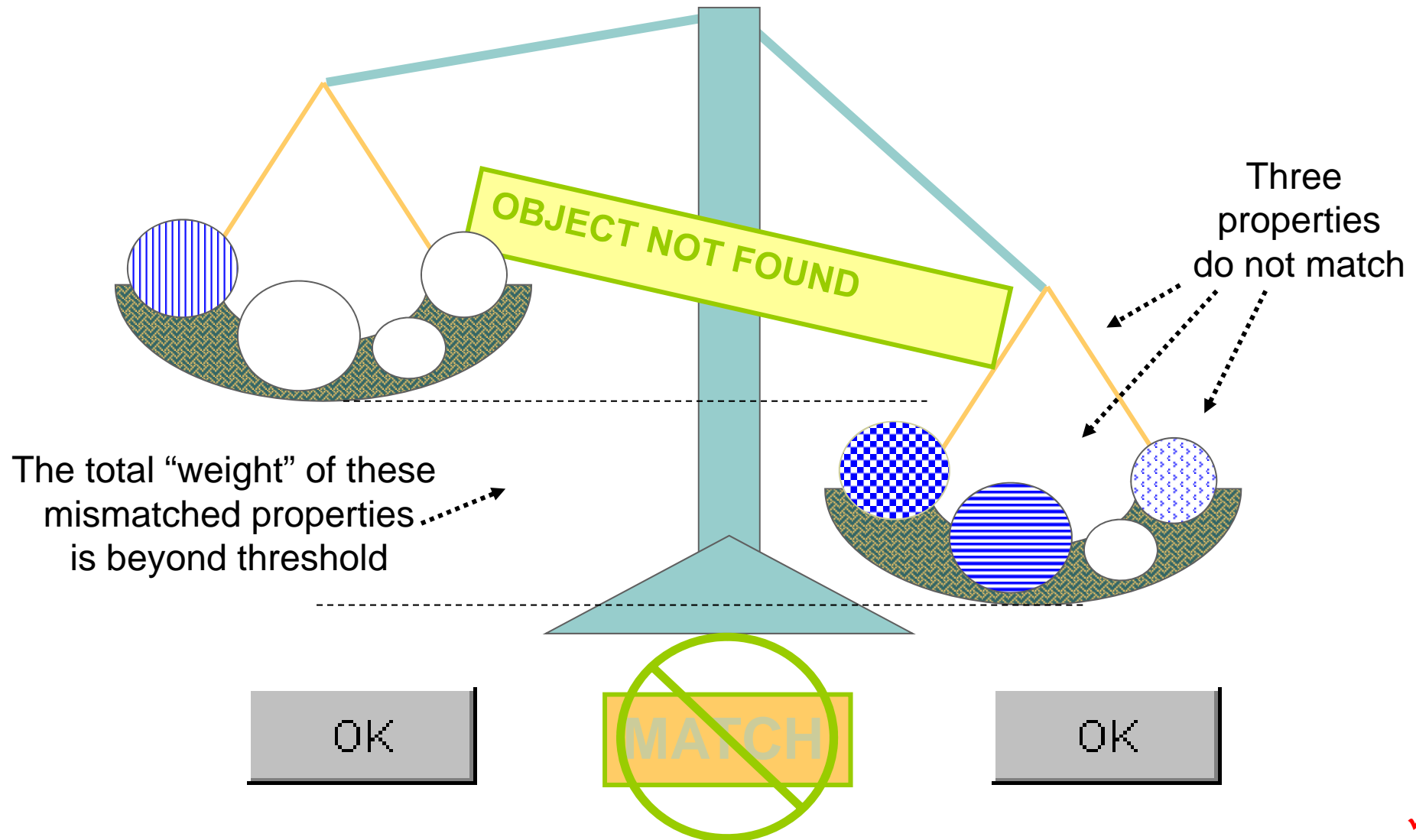
Exact Match



Close-Enough Match

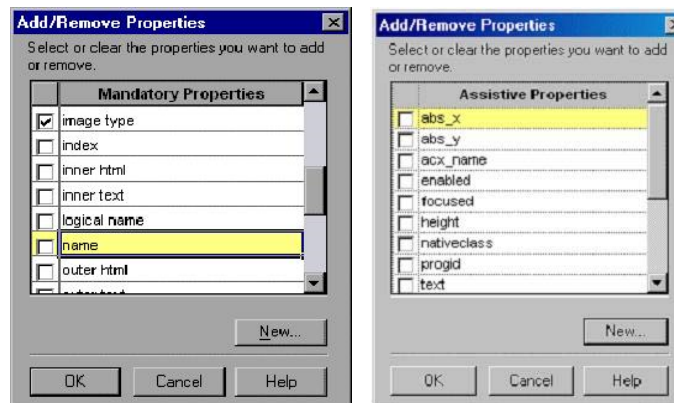


Too Many Differences: Object Not Found

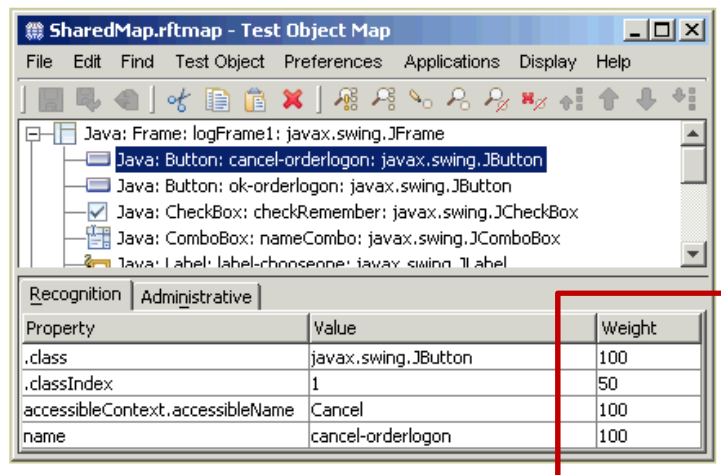


Tools Implementation

- **QTP** allows two levels of weights for properties: mandatory and assistive



- **RFT** allows weights to be set at 1~100



Descriptor Types

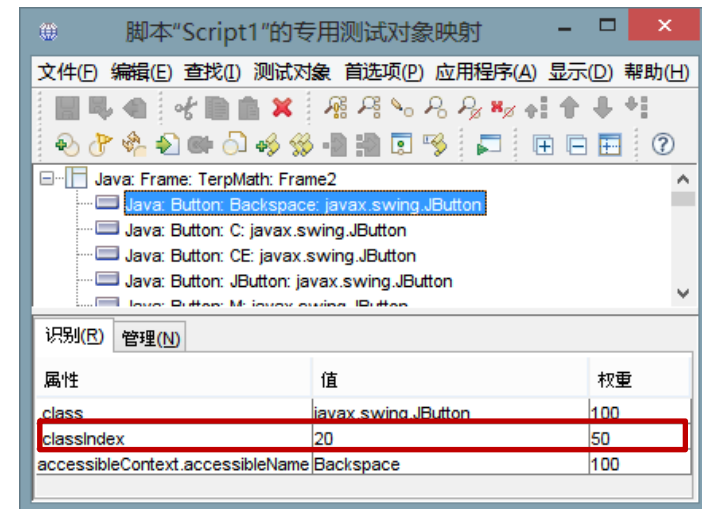
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Indexing

- Give each GUI object an index based on its relation with the other GUI objects in the same window.
- **Creation-order:** the order in which the GUI object is created in the window relative to other objects in the same window.
 - e.g. the first button created in the window has an index 0, the second one has an index 1, etc.
- **Location-order:** Indicates the order in which the GUI object is shown within the window relative to other objects.
 - e.g. the top-left button in the window has an index 0, the one below it has an index 1, etc.

Tools Implementation

- **QTP** supports both ways (called **ordinal identifier**)
 - **Creation-order**: QTP will assign a value to INDEX property of an object. The value is based on the order in which the object appears within the source code.
 - **Location-order**: QTP will assign a value to LOCATION property of an object. The value is based on the order in which the object appears within the window. Values are assigned in columns from top to bottom, and left to right.
- **RFT** supports creation-order only.
 - Use the property classIndex
 - The order in which the GUI object is created.



