

Automated Cloud-Based Testing for Mobile Application Amazon Using Appium

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Introduction

- This is the project report for the Project 1: **To Improve the Automated Cloud-Based Testing for Mobile Application Amazon Using Appium** for “Learn Mobile Automation and Cloud Testing” course of Simplilearn.
- Project submitted by : Krishnaveni Rajan
- Email Id: krisnnaveni07.rajan@gmail.com
- Submission Date: 05-November-2021
- Language/Tools Used : Java, TestNg, Android Studio, Appium, Eclipse, AWS, Docker
- CI/CD : GitHub, Jenkins, Maven

Problem Statement

Amazon Web Services (abbreviated AWS) is a collection of remote computing services (also called web services) that together make a cloud computing platform, offered over the Internet by Amazon for an infrastructure. Let's consider the Amazon application which uses Devops tools like (Jenkins/Appium/Docker) for improved automated testing infrastructure, continuous integration, continuous deployment, and continuous delivery.

Requirements Detail

1. Create Maven project for the Swiggy application. (<https://www.swiggy.com/>)
2. Write an Appium script.
3. Create an AWS account in console.
4. Set up user/policies in IAM to perform actions with respect to service.
5. Set up SSH and the user should be able to connect the ec2 machine from their local (Mac/Linux).
6. Create an IAM user that can perform to create EC2 instance, S3 bucket, creating EBS volume, and mounting in AWS console.
7. Set up Jenkins server by installing Jenkins in ec2 and by installing required plugins like Docker/Selenium in Jenkins.
8. Set up Docker for containerizing your application on Docker.
9. Create a CI/CD pipeline in Jenkins with Appium test cases and containerizing the application using Docker.

Solution

- Amazon mobile application to find the ‘Earphones with microphones’ scenario is taken for automation.
 - Simulated mobile of Android 12 version was created using Android Studio
 - Device was added with desired capability on the Appium
 - Elements were identified using XPath, ID on the Appium Inspector
 - Details collected for the Amazon mobile application is automated using TestNg, Android Driver and the same is pushed to GitHub @ <https://github.com/krajan07/Phase4-Appium.git>

- On the AWS Console Management a new user named ‘krishna’ was created with policy to create instance, add volume, S3 bucket.
 - IAM was used for the User and Group creation
 - Login in to the AWS as ‘krishna’ user a new instance of Amazon Linux instance was created
 - S3 bucket was created
 - A new volume was created to match the region of the instance that was created.
 - Volume was added and removed from the instance using krishna user in AWS Console
- Amazon Linux instance created on AWS was connected from the MAC laptop using the .pem key
 - The volume added was mounted, assigned and new directory was created
 - Later the volume was unmounted before removing from AWS console
 - Docker was installed on this instance
 - On the docker, Appium and Jenkins containers were created.
- The code committed on the GitHub was created as a job on the Jenkins container running on the AWS.
- Build was triggered and built successfully.

Snapshots

[Appium-TestNg Code on Eclipse](#)

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the following details:

- Project Tree:** The project is named "com.test.appium". It contains a "src" folder with "main" and "test" subfolders. The "test" folder has "java" and "resources" subfolders, with "AmazonApp" and "SearchEarPhones" files respectively.
- Code Editor:** The file "SearchEarPhones.java" is open. The code is a Java class for testing an Amazon app using Appium. It includes imports for "AmazonApp", "MobileElement", "AndroidDriver", and "DesiredCapabilities". The class defines a static driver and a @BeforeClass method that sets up the driver by connecting to a local Appium server at "http://127.0.0.1:4723/wd/hub". It then creates a DesiredCapabilities object, sets platformName to "Android", platformVersion to "12", and appActivity to "com.amazon.mShop.android.shopping.HomeActivity". Finally, it creates a new AndroidDriver instance and sets its session ID.
- Status Bar:** Shows build variants (Debug, Release), file counts (0 4 2 3 2), and other system information.
- Bottom Bar:** Includes tabs for "File", "Edit", "View", "Tools", "Terminal", "Build", and "Dependencies".
- Help Bar:** Shows a message about externally added files and options to "View Files", "Always Add", or "Don't Ask Again".

