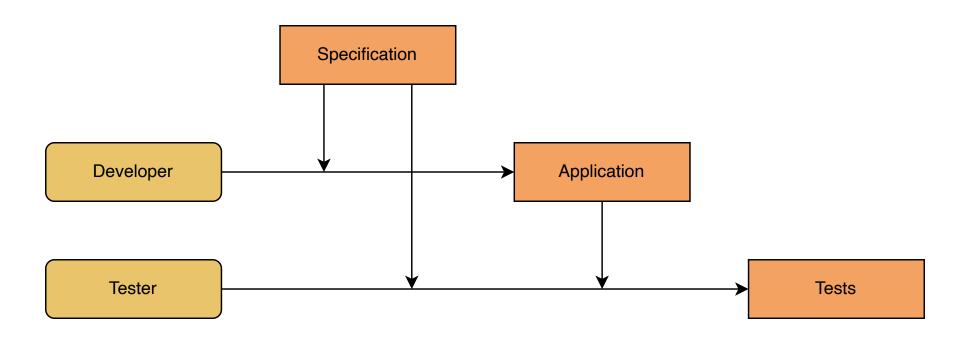
Testing unknown applications with Selenium & WebDriver BiDirectional API

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Global App Testing

A story about testing web applications



Application works as intended?

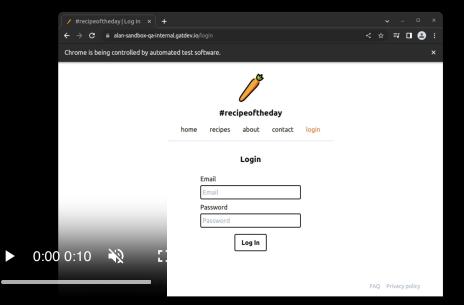


home recipes about contact login

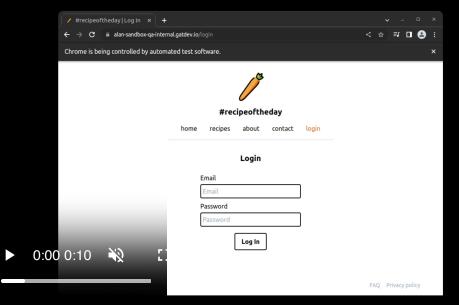
Login

Email Password Password Log In

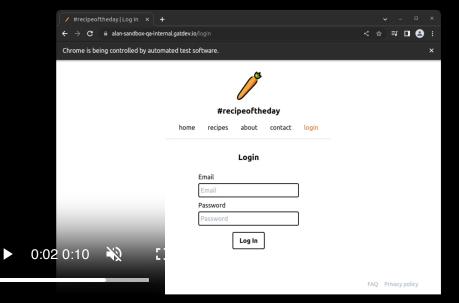
```
2 def test_user_is_logged_in_after_filling_login_form(
      driver: WebDriver, application url: str
4):
      driver.get(application_url)
```



```
email = driver.find element(By.XPATH, "//form/div[1]/label/input")
password = driver.find element(By.XPATH, "//form/div[2]/label/input")
submit = driver.find element(By.XPATH, "//form/button")
   ActionChains(driver)
   .send_keys_to_element(email, "alan@globalapptesting.com")
   .send_keys_to_element(password, "Alan12345!")
   .click(submit)
    .perform()
```