Descriptor Types

- Weighted multiple properties
- Indexing
- **Patterns**
- Virtual objects

Use Patterns to Match Attributes

- Regular expression
 - Matches the values of string properties
- Numeric range
 - Specifies a range of numeric values to match number properties

Regular Expression

Acceptable values:

Regular expression:

customer
Customer }
}

[cC]ustomer

red
blue
green }
}

red|blue|green

Remember Password
Remember the Password }
}

Remember[**the**]* Password
(or)

Remember . * Password

Numeric Range

Specify the lower and upper bounds of the numeric range

Acceptable values:

Numeric range:

Any number between 1 and 15, including 1 and 15

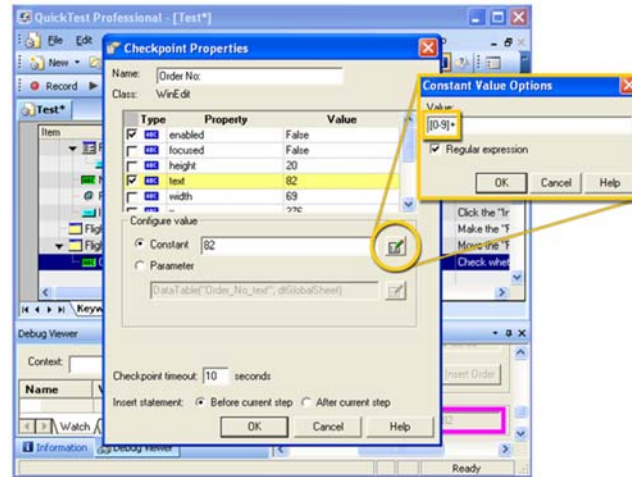
[1 .. 15]

Any number between 1 and 15, including 1 but **not including** 15

[1 .. 15>

Tools Implementation

- QTP: supports regular expression



- RFT: supports both regular expression and numeric range



Descriptor Types

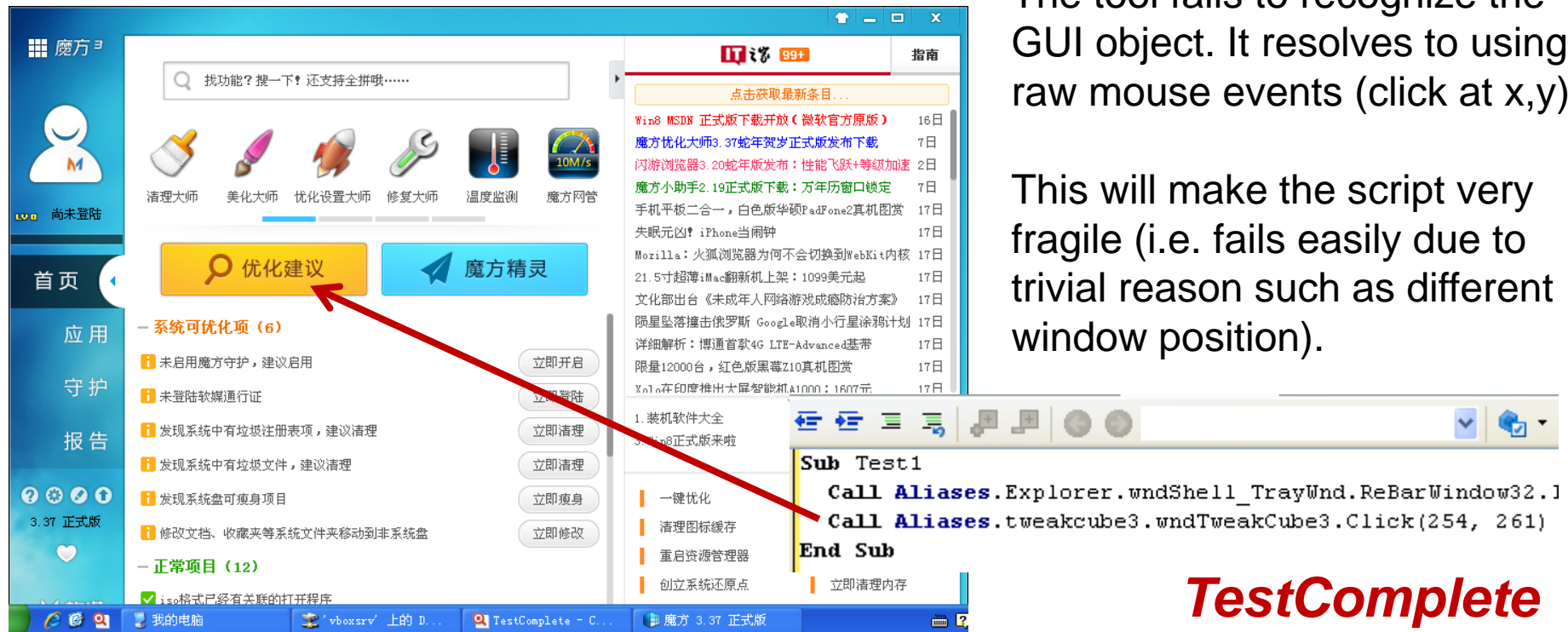
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Virtual Objects

- **Situation:** your programs use customized GUI objects not recognized by the automation tool.
- **Example:**

The tool fails to recognize the GUI object. It resolves to using raw mouse events (click at x,y)

This will make the script very fragile (i.e. fails easily due to trivial reason such as different window position).



```
Sub Test1
    Call Aliases.Explorer.wndShell_TrayWnd.ReBarWindow32.1
    Call Aliases.tweakcube3.wndTweakCube3.Click(254, 261)
End Sub
```

TestComplete

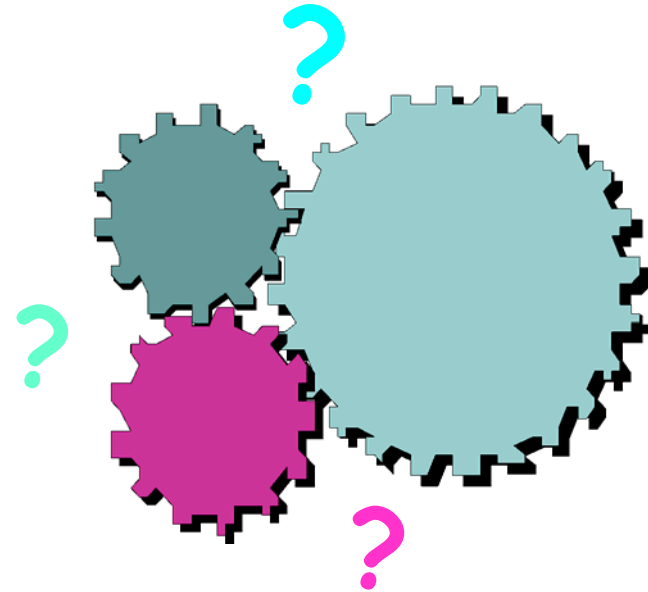
Virtual Objects

- In normal recording if we select the paint brush window, the script will look like following:
Window(“魔方”).Activate
Window(“魔方”).Click(72,16)
Window(“魔方”).Close
- If we are using virtual object, the script will look like following:
Window(“魔方”).Activate
Window(“魔方”).Virtual Button(“RED”)
Window(“魔方”).Close
- Currently only supported in QTP.



Issue 2: Test Oracle

- How to check the expected program output?
 - Sums, totals, balances
 - Data displays
 - Error messages
 - Cursor movement
 - Window handling
 - Queries
- How to check the expected output consistently from build to build?



Checkpoint

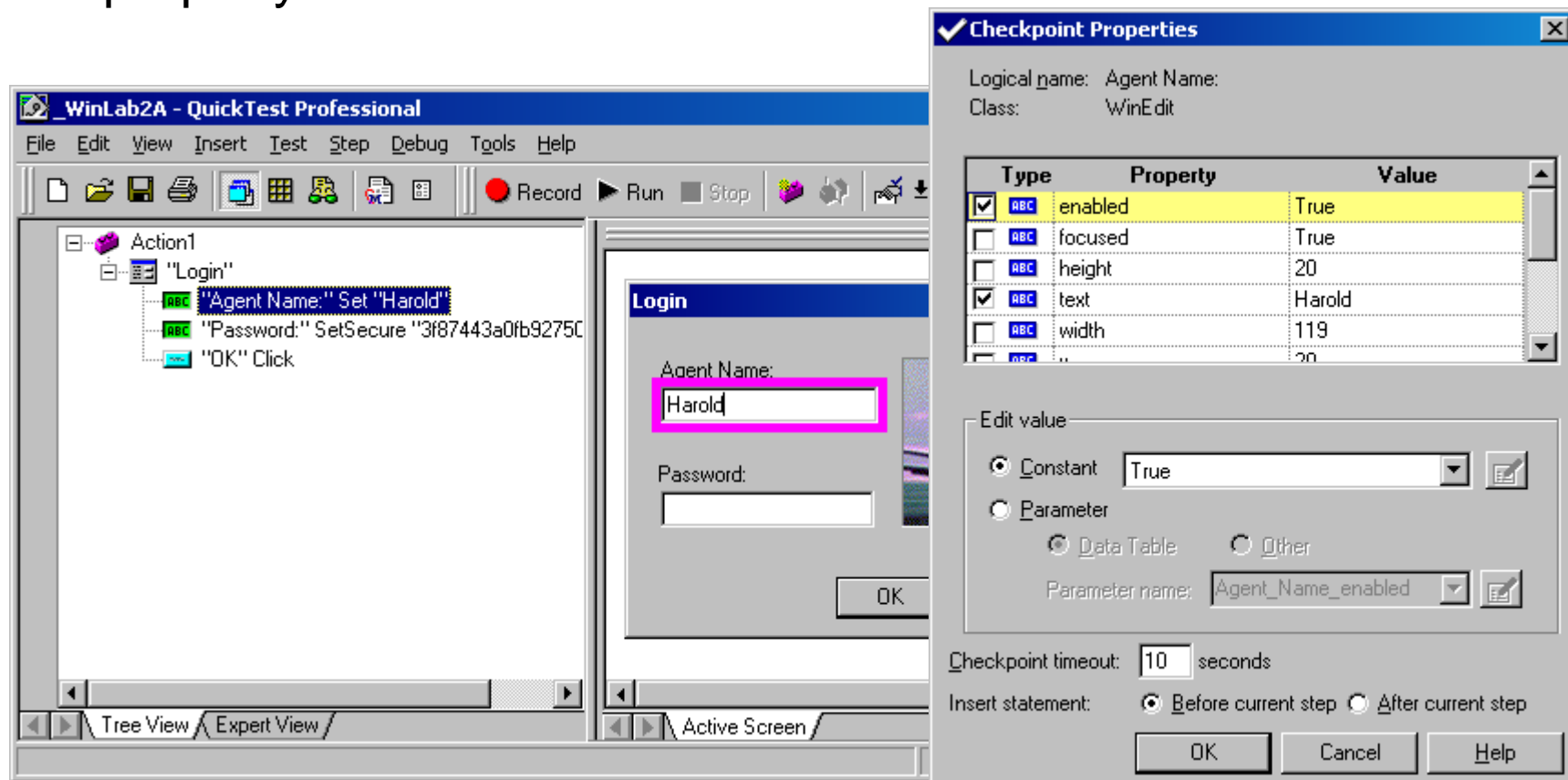
- A **checkpoint** is a point in a script that you insert to check the state of the system
 - Called *checkpoint* in QTP and TestComplete
 - Called *verification point* in RFT and Marathon
- A checkpoint serves as your eyes: record a verification point wherever you need to verify expected results
 - The insertion of checkpoint depends on GUI object identification: first specify a GUI object, then specify its expected value.

