Selenium Python Bindings

Release 2

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Note: This is not an official documentation. If you would like to contribute to this documentation, you can fork this project in Github and send pull requests. You can also send your feedback to my email: baiju.m.mail AT gmail DOT com. So far 40+ community members have contributed to this project (See the closed pull requests). I encourage contributors to add more sections and make it a good documentation!

CHAPTER 1

Installation

1.1 Introduction

Selenium Python bindings provides a simple API to write functional/acceptance tests using Selenium WebDriver. Through Selenium Python API you can access all functionalities of Selenium WebDriver in an intuitive way.

Selenium Python bindings provide a convenient API to access Selenium WebDrivers like Firefox, Ie, Chrome, Remote etc. The current supported Python versions are 2.7, 3.5 and above.

This documentation explains Selenium 2 WebDriver API. Selenium 1 / Selenium RC API is not covered here.

1.2 Downloading Python bindings for Selenium

You can download Python bindings for Selenium from the PyPI page for selenium package. However, a better approach would be to use pip to install the selenium package. Python 3.6 has pip available in the standard library. Using *pip*, you can install selenium like this:

```
pip install selenium
```

You may consider using virtualenv to create isolated Python environments. Python 3.6 has pyvenv which is almost same as virtualenv.

1.3 Drivers

Selenium requires a driver to interface with the chosen browser. Firefox, for example, requires geckodriver, which needs to be installed before the below examples can be run. Make sure it's in your *PATH*, e. g., place it in */usr/bin* or */usr/local/bin*.

Failure to observe this step will give you an error *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException: Message: 'geckodriver' executable needs to be in PATH.*

Other supported browsers will have their own drivers available. Links to some of the more popular browser drivers follow.

Chrome:	https://sites.google.com/a/chromium.org/chromedriver/downloads
Edge:	https://developer.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-edge/tools/webdriver/
Firefox:	https://github.com/mozilla/geckodriver/releases
Safari:	https://webkit.org/blog/6900/webdriver-support-in-safari-10/

1.4 Detailed instructions for Windows users

Note: You should have an internet connection to perform this installation.

1. Install Python 3.6 using the MSI available in python.org download page.
2. Start a command prompt using the `cmd.exe` program and run the `pip` command as given below to install *selenium*.

```
C:\Python35\Scripts\pip.exe install selenium
```

Now you can run your test scripts using Python. For example, if you have created a Selenium based script and saved it inside `C:\my_selenium_script.py`, you can run it like this:

```
C:\Python35\python.exe C:\my_selenium_script.py
```

1.5 Downloading Selenium server

Note: **The Selenium server is only required if you want to use the remote WebDriver**. See the *Using Selenium with remote WebDriver* section for more details. If you are a beginner learning Selenium, you can skip this section and proceed with next chapter.

Selenium server is a Java program. Java Runtime Environment (JRE) 1.6 or newer version is recommended to run Selenium server.

You can download Selenium server 2.x from the download page of selenium website. The file name should be something like this: `selenium-server-standalone-2.x.x.jar`. You can always download the latest 2.x version of Selenium server.

If Java Runtime Environment (JRE) is not installed in your system, you can download the JRE from the Oracle website. If you are using a GNU/Linux system and have root access in your system, you can also use your operating system instructions to install JRE.

If *java* command is available in the PATH (environment variable), you can start the Selenium server using this command:

```
java -jar selenium-server-standalone-2.x.x.jar
```

Replace *2.x.x* with the actual version of Selenium server you downloaded from the site.

If JRE is installed as a non-root user and/or if it is not available in the PATH (environment variable), you can type the relative or absolute path to the *java* command. Similarly, you can provide a relative or absolute path to Selenium server jar file. Then, the command will look something like this:

```
/path/to/java -jar /path/to/selenium-server-standalone-2.x.x.jar
```

CHAPTER 2

Getting Started

2.1 Simple Usage

If you have installed Selenium Python bindings, you can start using it from Python like this.

```
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys

driver = webdriver.Firefox()
driver.get("http://www.python.org")
assert "Python" in driver.title
elem = driver.find_element_by_name("q")
elem.clear()
elem.send_keys("pycon")
elem.send_keys(Keys.RETURN)
assert "No results found." not in driver.page_source
driver.close()
```

The above script can be saved into a file (eg:- *python_org_search.py*), then it can be run like this:

```
python python_org_search.py
```

The *python* which you are running should have the *selenium* module installed.

2.2 Example Explained

The *selenium.webdriver* module provides all the WebDriver implementations. Currently supported WebDriver implementations are Firefox, Chrome, IE and Remote. The *Keys* class provide keys in the keyboard like RETURN, F1, ALT etc.

```
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys
```

Next, the instance of Firefox WebDriver is created.

```
driver = webdriver.Firefox()
```

The *driver.get* method will navigate to a page given by the URL. WebDriver will wait until the page has fully loaded (that is, the "onload" event has fired) before returning control to your test or script. It's worth noting that if your page uses a lot of AJAX on load then WebDriver may not know when it has completely loaded.:

```
driver.get("http://www.python.org")
```

The next line is an assertion to confirm that title has "Python" word in it:

```
assert "Python" in driver.title
```

WebDriver offers a number of ways to find elements using one of the *find_element_by_** methods. For example, the input text element can be located by its *name* attribute using *find_element_by_name* method. A detailed explanation of finding elements is available in the *Locating Elements* chapter:

```
elem = driver.find_element_by_name("q")
```

Next, we are sending keys, this is similar to entering keys using your keyboard. Special keys can be sent using *Keys* class imported from *selenium.webdriver.common.keys*. To be safe, we'll first clear any pre-populated text in the input field (e.g. "Search") so it doesn't affect our search results:

```
elem.clear()
elem.send_keys("pycon")
elem.send_keys(Keys.RETURN)
```

After submission of the page, you should get the result if there is any. To ensure that some results are found, make an assertion:

```
assert "No results found." not in driver.page_source
```

Finally, the browser window is closed. You can also call *quit* method instead of *close*. The *quit* will exit entire browser whereas close' will close one tab, but if just one tab was open, by default most browser will exit entirely.:

```
driver.close()
```

2.3 Using Selenium to write tests

Selenium is mostly used for writing test cases. The *selenium* package itself doesn't provide a testing tool/framework. You can write test cases using Python's unittest module. The other options for a tool/framework are py.test and nose.

In this chapter, we use *unittest* as the framework of choice. Here is the modified example which uses unittest module. This is a test for *python.org* search functionality:

```
import unittest
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys

class PythonOrgSearch(unittest.TestCase):

    def setUp(self):
        self.driver = webdriver.Firefox()
```

```
    def test_search_in_python_org(self):
        driver = self.driver
        driver.get("http://www.python.org")
        self.assertIn("Python", driver.title)
        elem = driver.find_element_by_name("q")
        elem.send_keys("pycon")
        elem.send_keys(Keys.RETURN)
        assert "No results found." not in driver.page_source


    def tearDown(self):
        self.driver.close()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    unittest.main()
```

You can run the above test case from a shell like this:

```
python test_python_org_search.py
.
----------------------------------------------------------------------
Ran 1 test in 15.566s

OK
```

The above result shows that the test has been successfully completed.

2.4 Walk through of the example

Initially, all the basic modules required are imported. The unittest module is a built-in Python based on Java's JUnit. This module provides the framework for organizing the test cases. The *selenium.webdriver* module provides all the WebDriver implementations. Currently supported WebDriver implementations are Firefox, Chrome, Ie and Remote. The *Keys* class provide keys in the keyboard like RETURN, F1, ALT etc.

```
import unittest
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys
```

The test case class is inherited from *unittest.TestCase*. Inheriting from *TestCase* class is the way to tell *unittest* module that this is a test case:

```
class PythonOrgSearch(unittest.TestCase):
```

The *setUp* is part of initialization, this method will get called before every test function which you are going to write in this test case class. Here you are creating the instance of Firefox WebDriver.

```
def setUp(self):
    self.driver = webdriver.Firefox()
```

This is the test case method. The test case method should always start with characters *test*. The first line inside this method create a local reference to the driver object created in *setUp* method.

```
def test_search_in_python_org(self):
    driver = self.driver
```

The *driver.get* method will navigate to a page given by the URL. WebDriver will wait until the page has fully loaded (that is, the "onload" event has fired) before returning control to your test or script. It's worth noting that if your page uses a lot of AJAX on load then WebDriver may not know when it has completely loaded.:

```
driver.get("http://www.python.org")
```

The next line is an assertion to confirm that title has "Python" word in it:

```
self.assertIn("Python", driver.title)
```

WebDriver offers a number of ways to find elements using one of the *find_element_by_** methods. For example, the input text element can be located by its *name* attribute using *find_element_by_name* method. Detailed explanation of finding elements is available in the *Locating Elements* chapter:

```
elem = driver.find_element_by_name("q")
```

Next, we are sending keys, this is similar to entering keys using your keyboard. Special keys can be send using *Keys* class imported from *selenium.webdriver.common.keys*:

```
elem.send_keys("pycon")
elem.send_keys(Keys.RETURN)
```

After submission of the page, you should get the result as per search if there is any. To ensure that some results are found, make an assertion:

```
assert "No results found." not in driver.page_source
```

The *tearDown* method will get called after every test method. This is a place to do all cleanup actions. In the current method, the browser window is closed. You can also call *quit* method instead of *close*. The *quit* will exit the entire browser, whereas *close* will close a tab, but if it is the only tab opened, by default most browser will exit entirely.:

```
def tearDown(self):
    self.driver.close()
```