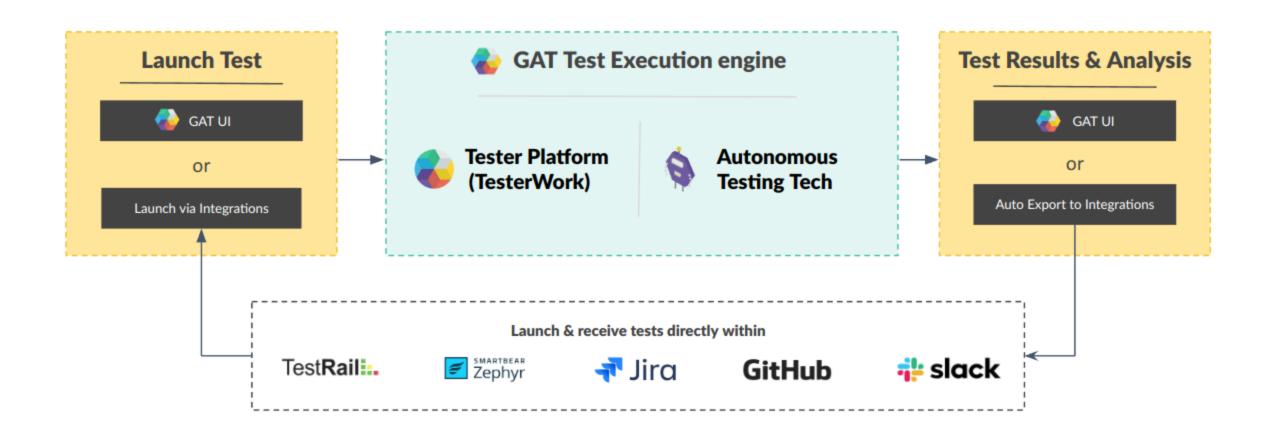


```
WebDriverWait(driver, timeout=5).until(
               expected conditions.presence of element located(
                   (By.LINK TEXT, "account")
                "The user hasn't been logged in.",
24
```

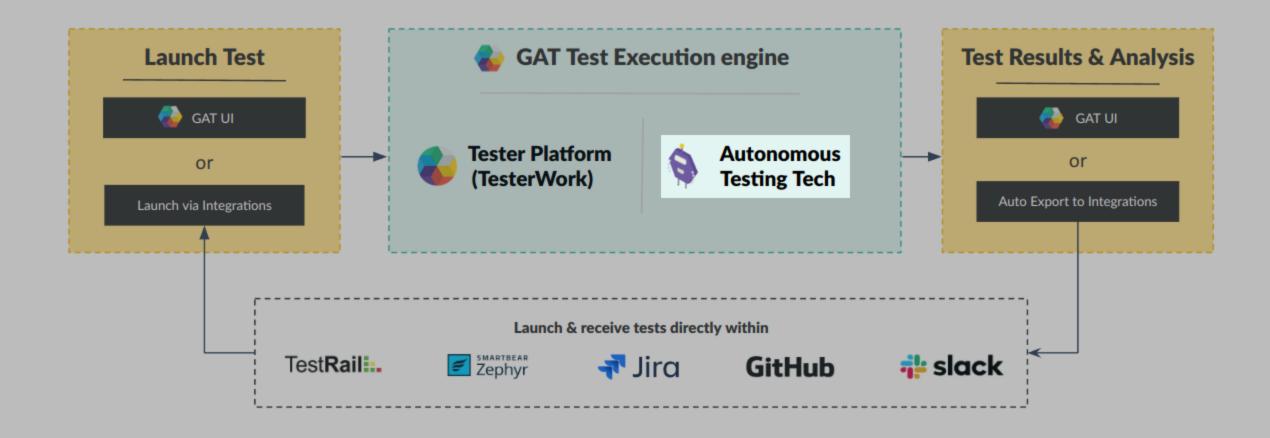


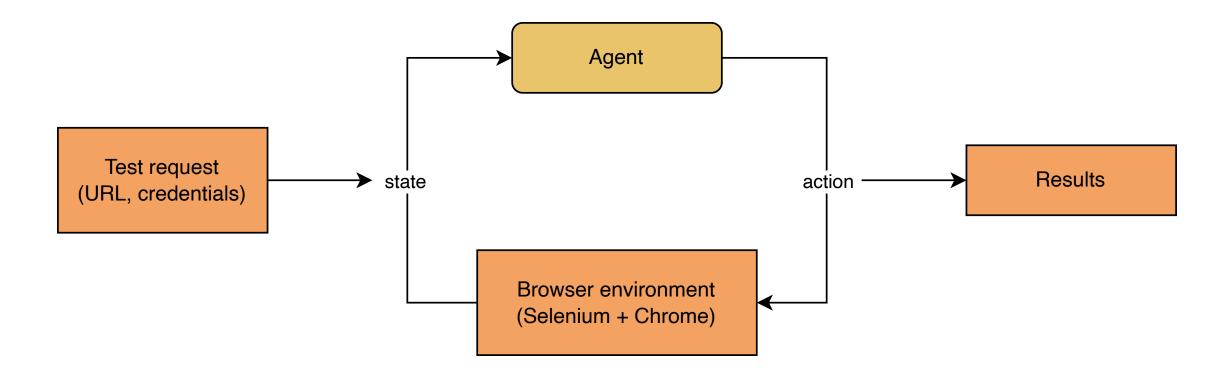
Before we move on...

