

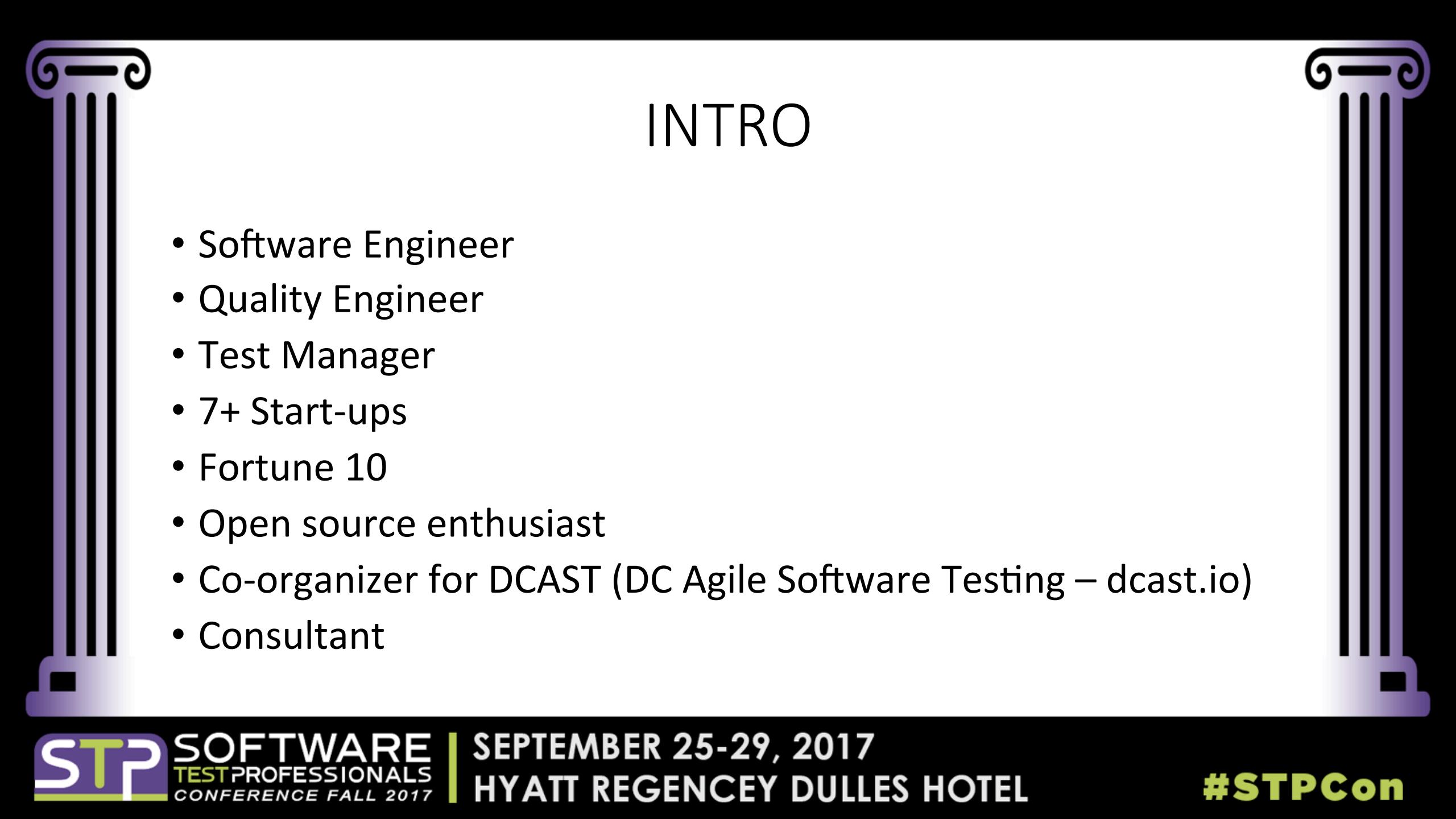


# Demystifying Selenium

Peter Kim

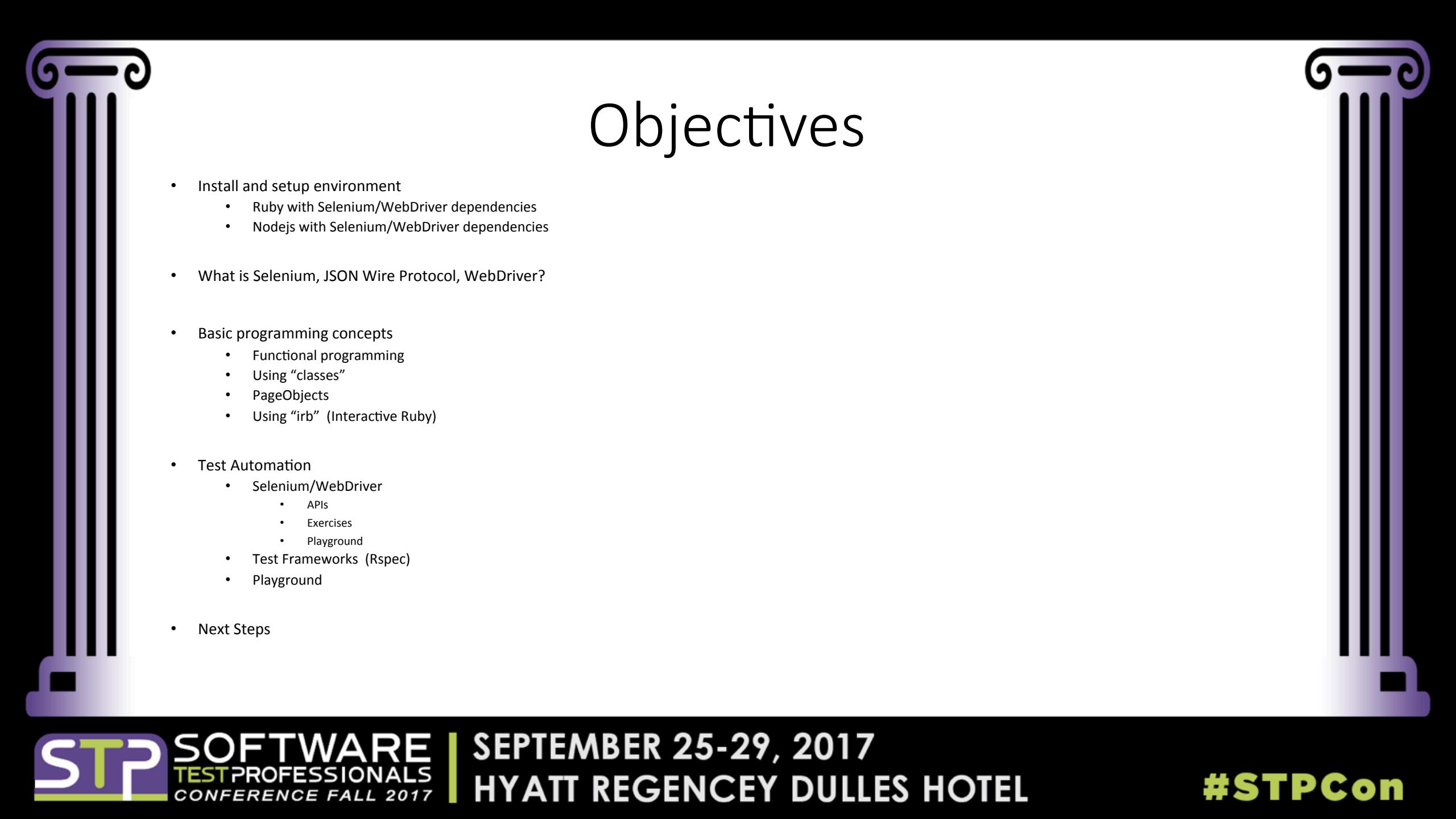


#STPCon



# INTRO

- Software Engineer
- Quality Engineer
- Test Manager
- 7+ Start-ups
- Fortune 10
- Open source enthusiast
- Co-organizer for DCAST (DC Agile Software Testing – dcast.io)
- Consultant

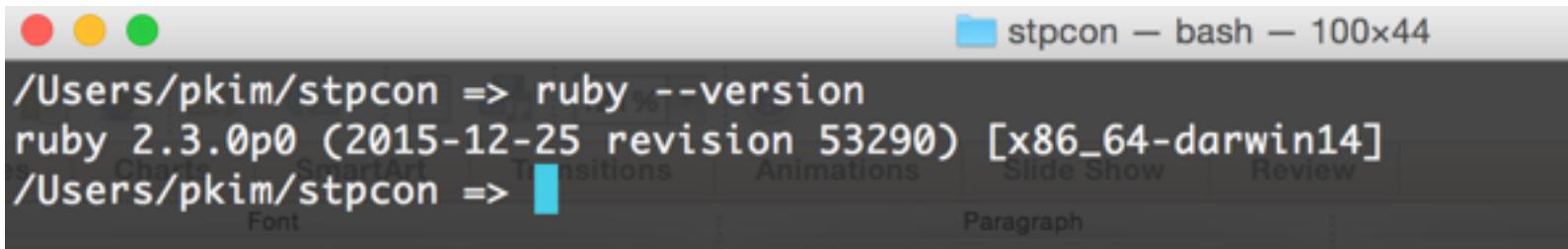


# Objectives

- Install and setup environment
  - Ruby with Selenium/WebDriver dependencies
  - Nodejs with Selenium/WebDriver dependencies
- What is Selenium, JSON Wire Protocol, WebDriver?
- Basic programming concepts
  - Functional programming
  - Using “classes”
  - PageObjects
  - Using “irb” (Interactive Ruby)
- Test Automation
  - Selenium/WebDriver
    - APIs
    - Exercises
    - Playground
  - Test Frameworks (Rspec)
  - Playground
- Next Steps

# Installing Ruby – Mac OS X

Should already be pre-installed.



```
/Users/pkim/stpcon => ruby --version
ruby 2.3.0p0 (2015-12-25 revision 53290) [x86_64-darwin14]
/Users/pkim/stpcon =>
```

