Mobile Browser Tests With Appium

Creation Date: 2/9/2023

Table Of Contents

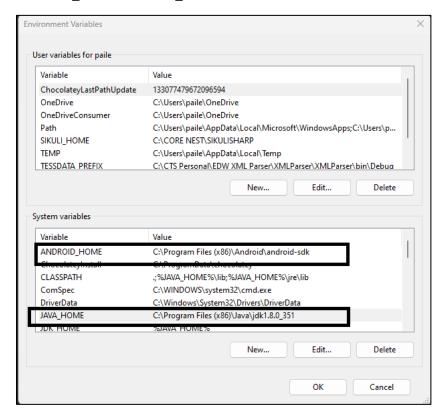
Introduction	1
Pre-Requisites	
Setup On Android Mobile	
Starting Appium Server	
Create Script	7
Creating NestedFlow Automation Script	9
Testing App on Android Emulator	

Introduction

This document explains how to execute browser based automation tests on real android devices using NestedFlowAutomation tool and Appium.

Pre-Requisites

- 1. Java and Android SDK are installed on your machine.
- 2. ANDROID_HOME and JAVA_HOME variables are created in the Environment variables.



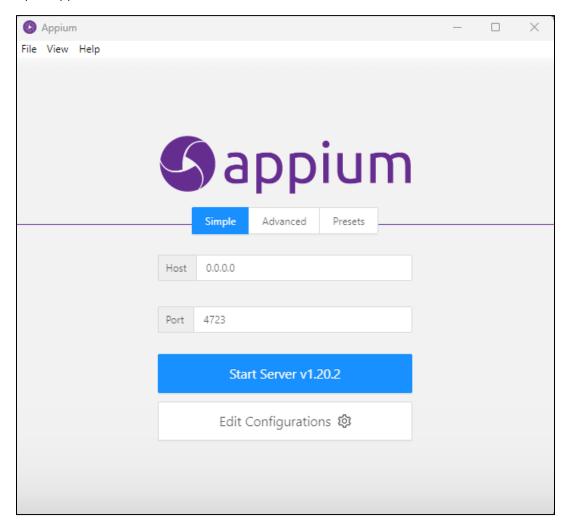
3. Install Appium on your machine

Setup On Android Mobile

- 1. Click on **Settings** App on your android phone
- 2. Navigate to **About phone** and click on it
- 3. There will be an entry called **Build number** towards the end of it
- 4. Tap the Build number multiple times till you see a message You are now a developer!
- 5. We get again to settings app and search for **USB debugging** and enable it
- 6. Connect the phone to machine and choose **USB tethering** in the **Use USB for** options

Starting Appium Server

Open Appium tool



Click on Start Server button

(In this example it starts on 0.0.0.0:4723)

```
File View Help

The server is running

Appium | Welcome to Appium v1.20.2

[Appium] Non-default server args:

[Appium] relaxedSecurityEnabled: true

[Appium] allowInsecure: {

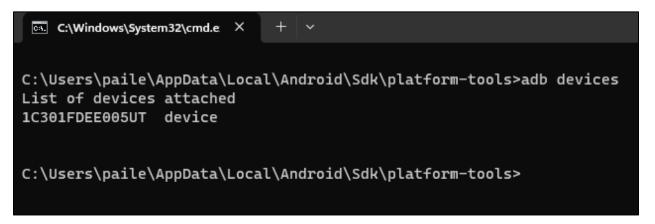
[Appium] }

[Appium] denyInsecure: {

[Appium] }

[Appium] Appium REST http interface listener started on 0.0.0.0:4723
```

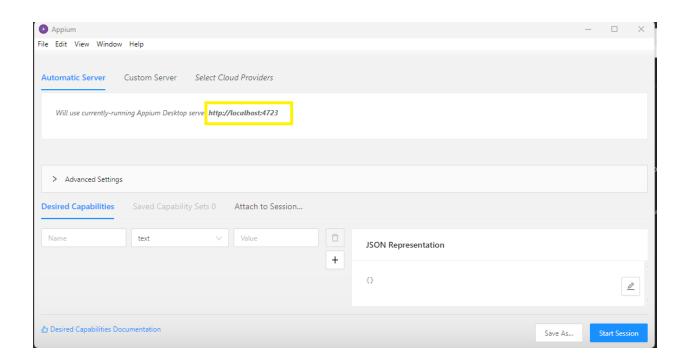
Open a windows command terminal and run command adb devices (open terminal for the same folder in which adb.exe exists)



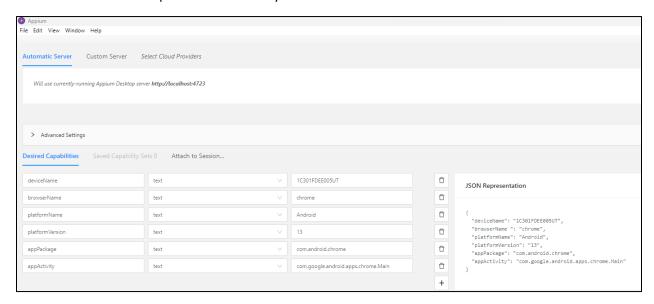
The device name will be displayed (in this case IC301FDEE005UT)

