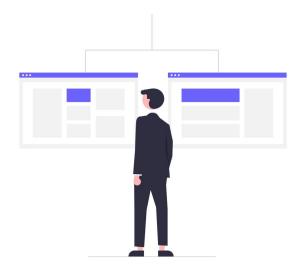
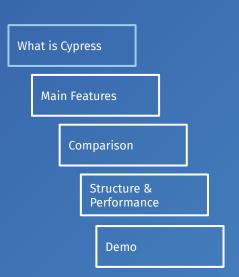


Fast, easy and reliable testing for anything that runs in a browser



Content

Overview of the benefits of using Cypress, comparison with Selenium-based solutions and a short demo / live-coding session.



Terminology

- End-to-end testing = testing general user flows
- Assertions = expression at a specific point in a program which will be true unless there is a bug in the program
- Spy / Mock / Stub = fake methods / objects used for testing purposes

Context

- Focus on end-to-end testing
- End-to-end testing coverage is perceived as being a slow and time consuming process
- Expensive to maintain tests suite

- Sync is often required between development / testing
- E2E requires complex infrastructure to be added in CI

What is Cypress?

Functional automation test runner for web applications

Launched in 2017, has a growing community and reached a mature state



What is Cypress?

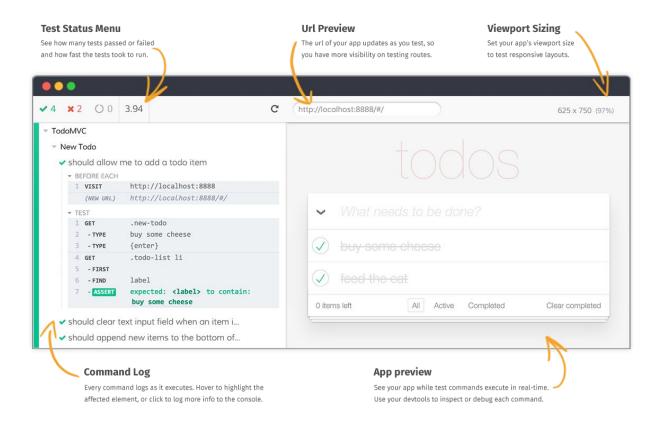
- Made for developers & QA engineers (easy to write, test, debug)
- Not based on Selenium (new architecture)
- All-in-one testing framework



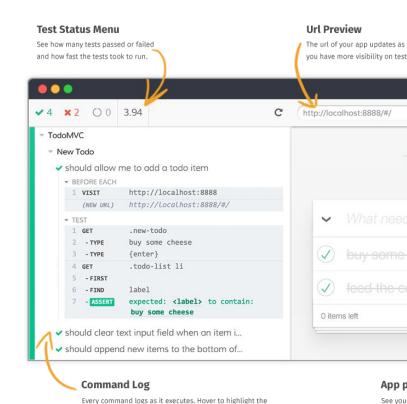
• Open source



GUI Test Runner



- GUI Test Runner
 - Real-time reload of test changes
 - Speeds up development
 - Easy to debug
 - Saves snapshots of each command / assert



affected element, or click to log more info to the console.

Use you

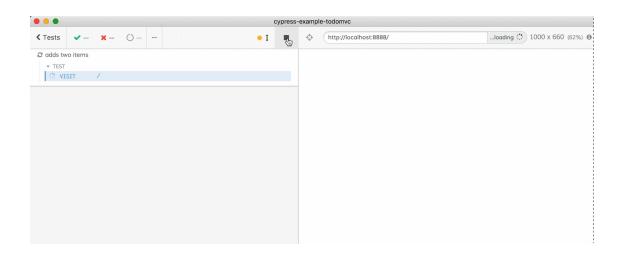
- CLI test runner
 - Useful for easy CI setup
 - Runs test in headless browser (e.g. Electron, Chrome)
 - View screenshots taken
 automatically on failure, or videos of your entire test suite when run from the CLI
- Test parallelization

(Run Finished)

examples\actions.spec.js	14			
examples\aliasing.spec.js	2			
examples\app.spec.js	1			
examples\assertions.spec.js	9			
examples\connectors.spec.js	8			
examples\cookies.spec.js				
examples\cypress_api.spec.js	12	12		
examples\files.spec.js	4			
examples\form.spec.js	15			
examples\local_storage.spec.js	1			
examples\location.spec.js				
examples\misc.spec.js	6			
examples\navigation.spec.js	3			
examples\network_requests.spec.js	6			
examples\querying.spec.js	5			
examples\spies_stubs_clocks.spec.js	7			
examples\traversal.spec.js	18			
examples\utilities.spec.js	5			
examples\viewport.spec.js	1			
examples\waiting.spec.js	2			
examples\window.spec.js	3			
All specs passed!	130	130		

Automatic waiting

- Automatically waits for commands and assertions before moving on
- Doesn't need specific timeouts / wait statements in tests
- Built internally by using a retry-ability mechanism (4s default)



- Time travel & Debugging
 - Cypress takes snapshots as your tests run
 - Can navigate at any command / assertion from any test from the suite
 - Readable errors and stack traces make debugging easier

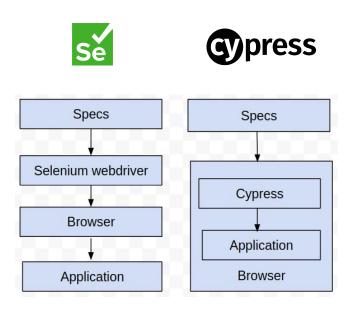
- Native access to application and network traffic control
 - Can mock network requests
 - Verify and control the behavior of functions, server responses, or timers using spies,
 stubs or clocks
 - Can take shortcuts programmatically (e.g. login) while maintaining tests sandboxing
 - Emulates same-origin policies to meet web security checks (e.g. CORS)