# Installing Ruby - Windows

Download and install from here - <https://rubyinstaller.org/>



# Windows – Post Installation

- Open Ruby terminal
- gem install selenium-webdriver
- gem install rspec

# Chromedriver

- Download and install

<https://sites.google.com/a/chromium.org/chromedriver/downloads>

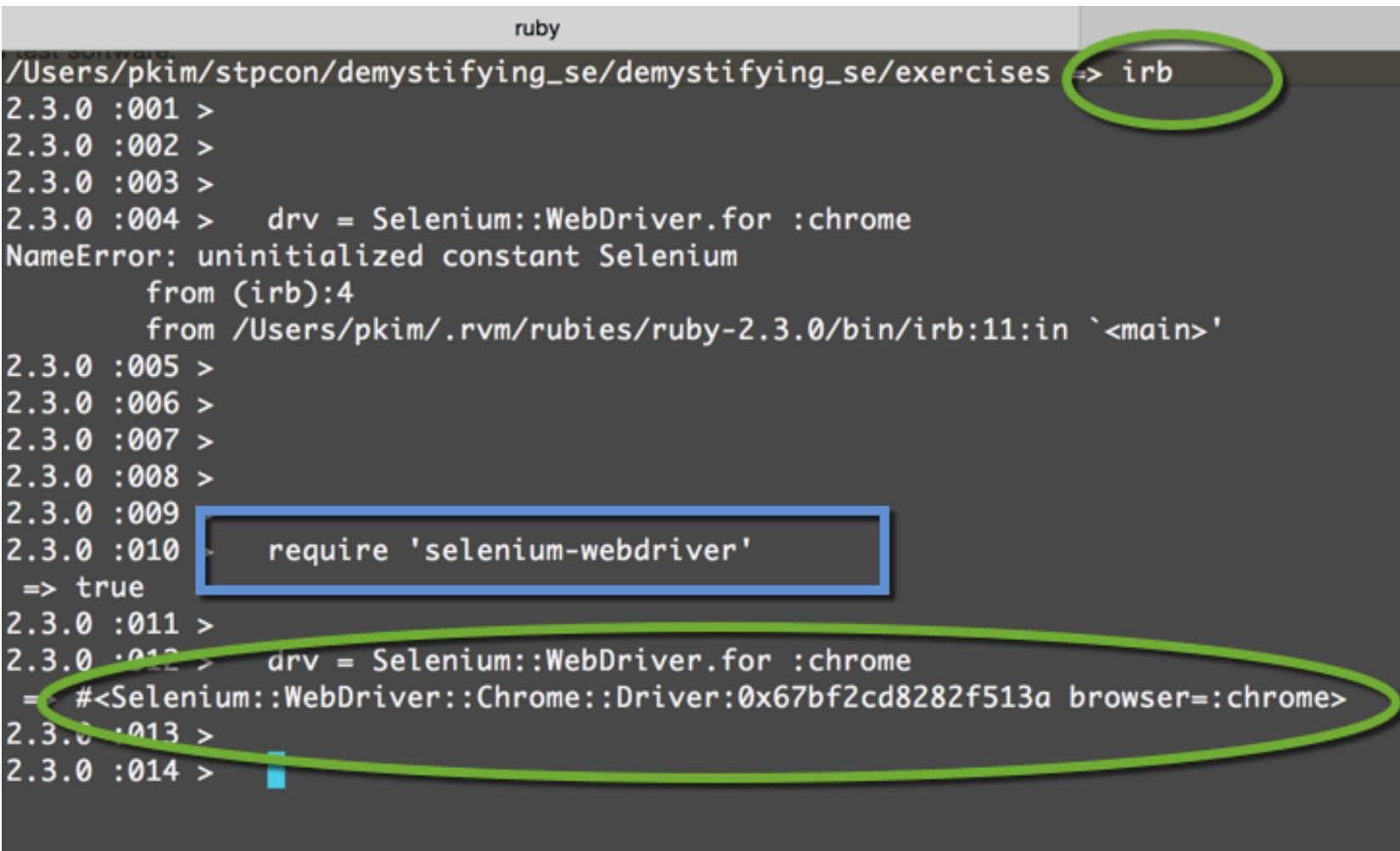
# Basic Programming Concepts

- “require” external libraries
  - selenium.webdriver
- “require\_relative” libraries by relative path (local)
- Classes (Objects)
  - attributes
  - methods (functions)

# require and require\_relative

```
require 'selenium-webdriver'  
require_relative '../common/utils'
```

# Example: require/require\_relative



The screenshot shows an irb session running in a terminal window titled "ruby". The session starts with several blank lines (2.3.0 :001 >, 2.3.0 :002 >, 2.3.0 :003 >). Then, at line 2.3.0 :004 >, the user types "drv = Selenium::WebDriver.for :chrome" which results in a "NameError: uninitialized constant Selenium". The user then enters "require 'selenium-webdriver'" at line 2.3.0 :010 >. This command returns "=> true". Finally, the user types "drv = Selenium::WebDriver.for :chrome" again at line 2.3.0 :012 >, and it outputs "#<Selenium::WebDriver::Chrome::Driver:0x67bf2cd8282f513a browser=:chrome>". A green oval highlights the "irb" prompt at the top right of the window, and a blue rectangle highlights the "require 'selenium-webdriver'" command.

```
ruby
/Users/pkim/stpcon/demystifying_se/demystifying_se/exercises => irb
2.3.0 :001 >
2.3.0 :002 >
2.3.0 :003 >
2.3.0 :004 > drv = Selenium::WebDriver.for :chrome
NameError: uninitialized constant Selenium
    from (irb):4
    from /Users/pkim/.rvm/rubies/ruby-2.3.0/bin/irb:11:in `<main>'
2.3.0 :005 >
2.3.0 :006 >
2.3.0 :007 >
2.3.0 :008 >
2.3.0 :009 >
2.3.0 :010 > require 'selenium-webdriver'
=> true
2.3.0 :011 >
2.3.0 :012 > drv = Selenium::WebDriver.for :chrome
=> #<Selenium::WebDriver::Chrome::Driver:0x67bf2cd8282f513a browser=:chrome>
2.3.0 :013 >
2.3.0 :014 >
```

# Example: require/require\_relative

```
/Users/pkim/stpcon/demystifying_se/demystifying_se/exercises => cat common/mylib.rb | nl

1 def echo(s)
2   puts "[ECHO]: " + s
3 end

/Users/pkim/stpcon/demystifying_se/demystifying_se/exercises =>
/Users/pkim/stpcon/demystifying_se/demystifying_se/exercises =>
/Users/pkim/stpcon/demystifying_se/demystifying_se/exercises => irb
2.3.0 :001 >
2.3.0 :002 >   echo("STPCon")
NoMethodError: undefined method `echo' for main:Object
    from (irb):2
    from /Users/pkim/.rvm/rubies/ruby-2.3.0/bin/irb:11:in `<main>'
2.3.0 :003 >
2.3.0 :004 >
2.3.0 :005 >   require_relative './common/mylib'
=> true
2.3.0 :006 > echo("STPCon")
[ECHO]: STPCon
=> nil
2.3.0 :007 > 
```

# Class

- Objects are your “friends” with specific characteristics and services
  - Manages data (e.g. “state” data)
  - Provides services to do things (e.g. methods/functions)
- Benefits
  - Object Oriented Design (Encapsulation, scalability)
  - Avoid static “sequential” code

## Class: Example

```
/Users/nkim/stpcon/demystifying_se/demystifying_se/exercises/basics => cat vehicle.rb
class Vehicle

attr_accessor :engineType
attr_accessor :wheels

def initialize(des = 'TBD')
  puts __FILE__ + (LINE__).to_s + " [Vehicle]: initialize"

# Place any initialization code here
@description = des
@wheels = 0
@totalPassengers = 0
end

def dump()
  puts __FILE__ + (LINE__).to_s + " [Vehicle]:dump"
  puts "o Description: " + @description
  puts "o Wheels : " + @wheels.to_s
  puts "o Passengers : " + @totalPassengers.to_s
end
end
```

```
/Users/pkim/stpcon/demystifying_se/demystifying_se/exercises/basics => irb
2.3.0 :001 > require_relative 'vehicle'
=> true
2.3.0 :002 > m3 = Vehicle.new('My M3')
/Users/pkim/stpcon/demystifying_se/demystifying_se/exercises/basics/vehicle.rb7 [Vehicle]: initialize
=> #<Vehicle:0x007fef409ac6a8 @description="My M3", @wheels=0, @totalPassengers=0>
2.3.0 :003 >
2.3.0 :004 > m3.dump
/Users/pkim/stpcon/demystifying_se/demystifying_se/exercises/basics/vehicle.rb16 [Vehicle]:dump
o Description: My M3
o Wheels : 0
o Passengers : 0
=> nil
2.3.0 :005 >
```

# Selenium-WebDriver

require 'selenium-webdriver'

# Selenium/WebDriver – what Is it ?

- RESTFul web service, leveraging JSON, over HTTP.
- Selenium RC (Server/Core) – JS Injection (JS App Running inside the browser)
- WebDriver
  - “.. Should do what a user can do”
  - Tiny API (More readable code)
  - No JS Injection
- W3C Standard for browser automation
  - <https://github.com/SeleniumHQ/selenium/wiki/JsonWireProtocol>

# Selenium/WebDriver References

- <https://w3c.github.io/webdriver/webdriver-spec.html>
- <http://www.rubydoc.info/gems/selenium-webdriver/Selenium/WebDriver>
- <https://github.com/SeleniumHQ/selenium/wiki/Ruby-Bindings>