How does GAT test execution engine work?

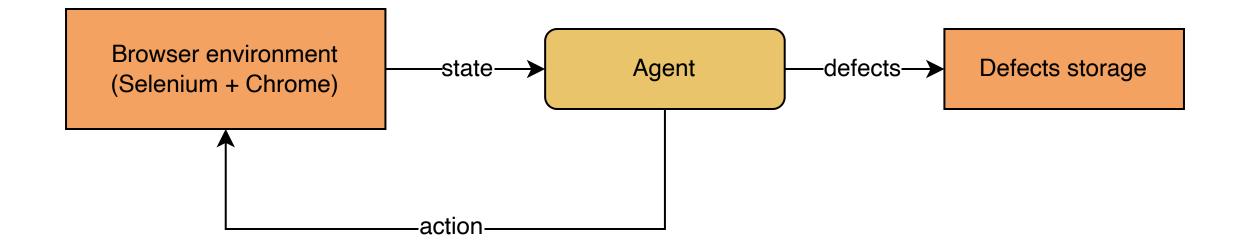


How does GAT test execution engine work?





Al folks, looks familiar?



What happens when you ask Selenium to click a button?

HTTP Method URI Template

POST /session/{session id}/element/{element id}/click

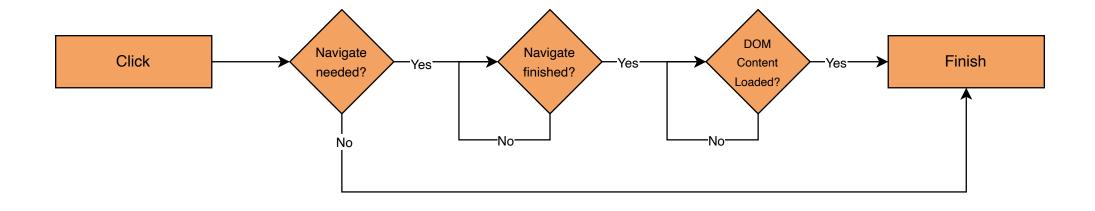
NOTE

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

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

The remote end steps are:

- 1. If the current browsing context is no longer open, return error with error code no such window.
- 2. Handle any user prompts and return its value if it is an error.
- 3. Let *element* be the result of trying to get a known connected element with argument *element id*.
- 4. If the *element* is an input element in the file upload state return error with error code invalid argument.
- 5. Scroll into view the element's container.
- 6. If element's container is still not in view, return error with error code element not interactable.



```
2 def application() -> ThreadedFlaskServer:
      app = Flask(__name__)
      app.config.update({"TESTING": True})
      def index():
          <html>
              <head>
                  <title>Results page</title>
              </head>
              <body>
                  <a id="get-results">Get results</a>
                  <div id="results"></div>
                 <script type="text/javascript">
                      const button = document.getElementById("get-results");
                      const results = document.getElementById("results");
                      button.addEventListener("click", (event) => {
                          fetch(document.location.href + "results")
                              .then((response) => response.json())
                              .then((data) => results.innerText = data["data"]);
                      });
                  </script>
              </body>
          </html>
      def results():
          sleep(5)
          return jsonify({
              "data": "some very important data"
         })
      with ThreadedFlaskServer(app) as server:
          yield server
```

```
def test_results_are_displayed_after_click_button(
    application: ThreadedFlaskServer, driver: WebDriver

it is driver.get(application.url)
    button = driver.find_element(By.ID, "get-results")
    results = driver.find_element(By.ID, "results")
    button.click()
    assert results.text == "some very important data"
```

```
Expected :'some very important data'
Actual :''
driver = <selenium.webdriver.chrome.webdriver.WebDriver (session="75dc572124743a623fee917bb3299d58")>
        application: ThreadedFlaskServer, driver: WebDriver
       results = driver.find_element(By.ID, "results")
       assert results.text == "some very important data"
         - some very important data
long_api_call.py:63: AssertionError
```