Final lines are some boiler plate code to run the test suite:

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    unittest.main()
```

2.5 Using Selenium with remote WebDriver

To use the remote WebDriver, you should have Selenium server running. To run the server, use this command:

```
java -jar selenium-server-standalone-2.x.x.jar
```

While running the Selenium server, you could see a message looking like this:

```
15:43:07.541 INFO - RemoteWebDriver instances should connect to: http://127.0.0.
↪1:4444/wd/hub
```

The above line says that you can use this URL for connecting to remote WebDriver. Here are some examples:

```
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.common.desired_capabilities import DesiredCapabilities

```

```
driver = webdriver.Remote(
   command_executor='http://127.0.0.1:4444/wd/hub',
   desired_capabilities=DesiredCapabilities.CHROME)

driver = webdriver.Remote(
   command_executor='http://127.0.0.1:4444/wd/hub',
   desired_capabilities=DesiredCapabilities.OPERA)

driver = webdriver.Remote(
   command_executor='http://127.0.0.1:4444/wd/hub',
   desired_capabilities=DesiredCapabilities.HTMLUNITWITHJS)
```

The desired capabilities is a dictionary, so instead of using the default dictionaries, you can specify the values explicitly:

```
driver = webdriver.Remote(
   command_executor='http://127.0.0.1:4444/wd/hub',
   desired_capabilities={'browserName': 'htmlunit',
                         'version': '2',
                        'javascriptEnabled': True})
```

CHAPTER 3

Navigating

The first thing you'll want to do with WebDriver is navigate to a link. The normal way to do this is by calling `get` method:

```
driver.get("http://www.google.com")
```

WebDriver will wait until the page has fully loaded (that is, the `onload` event has fired) before returning control to your test or script. It's worth noting that if your page uses a lot of AJAX on load then WebDriver may not know when it has completely loaded. If you need to ensure such pages are fully loaded then you can use *waits*.

3.1 Interacting with the page

Just being able to go to places isn't terribly useful. What we'd really like to do is to interact with the pages, or, more specifically, the HTML elements within a page. First of all, we need to find one. WebDriver offers a number of ways to find elements. For example, given an element defined as:

```
<input type="text" name="passwd" id="passwd-id" />
```

you could find it using any of:

```
element = driver.find_element_by_id("passwd-id")
element = driver.find_element_by_name("passwd")
element = driver.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@id='passwd-id']")
```

You can also look for a link by its text, but be careful! The text must be an exact match! You should also be careful when using *XPATH in WebDriver*. If there's more than one element that matches the query, then only the first will be returned. If nothing can be found, a `NoSuchElementException` will be raised.

WebDriver has an "Object-based" API; we represent all types of elements using the same interface. This means that although you may see a lot of possible methods you could invoke when you hit your IDE's auto-complete key combination, not all of them will make sense or be valid. Don't worry! WebDriver will attempt to do the Right Thing, and if you call a method that makes no sense ("setSelected()" on a "meta" tag, for example) an exception will be raised.

So, you've got an element. What can you do with it? First of all, you may want to enter some text into a text field:

```
element.send_keys("some text")
```

You can simulate pressing the arrow keys by using the "Keys" class:

```
element.send_keys(" and some", Keys.ARROW_DOWN)
```

It is possible to call *send_keys* on any element, which makes it possible to test keyboard shortcuts such as those used on GMail. A side-effect of this is that typing something into a text field won't automatically clear it. Instead, what you type will be appended to what's already there. You can easily clear the contents of a text field or textarea with the *clear* method:

```
element.clear()
```

3.2 Filling in forms

We've already seen how to enter text into a textarea or text field, but what about the other elements? You can "toggle" the state of the drop down, and you can use "setSelected" to set something like an *OPTION* tag selected. Dealing with *SELECT* tags isn't too bad:

```
element = driver.find_element_by_xpath("//select[@name='name']")
all_options = element.find_elements_by_tag_name("option")
for option in all_options:
    print("Value is: %s" % option.get_attribute("value"))
    option.click()
```

This will find the first "SELECT" element on the page, and cycle through each of its OPTIONs in turn, printing out their values, and selecting each in turn.

As you can see, this isn't the most efficient way of dealing with SELECT elements. WebDriver's support classes include one called a "Select", which provides useful methods for interacting with these:

```
from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import Select
select = Select(driver.find_element_by_name('name'))
select.select_by_index(index)
select.select_by_visible_text("text")
select.select_by_value(value)
```

WebDriver also provides features for deselecting all the selected options:

```
select = Select(driver.find_element_by_id('id'))
select.deselect_all()
```

This will deselect all OPTIONs from that particular SELECT on the page.

Suppose in a test, we need the list of all default selected options, Select class provides a property method that returns a list:

```
select = Select(driver.find_element_by_xpath("//select[@name='name']"))
all_selected_options = select.all_selected_options
```

To get all available options:

```
options = select.options
```

Once you've finished filling out the form, you probably want to submit it. One way to do this would be to find the "submit" button and click it:

```
# Assume the button has the ID "submit" :)
driver.find_element_by_id("submit").click()
```

Alternatively, WebDriver has the convenience method "submit" on every element. If you call this on an element within a form, WebDriver will walk up the DOM until it finds the enclosing form and then calls submit on that. If the element isn't in a form, then the `NoSuchElementException` will be raised:

```
element.submit()
```

3.3 Drag and drop

You can use drag and drop, either moving an element by a certain amount, or on to another element:

```
element = driver.find_element_by_name("source")
target = driver.find_element_by_name("target")

from selenium.webdriver import ActionChains
action_chains = ActionChains(driver)
action_chains.drag_and_drop(element, target).perform()
```

3.4 Moving between windows and frames

It's rare for a modern web application not to have any frames or to be constrained to a single window. WebDriver supports moving between named windows using the "switch_to_window" method:

```
driver.switch_to_window("windowName")
```

All calls to `driver` will now be interpreted as being directed to the particular window. But how do you know the window's name? Take a look at the javascript or link that opened it:

```
<a href="somewhere.html" target="windowName">Click here to open a new window</a>
```

Alternatively, you can pass a "window handle" to the "switch_to_window()" method. Knowing this, it's possible to iterate over every open window like so:

```
for handle in driver.window_handles:
    driver.switch_to_window(handle)
```

You can also swing from frame to frame (or into iframes):

```
driver.switch_to_frame("frameName")
```

It's possible to access subframes by separating the path with a dot, and you can specify the frame by its index too. That is:

```
driver.switch_to_frame("frameName.0.child")
```

would go to the frame named "child" of the first subframe of the frame called "frameName". **All frames are evaluated as if from *top*.**

Once we are done with working on frames, we will have to come back to the parent frame which can be done using:

```
driver.switch_to_default_content()
```

3.5 Popup dialogs

Selenium WebDriver has built-in support for handling popup dialog boxes. After you've triggered action that would open a popup, you can access the alert with the following:

```
alert = driver.switch_to_alert()
```

This will return the currently open alert object. With this object, you can now accept, dismiss, read its contents or even type into a prompt. This interface works equally well on alerts, confirms, prompts. Refer to the API documentation for more information.

3.6 Navigation: history and location

Earlier, we covered navigating to a page using the "get" command (`driver.get("http://www.example.com")`) As you've seen, WebDriver has a number of smaller, task-focused interfaces, and navigation is a useful task. To navigate to a page, you can use *get* method:

```
driver.get("http://www.example.com")
```

To move backward and forward in your browser's history:

```
driver.forward()
driver.back()
```

Please be aware that this functionality depends entirely on the underlying driver. It's just possible that something unexpected may happen when you call these methods if you're used to the behavior of one browser over another.

3.7 Cookies

Before we leave these next steps, you may be interested in understanding how to use cookies. First of all, you need to be on the domain that the cookie will be valid for:

```
# Go to the correct domain
driver.get("http://www.example.com")

# Now set the cookie. This one's valid for the entire domain
cookie = {'name' : 'foo', 'value' : 'bar'}
driver.add_cookie(cookie)

# And now output all the available cookies for the current URL
driver.get_cookies()
```

CHAPTER 4

Locating Elements

There are various strategies to locate elements in a page. You can use the most appropriate one for your case. Selenium provides the following methods to locate elements in a page:

- *find_element_by_id*
- *find_element_by_name*
- *find_element_by_xpath*
- *find_element_by_link_text*
- *find_element_by_partial_link_text*
- *find_element_by_tag_name*
- *find_element_by_class_name*
- *find_element_by_css_selector*

To find multiple elements (these methods will return a list):

- *find_elements_by_name*
- *find_elements_by_xpath*
- *find_elements_by_link_text*
- *find_elements_by_partial_link_text*
- *find_elements_by_tag_name*
- *find_elements_by_class_name*
- *find_elements_by_css_selector*

Apart from the public methods given above, there are two private methods which might be useful with locators in page objects. These are the two private methods: *find_element* and *find_elements*.

Example usage:

```
from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By

driver.find_element(By.XPATH, '//button[text()="Some text"]')
driver.find_elements(By.XPATH, '//button')
```

These are the attributes available for *By* class:

```
ID = "id"
XPATH = "xpath"
LINK_TEXT = "link text"
PARTIAL_LINK_TEXT = "partial link text"
NAME = "name"
TAG_NAME = "tag name"
CLASS_NAME = "class name"
CSS_SELECTOR = "css selector"
```

4.1 Locating by Id

Use this when you know *id* attribute of an element. With this strategy, the first element with the *id* attribute value matching the location will be returned. If no element has a matching *id* attribute, a `NoSuchElementException` will be raised.

For instance, consider this page source:

```
<html>
 <body>
  <form id="loginForm">
   <input name="username" type="text" />
   <input name="password" type="password" />
   <input name="continue" type="submit" value="Login" />
  </form>
 </body>
<html>
```

The form element can be located like this:

```
login_form = driver.find_element_by_id('loginForm')
```

4.2 Locating by Name

Use this when you know *name* attribute of an element. With this strategy, the first element with the *name* attribute value matching the location will be returned. If no element has a matching *name* attribute, a `NoSuchElementException` will be raised.

For instance, consider this page source:

```
<html>
 <body>
  <form id="loginForm">
   <input name="username" type="text" />
   <input name="password" type="password" />
   <input name="continue" type="submit" value="Login" />
   <input name="continue" type="button" value="Clear" />
```

```
  </form>
</body>
<html>
```

The username & password elements can be located like this:

```
username = driver.find_element_by_name('username')
password = driver.find_element_by_name('password')
```

This will give the "Login" button as it occurs before the "Clear" button:

```
continue = driver.find_element_by_name('continue')
```

4.3 Locating by XPath

XPath is the language used for locating nodes in an XML document. As HTML can be an implementation of XML (XHTML), Selenium users can leverage this powerful language to target elements in their web applications. XPath extends beyond (as well as supporting) the simple methods of locating by id or name attributes, and opens up all sorts of new possibilities such as locating the third checkbox on the page.

One of the main reasons for using XPath is when you don't have a suitable id or name attribute for the element you wish to locate. You can use XPath to either locate the element in absolute terms (not advised), or relative to an element that does have an id or name attribute. XPath locators can also be used to specify elements via attributes other than id and name.

Absolute XPaths contain the location of all elements from the root (html) and as a result are likely to fail with only the slightest adjustment to the application. By finding a nearby element with an id or name attribute (ideally a parent element) you can locate your target element based on the relationship. This is much less likely to change and can make your tests more robust.

For instance, consider this page source:

```
<html>
 <body>
  <form id="loginForm">
   <input name="username" type="text" />
   <input name="password" type="password" />
   <input name="continue" type="submit" value="Login" />
   <input name="continue" type="button" value="Clear" />
  </form>
</body>
<html>
```

The form elements can be located like this:

```
login_form = driver.find_element_by_xpath("/html/body/form[1]")
login_form = driver.find_element_by_xpath("//form[1]")
login_form = driver.find_element_by_xpath("//form[@id='loginForm']")
```

1. Absolute path (would break if the HTML was changed only slightly)
2. First form element in the HTML
3. The form element with attribute named *id* and the value *loginForm*

The username element can be located like this:

```
username = driver.find_element_by_xpath("//form[input/@name='username']")
username = driver.find_element_by_xpath("//form[@id='loginForm']/input[1]")
username = driver.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@name='username']")
```

1. First form element with an input child element with attribute named *name* and the value *username*
2. First input child element of the form element with attribute named *id* and the value *loginForm*
3. First input element with attribute named 'name' and the value *username*

The "Clear" button element can be located like this:

```
clear_button = driver.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@name='continue'][@type='button']
↪")
clear_button = driver.find_element_by_xpath("//form[@id='loginForm']/input[4]")
```

1. Input with attribute named *name* and the value *continue* and attribute named *type* and the value *button*
2. Fourth input child element of the form element with attribute named *id* and value *loginForm*

These examples cover some basics, but in order to learn more, the following references are recommended:

- W3Schools XPath Tutorial
- W3C XPath Recommendation
- XPath Tutorial - with interactive examples.

There are also a couple of very useful Add-ons that can assist in discovering the XPath of an element:

- XPath Checker - suggests XPath and can be used to test XPath results.
- Firebug - XPath suggestions are just one of the many powerful features of this very useful add-on.
- XPath Helper - for Google Chrome

4.4 Locating Hyperlinks by Link Text

Use this when you know link text used within an anchor tag. With this strategy, the first element with the link text value matching the location will be returned. If no element has a matching link text attribute, a `NoSuchElementException` will be raised.

For instance, consider this page source:

```
<html>
 <body>
  <p>Are you sure you want to do this?</p>
  <a href="continue.html">Continue</a>
  <a href="cancel.html">Cancel</a>
</body>
<html>
```

The continue.html link can be located like this:

```
continue_link = driver.find_element_by_link_text('Continue')
continue_link = driver.find_element_by_partial_link_text('Conti')
```

4.5 Locating Elements by Tag Name

Use this when you want to locate an element by tag name. With this strategy, the first element with the given tag name will be returned. If no element has a matching tag name, a `NoSuchElementException` will be raised.

For instance, consider this page source:

```
<html>
 <body>
  <h1>Welcome</h1>
  <p>Site content goes here.</p>
</body>
<html>
```

The heading (h1) element can be located like this:

```
heading1 = driver.find_element_by_tag_name('h1')
```

4.6 Locating Elements by Class Name

Use this when you want to locate an element by class attribute name. With this strategy, the first element with the matching class attribute name will be returned. If no element has a matching class attribute name, a `NoSuchElementException` will be raised.

For instance, consider this page source:

```
<html>
 <body>
  <p class="content">Site content goes here.</p>
</body>
<html>
```

The “p” element can be located like this:

```
content = driver.find_element_by_class_name('content')
```

4.7 Locating Elements by CSS Selectors

Use this when you want to locate an element by CSS selector syntax. With this strategy, the first element with the matching CSS selector will be returned. If no element has a matching CSS selector, a `NoSuchElementException` will be raised.

For instance, consider this page source:

```
<html>
 <body>
  <p class="content">Site content goes here.</p>
</body>
<html>
```

The “p” element can be located like this:

```
content = driver.find_element_by_css_selector('p.content')
```

Sauce Labs has good documentation on CSS selectors.

CHAPTER 5

Waits

These days most of the web apps are using AJAX techniques. When a page is loaded by the browser, the elements within that page may load at different time intervals. This makes locating elements difficult: if an element is not yet present in the DOM, a locate function will raise an *ElementNotVisibleException* exception. Using waits, we can solve this issue. Waiting provides some slack between actions performed - mostly locating an element or any other operation with the element.

Selenium Webdriver provides two types of waits - implicit & explicit. An explicit wait makes WebDriver wait for a certain condition to occur before proceeding further with execution. An implicit wait makes WebDriver poll the DOM for a certain amount of time when trying to locate an element.

5.1 Explicit Waits

An explicit wait is a code you define to wait for a certain condition to occur before proceeding further in the code. The extreme case of this is time.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.

```
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By
from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait
from selenium.webdriver.support import expected_conditions as EC

driver = webdriver.Firefox()
driver.get("http://somedomain/url_that_delays_loading")
try:
    element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(
        EC.presence_of_element_located((By.ID, "myDynamicElement"))
    )
finally:
    driver.quit()
```

This waits up to 10 seconds before throwing a TimeoutException unless it finds the element to return within 10 seconds. WebDriverWait by default calls the ExpectedCondition every 500 milliseconds until it returns successfully. A successful return is for ExpectedCondition type is Boolean return true or not null return value for all other ExpectedCondition types.

Expected Conditions

There are some common conditions that are frequently of use when automating web browsers. Listed below are the names of each. Selenium Python binding provides some convenience methods so you don't have to code an expected_condition class yourself or create your own utility package for them.

- title_is
- title_contains
- presence_of_element_located
- visibility_of_element_located
- visibility_of
- presence_of_all_elements_located
- text_to_be_present_in_element
- text_to_be_present_in_element_value
- frame_to_be_available_and_switch_to_it
- invisibility_of_element_located
- element_to_be_clickable
- staleness_of
- element_to_be_selected
- element_located_to_be_selected
- element_selection_state_to_be
- element_located_selection_state_to_be
- alert_is_present

```
from selenium.webdriver.support import expected_conditions as EC

wait = WebDriverWait(driver, 10)
element = wait.until(EC.element_to_be_clickable((By.ID, 'someid')))
```

The expected_conditions module contains a set of predefined conditions to use with WebDriverWait.

Custom Wait Conditions

You can also create custom wait conditions when none of the previous convenience methods fit your requirements. A custom wait condition can be created using a class with *__call__* method which returns *False* when the condition doesn't match.

```
class element_has_css_class(object):
  """An expectation for checking that an element has a particular css class.

  locator - used to find the element
  returns the WebElement once it has the particular css class
  """
  def __init__(self, locator, css_class):
    self.locator = locator
```

```
    self.css_class = css_class

  def __call__(self, driver):
    element = driver.find_element(*self.locator)    # Finding the referenced element
    if self.css_class in element.get_attribute("class"):
        return element
    else:
        return False

# Wait until an element with id='myNewInput' has class 'myCSSClass'
wait = WebDriverWait(driver, 10)
element = wait.until(element_has_css_class((By.ID, 'myNewInput'), "myCSSClass"))
```

5.2 Implicit Waits

An implicit wait tells WebDriver to poll the DOM for a certain amount of time when trying to find any element (or elements) not immediately available. The default setting is 0. Once set, the implicit wait is set for the life of the WebDriver object.