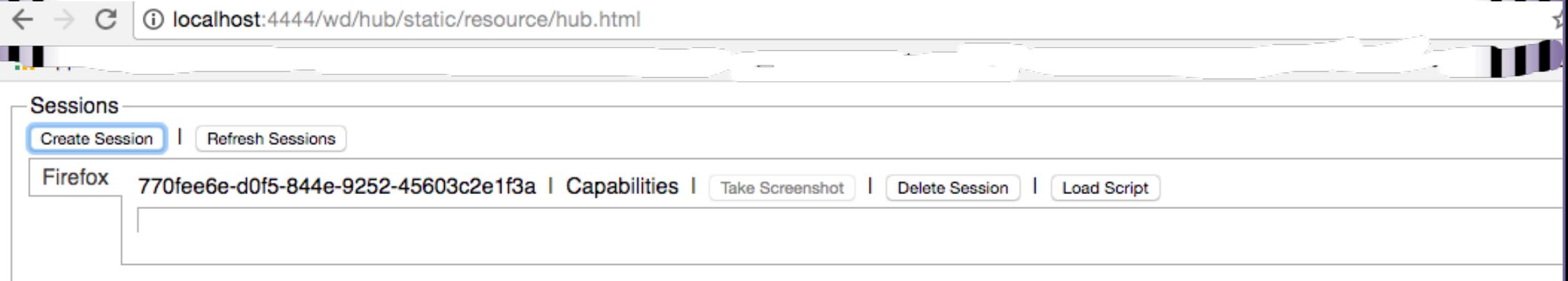
# Selenium RC Server

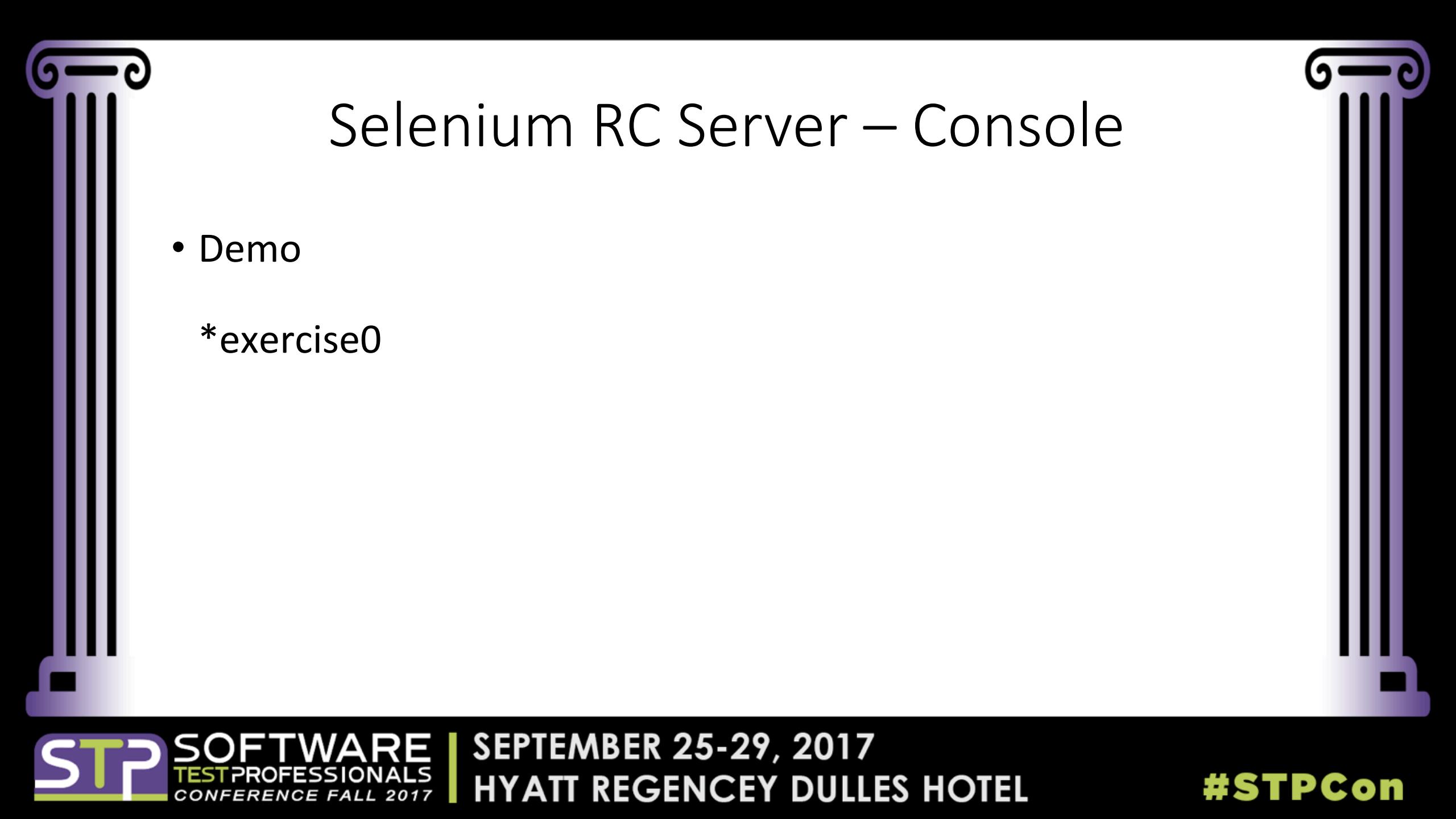
- Download latest Selenium Standalone Server
  - <http://docs.seleniumhq.org/download/>
- Run Selenium Standalone Server (Jar file)
  - java –jar selenium-server-standalone-3.5.3.jar

# Selenium RC Server

```
/Users/pkim/bin => java -jar selenium-server-standalone-3.5.3.jar
15:11:39.613 INFO - Selenium build info: version: '3.5.3', revision: 'a88d25fe6b'
15:11:39.614 INFO - Launching a standalone Selenium Server
2017-09-24 15:11:39.643:INFO::main: Logging initialized @250ms to org.seleniumhq.jetty9.util.log.StderrLog
15:11:39.726 INFO - Driver class not found: com.opera.core.systems.OperaDriver
15:11:39.766 INFO - Driver provider class org.openqa.selenium.ie.InternetExplorerDriver registration is skipped:
registration capabilities Capabilities [{ensureCleanSession=true, browserName=internet explorer, version=, platform=WINDOWS}]
does not match the current platform MAC
15:11:39.766 INFO - Driver provider class org.openqa.selenium.edge.EdgeDriver registration is skipped:
registration capabilities Capabilities [{browserName=MicrosoftEdge, version=, platform=WINDOWS}] does not match the current p
latform MAC
15:11:39.804 INFO - Using the passthrough mode handler
2017-09-24 15:11:39.839:INFO:osjs.Server:main: jetty-9.4.5.v20170502
2017-09-24 15:11:39.863:WARN:osjs.SecurityHandler:main: ServletContext@o.s.j.s.ServletContextHandler@3e9b1010{/null,STARTING}
has uncovered http methods for path: /
2017-09-24 15:11:39.867:INFO:osjsh.ContextHandler:main: Started o.s.j.s.ServletContextHandler@3e9b1010{/null,AVAILABLE}
2017-09-24 15:11:39.893:INFO:osjs.AbstractConnector:main: Started ServerConnector@a7e666{HTTP/1.1,[http/1.1]}{0.0.0.0:4444}
2017-09-24 15:11:39.894:INFO:osjs.Server:main: Started @501ms
15:11:39.894 INFO - Selenium Server is up and running
```

# Selenium RC Server





# Selenium RC Server – Console

- Demo
  - \*exercise0



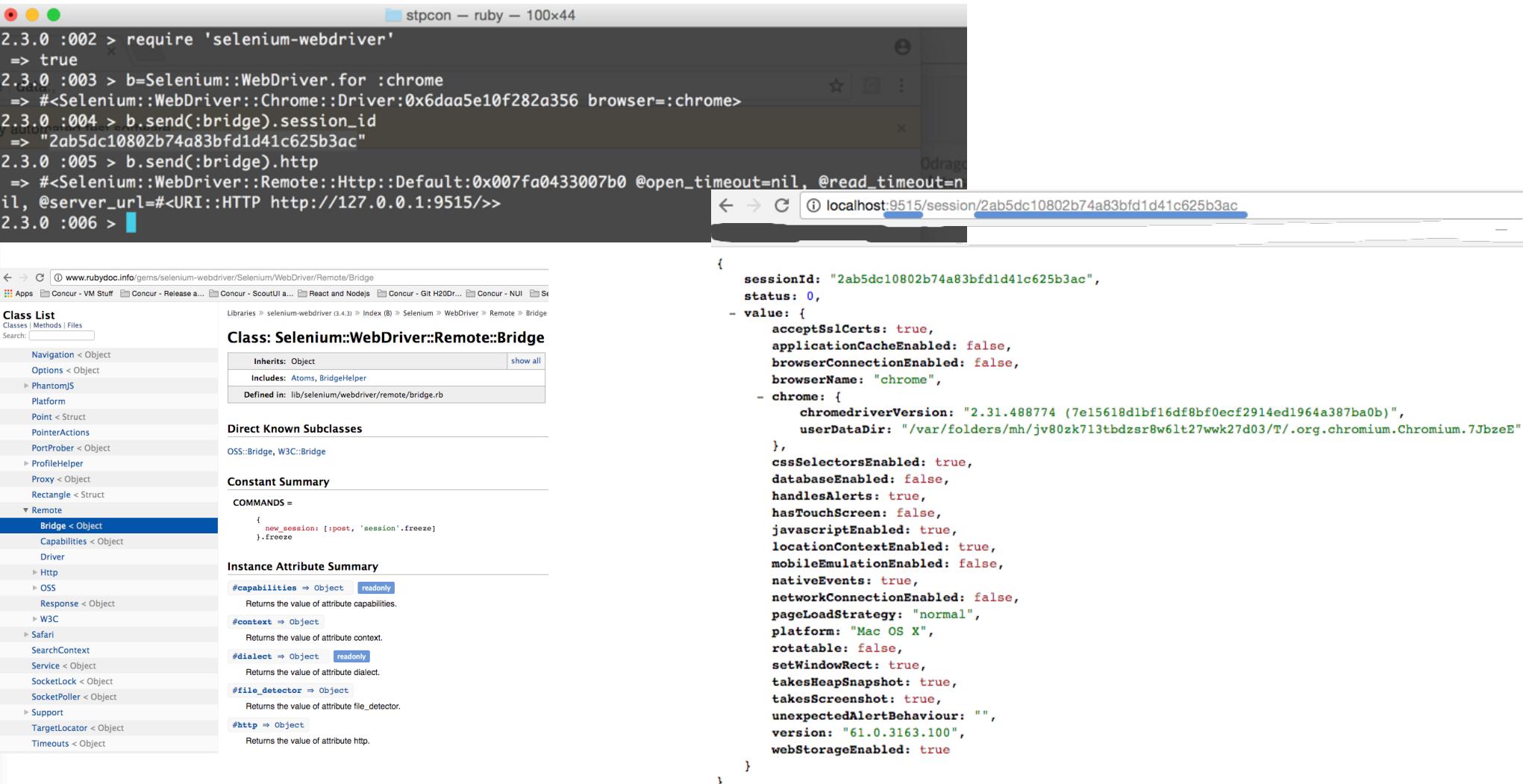
## Demystify Selenium/WebDriver by sending requests directly to the browser

- Create/open a browser
- Find the sessionID
- Verify that the sessionID exists using Selenium (JSON Wire)
- Run Selenium commands from Selenium test script
- Run commands from JSON Wire

# Selenium – JSON Wire Protocol

- `irb`
  - Starts the interactive Ruby session
- `require 'selenium-webdriver'`
  - Loads library
- `b=Selenium::WebDriver.for :chrome`
  - Opens Chrome browser (creates a sessionID)
- `b.send(:bridge).session_id`
  - Get the session\_id – needed for our HTTP Requests
- Open a browser and goto '`http://localhost:[port]`'
  - Get the [port] by '`ps -ef | grep 'port'`'
    - `606319619 80306 79899 0 12:33AM ttys000 0:00.05 /Users/pkim/.rvm/gems/ruby-2.3.0/bin/chromedriver --port=9515`
    - `From browser, goto http://localhost:9515/session/[sessionid]`