Common Types of Checkpoint

- Property Checkpoint
 - Image Checkpoint
 - Table Checkpoint
 - Database Checkpoint
 - ...
-
- We will use QTP as an example to introduce them.

Property Checkpoint

- Check whether the properties of a GUI object are equal to specific values.
 - Sometimes we need to use regular expressions to check the property values.



Where Regular Expression is Needed

The image shows two screenshots from SAPLab1 - QuickTest Professional. The top screenshot shows the test script with a checkpoint for the status bar. The bottom screenshot shows the test results for this checkpoint, which failed.

SAPLab1 - QuickTest Professional

Test Script:

- "GridViewCtrl_2" SelectRow 1
- "GridViewCtrl_2" ClickCell 1, "A:"
- "Assigned source" Click
- "Save (Ctrl+S)" Click
- "StatusBar"
- Checkpoint "StatusBar"
- "OKCode" Set "/N"
- "Enter" Click

SAPLab1 [Res2] - Test Results

Test Results:

- "GridViewCtrl":SetCellData 1,"Mat"
- "GridViewCtrl":SetCellData 1,"Plan"
- "GridViewCtrl":PressEnter
- "REQ_ITEM_DETAIL":Select "Sou"
- "MEREQ3322-EKORG":Set "3000"
- "MEREQ3322-EKORG":SetFocus
- "Assign source":Click
- "GridViewCtrl_2":SelectRow 1
- "GridViewCtrl_2":ClickCell 1,"Assig"
- "Assigned source":Click
- "Save (Ctrl+S)":Click
- StatusBar
- Checkpoint:"StatusBar"
- "OKCode":Set "/N"
- "Enter":Click

Checking StatusBar: Failed

Details

StatusBar Results	
Property Name	Property Value
item1	0010012533
item1	0010014369

The red arrow points from the failed status bar check in the test results to the status bar in the top screenshot, which shows the message: "Purchase requisition number 0010012533 created".

Table Checkpoint

A table checkpoint can check the values of cells in an application.

The screenshot shows a web application window titled "Welcome: Mercury Tours - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The address bar displays "http://localhost/servlets/com.mercurytours". The page content includes a "Specials" section with a table of travel packages, a "Tour Tips" section, and a "TIP #93" box.

The "Table Checkpoint Properties" dialog box is open, showing the "Expected Data" tab. The table in the dialog matches the one in the web application:

	1	2
1	✓ Atlanta to	✓ \$398
2	✓ Boston to	✓ \$513
3	✓ Los Angel	✓ \$168
4	✓ New York	✓ \$198
5	✓ Phoenix to	✓ \$213

The "Expected Data" tab is selected, and the "Selected cell" is "TbVerObj: Row 1 Col 1". The "Edit value" section shows the "Constant" radio button selected, with the value "Atlanta to Las Vegas" entered in the text field. The "Data Table" radio button is also selected. The "Parameter name" is "TbVerObj_Row_1_Col_1". The "Checkpoint timeout" is set to 10 seconds.

Database Check Points

Compares the dynamic values displayed in the application with the values from the database. User will write a SQL query when creating this checkpoint with which QTP will check the dynamic values displayed in application.

Application GUI

Total number of Client : 10
Total number of employees: 2500
Total number in onsite : 200
Number in offshore : 3200

Dynamic values
from database

Query written in QTP to check values:
Select * from data where company =
'Software Testing';

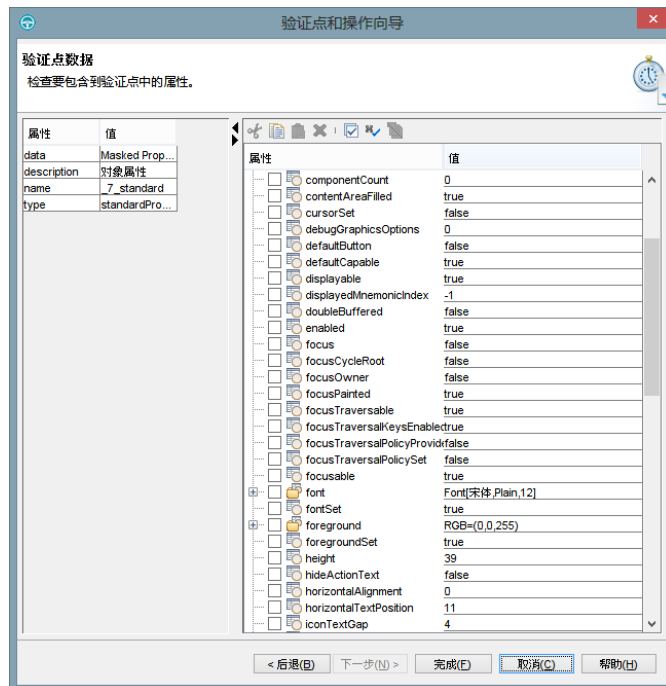
Values retrieved from database by QTP

Cl_num	emp_num	on_num	off_num
10	2500	200	3200

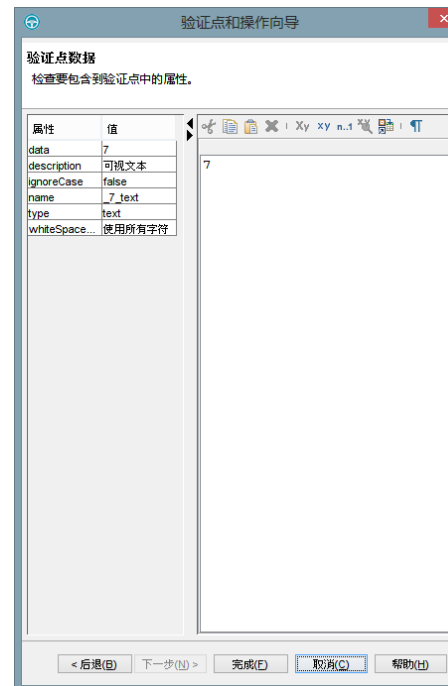


Tool Implementation

- RFT support property checkpoints, data checkpoints (a special case of property checkpoints), and image checkpoints.
 - It also support customized checkpoint by extracting the values of properties into Java variables.



property checkpoints



data checkpoints

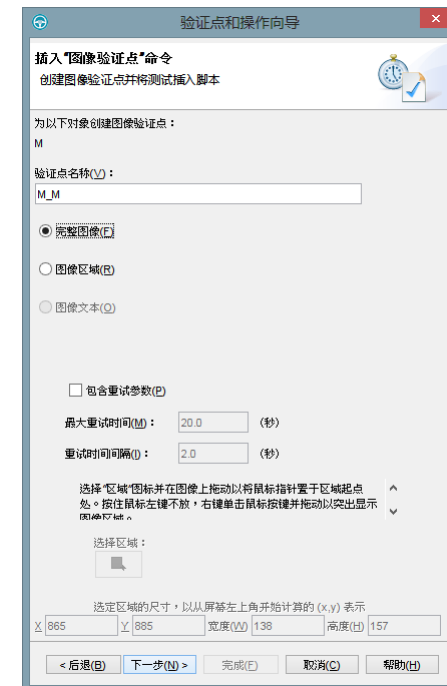


image checkpoints

Cons and Pros of Capture/Replay

- Pros:
 - Conceptually simple.
 - Dominant script development paradigm
 - Straightforward.
 - Don't need coding.
 - Don't need to understand test script language.
- Cons:
 - Low fault detection capability
 - Rerunning old tests that the program has passed is less powerful than running new tests.
 - Old tests do not address new features.
 - Interface changes force maintenance of tests.
 - Most early test failures are due to interface changes.
 - Cannot apply until the product is stabilized.
 - Too late to find bug!
 - Cannot get timely feedback from users.

