

## Definition

Test automation is the use of special software to control the execution of tests and the comparison of actual outcomes with predicted outcomes. It's done through an automation tools which nowadays exist for almost every platform.

#### What can be automated?

- Web UI testing
- Desktop UI testing
- CLI interface testing
- API testing
- Database testing
- System stability testing

## What does it fit for?

- Smoke testing for production deploys
- Regression testing (majorly happy flows)
- Long run end-to-end workflows testing
- Performance and load testing
- Chaotic testing (micro-services)

## What it doesn't fit for?

- Look and feel testing
- 100% coverage idea
- Replace manual QA
- Frequently changing/unstable application/modules

#### Automation vs. manual

#### Manual

#### Pros:

- Easy to set up and start with
- Consistent with life testing
- Suitable for look and feel check
- Suitable for exploratory testing
- Lower initial expenses and investments
- Expanded adaptability

#### Cons:

- More assets and time required
- Not all things can be tried physically
- Low reusability
- Load and performing testing is not possible
- Not suitable for large projects with short deadlines

#### Automation

#### Pros:

- Time saving
- Eliminate the human factor
- High reusability
- Better ROI on long-term
- Transparency

#### Cons:

- Expensive
- Lack of input on usability and UI
- Tools' limitations and compatibility
- Cannot replace human intellectual skills
- Cannot be used as for exploratory testing
- Basic programming knowledge required

Automation vs. manual

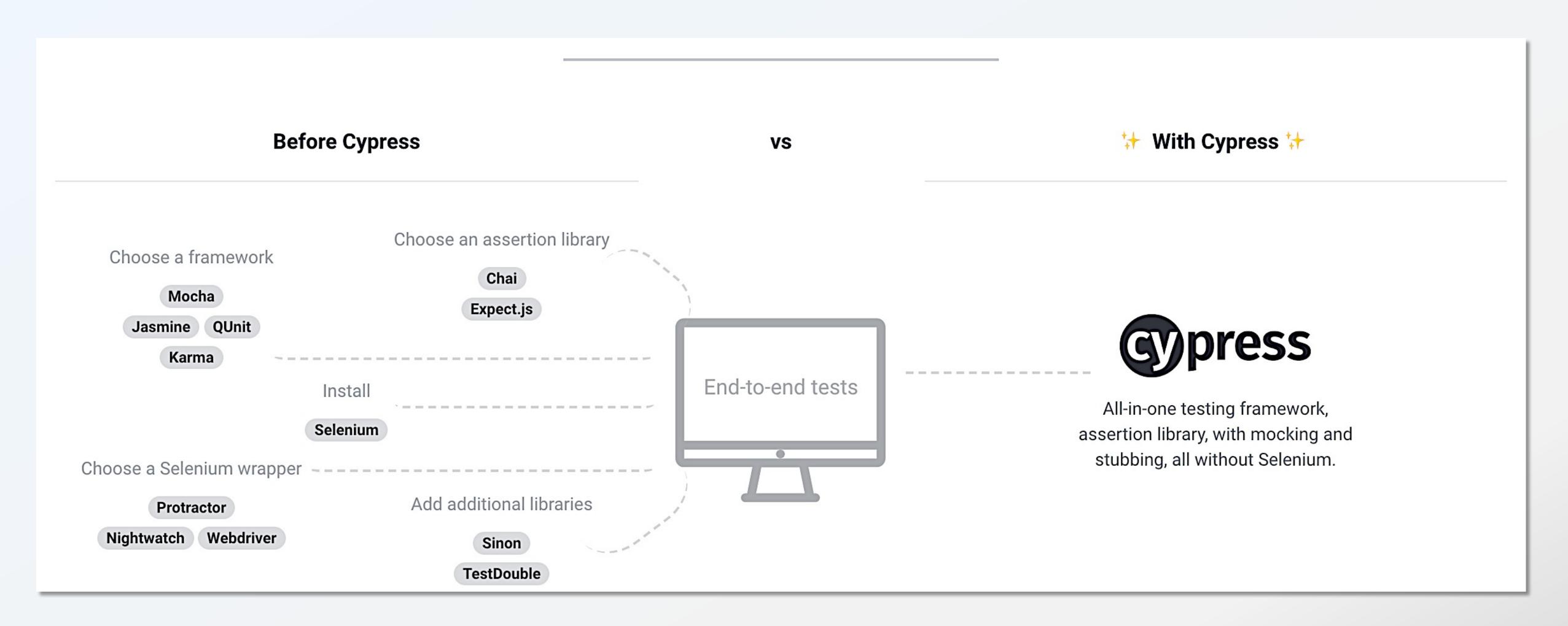
#### General overview

Cypress is a front end testing tool built for the modern web. It address the key pain points developers and QA engineers face when testing applications. It's open source, but... With subscription for Dashboard Service.