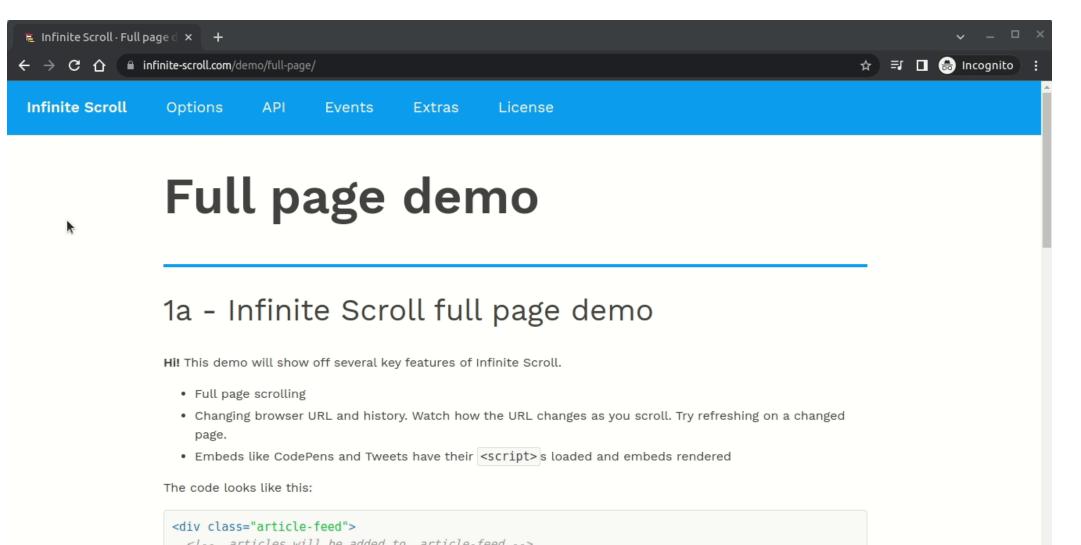
And that was just clicking...



Google Search

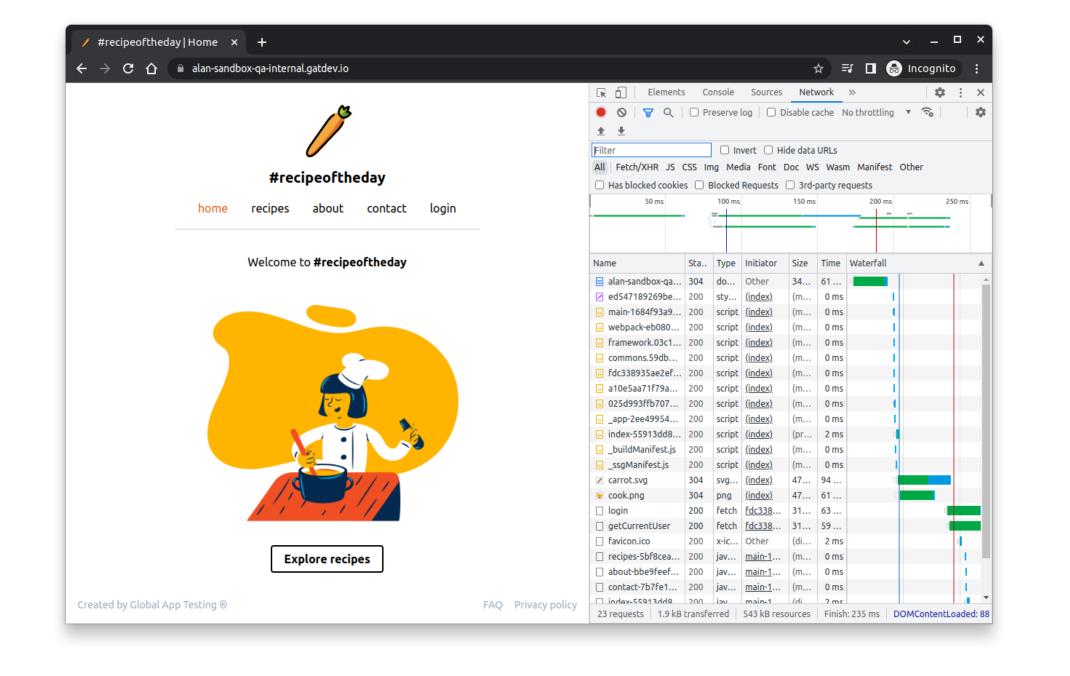
I'm Feeling Lucky

Google offered in: polski



What's happening under the hood?

