

INF3121 Assignment 2, Document 3

Explanation of Manual Tests That Could Not Be Automated

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Please note.

The automation was done with the Selenium IDE plugin for Firefox under OS X. Please see the last chapter of this document for more details.

Test Case: 1 a Create Account

The value of `id=wpName2` is *husven*, but another user had already created this user before us, so even the manual test failed. There is no indication given if a chosen username is taken while registering, you have to click the **Create this account** button to be aware of that. Additionally, what is said in the next case (1 b) also applies here, making it difficult/impossible to automate.

Test Case: 1 b Create Account

The value of `id=wpName2` is *husven_test3*, but since we already created this user when we performed the manual test, this username is no longer unique. One could of course change this value to something unique, but the automated test would still fail because the value of `id=wpCatchaWord` was *aryanbusy* when we first interpreted the captcha, and this is completely unlikely to be the answer to a new captcha given.

One could probably make an automated test that copied the source of the captcha image, made use of an online decaptcha service, copied the computed captcha word and pasted it into `id=wpCaptchaWord`, but we did not find such a service available freely.

Test Case: 5 Preferences: Recent changes

The tester could not automate step (8)-(10), which in the manual test case is negative testing to assure that giving invalid input (i.e. the word **fifteen** instead of the positive integer 15) to textfield *Number of edits to show in recent*

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changes, page histories (...) should give an error. There is an error given, but it is in the form of a JavaScript action coloring the textbox red and a popup message. The error message does not hinder the user to save.

In the same manner we could not automate step (11)-(12) as giving invalid input (i.e. -10) to textfield *Number of edits to show in recent (...)* did not give an error what so ever, but accepted -10 as input. Obviously -10 was actually interpreted as 0, which was confirmed if one loaded the *Recent changes* page after giving this input. This could be categorized as a low-importance bug in Wikipedia.

We could not automate steps (23)-(31) that is about showing the latest approved (stable) or absolutely latest (might be non-approved) article page. Coincidentally we found an article on Iceland (as of 2015-05-11) that existed in two latest editions (approved and non-approved) that differed in their stating of the 2013 HDI numbers for the country. This is subject to change fast, and I found it makes no sense to automatize this specific check. An article can change status from non-approved to approved as administrators and trusted users approves changes.

Test Case: Editing.html

We can see that it's possible to test for the positive and negative testing since we get error message when we try to put an invalid value in fields 8) - 12) it appears that only positive digits of specified value are legal. Otherwise it would be possible to enter any value that wouldn't give sense for the user. **Popups when entering invalid value e.g letters or other characters dont give error but a popup that says only digits possible. This is a bit tricky to test in Selenium IDE this probably has something to do with the Javascript and the popups don't show up in Safari browser as popups but as an error message like the one's when we enter an invalid digit.** But any way it's possible to test that the correct value is entered either if it's a character or negative value it's not possible to make a change and wiki forces one to enter a correct value so this part is possible to test in Selenium IDE. Further we can see in the automated test using the command "assertHtmlSource" and set target to look for regex expressions to look for the specified elements work very good. This gives us an option to controll that columns and rows are reduced to the chosen size that we prefer. The size is chosen such that we can both see it with our own eyes and that the regex expression can controll and check that the size we have chosen is the changed to chosen size. The "Edit pages on double click" under "General options" is possible to see that works when we run the automated test. The tests performed here and under other menu options are chosen based on what is important for one normal user and which options seem reasonable to test. One could argue which radio buttons and clicks are more important but in this case it's more subjective what is more important for some normal user.

Test Case: Watchlist.html

We can see that it's possible to test for the positive and negative testing since we get error message when we try to put an invalid value in fields 2) - 7) it appears that only positive digits of specified value are legal. Otherwise it would be possible to enter any value that wouldn't give sense for the user. The reason of choosing "Hide my edits from the watchlist" in advanced options is because we can make Selenium IDE to go in to the HTML and CSS source file and specify what to look for because the user username is not a variable that changes like the variables in Watchlist. **Options that changes with time and are not possible to automate Changes are variables that change and some times it can say "Below are the last 37 changes in the last 720 hours" another day it may say Below are the last 60 changes in the last 720 hours. SO it's difficult to test a variable. You can also here use command "assertHtmlSource" and regex expression but the problem is that it would find it first time and all the times there are no changes. But after a while it wouldn't work since the variable would change and the automated test wouldn't have any value anymore in this case.** Here is the same case as in the "Editing" when it comes to positive and negative testing. One important thing that we saw possible to test was "Hide my edits from the watchlist" under "Advanced options". Reason for testing this is that it's possible to automate it using "assertHtmlSource" command in Selenium IDE. We can test that changes made by our user are visible to begin with and then when we do our changes we can go to "Watchlist" menu and use "assertNotHtmlSource" command in Selenium IDE to control that edits made by our username are not visible anymore. This test we could see both by the manual test and get confirmed by the automated test using "assertNotHtmlSource" command in Selenium IDE and the regex expression in target field. We can also see that when we turned "Edit area font style" to "Serif font" under "Editor" options that we could use command "assertHtmlSource" and use regex expression in target field to confirm that the "Edit area font style" was changed to "Serif font" with Selenium IDE.