#### Main characteristics:

- UI end-to-end automation testing framework
- Not based on Selenium
- Runs directly in the browser
- For QA engineers and developers
- Easy to debug tests

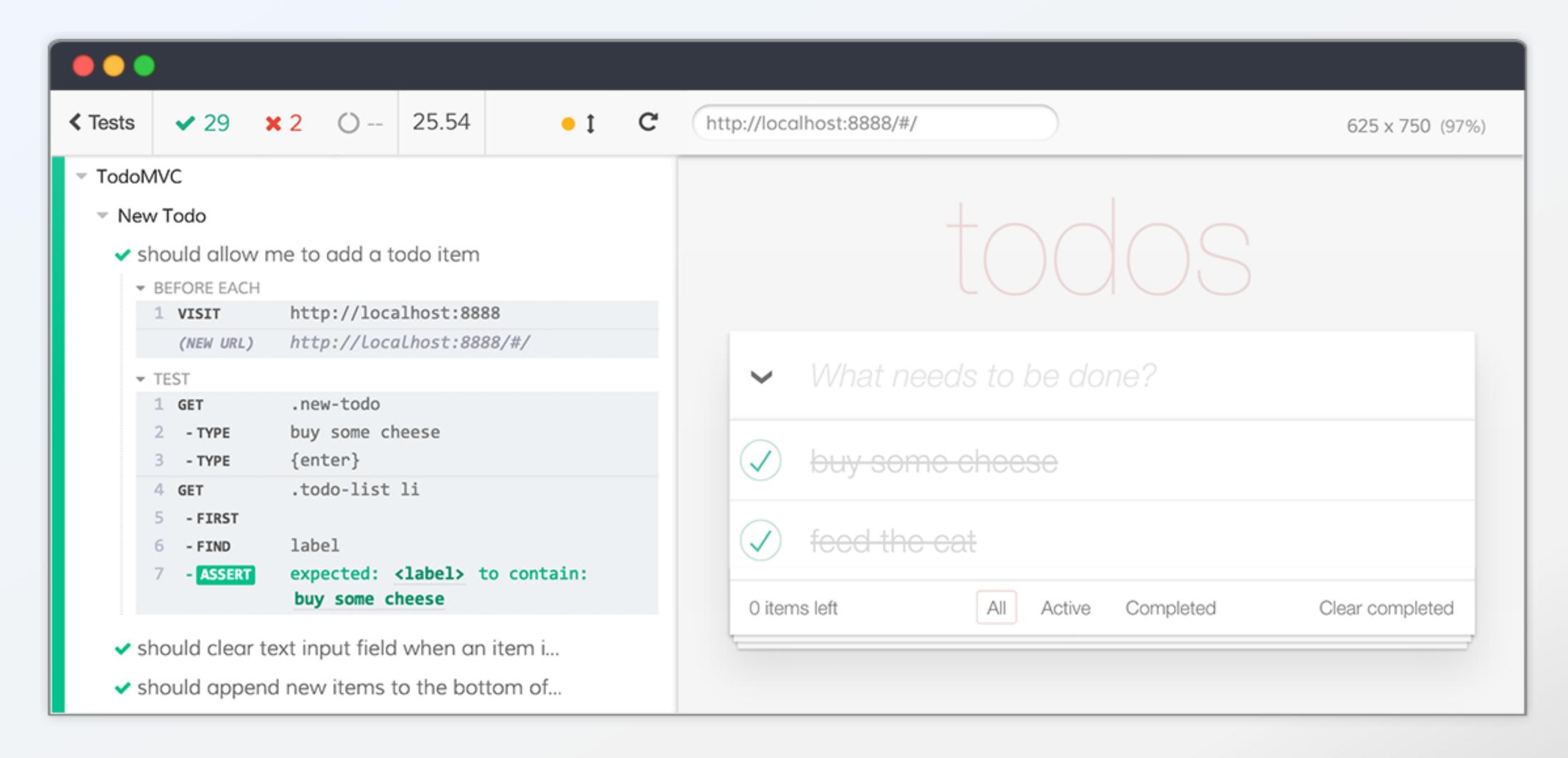
#### How it works



#### Features

- Time Travel
- Debuggability
- Automatic Waiting
- Spies, Stubs, and Clocks
- Network Traffic Control
- Screenshots and Videos