```
from selenium import webdriver

driver = webdriver.Firefox()
driver.implicitly_wait(10) # seconds
driver.get("http://somedomain/url_that_delays_loading")
myDynamicElement = driver.find_element_by_id("myDynamicElement")
```

CHAPTER 6

Page Objects

This chapter is a tutorial introduction to page objects design pattern. A page object represents an area in the web application user interface that your test is interacting.

Benefits of using page object pattern:

- Creating reusable code that can be shared across multiple test cases
- Reducing the amount of duplicated code
- If the user interface changes, the fix needs changes in only one place

6.1 Test case

Here is a test case which searches for a word in python.org website and ensure some results are found.

```
import unittest
from selenium import webdriver
import page

class PythonOrgSearch(unittest.TestCase):
    """A sample test class to show how page object works"""

    def setUp(self):
        self.driver = webdriver.Firefox()
        self.driver.get("http://www.python.org")

    def test_search_in_python_org(self):
        """
        Tests python.org search feature. Searches for the word "pycon" then verified␣
↪that some results show up.
        Note that it does not look for any particular text in search results page.␣
↪This test verifies that
        the results were not empty.
        """
```

```
        #Load the main page. In this case the home page of Python.org.
        main_page = page.MainPage(self.driver)
        #Checks if the word "Python" is in title
        assert main_page.is_title_matches(), "python.org title doesn't match."
        #Sets the text of search textbox to "pycon"
        main_page.search_text_element = "pycon"
        main_page.click_go_button()
        search_results_page = page.SearchResultsPage(self.driver)
        #Verifies that the results page is not empty
        assert search_results_page.is_results_found(), "No results found."

    def tearDown(self):
        self.driver.close()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    unittest.main()
```

6.2 Page object classes

The page object pattern intends creating an object for each web page. By following this technique a layer of separation between the test code and technical implementation is created.

The `page.py` will look like this:

```
from element import BasePageElement
from locators import MainPageLocators

class SearchTextElement(BasePageElement):
    """This class gets the search text from the specified locator"""

    #The locator for search box where search string is entered
    locator = 'q'


class BasePage(object):
    """Base class to initialize the base page that will be called from all pages"""

    def __init__(self, driver):
        self.driver = driver


class MainPage(BasePage):
    """Home page action methods come here. I.e. Python.org"""

    #Declares a variable that will contain the retrieved text
    search_text_element = SearchTextElement()

    def is_title_matches(self):
        """Verifies that the hardcoded text "Python" appears in page title"""
        return "Python" in self.driver.title

    def click_go_button(self):
        """Triggers the search"""
        element = self.driver.find_element(*MainPageLocators.GO_BUTTON)
        element.click()
```

```
class SearchResultsPage(BasePage):
    """Search results page action methods come here"""

    def is_results_found(self):
        # Probably should search for this text in the specific page
        # element, but as for now it works fine
        return "No results found." not in self.driver.page_source
```

6.3 Page elements

The `element.py` will look like this:

```
from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait


class BasePageElement(object):
    """Base page class that is initialized on every page object class."""

    def __set__(self, obj, value):
        """Sets the text to the value supplied"""
        driver = obj.driver
        WebDriverWait(driver, 100).until(
            lambda driver: driver.find_element_by_name(self.locator))
        driver.find_element_by_name(self.locator).clear()
        driver.find_element_by_name(self.locator).send_keys(value)

    def __get__(self, obj, owner):
        """Gets the text of the specified object"""
        driver = obj.driver
        WebDriverWait(driver, 100).until(
            lambda driver: driver.find_element_by_name(self.locator))
        element = driver.find_element_by_name(self.locator)
        return element.get_attribute("value")
```

6.4 Locators

One of the practices is to separate the locator strings from the place where they are being used. In this example, locators of the same page belong to same class.

The `locators.py` will look like this:

```
from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By

class MainPageLocators(object):
    """A class for main page locators. All main page locators should come here"""
    GO_BUTTON = (By.ID, 'submit')

class SearchResultsPageLocators(object):
    """A class for search results locators. All search results locators should come
↪here"""
    pass
```

CHAPTER 7

WebDriver API

Note: This is not an official documentation. Official API documentation is available here.

This chapter covers all the interfaces of Selenium WebDriver.

Recommended Import Style

The API definitions in this chapter show the absolute location of classes. However, the recommended import style is as given below:

```
from selenium import webdriver
```

Then, you can access the classes like this:

```
webdriver.Firefox
webdriver.FirefoxProfile
webdriver.Chrome
webdriver.ChromeOptions
webdriver.Ie
webdriver.Opera
webdriver.PhantomJS
webdriver.Remote
webdriver.DesiredCapabilities
webdriver.ActionChains
webdriver.TouchActions
webdriver.Proxy
```

The special keys class (`Keys`) can be imported like this:

```
from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys
```

The exception classes can be imported like this (Replace the `TheNameOfTheExceptionClass` with the actual class name given below):

```
from selenium.common.exceptions import [TheNameOfTheExceptionClass]
```

Conventions used in the API

Some attributes are callable (or methods) and others are non-callable (properties). All the callable attributes are ending with round brackets.

Here is an example for property:

- current_url

  URL of the currently loaded page.

  Usage:

```
driver.current_url
```

Here is an example of a method:

- close()

  Closes the current window.

  Usage:

```
driver.close()
```

7.1 Exceptions

Exceptions that may happen in all the webdriver code.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**ElementClickInterceptedException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

The Element Click command could not be completed because the element receiving the events is obscuring the element that was requested clicked.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**ElementNotInteractableException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.InvalidElementStateException*

Thrown when an element is present in the DOM but interactions with that element will hit another element do to paint order

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**ElementNotSelectableException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.InvalidElementStateException*

Thrown when trying to select an unselectable element.

For example, selecting a 'script' element.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**ElementNotVisibleException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.InvalidElementStateException*

Thrown when an element is present on the DOM, but it is not visible, and so is not able to be interacted with.

Most commonly encountered when trying to click or read text of an element that is hidden from view.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**ErrorInResponseException**(*response*, *msg*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

Thrown when an error has occurred on the server side.

This may happen when communicating with the firefox extension or the remote driver server.

__init__(*response*, *msg*)

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**ImeActivationFailedException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

Thrown when activating an IME engine has failed.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**ImeNotAvailableException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

Thrown when IME support is not available. This exception is thrown for every IME-related method call if IME support is not available on the machine.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**InsecureCertificateException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

Navigation caused the user agent to hit a certificate warning, which is usually the result of an expired or invalid TLS certificate.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**InvalidArgumentException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

The arguments passed to a command are either invalid or malformed.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**InvalidCookieDomainException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

Thrown when attempting to add a cookie under a different domain than the current URL.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**InvalidCoordinatesException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

The coordinates provided to an interactions operation are invalid.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**InvalidElementStateException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**InvalidSelectorException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.NoSuchElementException*

Thrown when the selector which is used to find an element does not return a WebElement. Currently this only happens when the selector is an xpath expression and it is either syntactically invalid (i.e. it is not a xpath expression) or the expression does not select WebElements (e.g. "count(//input)").

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**InvalidSessionIdException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

Occurs if the given session id is not in the list of active sessions, meaning the session either does not exist or that it's not active.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**InvalidSwitchToTargetException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

Thrown when frame or window target to be switched doesn't exist.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**JavascriptException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

An error occurred while executing JavaScript supplied by the user.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**MoveTargetOutOfBoundsException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

Thrown when the target provided to the *ActionsChains* move() method is invalid, i.e. out of document.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**NoAlertPresentException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

Thrown when switching to no presented alert.

This can be caused by calling an operation on the Alert() class when an alert is not yet on the screen.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**NoSuchAttributeException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

Thrown when the attribute of element could not be found.

You may want to check if the attribute exists in the particular browser you are testing against. Some browsers may have different property names for the same property. (IE8's .innerText vs. Firefox .textContent)

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**NoSuchCookieException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

No cookie matching the given path name was found amongst the associated cookies of the current browsing context's active document.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**NoSuchElementException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

Thrown when element could not be found.

If you encounter this exception, you may want to check the following:

- Check your selector used in your find_by...
- Element may not yet be on the screen at the time of the find operation, (webpage is still loading) see selenium.webdriver.support.wait.WebDriverWait() for how to write a wait wrapper to wait for an element to appear.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**NoSuchFrameException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.InvalidSwitchToTargetException*

Thrown when frame target to be switched doesn't exist.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**NoSuchWindowException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.InvalidSwitchToTargetException*

Thrown when window target to be switched doesn't exist.

To find the current set of active window handles, you can get a list of the active window handles in the following way:

```
print driver.window_handles
```

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**RemoteDriverServerException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**ScreenshotException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

A screen capture was made impossible.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**SessionNotCreatedException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

A new session could not be created.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**StaleElementReferenceException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

Thrown when a reference to an element is now "stale".

Stale means the element no longer appears on the DOM of the page.

Possible causes of StaleElementReferenceException include, but not limited to:

- You are no longer on the same page, or the page may have refreshed since the element was located.
- The element may have been removed and re-added to the screen, since it was located. Such as an element being relocated. This can happen typically with a javascript framework when values are updated and the node is rebuilt.
- Element may have been inside an iframe or another context which was refreshed.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**TimeoutException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

Thrown when a command does not complete in enough time.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**UnableToSetCookieException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

Thrown when a driver fails to set a cookie.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**UnexpectedAlertPresentException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*, *alert_text=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

Thrown when an unexpected alert is appeared.

Usually raised when when an expected modal is blocking webdriver form executing any more commands.

__init__(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*, *alert_text=None*)

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**UnexpectedTagNameException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

Thrown when a support class did not get an expected web element.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**UnknownMethodException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: *selenium.common.exceptions.WebDriverException*

The requested command matched a known URL but did not match an method for that URL.

exception selenium.common.exceptions.**WebDriverException**(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

Bases: exceptions.Exception

Base webdriver exception.

__init__(*msg=None*, *screen=None*, *stacktrace=None*)

7.2 Action Chains

The ActionChains implementation,

class selenium.webdriver.common.action_chains.**ActionChains**(*driver*)

Bases: object

ActionChains are a way to automate low level interactions such as mouse movements, mouse button actions, key press, and context menu interactions. This is useful for doing more complex actions like hover over and drag and drop.

Generate user actions. When you call methods for actions on the ActionChains object, the actions are stored in a queue in the ActionChains object. When you call perform(), the events are fired in the order they are queued up.

ActionChains can be used in a chain pattern:

```
menu = driver.find_element_by_css_selector(".nav")
hidden_submenu = driver.find_element_by_css_selector(".nav #submenu1")

ActionChains(driver).move_to_element(menu).click(hidden_submenu).perform()
```

Or actions can be queued up one by one, then performed.:

```
menu = driver.find_element_by_css_selector(".nav")
hidden_submenu = driver.find_element_by_css_selector(".nav #submenu1")

actions = ActionChains(driver)
actions.move_to_element(menu)
actions.click(hidden_submenu)
actions.perform()
```

Either way, the actions are performed in the order they are called, one after another.

__init__(*driver*)

Creates a new ActionChains.

Args

- driver: The WebDriver instance which performs user actions.

click(*on_element=None*)

Clicks an element.

Args

- on_element: The element to click. If None, clicks on current mouse position.

click_and_hold(*on_element=None*)
Holds down the left mouse button on an element.

Args

- on_element: The element to mouse down. If None, clicks on current mouse position.

context_click(*on_element=None*)
Performs a context-click (right click) on an element.

Args

- on_element: The element to context-click. If None, clicks on current mouse position.

double_click(*on_element=None*)
Double-clicks an element.

Args

- on_element: The element to double-click. If None, clicks on current mouse position.

drag_and_drop(*source*, *target*)

Holds down the left mouse button on the source element, then moves to the target element and releases the mouse button.

Args

- source: The element to mouse down.
- target: The element to mouse up.

drag_and_drop_by_offset(*source*, *xoffset*, *yoffset*)

Holds down the left mouse button on the source element, then moves to the target offset and releases the mouse button.

Args

- source: The element to mouse down.
- xoffset: X offset to move to.
- yoffset: Y offset to move to.

key_down(*value*, *element=None*)

Sends a key press only, without releasing it. Should only be used with modifier keys (Control, Alt and Shift).

Args

- value: The modifier key to send. Values are defined in *Keys* class.
- element: The element to send keys. If None, sends a key to current focused element.

Example, pressing ctrl+c:

```
ActionChains(driver).key_down(Keys.CONTROL).send_keys('c').key_up(Keys.
↪CONTROL).perform()
```

key_up(*value*, *element=None*)
Releases a modifier key.

Args

- value: The modifier key to send. Values are defined in Keys class.
- element: The element to send keys. If None, sends a key to current focused element.

Example, pressing ctrl+c:

```
ActionChains(driver).key_down(Keys.CONTROL).send_keys('c').key_up(Keys.
↪CONTROL).perform()
```

move_by_offset(*xoffset*, *yoffset*)
Moving the mouse to an offset from current mouse position.

Args

- xoffset: X offset to move to, as a positive or negative integer.
- yoffset: Y offset to move to, as a positive or negative integer.

move_to_element(*to_element*)
Moving the mouse to the middle of an element.

Args

- to_element: The WebElement to move to.

move_to_element_with_offset(*to_element*, *xoffset*, *yoffset*)

Move the mouse by an offset of the specified element. Offsets are relative to the top-left corner of the element.

Args

- to_element: The WebElement to move to.
- xoffset: X offset to move to.
- yoffset: Y offset to move to.

pause(*seconds*)
Pause all inputs for the specified duration in seconds

perform()
Performs all stored actions.

release(*on_element=None*)
Releasing a held mouse button on an element.

Args

- on_element: The element to mouse up. If None, releases on current mouse position.

reset_actions()
Clears actions that are already stored on the remote end.

send_keys(**keys_to_send*)
Sends keys to current focused element.

Args

- keys_to_send: The keys to send. Modifier keys constants can be found in the 'Keys' class.

send_keys_to_element(*element*, **keys_to_send*)
Sends keys to an element.

Args

- element: The element to send keys.
- keys_to_send: The keys to send. Modifier keys constants can be found in the 'Keys' class.

7.3 Alerts

The Alert implementation.

class selenium.webdriver.common.alert.**Alert**(*driver*)
Bases: object

Allows to work with alerts.

Use this class to interact with alert prompts. It contains methods for dismissing, accepting, inputting, and getting text from alert prompts.

Accepting / Dismissing alert prompts:

```
Alert(driver).accept()
Alert(driver).dismiss()
```

Inputting a value into an alert prompt:

name_prompt = Alert(driver) name_prompt.send_keys("Willian Shakesphere") name_prompt.accept()

Reading a the text of a prompt for verification:

alert_text = Alert(driver).text self.assertEqual("Do you wish to quit?", alert_text)

__init__(*driver*)
Creates a new Alert.

Args

- driver: The WebDriver instance which performs user actions.

accept()
Accepts the alert available.

Usage:: Alert(driver).accept() # Confirm a alert dialog.

authenticate(*username*, *password*)
Send the username / password to an Authenticated dialog (like with Basic HTTP Auth). Implicitly 'clicks ok'

Usage:: driver.switch_to.alert.authenticate('cheese', 'secretGouda')

Args -username: string to be set in the username section of the dialog -password: string to be set in the password section of the dialog

dismiss()
Dismisses the alert available.

send_keys(*keysToSend*)
Send Keys to the Alert.

Args

- keysToSend: The text to be sent to Alert.

text
Gets the text of the Alert.

7.4 Special Keys

The Keys implementation.

class selenium.webdriver.common.keys.**Keys**
Bases: object

Set of special keys codes.

ADD = u'\ue025'

ALT = u'\ue00a'

ARROW_DOWN = u'\ue015'

ARROW_LEFT = u'\ue012'

ARROW_RIGHT = u'\ue014'

ARROW_UP = u'\ue013'

BACKSPACE = u'\ue003'

BACK_SPACE = u'\ue003'

CANCEL = u'\ue001'

CLEAR = u'\ue005'

COMMAND = u'\ue03d'

CONTROL = u'\ue009'

DECIMAL = u'\ue028'

DELETE = u'\ue017'

DIVIDE = u'\ue029'

DOWN = u'\ue015'

END = u'\ue010'

ENTER = u'\ue007'

EQUALS = u'\ue019'

ESCAPE = u'\ue00c'

F1 = u'\ue031'

F10 = u'\ue03a'

F11 = u'\ue03b'

F12 = u'\ue03c'

F2 = u'\ue032'

F3 = u'\ue033'

F4 = u'\ue034'

```
F5 = u'\ue035'
F6 = u'\ue036'
F7 = u'\ue037'
F8 = u'\ue038'
F9 = u'\ue039'
HELP = u'\ue002'
HOME = u'\ue011'
INSERT = u'\ue016'
LEFT = u'\ue012'
LEFT_ALT = u'\ue00a'
LEFT_CONTROL = u'\ue009'
LEFT_SHIFT = u'\ue008'
META = u'\ue03d'
MULTIPLY = u'\ue024'
NULL = u'\ue000'
NUMPAD0 = u'\ue01a'
NUMPAD1 = u'\ue01b'
NUMPAD2 = u'\ue01c'
NUMPAD3 = u'\ue01d'
NUMPAD4 = u'\ue01e'
NUMPAD5 = u'\ue01f'
NUMPAD6 = u'\ue020'
NUMPAD7 = u'\ue021'
NUMPAD8 = u'\ue022'
NUMPAD9 = u'\ue023'
PAGE_DOWN = u'\ue00f'
PAGE_UP = u'\ue00e'
PAUSE = u'\ue00b'
RETURN = u'\ue006'
RIGHT = u'\ue014'
SEMICOLON = u'\ue018'
SEPARATOR = u'\ue026'
SHIFT = u'\ue008'
SPACE = u'\ue00d'
SUBTRACT = u'\ue027'
TAB = u'\ue004'
```

UP = u'\ue013'

7.5 Locate elements By

These are the attributes which can be used to locate elements. See the *Locating Elements* chapter for example usages. The By implementation.

class selenium.webdriver.common.by.**By**
Bases: object

Set of supported locator strategies.

CLASS_NAME = 'class name'

CSS_SELECTOR = 'css selector'

ID = 'id'

LINK_TEXT = 'link text'

NAME = 'name'

PARTIAL_LINK_TEXT = 'partial link text'

TAG_NAME = 'tag name'

XPATH = 'xpath'

7.6 Desired Capabilities

See the *Using Selenium with remote WebDriver* section for example usages of desired capabilities. The Desired Capabilities implementation.

class selenium.webdriver.common.desired_capabilities.**DesiredCapabilities**
Bases: object

Set of default supported desired capabilities.

Use this as a starting point for creating a desired capabilities object for requesting remote webdrivers for connecting to selenium server or selenium grid.

Usage Example:

```
from selenium import webdriver

selenium_grid_url = "http://198.0.0.1:4444/wd/hub"

# Create a desired capabilities object as a starting point.
capabilities = DesiredCapabilities.FIREFOX.copy()
capabilities['platform'] = "WINDOWS"
capabilities['version'] = "10"

# Instantiate an instance of Remote WebDriver with the desired capabilities.
driver = webdriver.Remote(desired_capabilities=capabilities,
                          command_executor=selenium_grid_url)
```

Note: Always use '.copy()' on the DesiredCapabilities object to avoid the side effects of altering the Global class instance.