# Selenium – JSON Wire Protocol



```
2.3.0 :002 > require 'selenium-webdriver'
=> true
2.3.0 :003 > b=Selenium::WebDriver.for :chrome
=> #<Selenium::WebDriver::Chrome::Driver:0x6daa5e10f282a356 browser=:chrome>
2.3.0 :004 > b.send(:bridge).session_id
=> "2ab5dc10802b74a83bfd1d41c625b3ac"
2.3.0 :005 > b.send(:bridge).http
=> #<Selenium::WebDriver::Remote::Http:0x007fa0433007b0 @open_timeout=nil, @read_timeout=nil, @server_url=<URI::HTTP http://127.0.0.1:9515/>>
2.3.0 :006 >
```

localhost:9515/session/2ab5dc10802b74a83bfd1d41c625b3ac

```
{  
  sessionId: "2ab5dc10802b74a83bfd1d41c625b3ac",  
  status: 0,  
  - value: {  
      acceptSslCerts: true,  
      applicationCacheEnabled: false,  
      browserConnectionEnabled: false,  
      browserName: "chrome",  
      - chrome: {  
          chromedriverVersion: "2.31.488774 (7e15618d1bf16df8bf0ecf2914ed1964a387ba0b)",  
          userDataDir: "/var/folders/mh/jv80zk713tbdzsr8w6lt27wwk27d03/T/.org.chromium.Chromium.7JbzE"  
        },  
      cssSelectorsEnabled: true,  
      databaseEnabled: false,  
      handlesAlerts: true,  
      hasTouchScreen: false,  
      javascriptEnabled: true,  
      locationContextEnabled: true,  
      mobileEmulationEnabled: false,  
      nativeEvents: true,  
      networkConnectionEnabled: false,  
      pageLoadStrategy: "normal",  
      platform: "Mac OS X",  
      rotatable: false,  
      setWindowRect: true,  
      takesHeapSnapshot: true,  
      takesScreenshot: true,  
      unexpectedAlertBehaviour: "",  
      version: "61.0.3163.100",  
      webStorageEnabled: true  
    }  
}
```

# Selenium – JSON Wire Protocol Command Example

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://w3c.github.io/webdriver/webdriver-spec.html#get-title>. The page content is as follows:

**W3C Candidate Recommendation**

7.1 Proxy  
7.2 Processing Capabilities

**8. Sessions**  
8.1 New Session  
8.2 Delete Session  
8.3 Status  
8.4 Get Timeouts  
8.5 Set Timeouts

**9. Navigation**  
9.1 Navigate To  
9.2 Get Current URL  
9.3 Back  
9.4 Forward  
9.5 Refresh  
9.6 Get Title

**9.6 Get Title**

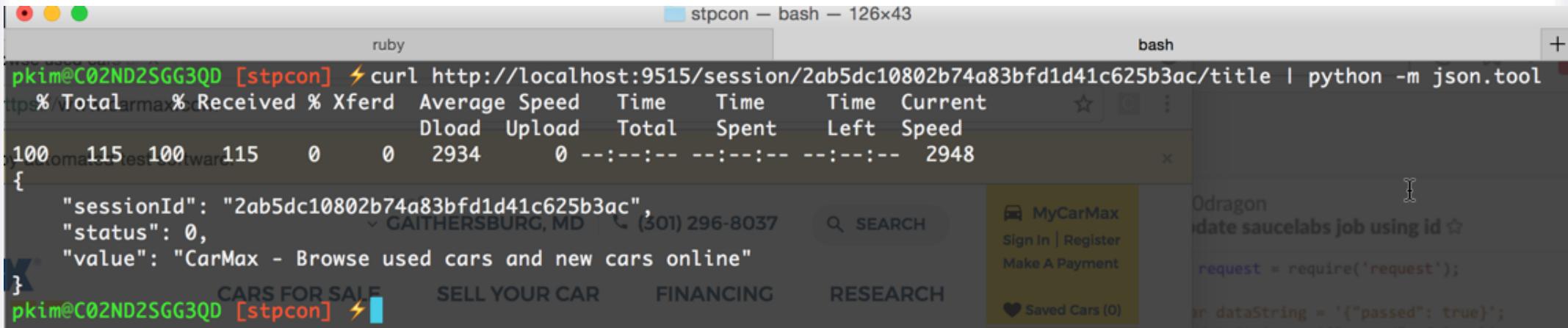
HTTP Method	URI Template
GET	/session/{session id}/title

The **Get Title** command returns the document title of the current top-level browsing context, equivalent to calling document.title.

The remote end steps are:

1. If the current top-level 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 title be the result of calling the algorithm for getting the title attribute of the current top-level browsing context's active document.
4. Return success with data title.

# Selenium – JSON Wire Protocol Command Example



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "stpcon — bash — 126x43". The terminal shows a curl command being run:

```
pkim@C02ND2SGG3QD [stpcon] ⚡ curl http://localhost:9515/session/2ab5dc10802b74a83bfd1d41c625b3ac/title | python -m json.tool
```

The output of the curl command is a JSON object:

```
{  
  "sessionId": "2ab5dc10802b74a83bfd1d41c625b3ac",  
  "status": 0,  
  "value": "CarMax - Browse used cars and new cars online"}  
pkim@C02ND2SGG3QD [stpcon] ⚡
```

The terminal window has a title bar "stpcon — bash — 126x43" and a status bar "bash". The background of the slide features decorative purple and black scrollwork columns.

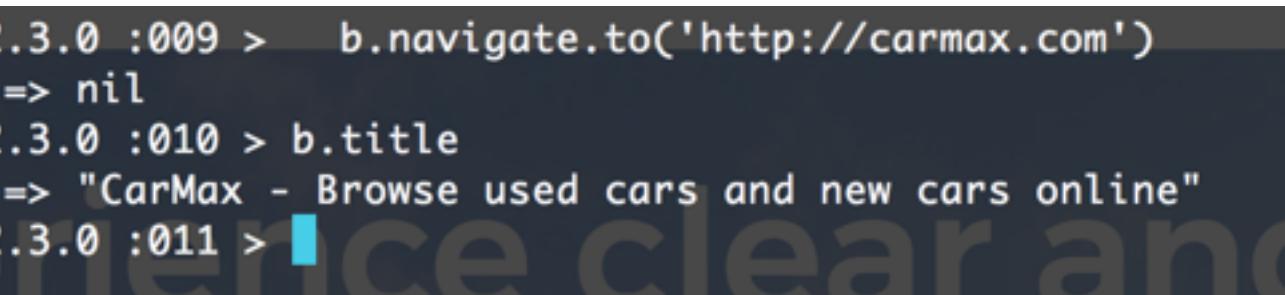
# Selenium – JSON Wire Protocol Command Example

```
2.3.0 :009 > b.navigate.to('http://carmax.com')
=> nil
2.3.0 :010 > b.title
=> "CarMax - Browse used cars and new cars online"
2.3.0 :011 >
```

# Selenium – JSON Wire Protocol Command Example



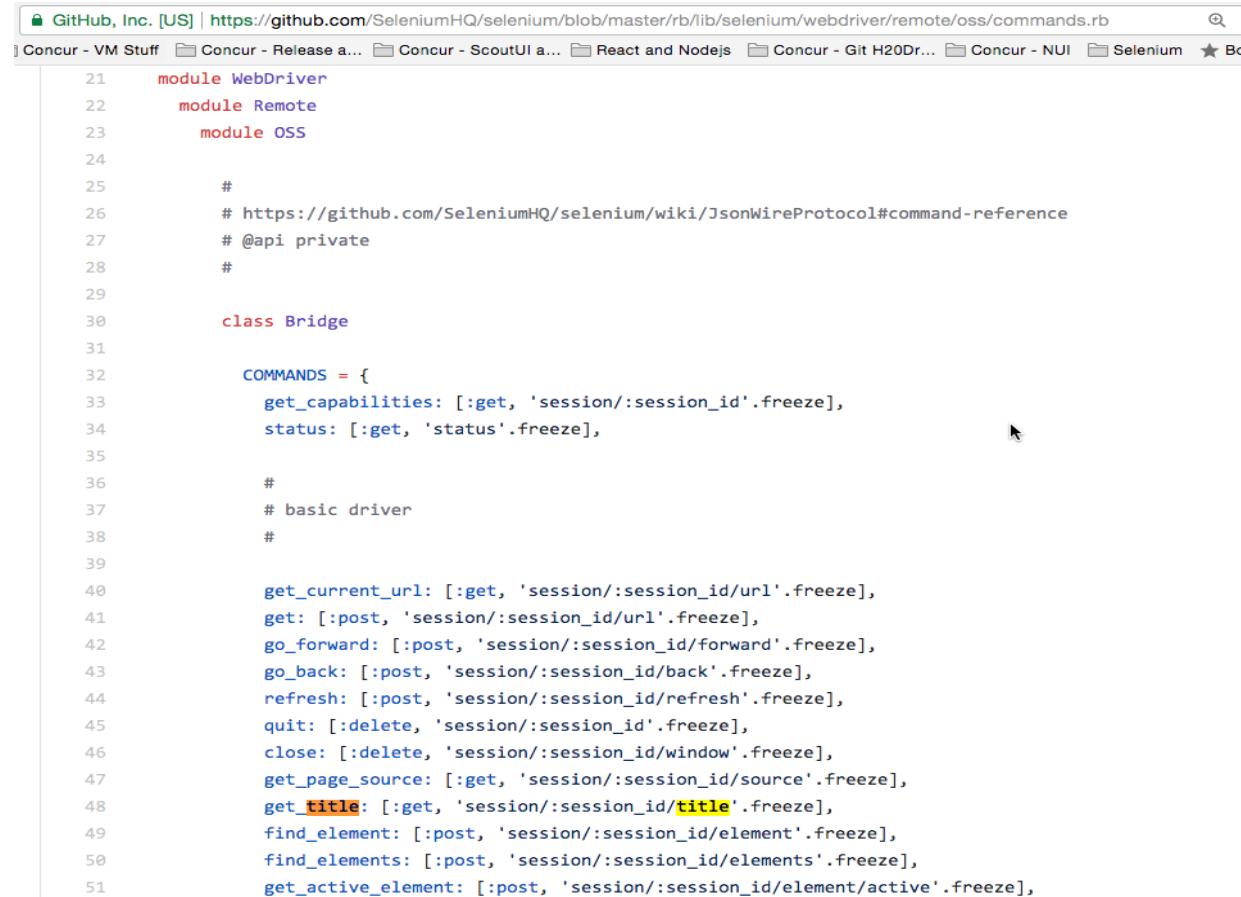
```
{  
  sessionId: "2ab5dc10802b74a83bfd1d41c625b3ac",  
  status: 0,  
  value: "CarMax - Browse used cars and new cars online"  
}
```

```
2.3.0 :009 > b.navigate.to('http://carmax.com')  
=> nil  
2.3.0 :010 > b.title  
=> "CarMax - Browse used cars and new cars online"  
2.3.0 :011 >
```

# Selenium – JSON Wire Protocol Command Reference

<https://github.com/SeleniumHQ/selenium/blob/master/rb/lib/selenium/webdriver/remote/oss/commands.rb>