Test Automation Techniques

- Capture/replay
- **Structural Test Scripts Development**
- Data-driven test automation
- Keyword-driven test automation

- Mainstream Tools:
 - HP QuickTest Professional
 - IBM Rational Functional Test
 - AutomatedQA TestComplete
 - Borland SilkTest
 - Marathon

The idea

- Test script development with structured programming constructs.
 - Control statement: conditional/switch statement, loop statement
 - Modular design: functional call, library
 - Exception handling
- Recall: test automation is software development
 - Encapsulation and Reuse

Example: No Modular Design

Actual Recorded Script:

Option Explicit

Sub Main()

' Begin Record on Friday, April 14, 2006 at 4:41:34 PM by veragep

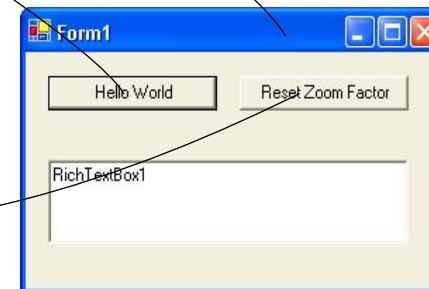
' Attach to Application=EXPLORER.EXE Caption='F:\SQuAD Presentation on D'
Window("Application=EXPLORER.EXE Caption='F:\SQuAD Presentation on D'").Attach
 ListView("Index=1").Select "TinyApp.exe"
 ListView("Index=1").Select "TinyApp.exe", tpMouseDoubleClick

' Attach to Name=Form1 Application=TINYAPP.EXE
DotNETForm("Name=Form1 Application=TINYAPP.EXE").Attach
 DotNETForm.Size 304, 192
 DotNETForm.Move 22, 29
 DotNETButton("Name=Button1").DoubleClick
 DotNETButton("Name=Button2").Click
 DotNETForm.Close

' End Record on Friday, April 14, 2006 at 4:41:46 PM by veragep

End Sub

Test script recorded by
the capture/replay tool =
A big “main” function



Example: Modular Design

Option Explicit

```
Sub Main()
    StartApp "G:\SQuAD Presentation\Tiny App\bin\TinyApp.exe"
    Button1Click
    Button2Click
End Sub

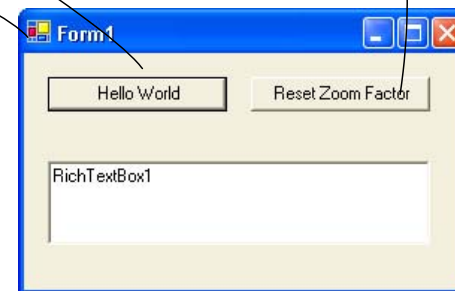
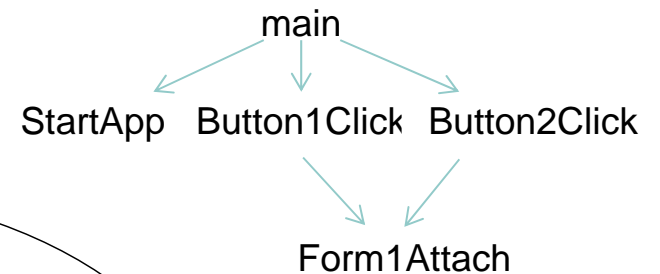
Sub StartApp(strFullAppName As String)
    Shell strFullAppName, vbNormalFocus
End Sub

Sub Button1Click()
    Form1Attach
    DotNETButton("Name=Button1").Click
End Sub

Sub Button2Click()
    Form1Attach
    DotNETButton("Name=Button2").Click
End Sub

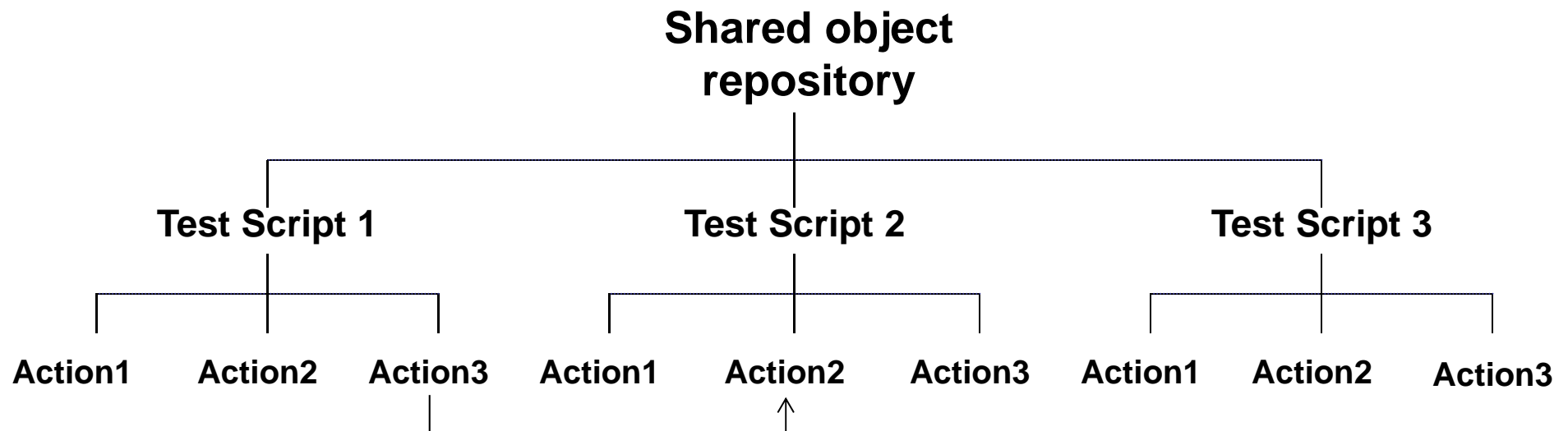
Sub Form1Attach()
    DotNETForm("Name=Form1 Application=TINYAPP.EXE").Attach
End Sub
```

Test script refactored to have a better design



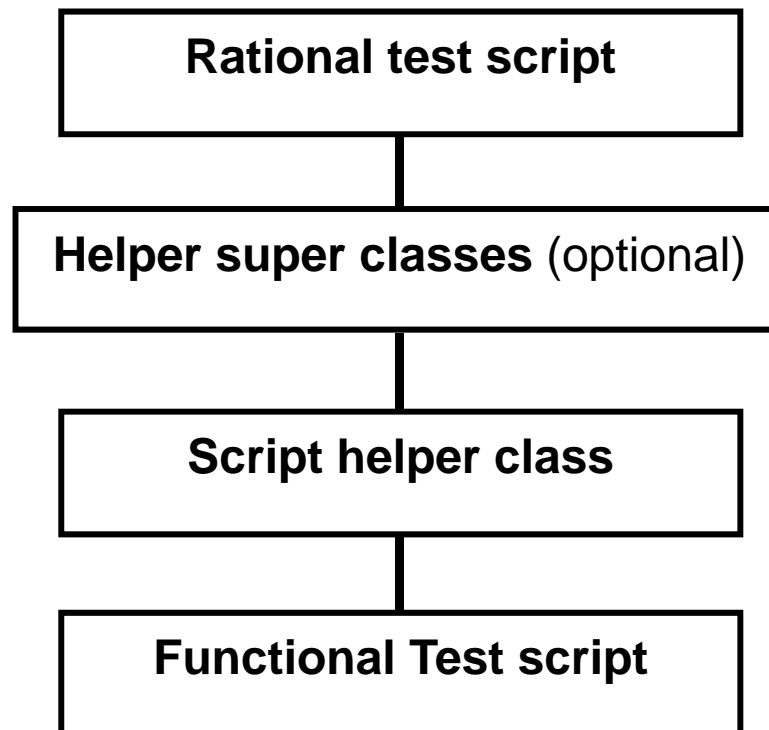
Script Reuse in QTP

- QTP test scripts are organized by **actions**
 - A test script consists of one or more actions
 - Actions can be invoked multiple times within a test script
 - Actions can be marked as reusable so they can be called from other tests
 - Only reusable actions can be called from other tests
 - Such reusable actions can also have parameters like functions



Script Reuse in RFT

- RFT test scripts are organized by **script classes**
 - Different test scripts can share a common helper super classes



Test Automation Techniques

- Capture/replay
- Structural Test Scripts Development
- Data-driven test automation
- Keyword-driven test automation

- Mainstream Tools:
 - HP QuickTest Professional
 - IBM Rational Functional Test
 - AutomatedQA TestComplete
 - Borland SilkTest
 - Marathon

The idea

- Data-focused automation. Data is defined in external data source and de-coupled from test script.
- Users define the data sets, while the test engineer develop the test scripts to load the data sets.
- Good fit for testing that features multi-environment, big datasets, and rarely changing test scripts.
 - Test the boundaries of a quantity field in an online retail application
 - Test variable length data in a text input field
 - Test the order-total functionality of a retail cash register

Example

Data sets: defined by the users

	First Name	Last Name	Address	E-Mail	Number	
1	Max	Mustermann	Bakerstreet 55	max@mustermann.net	1	✗
2	John	Kelly	Rhodo Drv. 678	jkelly@acompany.com	2	✗
3	Joe	Smith	Queens Blvd. 37	joe@smith.com	3	✗
4						

Test scripts: developed by the test engineer

```
for address_record in testData.dataset("addresses.tsv"):
    firstName = testData.field(address_record, "First Name")
    lastName = testData.field(address_record, "Last Name")
    address = testData.field(address_record, "Address")
    email = testData.field(address_record, "E-Mail")
```

Data-driven Test Automation in QTP

The reference to a property in a test step or a verification point can be parameterized by a column name in a data set. During replay, values of such properties are fetched from the data set. One row for one test run.