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface with the following details:

- Project Explorer:** Shows the project structure with packages like `AmazonMobile`, `Calculator`, `MobileApp`, and `Phased-Appium`.
- SearchEarPhones.java:** The active code editor displays Java code for a mobile application. It imports various Java and Selenium libraries, including `org.openqa.selenium.By`, `org.openqa.selenium.remote.DesiredCapabilities`, and `org.openqa.selenium.remote.SessionId`. The class `SearchEarPhones` contains a static field `driver` of type `AndroidDriver<MobileElement>`.
- Test Results:** The bottom pane shows test results for the `SearchEarPhones` class. It indicates 2 passed tests, 0 failed tests, and 0 skipped tests. The results table includes columns for Test, Method, and Duration.

AWS Activities – Instance Creation, IAM, S3, Volume

Review

Review your choices. After you create the user, you can view and download the autogenerated password and access key.

User details

User name	lenthra
AWS access type	AWS Management Console access – with a password
Console password type	Custom
Require password reset	No
Permissions boundary	Permissions boundary is not set

Permissions summary

The user shown above will be added to the following groups.

Type	Name
Group	IT-Admin

Tags

The new user will receive the following tags

Key	Value
Designation	IT Administrator
Department	Administrator
Category	Simplenear Automation

Create user

Screenshot of the AWS IAM User Management console showing a successful user creation. A success message states: "You have successfully created the users shown below. You can view and download user security credentials. You can also email users instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console. This is the last time these credentials will be available to download. However, you can create new credentials at any time." Below the message is a table with one row for "User" and one entry "krishna". There are "Download .csv" and "Email login instructions" buttons.

Screenshot of the AWS Sign in as IAM user page. It shows fields for Account ID (410710960996), IAM user name (krishna), and Password. There is a "Remember this account" checkbox and a "Sign in" button. To the right is a purple banner titled "Migration Hub Strategy Recommendations" with the subtext "Easily identify a viable migration and modernization strategy for your applications" and a "Learn More >" button.

Screenshot of the AWS EC2 Launch Instance Wizard Step 7: Review Instance Launch. It shows instance details: AMI (Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-0b0af3577fe5e3532), Instance Type (t2.micro), Security Group (launch-wizard-2), and Network Performance (Low to Moderate). Buttons include "Edit AMI", "Edit instance type", "Edit security groups", "Edit instance details", "Cancel", "Previous", and "Launch".

Screenshot of the AWS Launch Status page. It displays a green message: "Your instances are now launching. The following instance launches have been initiated: i-0066a05bde529d442 View launch log". Below it is a blue message: "Get notified of estimated charges. Create billing alerts to get an email notification when estimated charges on your AWS bill exceed an amount you define (for example, if you exceed the free usage tier)." Buttons include "Cancel", "Previous", and "Launch".

Instance summary for i-0066a05bde529d442

Updated less than a minute ago

Instance ID	i-0066a05bde529d442	Public IPv4 address	54.224.236.132 open address
IPv6 address	-	Instance state	Running
Private IPv4 DNS	ip-172-31-85-180.ec2.internal	Instance type	t2.micro
VPC ID	vpc-0e108c615229cd56	AWS Compute Optimizer finding	(User: arn:aws:iam::410710960996:user/krishna is not authorized to perform: compute-optimizer:GetEnvironmentStatus on resource: * with an explicit deny in a service control policy)
Subnet ID	subnet-0308e9168d1d9b6ed	Retry	-

Details | Security | Networking | Storage | Status checks | Monitoring | Tags

Instance details

Platform	Red Hat (Inferred)	AMI ID	ami-0baaf3577fe5e3532
----------	--------------------	--------	-----------------------

Monitoring disabled

Volumes (1)

Name	Volume ID	Type	Size	IOPS	Throughput	Snapshot	Created	Availability Zone
= vol-07eb07eb66294a9e	gp2	8 GiB	100	-	-	snap-08e739...	2021/11/03 15:55 GMT+...	us-east-1d

Create volume

Create an Amazon EBS volume to attach to any EC2 instance in the same Availability Zone.