Once the name is captured, go back to Appium Server window and click on lens button



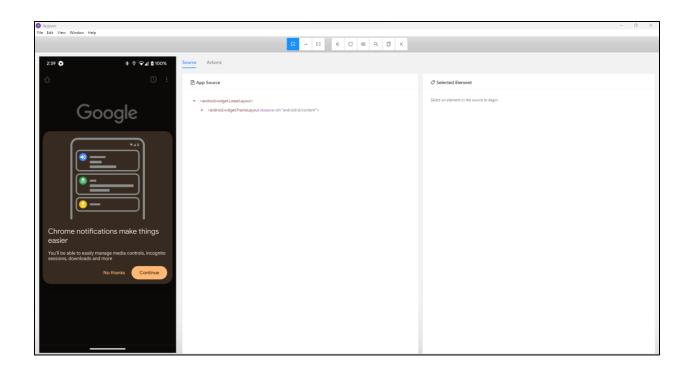


Create below Desired capabilities based on your device details



Click on **Start Session** button

Device mirror is shown

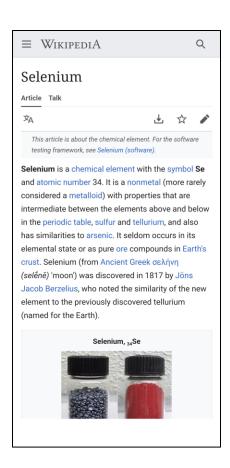


Create Script

Below is a sample script using visual studio which is just a Wikipedia sample:-

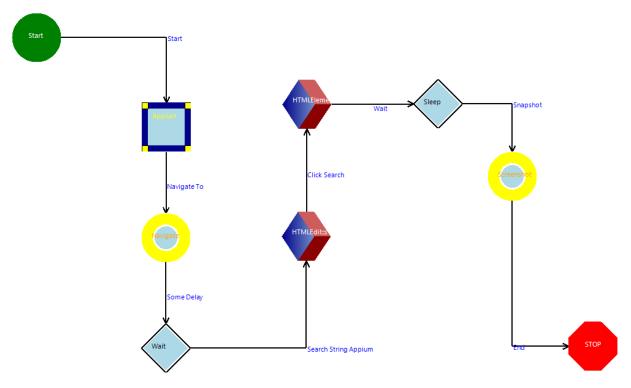
```
using System;
using OpenQA.Selenium;
using OpenQA.Selenium.Appium;
using OpenQA.Selenium.Appium.Interfaces;
using OpenQA.Selenium.Appium.MultiTouch;
using OpenQA.Selenium.Interactions;
using OpenQA.Selenium.Remote;
using OpenQA.Selenium.Appium.Android;
namespace Mobile_Testing_POC
    public static class Class1
        private static Uri testServerAddress = new
Uri("http://localhost:4723/wd/hub"); // If Appium is running locally
        private static TimeSpan INIT_TIMEOUT_SEC = TimeSpan.FromSeconds(180); /*
Change this to a more reasonable value */
        private static TimeSpan IMPLICIT_TIMEOUT_SEC = TimeSpan.FromSeconds(10); /*
Change this to a more reasonable value */
        public static void Main()
            IWebDriver driver;
            DesiredCapabilities capabilities = new DesiredCapabilities();
            capabilities.SetCapability("<mark>device</mark>", "<mark>Android</mark>");
            capabilities.SetCapability("browserName", "chrome");
capabilities.SetCapability("deviceName", " 1C301FDEE005UT");
            capabilities.SetCapability("deviceName",
            capabilities.SetCapability("platformName", "Android");
            driver = new RemoteWebDriver(new Uri("http://localhost:4723/wd/hub"),
capabilities, TimeSpan.FromSeconds(180));
            driver.Navigate().GoToUrl("https://wikipedia.com");
            System. Threading. Thread. Sleep (1000);
            IWebElement IWebe =
driver.FindElement(By.XPath("//*[@id='searchInput']"));
            IWebe.SendKevs("Selenium"):
            IWebElement IWebe1 = driver.FindElement(By.XPath("//*[@id='search-
form']/fieldset/button"));
            IWebe1.Click();
            Screenshot SR = (driver as ITakesScreenshot).GetScreenshot();
            SR.SaveAsFile(@"c:\km\phoneimage.png", ScreenshotImageFormat.Png);
        }
    }
}
```

The script will run on the actual android machine linked to Appium server and gives back the screenshot.



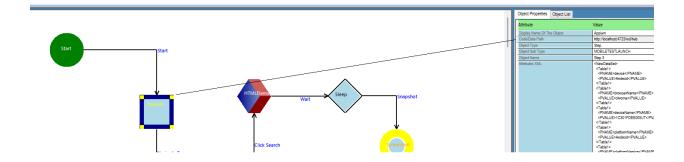
Creating NestedFlow Automation Script

Now the same script will be recreated using NestedFlowAutomation tool.