## Example



## Selenium Projects



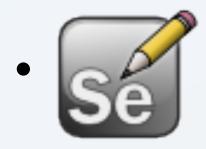
Selenium WebDriver



Selenium Remote Control



Selenium Grid

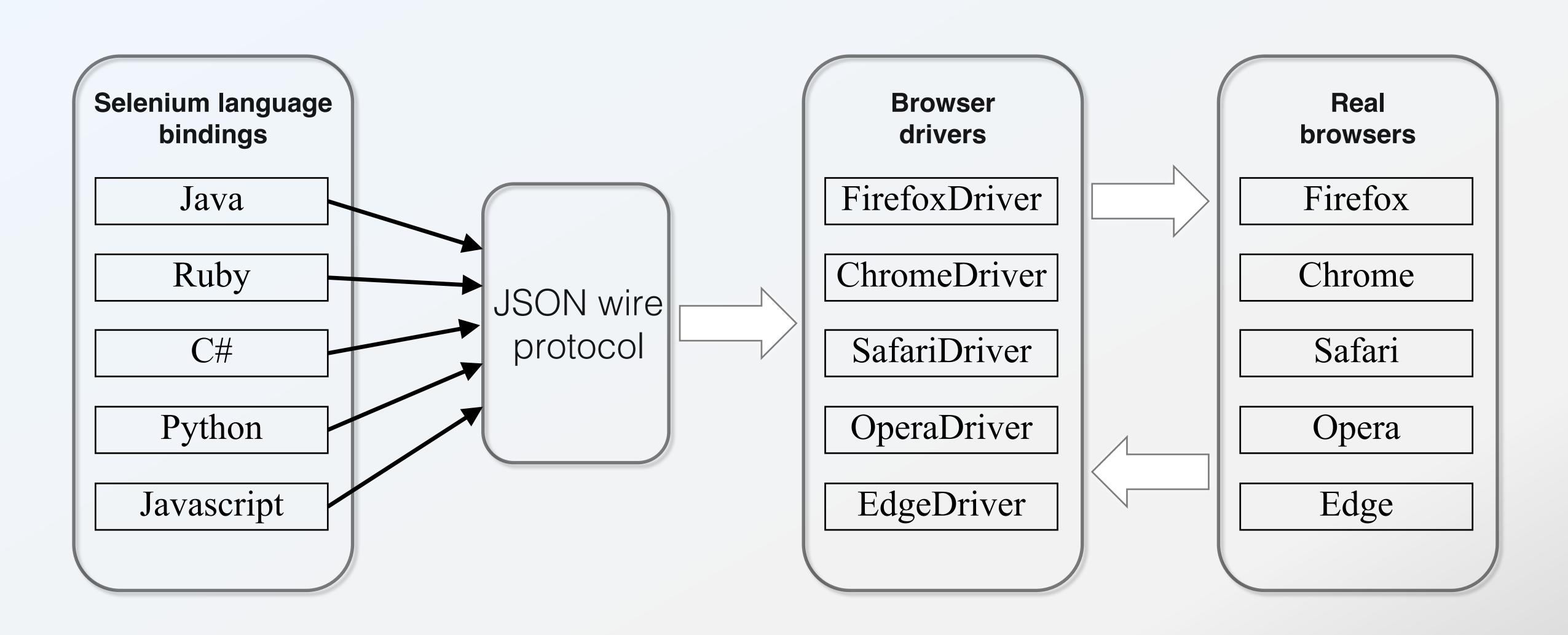


Selenium IDE

#### General overview

Selenium WebDriver is a browser automation tool built for the modern web. Driving a browser natively as a user would either locally or on a remote machine using the Selenium Server it accepts commands and sends them to a browser. It is implemented through a browser-specific driver. It controls the browser by directly communicating with it.

#### How it works



#### Features

- Easy cross-browser testing
- Support different languages
- Easy framework development
- Parallel testing

## Cypress vs. WebDriver

## Supported programming languages

#### WebDriver

#### **Cypress**

- Java
- C#
- Ruby
- Python
- Javascript

Perl, PHP, Haskell, Objective-C, R, Dart, Tcl, Elixir Javascript

## Cypress vs. WebDriver

## Supported selectors

#### WebDriver

## Cypress

- Id
- Name
- Class name
- Tag name
- CSS
- XPath
- Link text
- Partial link text

• jQuery style

## Cypress vs. WebDriver

## Supported browsers

#### WebDriver

- Chrome
- Firefox
- Safari
- Opera
- Edge
- IE

#### **Cypress**

- Chrome
- Firefox (coming soon...)

## Automation Design Tips

#### Use Page Object pattern

Page Object is a Design Pattern which has become popular in test automation for enhancing test maintenance and reducing code duplication. A page object is an object-oriented class that serves as an interface to a page of your AUT. The tests then use the methods of this page object class whenever they need to interact with the UI of that page.

#### Use custom attributes on elements

A good practice is to use custom attributes for HTML elements location. Used attribute can be like: *at-label="<component-name>"*.

# Demo

# Q&A

## Thanks!