The screenshot shows a GitHub code editor displaying the file `commands.rb`. The code is written in Ruby and defines a module for the Selenium WebDriver's JSON Wire Protocol. It includes a class `Bridge` with a hash `COMMANDS` mapping command names to methods. The file contains numerous comments and blank lines, indicating it is a reference implementation.

```
21 module WebDriver
22   module Remote
23     module OSS
24
25     #
26     # https://github.com/SeleniumHQ/selenium/wiki/JsonWireProtocol#command-reference
27     # @api private
28     #
29
30     class Bridge
31
32       COMMANDS = {
33         get_capabilities: [:get, 'session/:session_id'.freeze],
34         status: [:get, 'status'.freeze],
35
36         #
37         # basic driver
38         #
39
40         get_current_url: [:get, 'session/:session_id/url'.freeze],
41         get: [:post, 'session/:session_id/url'.freeze],
42         go_forward: [:post, 'session/:session_id/forward'.freeze],
43         go_back: [:post, 'session/:session_id/back'.freeze],
44         refresh: [:post, 'session/:session_id/refresh'.freeze],
45         quit: [:delete, 'session/:session_id'.freeze],
46         close: [:delete, 'session/:session_id/window'.freeze],
47         get_page_source: [:get, 'session/:session_id/source'.freeze],
48         get_title: [:get, 'session/:session_id/title'.freeze],
49         find_element: [:post, 'session/:session_id/element'.freeze],
50         find_elements: [:post, 'session/:session_id/elements'.freeze],
51         get_active_element: [:post, 'session/:session_id/element/active'.freeze],
```

# Getting Comfortable with “irb”

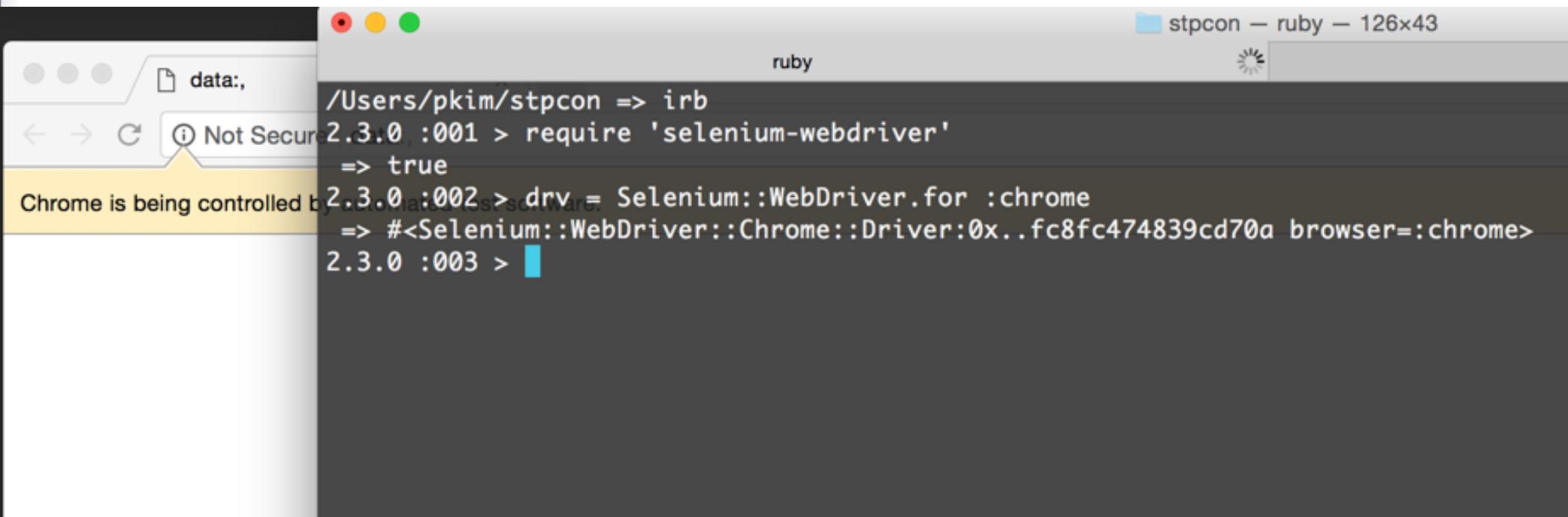
Start “irb” session.

Interactively enter statements.

e.g.

```
require 'selenium-webdriver'  
x = 100  
puts "Hello World"  
puts "My value is " + x  
myHash = { :name => 'Elvis', :car => 'Cadillac' }  
puts "My hash #{myHash}"
```

# Access Selenium WebDriver library



```
/Users/pkim/stpcon => irb
2.3.0 :001 > require 'selenium-webdriver'
=> true
2.3.0 :002 > drv = Selenium::WebDriver.for :chrome
=> #<Selenium::WebDriver::Chrome::Driver:0x..fc8fc474839cd70a browser=:chrome>
2.3.0 :003 >
```

# Start irb – “Interactive Ruby”

irb

```
require 'selenium-webdriver'
```

```
/Users/pkim/stpcon => irb
2.3.0 :001 > require 'selenium-webdriver'
=> true
2.3.0 :002 > █
```

# What WebDriver services (methods) are available?

```
drv.methods.sort.each do |m| puts m end
```

```
2.3.0 :010 > drv.methods.sort.each do |m| puts m end
!com
!=
!~automated test software.
<=>
===
==~
[]_
__id__
__send__
action2017 HOTEL OUR SPEAKERS EVENT SCHEDULE
all
browser
capabilities
class
clone
close
current_url
define_singleton_method
display
dup
enum_for
eql?
equal?
execute_async_script
execute_script
extend
find_element
find_elements
first
freeze
frozen?
get25-29, 2017
hash
inspectibly
instance_eval
instance_exec
instance_of?
instance_variable_defined?
instance_variable_get
instance_variable_set
instance_variables
itself
keyboard
kind_of?
local_storagesoftware.
manage
method
methods
mouse
navigate
nil?
object_id
page_source HOTEL OUR SPEAKER
private_methods
protected_methods
public_method
public_methods
public_send
quit
ref
remove_instance_variable
respond_to?
save_screenshot
screenshot_as
script
send
session_storage
singleton_class
singleton_method
singleton_methods
switch_to
taint
tainted?
tap
title
to_enum
to_json
to_s
trust
untaint
untrust
untrusted?
window_handle
window_handles
WHERE Hyatt Regency Dulles Hotel
WHEN September 25-29, 2017
WHERE Hyatt Regency Dulles Hotel
WHEN September 25-29, 2017
```

# Intro - WebDriver Commands

- get
- title
- current\_url
- quit

# Exercise 1. Create a browser object

- Objective: Open a chrome browser and navigate to a target website, while obtaining the title and current URL.

```
require 'selenium-webdriver'

drv = Selenium::WebDriver.for :chrome

puts "WebDriver object is " + drv.class.to_s

drv.navigate.to(url:'http://www.stpcon.com')

title = drv.title
url = drv.current_url

puts "Current Title is " + title
puts "Current URL is " + url

drv.quit
```

# Selenium::WebDriver::Navigation

- back
- forward
- Refresh
- to(url)