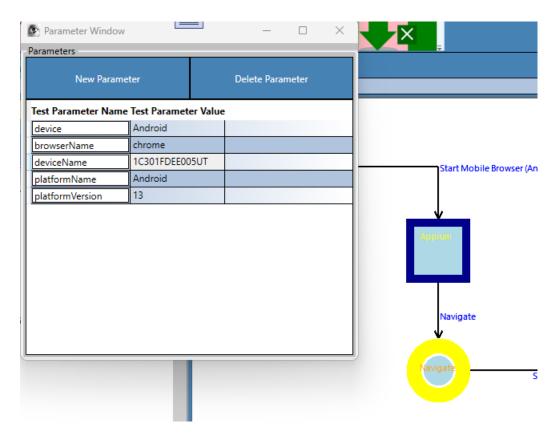


Appium server is connected using Android browser invoke function under HTML UI Automation Controls

Code/DataPath of the step is set to local Appium server http://localhost:4723/wd/hub



Right Click on the step and click on Invoke Mobile Automation Options



This will allow you to provide automation options. In this case I have provided device, browserName, deviceName, platformName, platformVersion

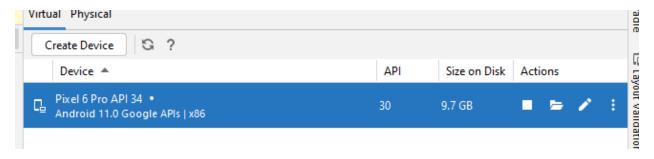
This is trying to execute the script on chrome browser on actual android device. The deviceName is obtained by what is provided from **adb devices** command

Testing App on Android Emulator

In this example we will be testing Calculator app on the Android emulator



We used Android Studio to create Pixel 6 Pro simulated device



Downloaded the calculator apk from <u>Calculator APK for Android Download (apkpure.com)</u>

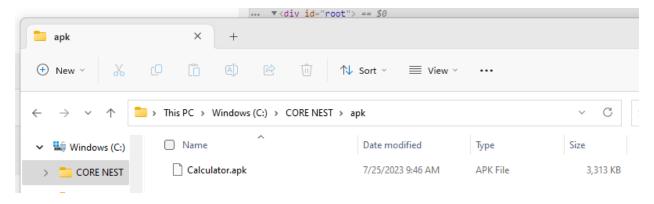
And dragged the apk on to emulator. App gets installed successfully

More Information Package Name com.google.android.calculator Requires Android Android 6.0+ (M, API 23) Architecture universal Signature af24b7f3eff9d97ae6d8a84664e0e988888636110 Languages English 72 more Content Rating Everyone Permissions 6 Feedback

The capabilities for the test

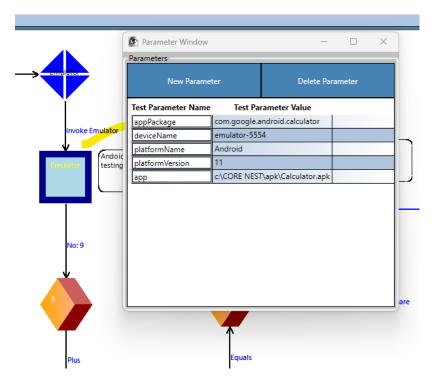
```
{
  "platformName": "Android",
  "platformVersion": "11",
  "deviceName": "emulator-5554",
  "appPackage": "com.google.android.calculator",
  "app": "c:\\CORE NEST\\apk\\Calculator.apk"
}
```

App capability is nothing but the location in which the apk file is kept on the machine

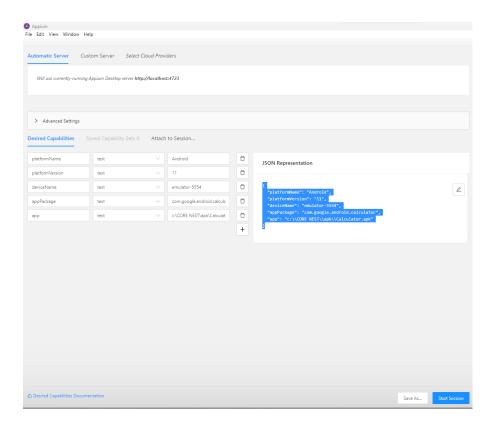


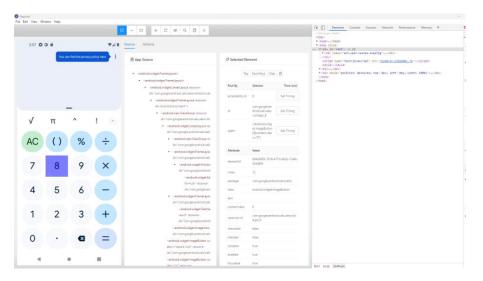
DeviceName is derived from adb devices command

The same capabilities are represented as below on the NestedFlowAutomation



Object properties are derived by opening the app using Appium inspector tool by clicking **Start Session** button





Performing 9+6 = 15 and validating result

