Framework

1.Automation Life cycle

2.What is framework

3.Advantages of framework

4.Drawbacks of framework

5.Types of Framework

Automation Life cycle

1.RequirementCollection(MTC)

2.Tools Selection

3.POC(proof of concept)

4.Automation Plan

5.Seggregrate non automatable tc

6.Framework Development

7.TestScript Development

8.Review

9.Testcase Execution

10.Report

11.Maintain TS in github

What is framework?

Well organized structured of the components

1.Genericlibrary

2.Object Repository

3.TestData

4.Resources

5.TestScripts

6.TestNG.xml

7.Report

8.Screenshot

Collection of reusable components development execution modification maintain Tc easy and fast

Advantages Of framework

1.Well organized

2.Store the testdata external resources

3.using unit testing tool TESTNG

4.using POM store object address

5.POM.XML which tc of dependency

6.usability ,maintaneous,modification is easy using external resources

7.supports reporting

8.Resublity tc

9.Screenshot of failed tc

Disadvantages

1.Person should good in java and selenium

2.person should be good knowlaege about multiple open sources tool

3. 3rd party integration

4.inverstigation of version compatability

Types Of Framework

1.Modular Driven framework

Application is huge and contains lots of modules

In MDF components will be maintained in modular vise

CRM Application

Account-🡪3000

Contact--🡪2000

Invoice-🡪4000

Drawback🡪maintains of packages

2.Keyword Driven Framework

When Manual engineer wants to write automation test script with less knowledge on automation tool and coding

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Commands | locators | Data |
| launch | NA | Chrome |
| navigate | NA | [www.gmail.co](http://www.gmail.co) |
| sendkeys | Id=”abc” | admin |

3.Hybrid Framework

“Combination of more than 1 framework”

1.data driven

2.modular driven

3.POM

4TestNG

4.BDD Framework

Gherkin

Requ feature-🡪tool-🡪stepdefinition