The screenshot displays the QuickTest Professional interface. The main window shows a test step table with columns: Item, Operation, Value, and Documentation. The 'Agent Name' step is selected, and its value is 'Alex'. A yellow callout box labeled 'Configure the value' points to the 'Value' column. The 'Data Table' window is open, showing a table with columns A through H and rows 1 through 4. The 'Value Configuration Options' dialog is also open, showing the 'Parameter' option selected, with 'DataTable' chosen from the dropdown. The 'Name' field is set to 'AgentName', and the 'Location in Data Table' is set to 'Global sheet'.

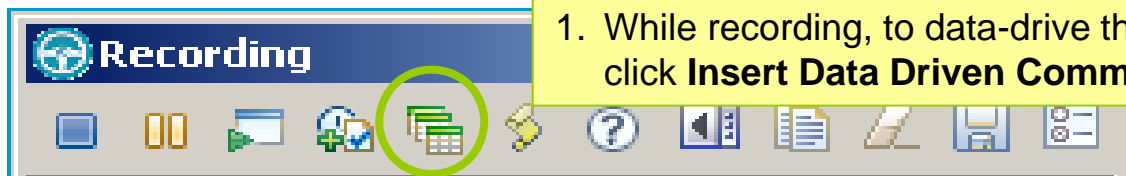
Value Configuration Options

- ☐ Constant: Alex
- ☒ Parameter: DataTable
 - Name: AgentName
 - Location in Data Table:
 - ☒ Global sheet
 - ☐ Current action sheet (local)

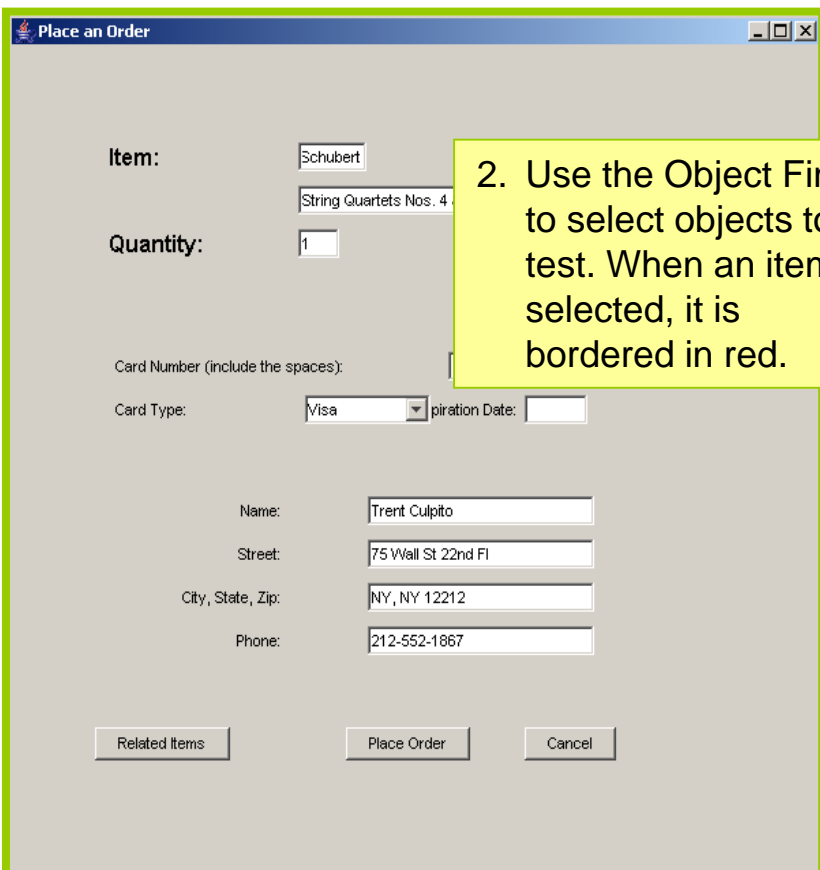
Buttons: OK, Cancel, Help

Data-driven Test Automation in RFT

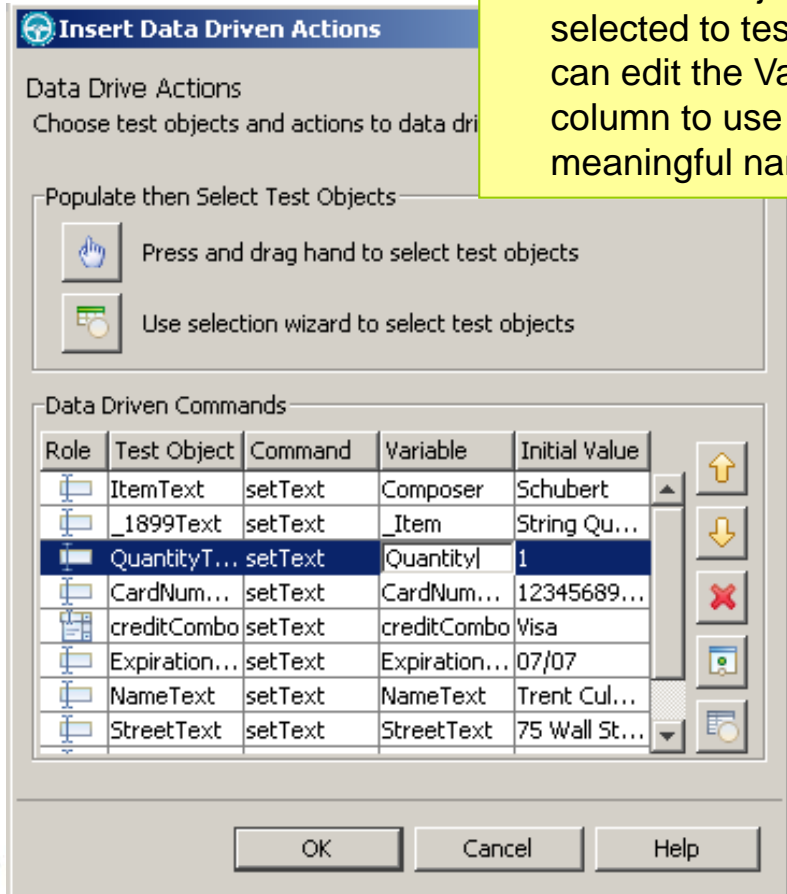
Similar to QTP, except that RFT additionally supports the creation of data set schema from GUI object properties.



1. While recording, to data-drive the script, click **Insert Data Driven Commands**.



2. Use the Object Finder to select objects to test. When an item is selected, it is bordered in red.



3. RFT collects data about the object you selected to test. You can edit the Variable column to use meaningful names.

Role	Test Object	Command	Variable	Initial Value
	ItemText	setText	Composer	Schubert
	_1899Text	setText	_Item	String Qu...
	QuantityT...	setText	Quantity	1
	CardNum...	setText	CardNum...	12345689...
	creditCombo	setText	creditCombo	Visa
	Expiration...	setText	Expiration...	07/07
	NameText	setText	NameText	Trent Cul...
	StreetText	setText	StreetText	75 Wall St...

Test Automation Techniques

- Capture/replay
- Structural Test Scripts Development
- Data-driven test automation
- **Keyword-driven test automation**

- Mainstream Tools:
 - HP QuickTest Professional
 - IBM Rational Functional Test
 - AutomatedQA TestComplete
 - Borland SilkTest
 - Marathon

The idea

- It is also known as action-word testing
- Center around the concept of **keywords**
 - Keywords are implemented by *test engineers*.
 - Test scripts are composed by *domain experts* using keywords.

Example keywords for a web-questionnaire application:

- A simple keyword (one action on one object), e.g. entering a username into a textfield.