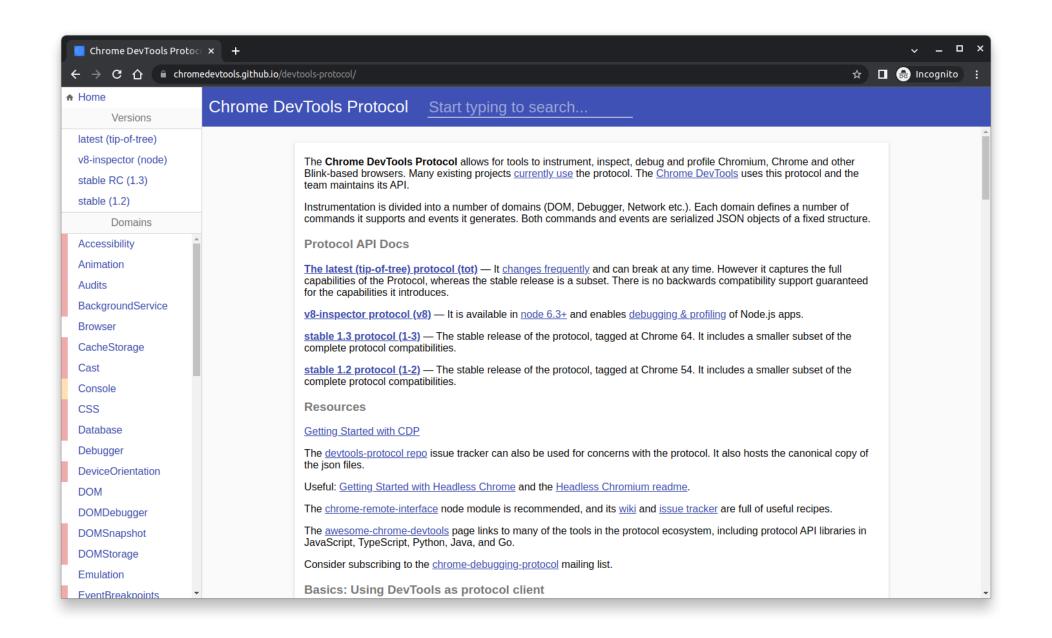
Async requests!

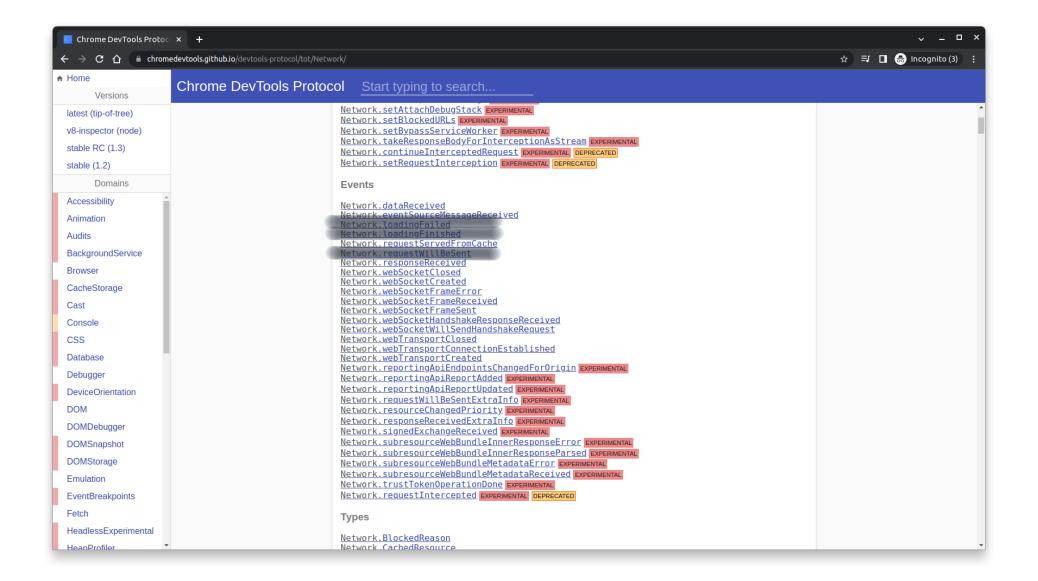


Solution: track and await requests

Source of requests data

- 1. Monkeypatching XMLHttpRequest and Fetch API
- 2. Custom Chrome plugin
- 3. Chrome DevTools Protocol