<http://www.rubydoc.info/gems/selenium-webdriver/Selenium/WebDriver/Navigation>

# Exercise 2. Navigation

- Objective: Open a chrome browser and navigate to a target website, while obtaining the title, current URL, and refresh the page.

```
require 'selenium-webdriver'

host = 'http://www.stpcon.com'

drv = Selenium::WebDriver.for :chrome

drv.navigate.to(url: host)

puts "Title of #{host} is #{drv.title}"

drv.get('http://www.carmax.com')

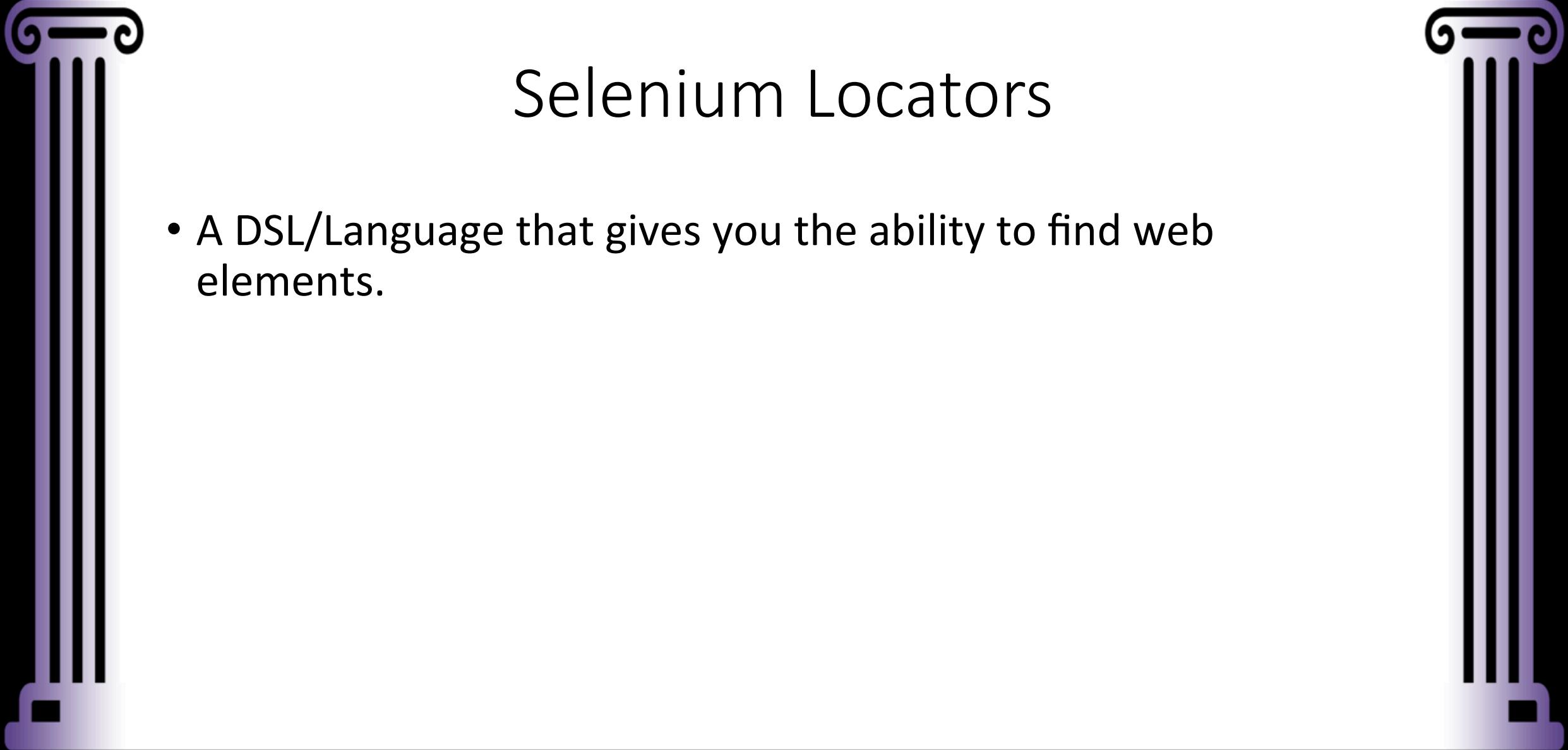
puts "Title of Carmax site is " + drv.title

drv.navigate.back()

puts "After navigating back, title is #{drv.title}"

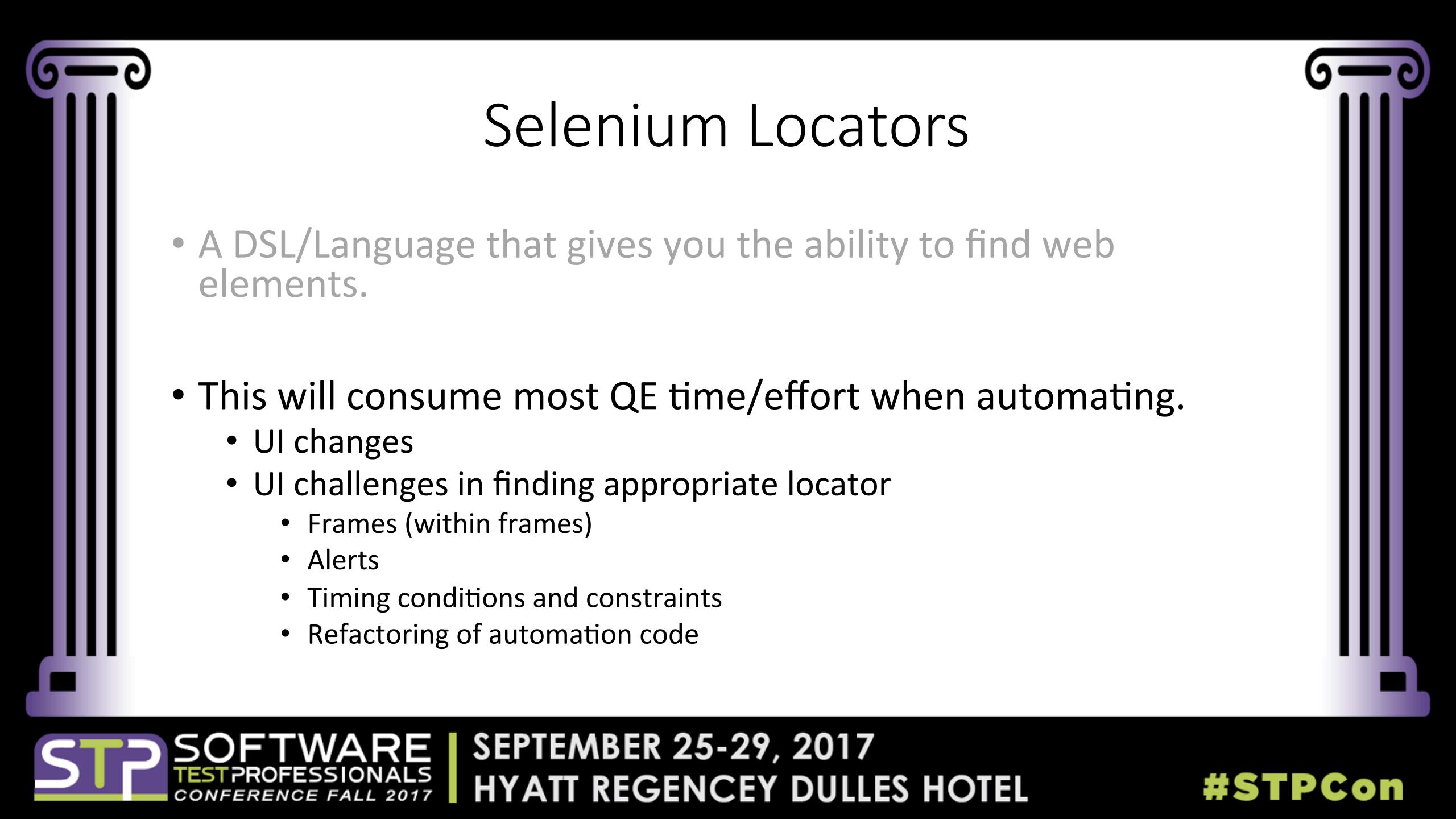
drv.navigate.refresh()

drv.quit()
```



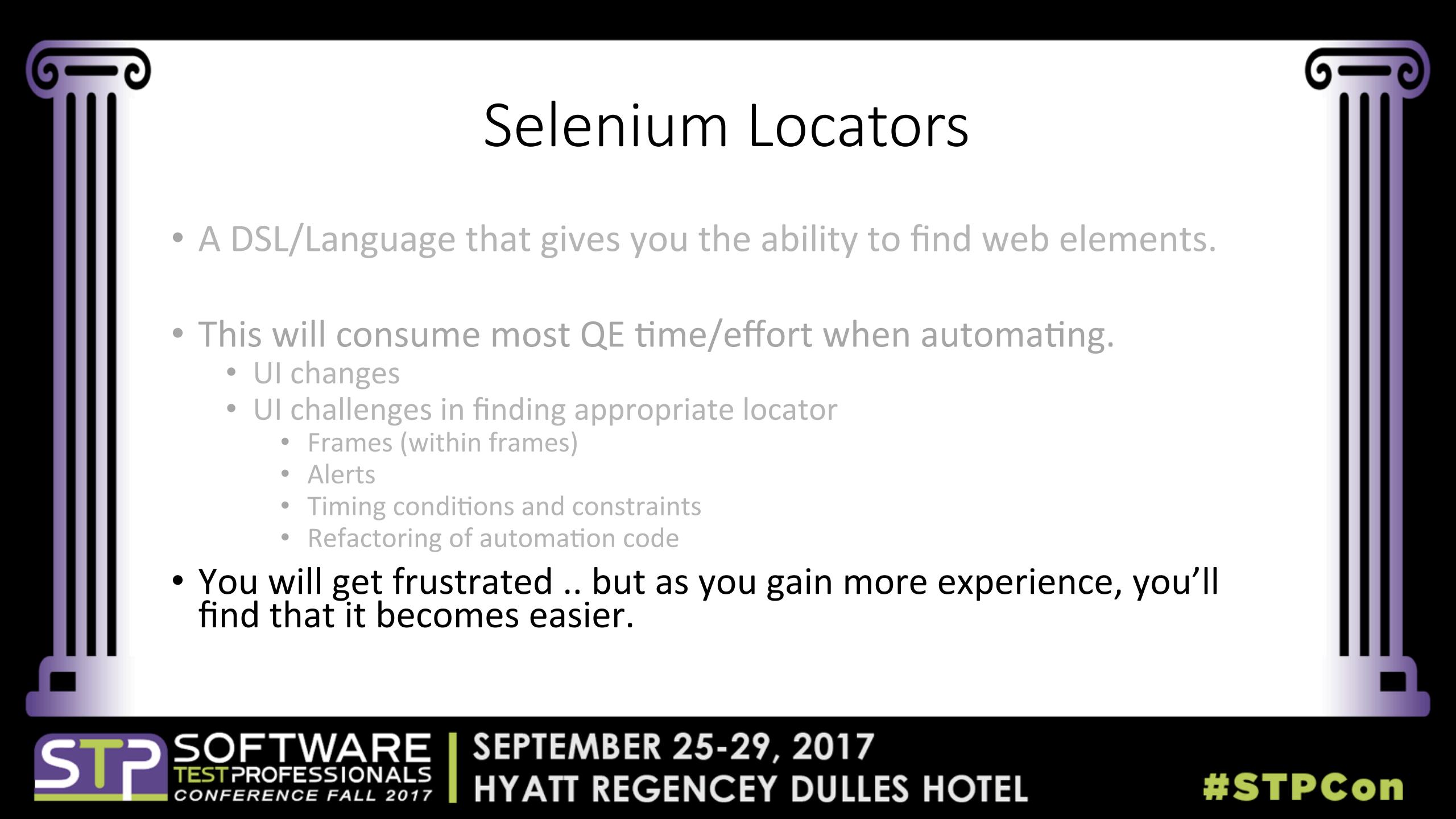
# Selenium Locators

- A DSL/Language that gives you the ability to find web elements.



# Selenium Locators

- A DSL/Language that gives you the ability to find web elements.
- This will consume most QE time/effort when automating.
  - UI changes
  - UI challenges in finding appropriate locator
    - Frames (within frames)
    - Alerts
    - Timing conditions and constraints
    - Refactoring of automation code



# Selenium Locators

- A DSL/Language that gives you the ability to find web elements.
- This will consume most QE time/effort when automating.
  - UI changes
  - UI challenges in finding appropriate locator
    - Frames (within frames)
    - Alerts
    - Timing conditions and constraints
    - Refactoring of automation code
- You will get frustrated .. but as you gain more experience, you'll find that it becomes easier.

## Selenium::WebDriver::SearchContext

<http://www.rubydoc.info/gems/selenium-webdriver/Selenium/WebDriver/SearchContext>

- FINDERS

```
class: 'class name',
class_name: 'class name',
css: 'css selector',
id: 'id',
link: 'link text',
link_text: 'link text',
name: 'name',
partial_link_text: 'partial link text',
tag_name: 'tag name',
xpath: 'xpath'
```

- find\_element
- find\_elements

# Let's experiment with Locators

- Firefox browser
- Install “firebug” plugin
- Install “xpather” plugin



**Firebug**

Web Development Evolved. Firebug is free and open source software distributed under the BSD License. [More](#)



**FirePath**

FirePath is a Firebug extension that adds a development tool to edit, inspect and generate XPath 1.0 expressions, CSS 3 selectors and JQuery selectors.

id

The screenshot shows the IRS website's navigation bar with the 'Refunds' option highlighted by a green oval. Below the navigation, there are several service links: 'Pay My Tax Bill', 'Filing Information', 'Get My Refund Status', 'Apply For an Employer ID Number (EIN)', 'Get My Tax Record', and 'Get Answers to Tax Questions'. At the bottom, the FirePath developer tool is open, showing the DOM structure. A green oval highlights the CSS selector '#accessible-megamenu-1506311029064-5' in the FirePath interface.