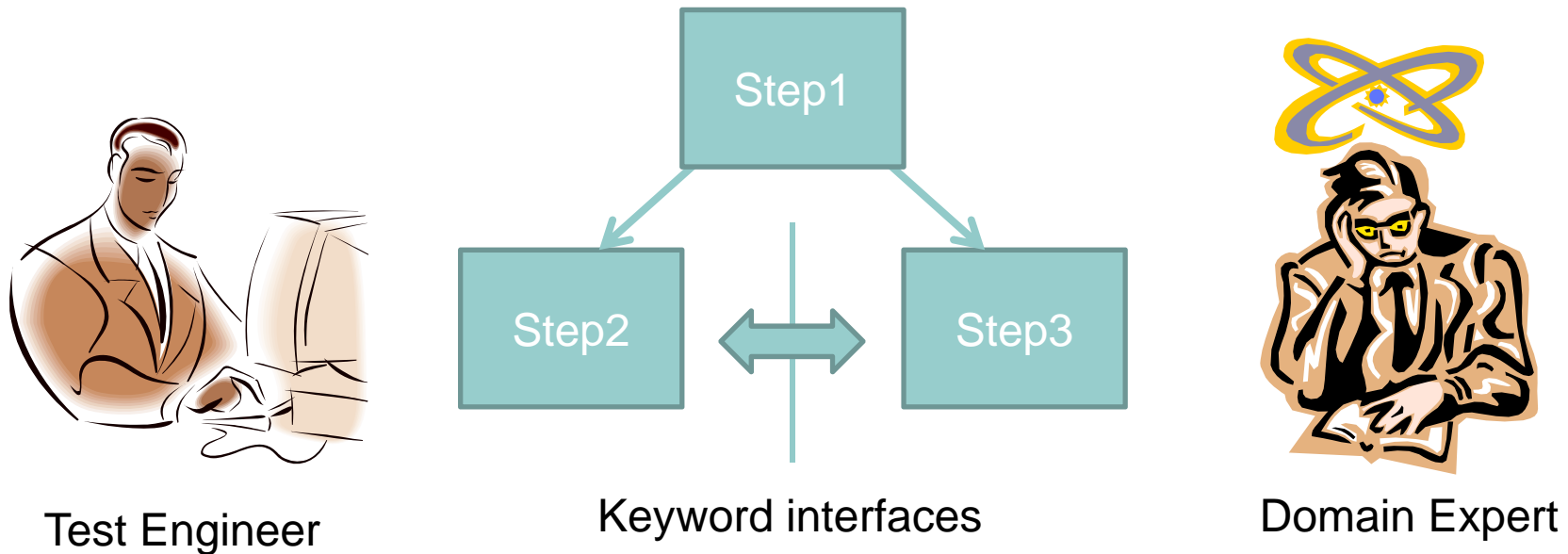
Object	Action	Data
Textfield (username)	Enter text	<username>

- A more complex keyword (a combination of other keywords in a meaningful unit), e.g. logging in.

Object	Action	Data
Textfield (username)	Enter text	<username>
Textfield (password)	Enter text	<password>
Button (login)	Click	One left click

Keyword-Driven Test Automation

- Usually involves three steps:
 - **Step1:** Domain experts and test engineers work together to identify operations that can be modeled as keywords.
 - **Step2:** Test engineers implement the keywords.
 - **Step3:** Domain experts design test cases with the keywords.



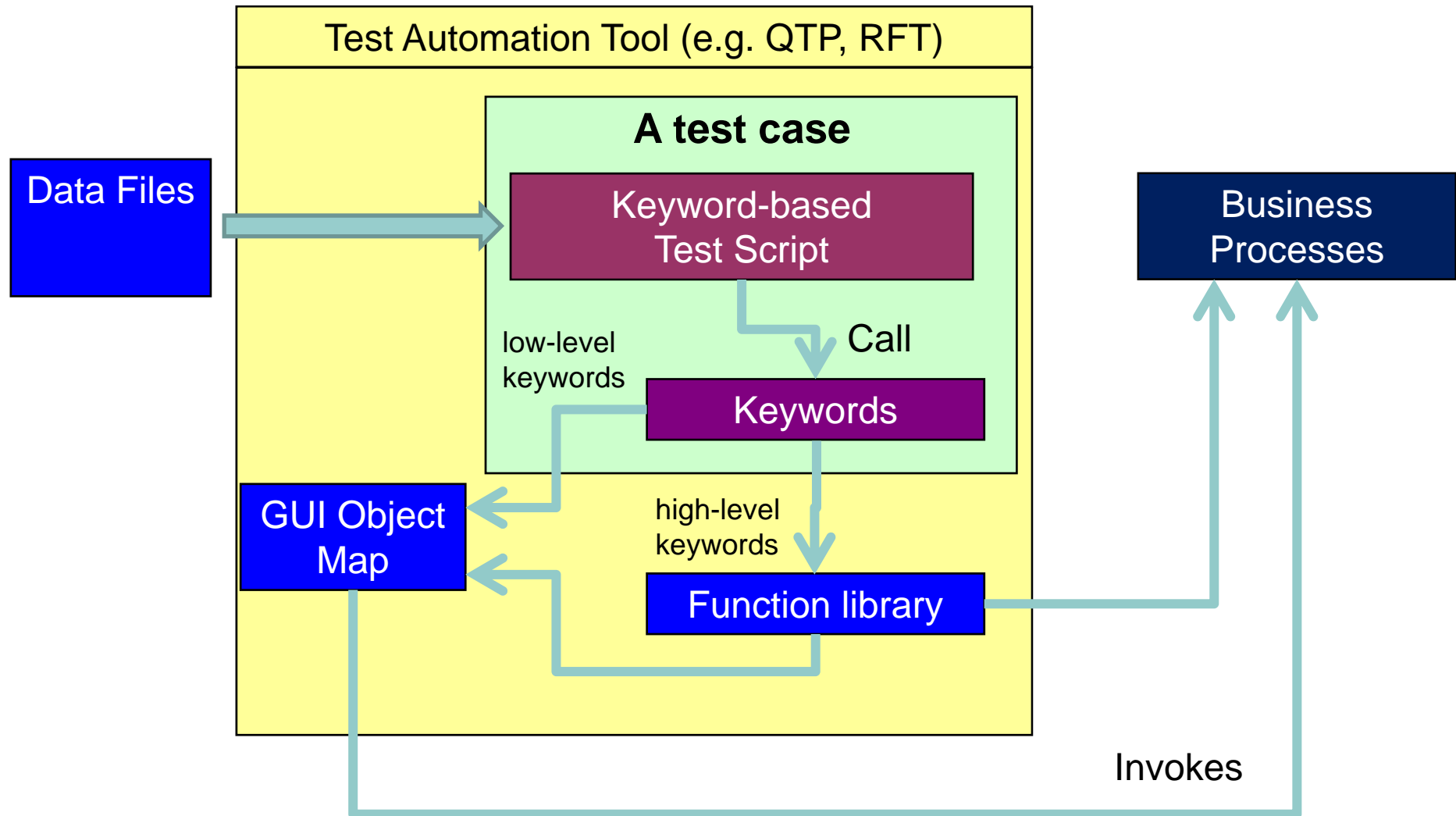
Key Benefits

- Better utilization of expertise.
- Domain experts as end-users of the software get involved in testing earlier (and find problems earlier).
- Test case design activity can be started earlier (does not need to wait until the GUI is stabilized).
- Test scripts are much easier to understand and maintain.

Types of Keyword

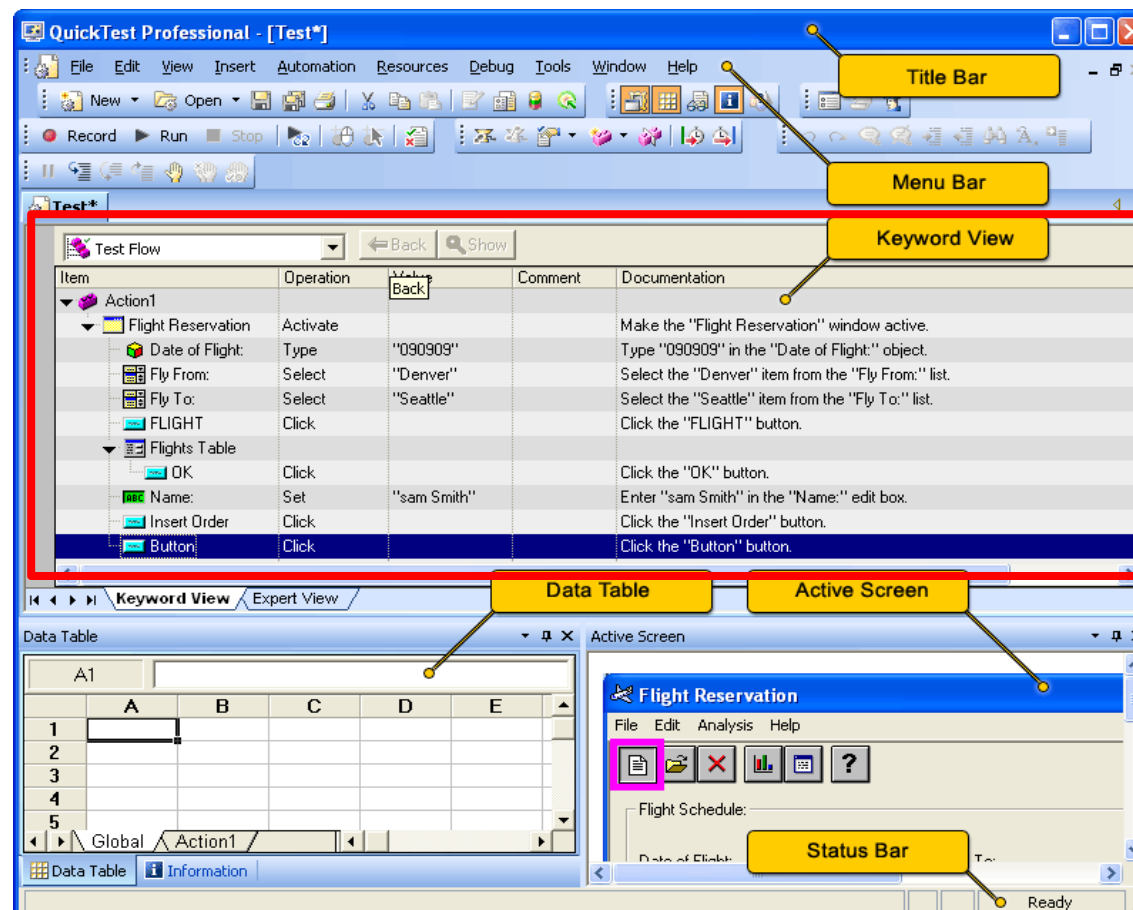
- Low-level keywords
 - Keyword functions are implemented as **operations on GUI objects**. (e.g. button click, combo list selection)
 - Defined by the object map automatically. No efforts required from the test engineers.
 - Deeply coupled with the GUI. Tedious to use. Not available before the GUI is stabilized.
- High-level keywords
 - Keyword functions are implemented as **functions in script languages** (e.g. log-in, check-out).
 - Defined by test engineers. Significant efforts required.
 - Function interfaces provide a level of abstraction. Domain experts can start their work earlier.