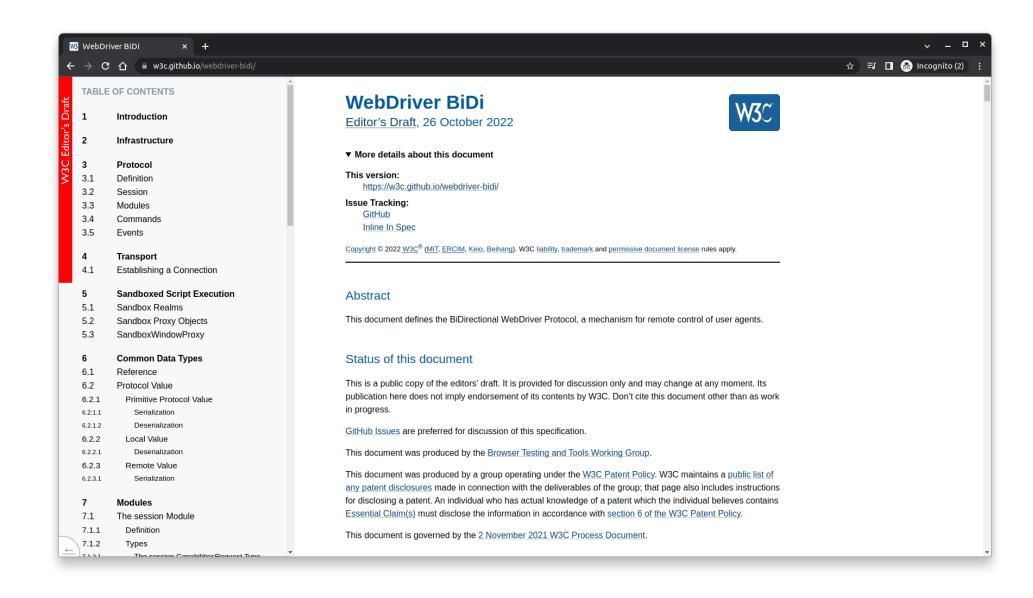




Selenium built-in Chrome DevTools Protocol support

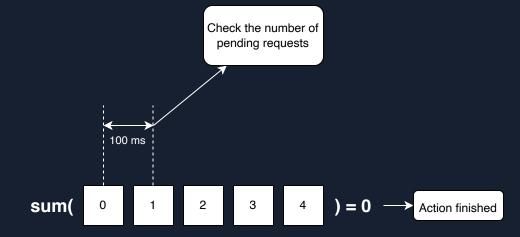
Source: https://www.selenium.dev/documentation/webdriver/bidirectional/chrome_devtools/#emulate-geo-location

What about events? WebDriver BiDi API!