```
ANDROID = {'platform': 'ANDROID', 'browserName': 'android', 'version': ''}
CHROME = {'platform': 'ANY', 'browserName': 'chrome', 'version': ''}
EDGE = {'platform': 'WINDOWS', 'browserName': 'MicrosoftEdge', 'version': ''}
FIREFOX = {'acceptInsecureCerts': True, 'browserName': 'firefox', 'marionette': Tru
HTMLUNIT = {'platform': 'ANY', 'browserName': 'htmlunit', 'version': ''}
HTMLUNITWITHJS = {'platform': 'ANY', 'browserName': 'htmlunit', 'version': 'firefox
INTERNETEXPLORER = {'platform': 'WINDOWS', 'browserName': 'internet explorer', 'vers
IPAD = {'platform': 'MAC', 'browserName': 'iPad', 'version': ''}
IPHONE = {'platform': 'MAC', 'browserName': 'iPhone', 'version': ''}
OPERA = {'platform': 'ANY', 'browserName': 'opera', 'version': ''}
PHANTOMJS = {'platform': 'ANY', 'browserName': 'phantomjs', 'version': '', 'javasc
SAFARI = {'platform': 'MAC', 'browserName': 'safari', 'version': ''}
WEBKITGTK = {'platform': 'ANY', 'browserName': 'MiniBrowser', 'version': ''}
```

7.7 Touch Actions

The Touch Actions implementation

class selenium.webdriver.common.touch_actions.**TouchActions**(*driver*)
Bases: object

Generate touch actions. Works like ActionChains; actions are stored in the TouchActions object and are fired with perform().

__init__(*driver*)
Creates a new TouchActions object.

Args

- driver: The WebDriver instance which performs user actions. It should be with touch-screen enabled.

double_tap(*on_element*)
Double taps on a given element.

Args

- on_element: The element to tap.

flick(*xspeed*, *yspeed*)
Flicks, starting anywhere on the screen.

Args

- xspeed: The X speed in pixels per second.
- yspeed: The Y speed in pixels per second.

flick_element(*on_element*, *xoffset*, *yoffset*, *speed*)
Flick starting at on_element, and moving by the xoffset and yoffset with specified speed.

Args

- on_element: Flick will start at center of element.

- xoffset: X offset to flick to.
- yoffset: Y offset to flick to.
- speed: Pixels per second to flick.

long_press(*on_element*)
Long press on an element.

Args

- on_element: The element to long press.

move(*xcoord*, *ycoord*)
Move held tap to specified location.

Args

- xcoord: X Coordinate to move.
- ycoord: Y Coordinate to move.

perform()
Performs all stored actions.

release(*xcoord*, *ycoord*)
Release previously issued tap 'and hold' command at specified location.

Args

- xcoord: X Coordinate to release.
- ycoord: Y Coordinate to release.

scroll(*xoffset*, *yoffset*)
Touch and scroll, moving by xoffset and yoffset.

Args

- xoffset: X offset to scroll to.
- yoffset: Y offset to scroll to.

scroll_from_element(*on_element*, *xoffset*, *yoffset*)
Touch and scroll starting at on_element, moving by xoffset and yoffset.

Args

- on_element: The element where scroll starts.
- xoffset: X offset to scroll to.
- yoffset: Y offset to scroll to.

tap(*on_element*)
Taps on a given element.

Args

- on_element: The element to tap.

tap_and_hold(*xcoord*, *ycoord*)
Touch down at given coordinates.

Args

- xcoord: X Coordinate to touch down.
- ycoord: Y Coordinate to touch down.

7.8 Proxy

The Proxy implementation.

class selenium.webdriver.common.proxy.**Proxy**(*raw=None*)
Bases: object

Proxy contains information about proxy type and necessary proxy settings.

__init__(*raw=None*)
Creates a new Proxy.

Args

- raw: raw proxy data. If None, default class values are used.

add_to_capabilities(*capabilities*)
Adds proxy information as capability in specified capabilities.

Args

- capabilities: The capabilities to which proxy will be added.

auto_detect
Returns autodetect setting.

autodetect = False

ftpProxy = ''

ftp_proxy
Returns ftp proxy setting.

httpProxy = ''

http_proxy
Returns http proxy setting.

noProxy = ''

no_proxy
Returns noproxy setting.

proxyAutoconfigUrl = ''

proxyType = {'ff_value': 6, 'string': 'UNSPECIFIED'}

proxy_autoconfig_url
Returns proxy autoconfig url setting.

proxy_type
Returns proxy type as *ProxyType*.

socksPassword = ''

socksProxy = ''

socksUsername = ''

socks_password
Returns socks proxy password setting.

socks_proxy
Returns socks proxy setting.

socks_username
Returns socks proxy username setting.

sslProxy = ''

ssl_proxy
Returns https proxy setting.

class selenium.webdriver.common.proxy.**ProxyType**
Set of possible types of proxy.

Each proxy type has 2 properties: 'ff_value' is value of Firefox profile preference, 'string' is id of proxy type.

classmethod load(*value*)

AUTODETECT = {'ff_value': 4, 'string': 'AUTODETECT'}

DIRECT = {'ff_value': 0, 'string': 'DIRECT'}

MANUAL = {'ff_value': 1, 'string': 'MANUAL'}

PAC = {'ff_value': 2, 'string': 'PAC'}

RESERVED_1 = {'ff_value': 3, 'string': 'RESERVED1'}

SYSTEM = {'ff_value': 5, 'string': 'SYSTEM'}

UNSPECIFIED = {'ff_value': 6, 'string': 'UNSPECIFIED'}

class selenium.webdriver.common.proxy.**ProxyTypeFactory**
Factory for proxy types.

static make(*ff_value*, *string*)

7.9 Utilities

The Utils methods.

selenium.webdriver.common.utils.**find_connectable_ip**(*host*, *port=None*)
Resolve a hostname to an IP, preferring IPv4 addresses.

We prefer IPv4 so that we don't change behavior from previous IPv4-only implementations, and because some drivers (e.g., FirefoxDriver) do not support IPv6 connections.

If the optional port number is provided, only IPs that listen on the given port are considered.

Args

- host - A hostname.
- port - Optional port number.

Returns A single IP address, as a string. If any IPv4 address is found, one is returned. Otherwise, if any IPv6 address is found, one is returned. If neither, then None is returned.

selenium.webdriver.common.utils.**free_port**()
Determines a free port using sockets.

selenium.webdriver.common.utils.**is_connectable**(*port*, *host='localhost'*)
Tries to connect to the server at port to see if it is running.

Args

- port - The port to connect.

selenium.webdriver.common.utils.**is_url_connectable**(*port*)
Tries to connect to the HTTP server at /status path and specified port to see if it responds successfully.

Args

- port - The port to connect.

selenium.webdriver.common.utils.**join_host_port**(*host*, *port*)
Joins a hostname and port together.

This is a minimal implementation intended to cope with IPv6 literals. For example, _join_host_port('::1', 80) == '[::1]:80'.

Args

- host - A hostname.
- port - An integer port.

selenium.webdriver.common.utils.**keys_to_typing**(*value*)
Processes the values that will be typed in the element.

7.10 Service

class selenium.webdriver.common.service.**Service**(*executable*, *port=0*, *log_file=-3*, *env=None*, *start_error_message=""*)
Bases: object

__init__(*executable*, *port=0*, *log_file=-3*, *env=None*, *start_error_message=""*)

assert_process_still_running()

command_line_args()

is_connectable()

send_remote_shutdown_command()

start()
Starts the Service.

Exceptions

- WebDriverException : Raised either when it can't start the service or when it can't connect to the service

stop()
Stops the service.

service_url
Gets the url of the Service

7.11 Application Cache

The ApplicationCache implementaion.

class selenium.webdriver.common.html5.application_cache.**ApplicationCache**(*driver*)
Bases: object

__init__(*driver*)
Creates a new Aplication Cache.

Args

- driver: The WebDriver instance which performs user actions.

CHECKING = 2

DOWNLOADING = 3

IDLE = 1

OBSOLETE = 5

UNCACHED = 0

UPDATE_READY = 4

status
Returns a current status of application cache.

7.12 Firefox WebDriver

class selenium.webdriver.firefox.webdriver.**WebDriver**(*firefox_profile=None*, *firefox_binary=None*, *timeout=30*, *capabilities=None*, *proxy=None*, *executable_path='geckodriver'*, *options=None*, *log_path='geckodriver.log'*, *firefox_options=None*, *service_args=None*)

Bases: *selenium.webdriver.remote.webdriver.WebDriver*

__init__(*firefox_profile=None*, *firefox_binary=None*, *timeout=30*, *capabilities=None*, *proxy=None*, *executable_path='geckodriver'*, *options=None*, *log_path='geckodriver.log'*, *firefox_options=None*, *service_args=None*)
Starts a new local session of Firefox.

Based on the combination and specificity of the various keyword arguments, a capabilities dictionary will be constructed that is passed to the remote end.

The keyword arguments given to this constructor are helpers to more easily allow Firefox WebDriver sessions to be customised with different options. They are mapped on to a capabilities dictionary that is passed on to the remote end.

As some of the options, such as *firefox_profile* and *options.profile* are mutually exclusive, precedence is given from how specific the setting is. *capabilities* is the least specific keyword argument, followed by *options*, followed by *firefox_binary* and *firefox_profile*.

In practice this means that if *firefox_profile* and *options.profile* are both set, the selected profile instance will always come from the most specific variable. In this case that would be *firefox_profile*. This will result in *options.profile* to be ignored because it is considered a less specific setting than the top-level *firefox_profile* keyword argument. Similarily, if you had specified a *capabilities["moz:firefoxOptions"]["profile"]* Base64 string, this would rank below *options.profile*.

Parameters

- **firefox_profile** – Instance of `FirefoxProfile` object or a string. If undefined, a fresh profile will be created in a temporary location on the system.
- **firefox_binary** – Instance of `FirefoxBinary` or full path to the Firefox binary. If undefined, the system default Firefox installation will be used.

- **timeout** – Time to wait for Firefox to launch when using the extension connection.
- **capabilities** – Dictionary of desired capabilities.
- **proxy** – The proxy settings to us when communicating with Firefox via the extension connection.
- **executable_path** – Full path to override which geckodriver binary to use for Firefox 47.0.1 and greater, which defaults to picking up the binary from the system path.
- **options** – Instance of `options.Options`.
- **log_path** – Where to log information from the driver.

context(**args*, ***kwds*)

Sets the context that Selenium commands are running in using a *with* statement. The state of the context on the server is saved before entering the block, and restored upon exiting it.

Parameters **context** – Context, may be one of the class properties *CONTEXT_CHROME* or *CONTEXT_CONTENT*.

Usage example:

```
with selenium.context(selenium.CONTEXT_CHROME):
    # chrome scope
    ... do stuff ...
```

install_addon(*path*, *temporary=None*)

Installs Firefox addon.

Returns identifier of installed addon. This identifier can later be used to uninstall addon.

Parameters **path** – Absolute path to the addon that will be installed.

Usage driver.install_addon('/path/to/firebug.xpi')

quit()

Quits the driver and close every associated window.

set_context(*context*)

uninstall_addon(*identifier*)

Uninstalls Firefox addon using its identifier.

Usage driver.uninstall_addon('addon@foo.com')

CONTEXT_CHROME = 'chrome'

CONTEXT_CONTENT = 'content'

NATIVE_EVENTS_ALLOWED = True

firefox_profile

7.13 Firefox WebDriver Options

class selenium.webdriver.firefox.options.**Log**

Bases: object

__init__()

to_capabilities()

class selenium.webdriver.firefox.options.**Options**
Bases: object

__init__()

add_argument(*argument*)
Add argument to be used for the browser process.

set_headless(*headless=True*)
Sets the headless argument

Args: headless: boolean value indicating to set the headless option

set_preference(*name*, *value*)
Sets a preference.

to_capabilities()
Marshals the Firefox options to a *moz:firefoxOptions* object.

KEY = 'moz:firefoxOptions'

arguments
Returns a list of browser process arguments.

binary
Returns the FirefoxBinary instance

binary_location
Returns the location of the binary.

headless
Returns whether or not the headless argument is set

preferences
Returns a dict of preferences.

profile
Returns the Firefox profile to use.

proxy
returns Proxy if set otherwise None.

7.14 Firefox WebDriver Profile

exception selenium.webdriver.firefox.firefox_profile.**AddonFormatError**
Bases: exceptions.Exception

Exception for not well-formed add-on manifest files

class selenium.webdriver.firefox.firefox_profile.**FirefoxProfile**(*profile_directory=None*)
Bases: object

__init__(*profile_directory=None*)
Initialises a new instance of a Firefox Profile

Args

- profile_directory: Directory of profile that you want to use. This defaults to None and will create a new directory when object is created.

add_extension(*extension='webdriver.xpi'*)

set_preference(*key*, *value*)
sets the preference that we want in the profile.

set_proxy(*proxy*)

update_preferences()

ANONYMOUS_PROFILE_NAME = 'WEBDRIVER_ANONYMOUS_PROFILE'

DEFAULT_PREFERENCES = None

accept_untrusted_certs

assume_untrusted_cert_issuer

encoded
A zipped, base64 encoded string of profile directory for use with remote WebDriver JSON wire protocol

native_events_enabled

path
Gets the profile directory that is currently being used

port
Gets the port that WebDriver is working on

7.15 Firefox WebDriver Binary

class selenium.webdriver.firefox.firefox_binary.**FirefoxBinary**(*firefox_path=None*, *log_file=None*)

Bases: object

__init__(*firefox_path=None*, *log_file=None*)
Creates a new instance of Firefox binary.

Args

- firefox_path - Path to the Firefox executable. By default, it will be detected from the standard locations.
- **log_file - A file object to redirect the firefox process output to. It can be sys.stdout.** Please note that with parallel run the output won't be synchronous. By default, it will be redirected to /dev/null.

add_command_line_options(**args*)

kill()
Kill the browser.

This is useful when the browser is stuck.

launch_browser(*profile*, *timeout=30*)
Launches the browser for the given profile name. It is assumed the profile already exists.

which(*fname*)
Returns the fully qualified path by searching Path of the given name

NO_FOCUS_LIBRARY_NAME = 'x_ignore_nofocus.so'

7.16 Firefox WebDriver Extension Connection

exception selenium.webdriver.firefox.extension_connection.**ExtensionConnectionError**
Bases: exceptions.Exception

An internal error occurred int the extension.

Might be caused by bad input or bugs in webdriver

class selenium.webdriver.firefox.extension_connection.**ExtensionConnection**(*host*, *firefox_profile*, *firefox_binary=None*, *timeout=30*)
Bases: *selenium.webdriver.remote.remote_connection.RemoteConnection*

__init__(*host*, *firefox_profile*, *firefox_binary=None*, *timeout=30*)

connect()
Connects to the extension and retrieves the session id.

classmethod connect_and_quit()
Connects to an running browser and quit immediately.

classmethod is_connectable()
Trys to connect to the extension but do not retrieve context.

quit(*sessionId=None*)

7.17 Chrome WebDriver

class selenium.webdriver.chrome.webdriver.**WebDriver**(*executable_path='chromedriver'*, *port=0*, *options=None*, *service_args=None*, *desired_capabilities=None*, *service_log_path=None*, *chrome_options=None*)
Bases: *selenium.webdriver.remote.webdriver.WebDriver*

Controls the ChromeDriver and allows you to drive the browser.

You will need to download the ChromeDriver executable from http://chromedriver.storage.googleapis.com/index.html

__init__(*executable_path='chromedriver'*, *port=0*, *options=None*, *service_args=None*, *desired_capabilities=None*, *service_log_path=None*, *chrome_options=None*)
Creates a new instance of the chrome driver.

Starts the service and then creates new instance of chrome driver.

Args

- executable_path - path to the executable. If the default is used it assumes the executable is in the $PATH
- port - port you would like the service to run, if left as 0, a free port will be found.

- desired_capabilities: Dictionary object with non-browser specific capabilities only, such as "proxy" or "loggingPref".
- options: this takes an instance of ChromeOptions

create_options()

get_network_conditions()
Gets Chrome network emulation settings.

Returns A dict. For example:

{'latency': 4, 'download_throughput': 2, 'upload_throughput': 2, 'offline': False}

launch_app(*id*)
Launches Chrome app specified by id.

quit()
Closes the browser and shuts down the ChromeDriver executable that is started when starting the ChromeDriver

set_network_conditions(***network_conditions*)
Sets Chrome network emulation settings.

Args

- network_conditions: A dict with conditions specification.

Usage

driver.set_network_conditions(offline=False, latency=5, # additional latency (ms) download_throughput=500 * 1024, # maximal throughput upload_throughput=500 * 1024) # maximal throughput

Note: 'throughput' can be used to set both (for download and upload).

7.18 Chrome WebDriver Options

class selenium.webdriver.chrome.options.**Options**
Bases: object

__init__()

add_argument(*argument*)
Adds an argument to the list

Args

- Sets the arguments

add_encoded_extension(*extension*)
Adds Base64 encoded string with extension data to a list that will be used to extract it to the ChromeDriver

Args

- extension: Base64 encoded string with extension data

add_experimental_option(*name*, *value*)
Adds an experimental option which is passed to chrome.

Args: name: The experimental option name. value: The option value.

add_extension(*extension*)
Adds the path to the extension to a list that will be used to extract it to the ChromeDriver

Args

- extension: path to the *.crx file

set_headless(*headless=True*)
Sets the headless argument

Args: headless: boolean value indicating to set the headless option

to_capabilities()
Creates a capabilities with all the options that have been set and

returns a dictionary with everything

KEY = 'goog:chromeOptions'

arguments
Returns a list of arguments needed for the browser

binary_location
Returns the location of the binary otherwise an empty string

debugger_address
Returns the address of the remote devtools instance

experimental_options
Returns a dictionary of experimental options for chrome.

extensions
Returns a list of encoded extensions that will be loaded into chrome

headless
Returns whether or not the headless argument is set

7.19 Chrome WebDriver Service

class selenium.webdriver.chrome.service.**Service**(*executable_path*, *port=0*, *service_args=None*, *log_path=None*, *env=None*)
Bases: *selenium.webdriver.common.service.Service*

Object that manages the starting and stopping of the ChromeDriver

__init__(*executable_path*, *port=0*, *service_args=None*, *log_path=None*, *env=None*)
Creates a new instance of the Service

Args

- executable_path : Path to the ChromeDriver
- port : Port the service is running on
- service_args : List of args to pass to the chromedriver service
- log_path : Path for the chromedriver service to log to

command_line_args()

7.20 Remote WebDriver

The WebDriver implementation.

class selenium.webdriver.remote.webdriver.**WebDriver**(*command_executor='http://127.0.0.1:4444/wd/hub'*, *desired_capabilities=None*, *browser_profile=None*, *proxy=None*, *keep_alive=False*, *file_detector=None*, *options=None*)

Bases: object

Controls a browser by sending commands to a remote server. This server is expected to be running the WebDriver wire protocol as defined at https://github.com/SeleniumHQ/selenium/wiki/JsonWireProtocol

Attributes

- session_id - String ID of the browser session started and controlled by this WebDriver.
- **capabilities - Dictionaty of effective capabilities of this browser session as returned** by the remote server. See https://github.com/SeleniumHQ/selenium/wiki/DesiredCapabilities
- command_executor - remote_connection.RemoteConnection object used to execute commands.