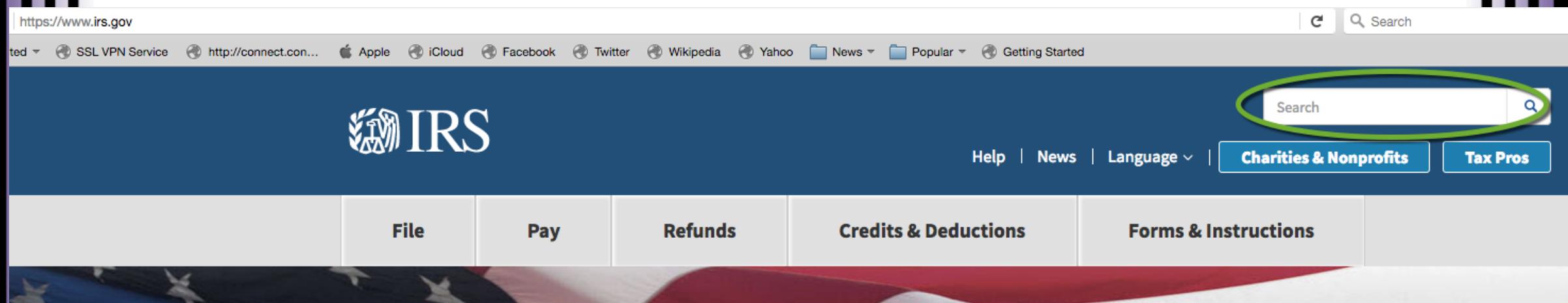
```
Console HTML CSS Script DOM Net Cookies FirePath ▾  
CSS: #accessible-megamenu-1506311029064-5  
▶ <ul class="accessible-megamenu-top-nav-item">  
▼ <li class="accessible-megamenu-top-nav-item">  
  <a id="accessible-megamenu-1506311029064-5" class="hover open" href="https://www.irs.gov/Refunds" target="" data-drupal-link-system-path="node/1506311029064" expanded="true">Refunds </a>  
  > <div id="accessible-megamenu-1506311029064-6" class="refunds accessible-megamenu-panel open" role="region" aria-expanded="true" aria-hidden="false">  
    </li>
```

# name

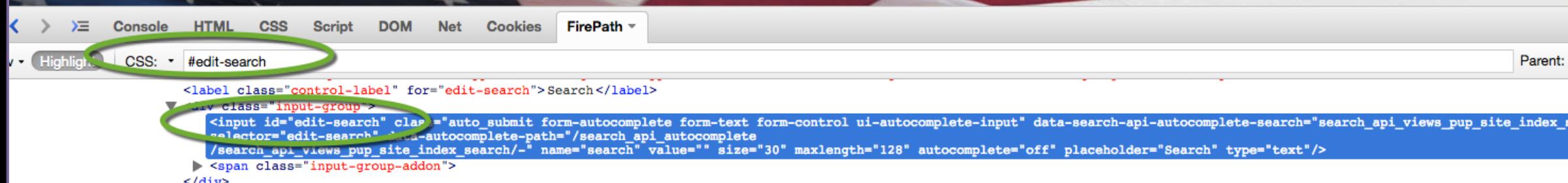
The screenshot shows the official website of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The top navigation bar includes links for Help, News, Language, Charities & Nonprofits (which is highlighted with a green oval), Tax Pros, File, Pay, Refunds, Credits & Deductions, and Forms & Instructions. Below the navigation is a large American flag background. Overlaid on the page is the FirePath developer tool interface. The FirePath toolbar at the bottom has tabs for HTML, CSS, Script, DOM, Net, Cookies, and FirePath (selected). A search input field in the header is circled in green. In the FirePath results pane, the path //\*[@name='search'] is highlighted with a green oval, and the corresponding HTML code is displayed:

```
//*[@name='search']
  <label class="control-label" for="edit-search">Search</label>
  <div class="input-group">
    <input id="edit-search" class="auto_submit form-autocomplete form-control ui-autocomplete-input" data-search-api-autocomplete-search="search_api_view"
      selector="edit-search" data-autocomplete-prompt="/search_api_autocomplete"
      /search_api_views_pup_site_index_search/- name="search" value="" size="30" maxlength="128" autocomplete="off" placeholder="Search" type="text"/>
    <span class="input-group-addon"></span>
  </div>
```

# CSS



The screenshot shows the IRS homepage. At the top right is a search bar with the placeholder "Search" and a magnifying glass icon. A green oval highlights this search bar. Below the search bar is a navigation bar with links for "Help", "News", "Language", "Charities & Nonprofits" (which is highlighted in blue), and "Tax Pros". The main menu below the navigation bar includes "File", "Pay", "Refunds", "Credits & Deductions", and "Forms & Instructions". The background features a stylized American flag.



The bottom part of the screenshot shows the FirePath developer tool interface. The "CSS" tab is selected, and the selector "#edit-search" is entered. The tool highlights the corresponding HTML code in blue, which represents the search bar element. The highlighted code is:

```
<label class="control-label" for="edit-search">Search</label>


<input id="edit-search" class="auto_submit form-autocomplete form-control ui-autocomplete-input" data-search-api-autocomplete-search="search_api_views_pup_site_index_search/" data-search-api-autocomplete-path="/search_api_autocomplete /search_api_views_pup_site_index_search/-" name="search" value="" size="30" maxlength="128" autocomplete="off" placeholder="Search" type="text"/>
<span class="input-group-addon"></span>


```

# link\_text

The screenshot shows the IRS homepage with a navigation bar at the top. The 'Charities & Nonprofits' link is highlighted with a green oval. Below the navigation bar, there are several interactive buttons: 'Pay My Tax Bill', 'Get My Refund Status', 'Filing Information', 'Apply For an Employer ID Number (EIN)', and 'Get My Tax Record'. At the bottom of the page, a developer's tool (FirePath) is open, showing the DOM structure. The XPath query `//a[text()='Charities & Nonprofits']` is highlighted with a green oval, and the corresponding DOM node for the 'Charities & Nonprofits' link is also highlighted with a green oval.

```
> <a href="https://www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits" target="" data-drupal-link-system-path="node/18971" class="pup-info-menu-button">Charities & Nonprofits</a>
```

# xpath – XML path language

[https://www.w3schools.com/xml/xpath\\_syntax.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/xml/xpath_syntax.asp)

## Selecting Nodes

XPath uses path expressions to select nodes in an XML document. The node is selected by following a path or steps. The most useful path expressions are listed below:

Expression	Description
<i>nodename</i>	Selects all nodes with the name " <i>nodename</i> "
/	Selects from the root node
//	Selects nodes in the document from the current node that match the selection no matter where they are
.	Selects the current node
..	Selects the parent of the current node
@	Selects attributes

# xpath – XML path language

“//” - selects nodes in the document (page) that match the selection no matter where they are  
“@” - Selects attributes

Examples:

```
//*[@id='username']  
//input[@name='password']
```

# xpath – XML path language

Operators:

“and”

Examples:

```
//*[@make='porsche' and @model='carrera']
```

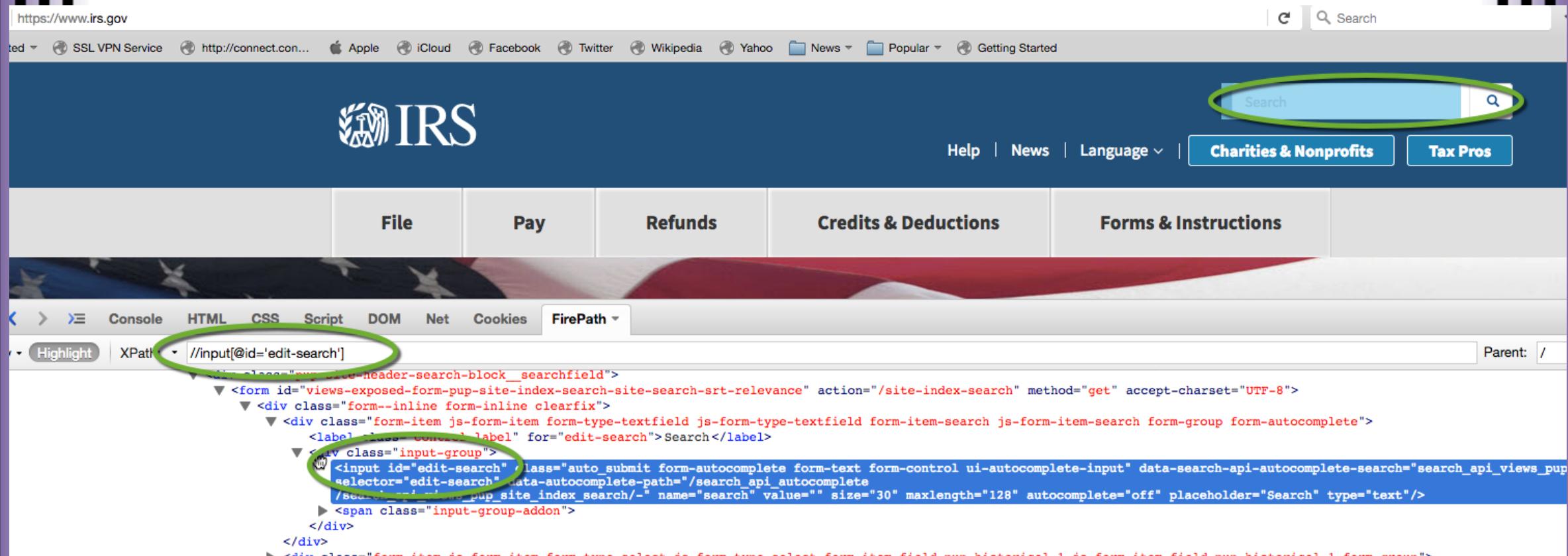
# xpath regarding performance?

If a solid attribute such as “id” and “name” is available .. that is preferable.

If a solid CSS locator can be leveraged .. preferable.

However, ensuring that a reliable and scalable locator is used is more important.