Volume settings

Volume type	General Purpose SSD (gp2)
Size (GiB)	100
IOPS	300 / 3000
Throughput (MiB/s)	Not applicable
Availability Zone	us-east-1d
Snapshot ID - optional	Don't create volume from a snapshot
Encryption	Use Amazon EBS encryption as an encryption solution for your EBS resources associated with your EC2 instances.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Encrypt this volume

vol-09ba6560bfff78c00

Details

Volume ID	vol-09ba6560bfff78c00	Size	100 GiB	Type	gp2	Volume status	Okay
Volume state	Creating	IOPS	300	Throughput	-	Encryption	Not encrypted
KMS key ID	-	KMS key alias	-	KMS key ARN	-	Snapshot	-
Availability Zone	us-east-1d	Created	Wed Nov 03 2021 17:15:26 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)	Multi-Attach enabled	No	Attached Instances	-
Outputs ARN	-						

Status checks

Volume status	Okay	Availability Zone	us-east-1d
I/O status	Enabled	I/O performance	Not applicable

The screenshot shows the 'Attach volume' step in the AWS EC2 console. It displays the 'Basic details' section with a selected volume ID (vol-09ba6560bdff78c00) and availability zone (us-east-1d). In the 'Instance Info' section, an instance (i-0c24c9487bbd95a30) is selected from a dropdown menu. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Attach volume' buttons.

This screenshot shows the 'Attach volume' interface with more detailed settings. The 'Device name' field is set to '/dev/sdf'. A note at the bottom left states: 'Newer Linux kernels may rename your devices to /dev/xvdf through /dev/xvdp internally, even when the device name entered here (and shown in the details) is /dev/sdf through /dev/sdp.' Both 'Cancel' and 'Attach volume' buttons are visible at the bottom right.

The top part of the screenshot shows the 'Volumes' list with two volumes attached to the instance. The bottom part shows a terminal window with the following outputs:

```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-54 ~]$ df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev           482M   0M  482M  0% /
tmpfs         492M   0M  492M  0% /dev/shm
tmpfs         492M  468K 491M  1% /run
tmpfs         492M   0M  492M  0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/xvda1     8.0G  1.5G  6.6G  19% /
tmpfs          99M   0M  99M  0% /run/user/1000
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-54 ~]$ lsblk
NAME  MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
xvda   202:0    0   8G  0 disk
`-xvda1 202:1    0   8G  0 part /
xvdf   202:80   0 100G  0 disk
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-54 ~]$
```

```

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-54 ~]$ sudo file -s /dev/xvda1
/dev/xvda1: SGI XFS filesystem data (blksize 4096, inosz 512, v2 dirs)
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-54 ~]$ sudo file -s /dev/xvdf
/dev/xvdf: data
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-54 ~]$ sudo lsblk -f
NAME   FSTYPE LABEL UUID                                     MOUNTPOINT
xvda
`-xvda1 xfs   /      f22063bb-28ab-42bc-ba62-b9130b861ee7 /
xvdf
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-54 ~]$ sudo mkfs -t xfs /dev/xvdf
meta-data=/dev/xvdf          isize=512    agcount=4, agsize=6553600 blks
                           =         sectsz=512  attr=2, projid32bit=1
                           =         crc=1     finobt=1, sparse=0
data             =         bsize=4096   blocks=26214400, imaxpct=25
                           =         sunit=0    swidth=0 blks
naming           =version 2   bsize=4096   ascii-ci=0 fttype=1
log              =internal log bsize=4096   blocks=12800, version=2
                           =         sectsz=512  sunit=0 blks, lazy-count=1
realtime        =none       extsz=4096   blocks=0, rtextents=0
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-54 ~]$ sudo lsblk -f
NAME   FSTYPE LABEL UUID                                     MOUNTPOINT
xvda
`-xvda1 xfs   /      f22063bb-28ab-42bc-ba62-b9130b861ee7 /
xvdf   xfs   adb9e5a7-c0d4-43d1-a096-57aad42419a5
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-54 ~]$ sudo file -s /dev/xvdf
/dev/xvdf: SGI XFS filesystem data (blksize 4096, inosz 512, v2 dirs)
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-54 ~]$ 

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-54 ~]$ sudo mount /dev/xvdf /data
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-54 ~]$ df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
devtmpfs        482M    0  482M   0% /dev
tmpfs          492M    0  492M   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs          492M  468K  491M   1% /run
tmpfs          492M    0  492M   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/xvda1      8.0G  1.5G  6.6G  19% /
tmpfs          99M    0   99M   0% /run/user/1000
/dev/xvdf      100G 135M  100G   1% /data
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-54 ~]$ 

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-54 data]$ df -h /data
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/xvdf      100G 135M  100G   1% /data
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-54 data]$ mkdir checkdir
mkdir: cannot create directory 'checkdir': Permission denied
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-54 data]$ chown -R ec2-user:ec2-user /data
chown: changing ownership of '/data': Operation not permitted
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-54 data]$ sudo chown -R ec2-user:ec2-user /data
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-54 data]$ mkdir checkdir
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-54 data]$ ls -ltr
total 0
drwxrwxr-x  2 ec2-user ec2-user 6 Nov  3 12:04 checkdir
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-54 data]$ 