Test Case: Notifications.html

This one seems to be difficult to automate due to the changes and email receiving to confirm that the changes are made which makes it difficult to automate. Reason for this is that actions relies on other people interacting with "Talk" and "notifications" which may be difficult to interpret with Selenium IDE and even with manual test. The problem here is that when we run the other tests like Watchlist we need to go to Talk option and then the message indicator in the toolbar disappear and it gives us an error because the test relies that the message is not red. **The reason why this one may pass first time but not the second time and all other times after that is that. When some one edits our articles a red notification appears on top of the page. After the test is run the notifications disappear and the test will fail after the first time it's run. So this test fails to be a successful automated test for reuse, since it work just once. Here we use "assertHtmlSource" and "assertNotHtmlSource" to control that the**

red notification appears when we have a new notification and that it despairs when we have read the notification . As mentioned before this one may fail and is not possible to automate with out failing many times. It works under special circumstances but we always ned a automated test that works no mather the circumstances. **So the conclusion is this one fails to be automated to work 100%. An automated test is suposed to work with out needing to think of circumstances, and just being able to run them and perform the tasks.**

Test Case: 8 Preferences: Gadgets

Failed to automate steps 1-8 – Disable access keys: I could not figure out the correct use of the `sendKeys` command, and therefore could not observe the text cursor being moved to the search box.

Failed to automate steps 9-14 – Focus cursor in search box: I tried to make use of the `assertCursorPosition` command, but failed:

```
[info] Executing: |assertCursorPosition | id=searchInput | |
[error] Actual value '0' did not match ''
```

Failed to automate steps 15-20 – GoogleTrans popup: I could not figure out the correct use of the `sendKeys` command and thus it was not possible for the `mouseover` command to give a popup.

Failed to automate steps 21-26 – Navigation popups: I tried to automate with the following commands, but it failed. The `mouseover` action did not lead to a popup appearing.

```
<tr>
<td>clickAndWait</td>
<td>link=Preferences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>click</td>
<td>id=preftab-gadgets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check</td>
<td>id=mw-input-wpgadgets-Navigation_popups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clickAndWait</td>
<td>id=prefcontrol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
```

```

<tr>
<td>assertText</td>
<td>css=div.successbox &gt; p</td>
<td>Your preferences have been saved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>id=searchInput</td>
<td>Mike Tyson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clickAndWait</td>
<td>id=searchButton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouseOver</td>
<td>link=American</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verifyElementPresent</td>
<td>id=popupData1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>

```

Remark regarding steps 27-29 and 30-32: [did automate] I have a proposal for the automation, but we had no luck making use of the `selectWindow` or `selectPopUp` commands in Selenium IDE, so the logic is that if new window/tab option is disabled, then the location of the current page after clicking the link will be `fbi.gov`, and not `wikipedia.org` (use of `assertLocation` command). Vice versa if the option is enabled.

Failed to automate steps 33-38 – Open search result in new window/tab when pressing CTRL: I could not succeed in automating the *open search result in new tab/window when pressing CTRL* option. I tried to make use of the `sendKeys` and the `keyDown` commands, but neither worked as expected.

(...)

```

<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>id=searchInput</td>
<td>ISTQB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sendKeys</td>
<td>id=searchButton</td>
<td>${KEY_CTRL}</td>

```

```

</tr>
<tr>
<td>click</td>
<td>id=searchButton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>

(...)

```

Please note

We finally managed to run all automated tests in Selenium IDE on Firefox under OS X (see attached screenshot). However, the Wikipedia page seems to detect what OS the user is running as some labels differ in different environments. This is an issue when loading the developed test suite in for instance Firefox under Ubuntu. Specifically one would need to find and replace all occurrences of

```

<td>clickAndWait</td>
<td>css=a[title=&quot;The list of pages (...) [\ctlkey \optkey L]&quot;]</td>
<td></td>

```

with

```

<td>clickAndWait</td>
<td>link=Watchlist</td>
<td></td>

```

and, likewise replace

```

<td>clickAndWait</td>
<td>css=a[title=&quot;A list of rec(...) [\ctlkey \optkey r]&quot;]</td>
<td></td>

```

with

```

<td>clickAndWait</td>
<td>link=Recent changes</td>
<td></td>

```

These changes currently would need to be done in (file:linenumber) Gadgets.html:143-145, Gadgets.html:179-181, Recent_Changes.html:55-57, Recent_Changes.html:100-102, Recent_Changes.html:140-142, Recent_Changes.html:175-177, Watchlist.html:20-22 and Watchlist.html:110-112. ¹

¹bash command `find . -name '*.html' | xargs grep -i -n 'css.*changes'`