# xpath



# SearchContext – find\_element

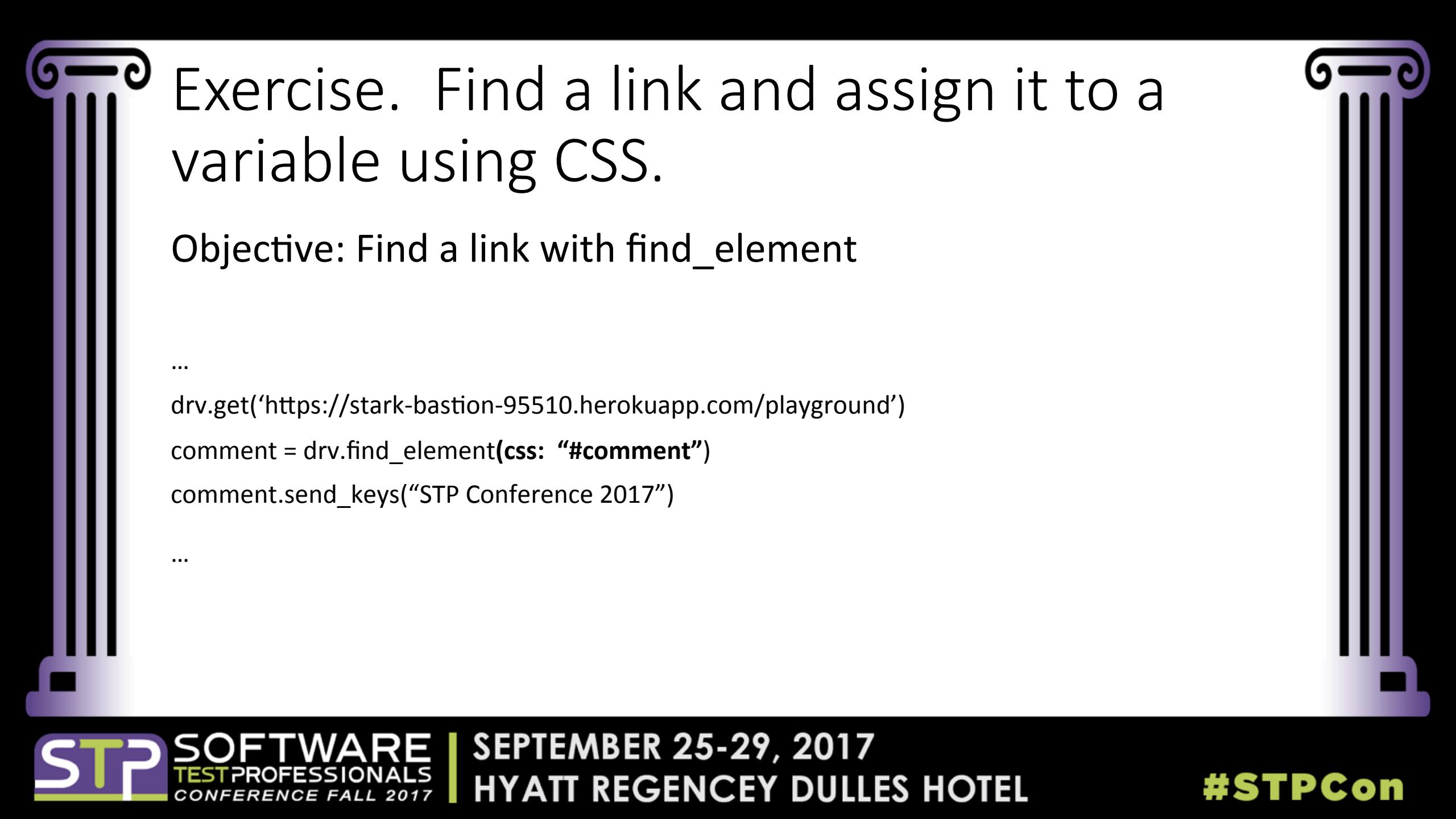
<http://www.rubydoc.info/gems/selenium-webdriver/Selenium/WebDriver/SearchContext>

```
#find_element(how, what) ⇒ Element
```

## Parameters:

- **how** (Symbol, String) — The method to find the element by
- **what** (String) — The locator to use

```
class: 'class name',
class_name: 'class name',
css: 'css selector',
id: 'id',
link: 'link text',
link_text: 'link text',
name: 'name',
partial_link_text: 'partial link text',
tag_name: 'tag name',
xpath: 'xpath'
```



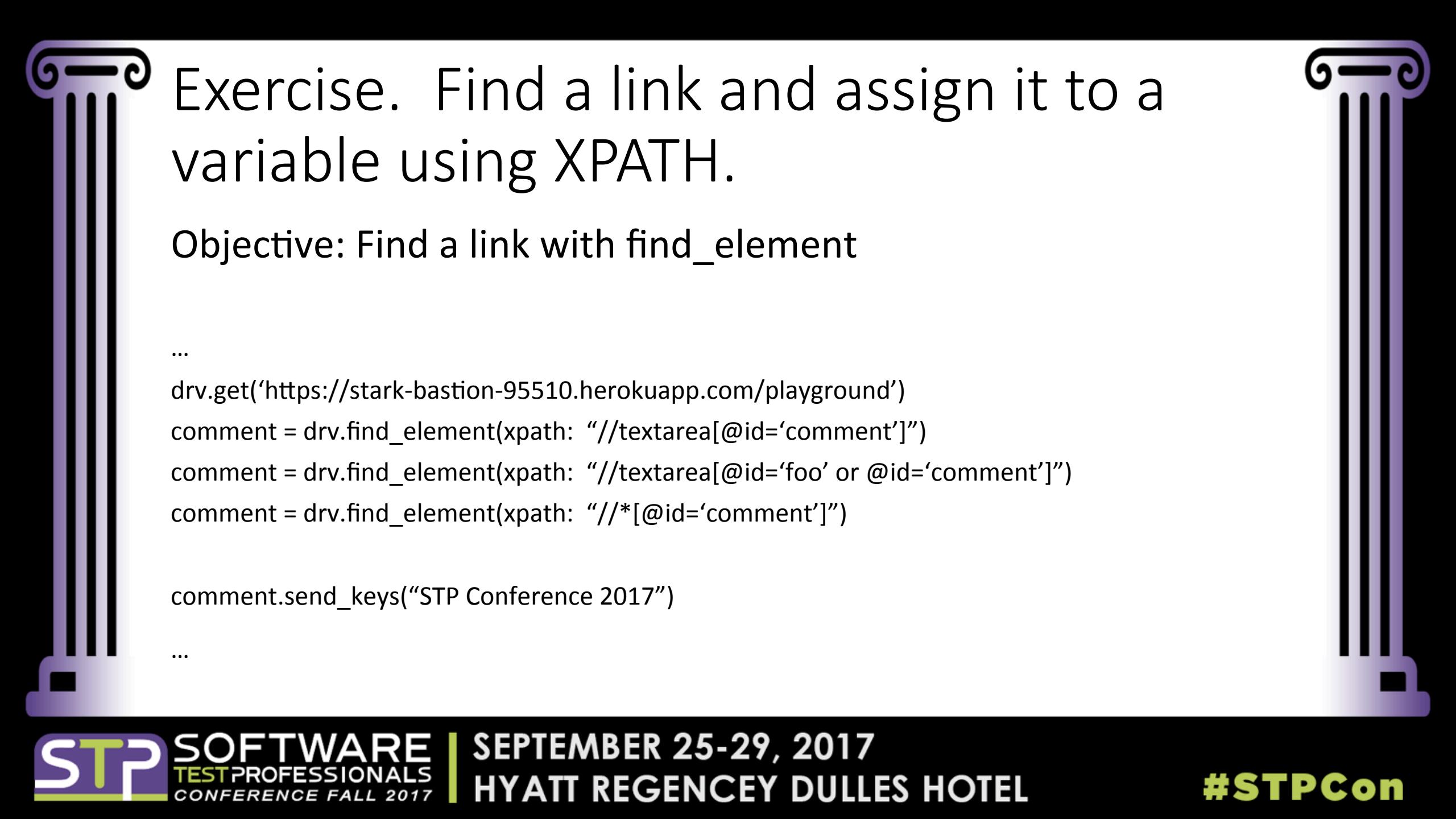
# Exercise. Find a link and assign it to a variable using CSS.

Objective: Find a link with `find_element`

...

```
drv.get('https://stark-bastion-95510.herokuapp.com/playground')
comment = drv.find_element(css: "#comment")
comment.send_keys("STP Conference 2017")
```

...



# Exercise. Find a link and assign it to a variable using XPATH.

Objective: Find a link with `find_element`

...

```
drv.get('https://stark-bastion-95510.herokuapp.com/playground')
comment = drv.find_element(xpath: "//textarea[@id='comment']")
comment = drv.find_element(xpath: "//textarea[@id='foo' or @id='comment']")
comment = drv.find_element(xpath: "//*[@id='comment']")
```

```
comment.send_keys("STP Conference 2017")
```

...

Exercise. Find all links and provide a simple report that displays their text and “alt” value.

Objective: Leverage `find_elements` and manage the result.

```
elements = drv.find_elements( [LOCATOR] )
```

```
...
```

```
puts elements[0].attribute('text')
```

```
puts elements[1].attribute('alt')
```

Ref: exercise3 “`find_elements`”

# Waiting on elements and conditions

## Explicit Waits

An explicit wait is code you define to wait for a certain condition to occur before proceeding further in the code. The worst case of this is `Thread.sleep()`, which sets the condition to an exact time period to wait. There are some convenience methods provided that help you write code that will wait only as long as required. `WebDriverWait` in combination with `ExpectedCondition` is one way this can be accomplished.

## Explicit waits

Use the `Wait` class to explicitly wait for some condition:

```
wait = Selenium::WebDriver::Wait.new(timeout: 3)
wait.until { driver.find_element(id: "cheese").displayed? }
```

[http://www.seleniumhq.org/docs/04\\_webdriver\\_advanced.jsp](http://www.seleniumhq.org/docs/04_webdriver_advanced.jsp)

# Implicit wait ..

## Implicit Waits

An implicit wait is to tell WebDriver to poll the DOM for a certain amount of time when trying to find an element or elements if they are not immediately available. The default setting is 0. Once set, the implicit wait is set for the life of the WebDriver object instance.

## Implicit waits

WebDriver lets you configure implicit waits, so that a call to `#find_element` will wait for a specified amount of time before raising a `NoSuchElementError`:

```
driver = Selenium::WebDriver.for :firefox
driver.manage.timeouts.implicit_wait = 3 # seconds
```

# Which should I use ?

WARNING: Do not mix implicit and explicit waits. Doing so can cause unpredictable wait times. For example setting an implicit wait of 10 seconds and an explicit wait of 15 seconds, could cause a timeout to occur after 20 seconds.

# Use .. explicit

- Waits on elements based on conditions with respect to the timeout
- Handles AJAX elements better than implicit

Demo: exercise3

# Working with Frames

To find an element, located inside a frame (e.g. <iframe>), you must be “switched” into the frame that contains that element.

E.g.

```
drv.switch_to.frame [id | name]
```

Ref: exercise4/5\_frames\*

# Ruby RSpec

rspec-core - Test Runner, reporter, manage tests

rspec-expectations - express conditions (assertions)

<http://rspec.info/documentation/>

# Rspec – Simple example

./basic/frameworks/

# Page Objects

Ref: ./basics/pageObjects

# Useful modules (gems)

- Browza – Simple automation library.

gem install browza

- Benchmark

gem install benchmark

```
2.3.0 :048 > Benchmark.measure { b.find_element(xpath: "//*[@id='comment'])" }  
=> #<Benchmark::Tms:0x007fb21958a110 @label="", @real=0.008711349917575717, @cstime=0.0, @cutime=0.0, @stime=0.0, @utime=0.0, @total=0.0>  
2.3.0 :049 >
```

# Thank You

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