

GUI Test Automation

Selenium Framework and Page Object Models

Frameworks

- CodedUI
 - Microsoft product only available with Visual Studio Enterprise
 - IE, Chrome, Firefox
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/visualstudio/test/supported-configurations-and-platforms-for-coded-ui-tests-and-action-recordings?view=vs-2017>
- Cypress.io
 - Open-source product leveraging JavaScript, Chrome plugin
 - Canary, Chrome, Chromium, Electron
 - <https://docs.cypress.io/guides/core-concepts/launching-browsers.html>
- Selenium
 - WebDriver: Language-specific bindings to drive a browser
 - Chrome, Edge, IE, Firefox, Safari, Opera
 - <https://www.seleniumhq.org/about/platforms.jsp>

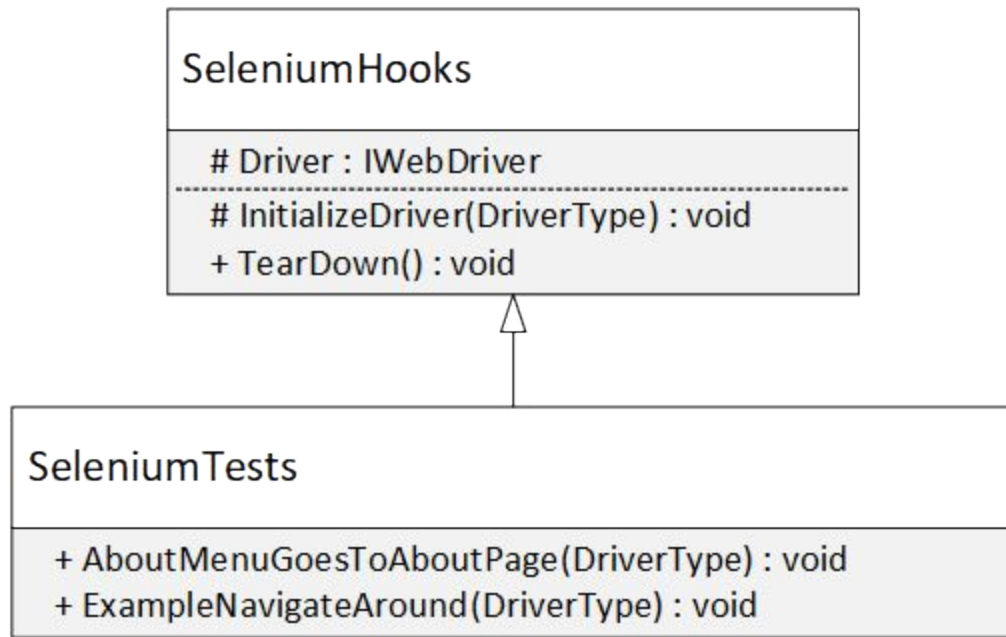
Contents

- Demo two tests automated with Selenium
- Look at Selenium test architecture
- Page Object Model architecture
- Page element interaction
- Development considerations