Comparison





Architecture



Cypress

- Easy setup / easy to write / easy debug
- Native access to application (Node.js process)
- All-in-one framework
- Growing Community

Selenium

- Complex setup / more difficult to write & maintain
- Application access through WebDriver
- Requires testing framework, assertion library
- Established community

Cypress

- Supports only Javascript language
- No support for multiple browser testing
- Limited browser support (Chrome,
 Firefox, Edge, Electron)

Selenium

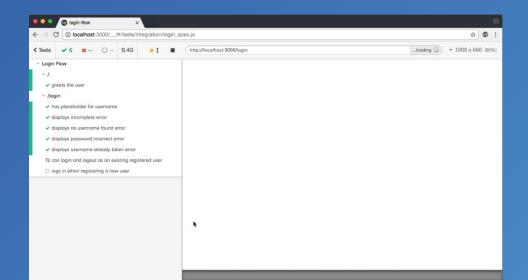
- Supports all popular languages (e.g. Java, Python)
- Supports multiple browser testing
- Supports all browsers
- Supports multiple testing frameworks

To summarize

- Cypress has a completely different architecture
- Has native access to everything (runs inside the browser), including network requests & can interact directly with application state
- Can take shortcuts programmatically
- Not flaky (automatic waiting)
- It's fast (since it runs natively)
- Very easy to debug

Structure & Performance

A few words about how to write tests



Project Structure

- Default folder structure
 - Fixtures: test demo data
 - Screenshots / Video: test recordings
 - Integration: test suites
 - Plugin: custom scripts to be run on the Node.js process level
 - Support: common logic reusable by all test suites

```
/cypress
 /fixtures
   - example.ison
 /integration
   /examples
     - actions.spec.js
     - aliasing.spec.js
     - assertions.spec.js
     - connectors.spec.js
     - cookies.spec.js
     - cypress api.spec.js
     - files.spec.js
     - local storage.spec.js
     - location.spec.js
     - misc.spec.js
     - navigation.spec.js
     - network requests.spec.js
     - querying.spec.js
     - spies stubs clocks.spec.js
     - traversal.spec.js
     - utilities.spec.js
     - viewport.spec.js
     - waiting.spec.js
     - window.spec.js
 /plugins
   - index.js
 /support
   - commands.is
   - index.js
```

Test Structure

- Flexible syntax, built on top of Mocha and Chai
- The test interface
 - describe() or context()
 - o it() or specify()
 - beforeEach(), beforeAll()
 - afterEach(), afterAll()

```
function add(a, b) {
 return a + b
function subtract(a, b) {
 return a - b
function divide(a, b) {
 return a / b
function multiply(a, b) {
 return a * b
describe('Unit test our math functions', () => {
 context('math', () => {
   it('can add numbers', () => {
     expect(add(1, 2)).to.eq(3)
   it('can subtract numbers', () => {
     expect(subtract(5, 12)).to.eq(-7)
   specify('can divide numbers', () => {
     expect(divide(27, 9)).to.eq(3)
   specify('can multiply numbers', () => {
     expect(multiply(5, 4)).to.eq(20)
```

Performance & Best practices

- Programmatic login to drastically reduce tests time
- Tests should run independently
- Re-use generic tests
- Avoid writing 'tiny' tests

```
describe('my form', () => {
 before(() => {
   cy.visit('/users/new')
   cy.get('#first').type('johnny')
 it('has validation attr', () => {
   cy.get('#first').should('have.attr', 'data-validation', 'required')
 })
 it('has active class', () => {
   cy.get('#first').should('have.class', 'active')
 })
 it('has formatted first name', () => {
   cy.get('#first').should('have.value', 'Johnny') // capitalized first
 })
})
describe('my form', () => {
   cy.visit('/users/new')
 it('validates and formats first name', () => {
   cy.get('#first')
      .type('johnny')
      .should('have.attr', 'data-validation', 'required')
      .and('have.class', 'active')
      .and('have.value', 'Johnny')
```

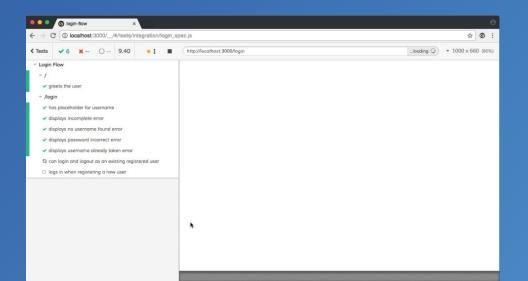
Performance & Best practices

- Use Cypress specific selectors to avoid flaky tests
- Cypress wraps all DOM queries with robust retry-and-timeout logic

Selector	Recommended	Notes
<pre>cy.get('button').click()</pre>	▲ Never	Worst - too generic, no context.
<pre>cy.get('.btn.btn-large').click()</pre>	▲ Never	Bad. Coupled to styling. Highly subject to change.
<pre>cy.get('#main').click()</pre>	▲ Sparingly	Better. But still coupled to styling or JS event listeners.
<pre>cy.get('[name=submission]').click()</pre>	▲ Sparingly	Coupled to the name attribute which has HTML semantics.
<pre>cy.contains('Submit').click()</pre>	⊘ Depends	Much better. But still coupled to text content that may change.
<pre>cy.get('[data-cy=submit]').click()</pre>		Best. Isolated from all changes.

Demo

Live test run



Thank you!

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