```

```

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-54 /]$ sudo umount /dev/xvdf
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-54 /]$ df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
devtmpfs        482M    0  482M   0% /dev
tmpfs          492M    0  492M   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs          492M  468K  491M   1% /run
tmpfs          492M    0  492M   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/xvda1      8.0G  1.5G  6.6G  19% /
tmpfs          99M    0   99M   0% /run/user/1000
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-54 /]$ sudo lsblk -f
NAME   FSTYPE LABEL UUID                                     MOUNTPOINT
xvda
`-xvda1 xfs   /      f22063bb-28ab-42bc-ba62-b9130b861ee7 /
xvdf   xfs   adb9e5a7-c0d4-43d1-a096-57aad42419a5
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-94-54 /]$ 

```

The screenshot shows the AWS S3 console home page. On the left, the navigation sidebar includes 'Buckets', 'Storage Lens', and 'Feature spotlight'. The main area features an 'Account snapshot' section with a 'View Storage Lens dashboard' button. Below it is a 'Buckets (0) Info' section with a 'Create bucket' button. A message at the top right encourages feedback.

This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the AWS S3 console home page with no buckets created.

This screenshot is identical to the ones above, showing the AWS S3 console home page with no buckets created.

The screenshot shows the 'Create bucket' configuration page. In the 'General configuration' section, the 'Bucket name' is set to 'adminkrishna' and the 'AWS Region' is set to 'US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1'. There is a note about copying settings from an existing bucket. At the bottom, there is a section titled 'Block Public Access settings for this bucket' with a checkbox for 'Block all public access'.