Selenium Demo

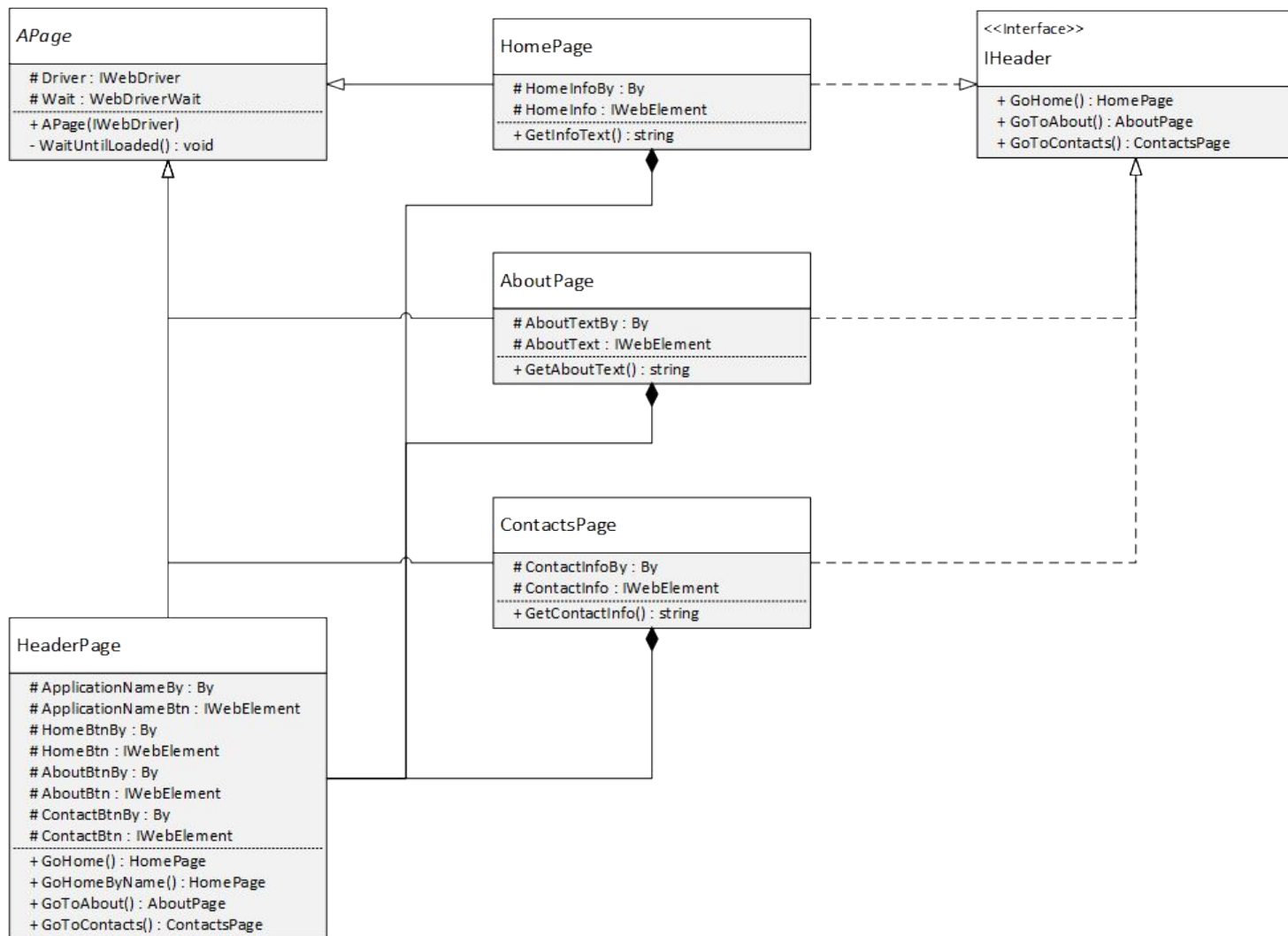
- Small C# .NET MVC app
 - Test: About menu item goes to About page
 - Test: Navigate through site, land on home page
 - Expected results based on displayed text, but can be more rigorous
- Assertions are the responsibility of the test method, not the object under test

Selenium Tests



Page Object Model

- “A page object wraps an HTML page, or fragment, with an application-specific API, allowing you to manipulate page elements without digging around in the HTML.” - Martin Fowler
 - <https://martinfowler.com/bliki/PageObject.html>
- “If you have WebDriver APIs in your test methods, You're Doing It Wrong.” - Simon Stewart
 - <https://martinfowler.com/bliki/PageObject.html>



Page Element Interaction

- IWebDriver: browser interaction
- By: how to find an element
- IWebElement: the element on the page
- Wait: wait for something to be true
- Return a new page (or “this”)
- Expression-bodied property searches
- Only those things that a human can interact with
 - Click - .Click()
 - Input - .SendKeys()
 - Read - .Text

```
protected By HomeBtnBy = By.Id("homeBtn");  
protected IWebElement HomeBtn => Driver.FindElement(HomeBtnBy);
```

```
public HomePage GoHome()  
{  
    Wait.Until(HomeBtnBy.IsClickable());  
  
    HomeBtn.Click();  
  
    return new HomePage(Driver);  
}
```

```
<ul class="nav navbar-nav">  
    <li>@Html.ActionLink("Home", "Index", "Home", null, new { id = "homeBtn" })</li>  
    <li>@Html.ActionLink("About", "About", "Home", null, new { id = "aboutBtn" })</li>  
    <li>@Html.ActionLink("Contact", "Contact", "Home", null, new { id = "contactBtn" })</li>  
</ul>
```


Page Element Interaction

- By
 - Class Name
 - CSS Selector
 - ID
 - LinkText
 - Name
 - Partial Link Text
 - Tag Name
 - XPath
- IWebElement
 - TagName
 - Text
 - Enabled
 - Selected
 - Location
 - Size
 - Displayed
 - Clear() (input, textarea)
 - Click()
 - GetAttribute(attributeName)
 - GetCssValue(propertyName)
 - GetProperty(propertyName)
 - SendKeys(text)
 - Submit()

Developer Considerations

- Give HTML elements IDs where applicable
 - Easy to find
 - More maintainable
- Watch for changes to
 - IDs
 - Class names
 - Position in DOM (e.g. XPath Bys)
- Wait for elements before interacting with them
 - Clickable, displayed, enabled, etc.
- Interaction == human interaction
 - Don't try to interact with off-screen (“hidden”) text inputs that a human couldn't get to

What are your questions?