Selenium supports WebDriver BiDi with Trio

```
1 async def execute_and_await(
      driver: WebDriver,
      action: Callable[[], None],
      timeout: float = 10.0, # [s]
      num_checks: int = 10,
      window_length: float = 1.0, # [s]
      requests: dict[str, bool] = {}
      async def request_tracker(
          session: CdpSession,
          task_status: "trio._core._run._TaskStatusIgnored" = trio.TASK_STATUS_IGNORED,
      ready = trio.Event()
      async def await_pending_requests(
          task_status: "trio._core._run._TaskStatusIgnored" = trio.TASK_STATUS_IGNORED,
      async with driver.bidi_connection() as bidi_session:
```



```
requests: dict[str, bool] = {}
async def request_tracker(
   session: CdpSession,
   task status: "trio. core. run. TaskStatusIgnored" = trio.TASK STATUS_IGNORED,
```

```
ready = trio.Event()
async def await_pending_requests(
    task status: "trio. core. run. TaskStatusIgnored" = trio.TASK STATUS IGNORED,
```

```
ready = trio.Event()

async def await_pending_requests(
    task_status: "trio._core._run._TaskStatusIgnored" = trio.TASK_STATUS_IGNORED,

checks = deque(range(num_checks), maxlen=num_checks)

check_interval = window_length // max(num_checks, 1)

task_status.started()

while True:

num_pending_requests = sum(requests.values())

checks.append(num_pending_requests)

status = sum(checks) == 0

status = sum(checks) == 0

ready.set()

break
await trio.sleep(check_interval)
```

```
async with driver.bidi_connection() as bidi_session:
```

```
async with driver.bidi_connection() as bidi_session:
session: CdpSession = bidi_session.session
await session.execute(network.enable())
async with trio.open_nursery() as nursery:
await nursery.start(request_tracker, session)
await nursery.start(await_pending_requests)
action()
with trio.move_on_after(timeout) as cancel_scope:
await ready.wait()
if cancel_scope.cancelled_caught:
LOG.debug("Timeout waiting for pending requests.")
nursery.cancel_scope.cancel()
```

```
def test_results_are_displayed_after_click_button(
    application: ThreadedFlaskServer, driver: WebDriver

it driver.get(application.url)

button = driver.find_element(By.ID, "get-results")

results = driver.find_element(By.ID, "results")

button.click()

assert results.text == "some very important data"
```

```
def test_results_are_displayed_after_click_button(
    application: ThreadedFlaskServer, driver: WebDriver

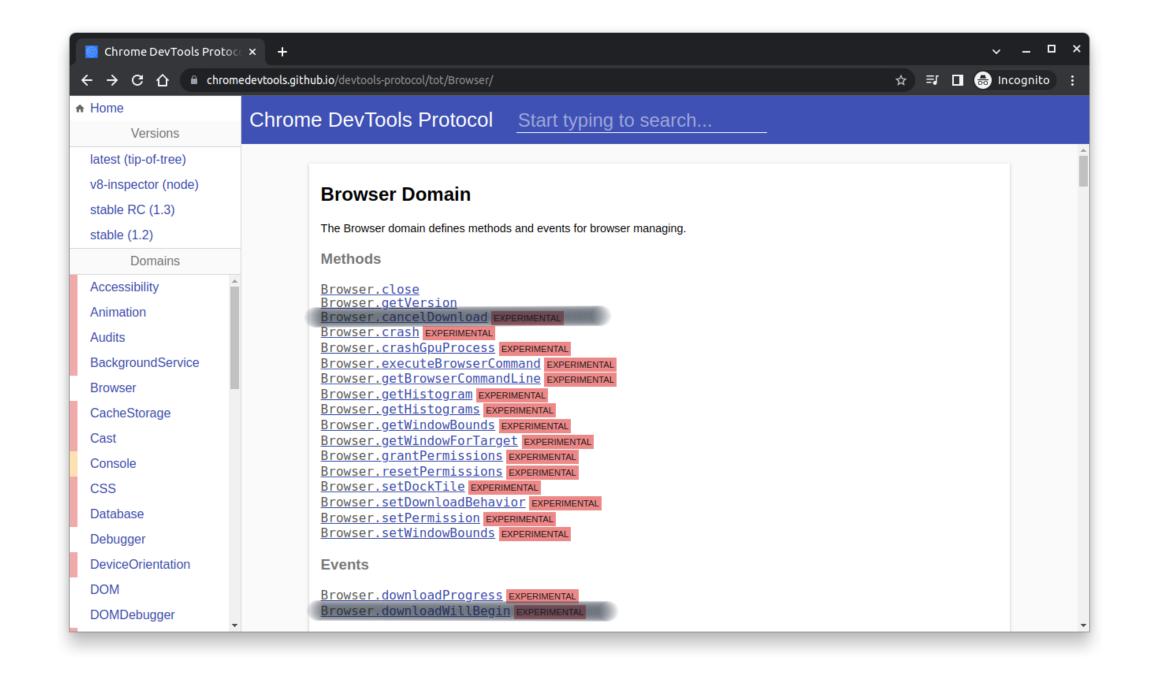
):
driver.get(application.url)
button = driver.find_element(By.ID, "get-results")
results = driver.find_element(By.ID, "results")
trio.run(execute_and_await, driver, button.click)
assert results.text == "some very important data"
```

long_api_call_cdp.py::test_results_are_displayed_after_click_button PASSED [100%]

------ 1 passed in 7.89s -----

Process finished with exit code 0

What else we can find in CDP?



Summary

Need more interaction with the browser in your tests or your application itself? **Chrome DevTools Protocol** and **WebDriver BiDi API** might be the solution.

Thankyou

https://github.com/iamhatesz/pyconpl-2022