Framework



Keyword-driven in QTP

- Low-level keywords are defined with the object map automatically.
- They can be inserted into the test script in the keyword view.



Keyword-driven in QTP

- High-level keywords are implemented as VBScript functions.
- Example:

```
Function VerifyButtonStatus(ButtonName, ExpectedStatus)

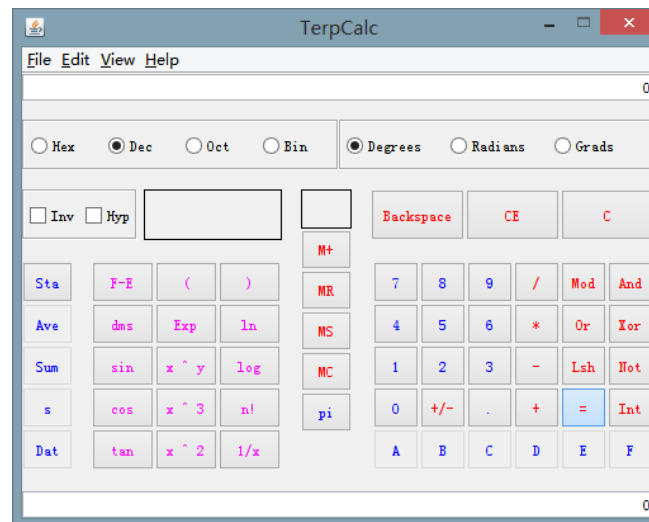
    ActualStatus = wlnow("Flight Reservation").
        WinButton(ButtonName).GetROProperty("enabled")

    If ActualStatus = ExpectedStatus Then
        Reporter.ReportEvent(micpass, "Verify Button",
            "Button status was as expected.")
    else
        Reporter.ReportEvent(micFail, "Verify Button",
            "Button status was unexpected.")
    End If
End Function

Function Call: VerifyButtonStatus("FLIGHT", False)
```


Case Study: TerpCalc

- Opportunity for data-driven test automation
 - **Table:** left operand, operator, right operand, expected result
 - **Table:** decimal, expected hexadecimal, expected octal, expected binary
 - **Table:** values, statistics function, expected value
 - ...
- Opportunity for keyword-driven test automation
 - **Keywords:** enter a list of values, enter a number, ...



Maintenance of Test Cases

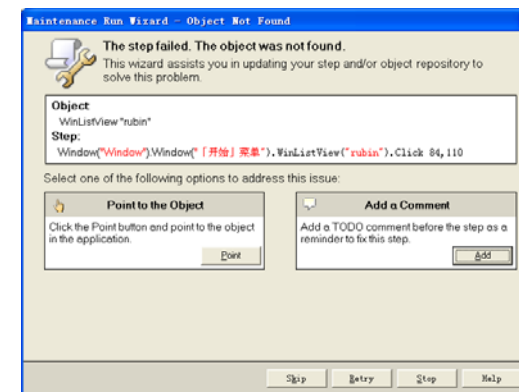
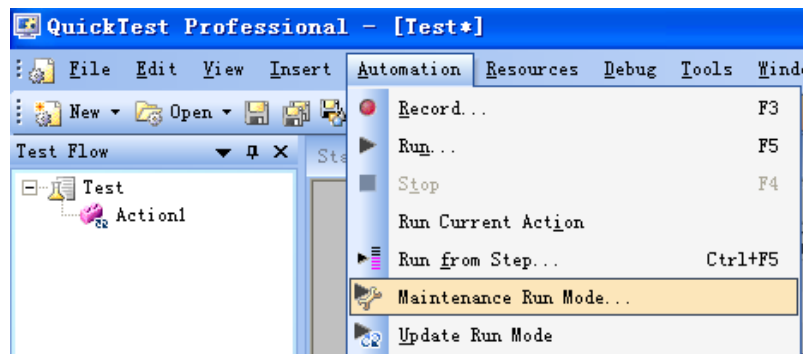
- Code maintenance is expensive and inevitable.
 - Ditto to test cases
- When test cases are executed manually, the effort is mainly spent on maintain the documents.
- When the execution of test cases are automated, additional effort needs to be spent on maintaining test scripts, data table, function library, and object map.

Types of Maintenance

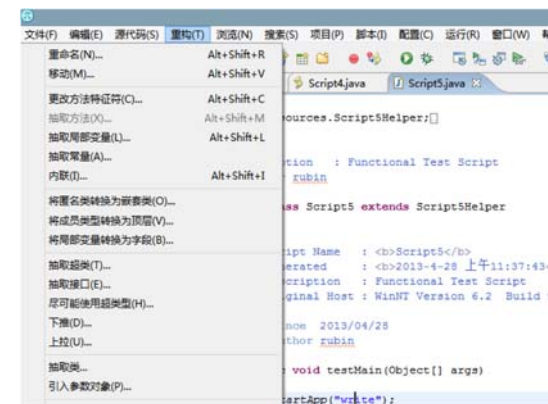
- Corrective maintenance: keeping changes in system functionality co-ordinated with the test suite
 - Changes in UI
 - Changes in business process
 - Changes in data dependencies
 - Changes in data format (storage, presentation, internal)
- Preventive maintenance: test suite “clean-up”
 - Removing tests that are no longer relevant.
 - Accumulation of duplicate / redundant tests.
 - Removal or refactoring of unreliable tests.

Test Script Maintenance in QTP and RFT

- Both support test script debugging (breakpoints, watch list, ...)
- QTP supports “Maintenance run” and “Update run” mode



- RFT supports test script refactory



Test Automation for Web: Selenium

- Selenium is a robust set of tools that supports rapid development of test automation for web-based applications.
- Selenium provides a rich set of testing functions specifically geared to the needs of testing of a web application.
- Selenium operations are highly flexible, allowing many options for locating UI elements and comparing expected test results against actual application behavior.

Selenium Features

- Supports Cross Browser Testing. The Selenium tests can be run on multiple browsers.
- Allows scripting in several languages like Java, C#, PHP and Python.
- Assertion statements provide an efficient way of comparing expected and actual results.
- Inbuilt reporting mechanism.

Capture & Replay with Selenium IDE

The screenshot shows the Selenium IDE application window. It includes a menu bar (File, Edit, Options, Help), a Base URL field (http://www.google.com/), and a toolbar with buttons for Run, Walk, Step, and a red stop button. The main area is divided into an Editor (Source) and a Log Console. The Editor contains a table of commands and their targets/values. The Log Console shows the command 'assertTextPresent' being executed.

Annotations point to the following components:

- Replay Toolbar**: Points to the toolbar containing Run, Walk, Step, and other execution controls.
- Start and Stop Recording**: Points to the red stop button in the toolbar.
- Selenese Script Editor**: Points to the table of commands in the Editor.
- Accessor Area**: Points to the Command, Target, and Value fields below the table.
- Selenium Log**: Points to the Log Console at the bottom of the window.

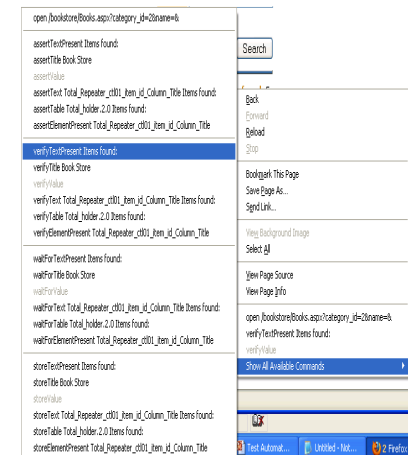
Command	Target	Value
open	/	
type	q	selenium IDE rocks!
clickAndWait	btnG	
clickAndWait	link=Antony Marcan...	
clickAndWait	link=5 comments	
assertTextPresent	I think record playba...	

Command: assertTextPresent
Target: I think record playback is a wonderful thing
Value:

Log Console: Info [Clear]

Adding Checkpoints

- Two kinds of checkpoints: verifications and assertions. They are used to check if
 - an element is present somewhere on the page?
 - specific text is somewhere on the page?
 - specific text is at a specific location on the page?
- The difference between verifications and assertions:
 - If an assertion fails, the script will be aborted but if a verification fails the script will continue.