Docker, Jenkins and Build on Jenkins

```

keys -- root@ip-172-31-25-10:/home/ec2-user - ssh + sudo -- 202x45
~[ec2-user@ip-172-31-25-10 ~]$ who
ec2-user pts/0    Nov 5 07:18 (157.49.185.13)
ec2-user pts/0    Nov 5 07:36 (157.49.185.13)
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-25-10 ~]$ sudo -s
[root@ip-172-31-25-10 ec2-user]# who
ec2-user pts/0    Nov 5 07:18 (157.49.185.13)
ec2-user pts/1    Nov 5 07:36 (157.49.185.13)
[root@ip-172-31-25-10 ec2-user]# sudo service docker start
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl start docker.service
[root@ip-172-31-25-10 ec2-user]# touch Dockerfile
[root@ip-172-31-25-10 ec2-user]#
[root@ip-172-31-25-10 ec2-user]# docker build -t hello-world .
[root@ip-172-31-25-10 ec2-user]# docker images --filter reference=hello-world
[root@ip-172-31-25-10 ec2-user]# sudo service docker status
Redirecting to /bin/systemctl status docker.service
● docker.service - Docker Application Container Engine
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/docker.service; disabled; vendor preset: disabled)
     Docs: https://docs.docker.com
   Process: 6938 ExecStartPre=/usr/libexec/docker/docker-setup-runtimes.sh (Code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Process: 6922 ExecStartPre=/bin/mkdir -p /run/docker (Code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
 Main PID: 6948 (dockerd)
   Tasks: 24 (limit: 4093)
  Memory: 749.8M
  CGroup: /system.slice/docker.service
          └─ 6948 /usr/bin/dockerd -H fd:// --containerd=/run/containerd/containerd.sock --default-ulimit nofile=32768:65536
              ├─ 6948 /usr/bin/docker-proxy -proto tcp -host-ip 0.0.0.0 -host-port 8080 -container-ip 172.17.0.2 -container-port 8080
              ├─ 6948 /usr/bin/docker-proxy -proto tcp -host-ip :: -host-port 8080 -container-ip 172.17.0.2 -container-port 8080
              └─ 6948 /usr/bin/docker-proxy -proto tcp -host-ip :: -host-port 8045 -container-ip 172.17.0.2 -container-port 8045

Nov 05 07:19:52 ip-172-31-25-10.ec2.internal dockerd[6948]: time="2021-11-05T07:19:52.579673937Z" level=info msg="scheme \"unix\"" not registered, fallback to default scheme" module=grpc
Nov 05 07:19:52 ip-172-31-25-10.ec2.internal dockerd[6948]: time="2021-11-05T07:19:52.579953896Z" level=info msg="ccResolverWrapper: sending update to cc: {[unix:///run/containerd/contai... module=grpc
Nov 05 07:19:52 ip-172-31-25-10.ec2.internal dockerd[6948]: time="2021-11-05T07:19:52.580214682Z" level=info msg="ClientConn switching balancer to \"pick_first\"" module=grpc
Nov 05 07:19:52 ip-172-31-25-10.ec2.internal dockerd[6948]: time="2021-11-05T07:19:54.679801889Z" level=info msg="Loading containers: start."
Nov 05 07:19:52 ip-172-31-25-10.ec2.internal dockerd[6948]: time="2021-11-05T07:19:54.964913601Z" level=info msg="Default bridge (docker0) is assigned with an IP address 172.17.0.0/16. Da... IP address"
Nov 05 07:19:52 ip-172-31-25-10.ec2.internal dockerd[6948]: time="2021-11-05T07:19:55.150540657Z" level=info msg="Loading containers: done."
Nov 05 07:19:52 ip-172-31-25-10.ec2.internal dockerd[6948]: time="2021-11-05T07:19:55.179264609Z" level=info msg="Docker daemon" commit=b0f5bc3 graphdriver(s)=overlay2 version=20.10.7
Nov 05 07:19:52 ip-172-31-25-10.ec2.internal dockerd[6948]: time="2021-11-05T07:19:55.2084517Z" level=info msg="Daemon has completed initialization"
Nov 05 07:19:55 ip-172-31-25-10.ec2.internal systemd[1]: Started Docker Application Container Engine.
Nov 05 07:19:55 ip-172-31-25-10.ec2.internal dockerd[6948]: time="2021-11-05T07:19:55.268571549Z" level=info msg="API listen on /run/docker.sock"
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.
[root@ip-172-31-25-10 ec2-user]# 16 sudo yum update -y
[root@ip-172-31-25-10 ec2-user]# 17 sudo yum update -y
[root@ip-172-31-25-10 ec2-user]# 18 sudo yum install -y Jenkins Java-7-jdk -y

```

The screenshot shows the Jenkins dashboard for a build named "AppiumGit". The build status is "SUCCESS". The "Console Output" section displays the following log:

```
Started by user aws admin
Running as SYSTEM
[EnvInject] - Loading node environment variables.
Unable to auto-install JDK until the license is accepted.
Building in workspace /var/jenkins_home/workspace/AppiumGit
Unable to auto-install JDK until the license is accepted.
The recommended git tool is: NONE
No credentials specified
Unable to auto-install JDK until the license is accepted.
Cloning the remote Git repository https://github.com/krajan07/Phase4--Appium.git
> git init '/var/jenkins_home/workspace/AppiumGit' # timeout=10
Fetching upstream changes from https://github.com/krajan07/Phase4--Appium.git
> git --version # timeout=10
> git fetch --tags --progress -- https://github.com/krajan07/Phase4--Appium.git +refs/heads/* refs/remotes/origin/* # timeout=10
> git config remote.origin.url https://github.com/krajan07/Phase4--Appium.git # timeout=10
> git config --add remote.origin.fetch +refs/heads/* refs/remotes/origin/* # timeout=10
> git config --add remote.origin.fetch +refs/heads/* refs/remotes/origin/* # timeout=10
Avoid second fetch
> git rev-parse refs/remotes/origin/master..(commit) # timeout=10
Unable to auto-install JDK until the license is accepted.
Checking out Revision e78aab1c319b8423bc419fb8d323a9dbc48dece33 (refs/remotes/origin/master)
> git config core.sparsecheckout # timeout=10
> git checkout -f e78aab1c319b8423bc419fb8d323a9dbc48dece33 # timeout=10
Commit message: 'Commit'
First time build. Skipping changelog.
Finished: SUCCESS
```