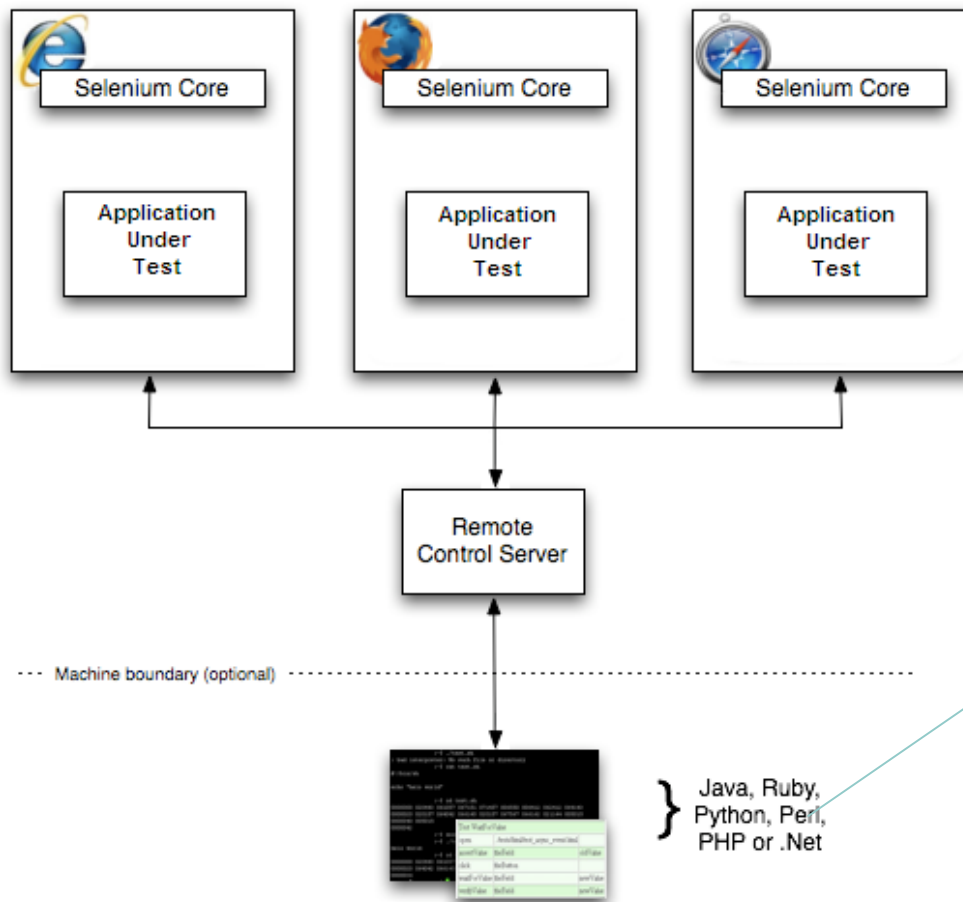


Some Available Checkpoints

- **assertTextPresent**
This will assert if the text is present in the page.
- **assertText**
This will assert if a particular element is having the particular text.
- **assertTitle**
This will assert if the page is having a proper title.
- **assertValue**
This will assert if a Text box or check box has a particular value
- **assertElementPresent**
This will assert if a particular UI Element is present in the page.

How Selenium Works

Windows, Linux, or Mac (as appropriate)...



```

*/
public class login extends TestCase {
    // Create a default Selenium object that will be used
    // to perform Selenium commands
    private Selenium browser;
    // The "setUp" method will be performed before actual tests
    public void setUp() {
        // Connect to server, start browser and set the speed of
        browser = new DefaultSelenium("localhost", 4444, "iexplc
        browser.start();
        browser.setSpeed("1000");
        browser.windowMaximize();
    }
}

/ Test 1. -----
public void testLogin() {

    System.out.println ("Running the Test testHomePage");
    browser.open("http://localhost/bookstore/Default.aspx");
    browser.click("Search_search_button");
    browser.waitForPageToLoad("30000");
    browser.click("//a[@id='Header_Menu_Home']/img");
    browser.waitForPageToLoad("30000");
    assertEquals("Book Store",browser.getTitle());
}

/ End of Test 1. -----
// The "tearDown" method will be performed after all tests fi
public void tearDown() {
    // Disconnect from server and quit browser
    browser.close();
    browser.stop();
}
}

```

Comparison of Main-stream Tools

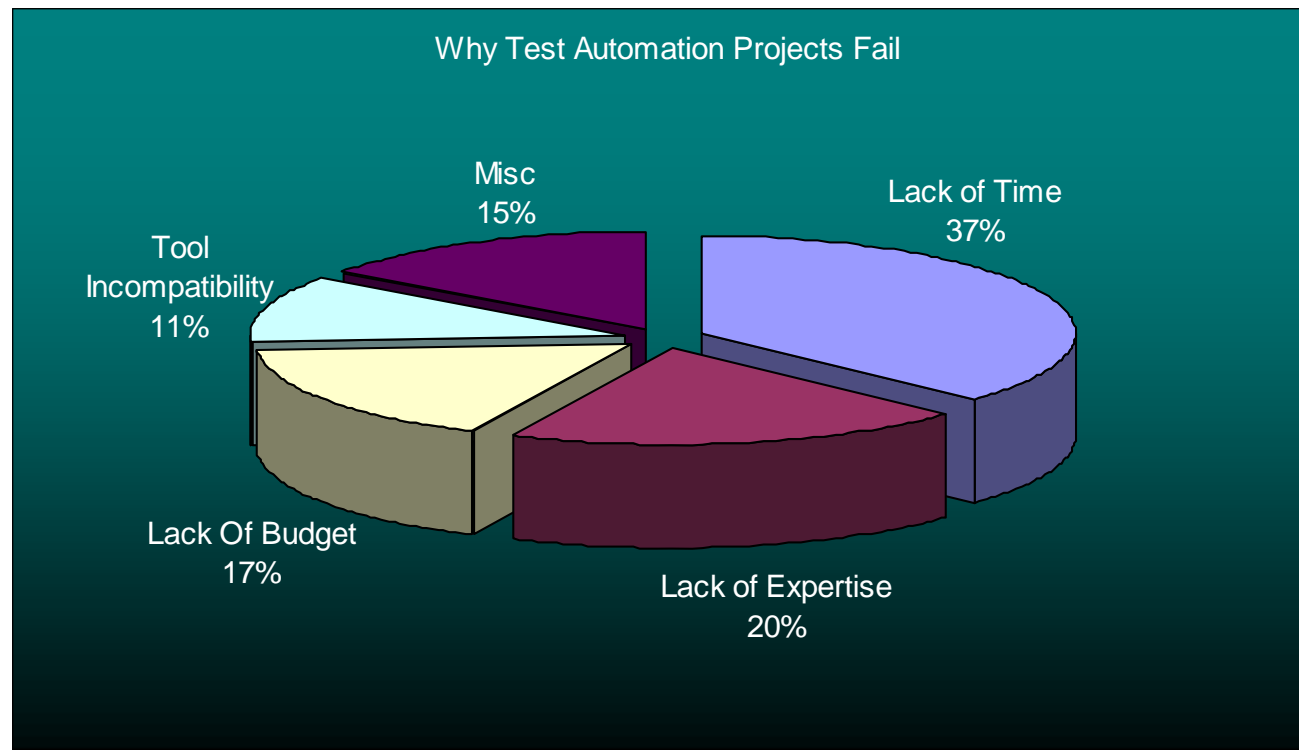
Tool	Pros	Cons
IBM/Rational Functional Tester (RFT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Built as Eclipse Plug-In with full IDE and Java support •Supports Web 2.0, Java or .NET applications •Full GUI Object Map repository 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Insufficient browser support •Licensed product
HP/Mercury Quick Test Pro (QTP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Supports Web 2.0, Java or .NET applications •Full GUI Object Map repository •Seamless integration with QualityCenter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •VisualBasic scripting is limited •No IDE (may change in new release) •Licensed Product
Selenium RC & IDE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Good browser support •Good language support (Java, Ruby,C#) •Can be easily extended as JUnit suite •Open-source 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No GUI Object repository •Only web application support

Review: Test Automation Techniques

- Create test scripts by recording manual test execution
 - GUI object identification
 - Checkpoints to implement test oracle
- Structural Test Scripts Development
 - Use control statements and module design to improve the robustness of test scripts and enable code reuse.
- Data-driven test automation
 - Similar business process, different data. One test script to implement multiple test cases.
 - Test design is driven by tables of input data and expected output.
- Keyword-driven test automation
 - Various business processes share similar basic steps as keywords.
 - Test design is driven by a library of keywords.

Why Test Automation Project Fails

- According to a recent IDT study (www.idtus.com)



How to ensure success of TA

- Essentially automated test system is a piece of software designed to test your application → treat it as such
 - Evaluate an automated tool
 - POC (proof of concept) based on your native apps
 - Choose a tool that fits your business requirements & technical expertise
 - Plan
 - Establish goals & objectives; budget; use or hire competent resources
 - Be ready to have quality metrics to validate the ROI (return of investment)
 - Design
 - Keep in mind the user community of TA system (Usability)
 - Choose an architecture that reduces maintenance and is extensible
 - Implement
 - Practice OOD principles of reusability & modularity (employ encapsulation & abstraction)
 - Introduce version control of your code
 - Establish code review process
 - Test & Maintain
 - Unit test your code
 - Constantly re-evaluate reasons for maintenance and improve TA architecture to minimize maintenance

Thank you!