- error_handler - errorhandler.ErrorHandler object used to handle errors.

__init__(*command_executor='http://127.0.0.1:4444/wd/hub'*, *desired_capabilities=None*, *browser_profile=None*, *proxy=None*, *keep_alive=False*, *file_detector=None*, *options=None*)

Create a new driver that will issue commands using the wire protocol.

Args

- **command_executor - Either a string representing URL of the remote server or a custom** remote_connection.RemoteConnection object. Defaults to 'http://127.0.0.1:4444/wd/hub'.
- **desired_capabilities - A dictionary of capabilities to request when** starting the browser session. Required parameter.
- **browser_profile - A selenium.webdriver.firefox.firefox_profile.FirefoxProfile object.** Only used if Firefox is requested. Optional.
- **proxy - A selenium.webdriver.common.proxy.Proxy object. The browser session will** be started with given proxy settings, if possible. Optional.
- **keep_alive - Whether to configure remote_connection.RemoteConnection to use** HTTP keep-alive. Defaults to False.
- **file_detector - Pass custom file detector object during instantiation. If None,** then default LocalFileDetector() will be used.
- options - instance of a driver options.Options class

add_cookie(*cookie_dict*)

Adds a cookie to your current session.

Args

- **cookie_dict: A dictionary object, with required keys - "name" and "value";** optional keys - "path", "domain", "secure", "expiry"

Usage: driver.add_cookie({'name' : 'foo', 'value' : 'bar'}) driver.add_cookie({'name' : 'foo', 'value' : 'bar', 'path' : '/'}) driver.add_cookie({'name' : 'foo', 'value' : 'bar', 'path' : '/', 'secure':True})

back()
Goes one step backward in the browser history.

Usage driver.back()

close()
Closes the current window.

Usage driver.close()

create_web_element(*element_id*)
Creates a web element with the specified *element_id*.

delete_all_cookies()
Delete all cookies in the scope of the session.

Usage driver.delete_all_cookies()

delete_cookie(*name*)
Deletes a single cookie with the given name.

Usage driver.delete_cookie('my_cookie')

execute(*driver_command*, *params=None*)
Sends a command to be executed by a command.CommandExecutor.

Args

- driver_command: The name of the command to execute as a string.
- params: A dictionary of named parameters to send with the command.

Returns The command's JSON response loaded into a dictionary object.

execute_async_script(*script*, **args*)
Asynchronously Executes JavaScript in the current window/frame.

Args

- script: The JavaScript to execute.
- *args: Any applicable arguments for your JavaScript.

Usage script = "var callback = arguments[arguments.length - 1]; " "window.setTimeout(function(){ callback('timeout') }, 3000);" driver.execute_async_script(script)

execute_script(*script*, **args*)
Synchronously Executes JavaScript in the current window/frame.

Args

- script: The JavaScript to execute.
- *args: Any applicable arguments for your JavaScript.

Usage driver.execute_script('return document.title;')

file_detector_context(**args*, ***kwds*)
Overrides the current file detector (if necessary) in limited context. Ensures the original file detector is set afterwards.

Example:

with webdriver.file_detector_context(UselessFileDetector): someinput.send_keys('/etc/hosts')

Args

- **file_detector_class - Class of the desired file detector. If the class is different** from the current file_detector, then the class is instantiated with args and kwargs and used as a file detector during the duration of the context manager.
- **args - Optional arguments that get passed to the file detector class during** instantiation.
- kwargs - Keyword arguments, passed the same way as args.

find_element(*by='id'*, *value=None*)
'Private' method used by the find_element_by_* methods.

Usage Use the corresponding find_element_by_* instead of this.

Return type *WebElement*

find_element_by_class_name(*name*)
Finds an element by class name.

Args

- name: The class name of the element to find.

Returns

- WebElement - the element if it was found

Raises

- NoSuchElementException - if the element wasn't found

Usage element = driver.find_element_by_class_name('foo')

find_element_by_css_selector(*css_selector*)
Finds an element by css selector.

Args

- css_selector - CSS selector string, ex: 'a.nav#home'

Returns

- WebElement - the element if it was found

Raises

- NoSuchElementException - if the element wasn't found

Usage element = driver.find_element_by_css_selector('#foo')

find_element_by_id(*id_*)
Finds an element by id.

Args

- id_ - The id of the element to be found.

Returns

- WebElement - the element if it was found

Raises

- NoSuchElementException - if the element wasn't found

Usage element = driver.find_element_by_id('foo')

find_element_by_link_text(*link_text*)
Finds an element by link text.

Args

- link_text: The text of the element to be found.

Returns

- WebElement - the element if it was found

Raises

- NoSuchElementException - if the element wasn't found

Usage element = driver.find_element_by_link_text('Sign In')

find_element_by_name(*name*)
Finds an element by name.

Args

- name: The name of the element to find.

Returns

- WebElement - the element if it was found

Raises

- NoSuchElementException - if the element wasn't found

Usage element = driver.find_element_by_name('foo')

find_element_by_partial_link_text(*link_text*)
Finds an element by a partial match of its link text.

Args

- link_text: The text of the element to partially match on.

Returns

- WebElement - the element if it was found

Raises

- NoSuchElementException - if the element wasn't found

Usage element = driver.find_element_by_partial_link_text('Sign')

find_element_by_tag_name(*name*)
Finds an element by tag name.

Args

- name - name of html tag (eg: h1, a, span)

Returns

- WebElement - the element if it was found

Raises

- NoSuchElementException - if the element wasn't found

Usage element = driver.find_element_by_tag_name('h1')

find_element_by_xpath(*xpath*)
Finds an element by xpath.

Args

- xpath - The xpath locator of the element to find.

Returns

- WebElement - the element if it was found

Raises

- NoSuchElementException - if the element wasn't found

Usage element = driver.find_element_by_xpath('//div/td[1]')

find_elements(*by='id'*, *value=None*)
'Private' method used by the find_elements_by_* methods.

Usage Use the corresponding find_elements_by_* instead of this.

Return type list of WebElement

find_elements_by_class_name(*name*)
Finds elements by class name.

Args

- name: The class name of the elements to find.

Returns

- list of WebElement - a list with elements if any was found. An empty list if not

Usage elements = driver.find_elements_by_class_name('foo')

find_elements_by_css_selector(*css_selector*)
Finds elements by css selector.

Args

- css_selector - CSS selector string, ex: 'a.nav#home'

Returns

- list of WebElement - a list with elements if any was found. An empty list if not

Usage elements = driver.find_elements_by_css_selector('.foo')

find_elements_by_id(*id_*)
Finds multiple elements by id.

Args

- id_ - The id of the elements to be found.

Returns

- list of WebElement - a list with elements if any was found. An empty list if not

Usage elements = driver.find_elements_by_id('foo')

find_elements_by_link_text(*text*)
Finds elements by link text.

Args

- link_text: The text of the elements to be found.

Returns

- list of webelement - a list with elements if any was found. an empty list if not

Usage elements = driver.find_elements_by_link_text('Sign In')

find_elements_by_name(*name*)
Finds elements by name.

Args

- name: The name of the elements to find.

Returns

- list of webelement - a list with elements if any was found. an empty list if not

Usage elements = driver.find_elements_by_name('foo')

find_elements_by_partial_link_text(*link_text*)
Finds elements by a partial match of their link text.

Args

- link_text: The text of the element to partial match on.

Returns

- list of webelement - a list with elements if any was found. an empty list if not

Usage elements = driver.find_elements_by_partial_link_text('Sign')

find_elements_by_tag_name(*name*)
Finds elements by tag name.

Args

- name - name of html tag (eg: h1, a, span)

Returns

- list of WebElement - a list with elements if any was found. An empty list if not

Usage elements = driver.find_elements_by_tag_name('h1')

find_elements_by_xpath(*xpath*)
Finds multiple elements by xpath.

Args

- xpath - The xpath locator of the elements to be found.

Returns

- list of WebElement - a list with elements if any was found. An empty list if not

Usage elements = driver.find_elements_by_xpath("//div[contains(@class, 'foo')]")

forward()
Goes one step forward in the browser history.

Usage driver.forward()

fullscreen_window()
Invokes the window manager-specific 'full screen' operation

get(*url*)
Loads a web page in the current browser session.

get_cookie(*name*)
Get a single cookie by name. Returns the cookie if found, None if not.

Usage driver.get_cookie('my_cookie')

get_cookies()
Returns a set of dictionaries, corresponding to cookies visible in the current session.

Usage driver.get_cookies()

get_log(*log_type*)
Gets the log for a given log type

Args

- log_type: type of log that which will be returned

Usage driver.get_log('browser') driver.get_log('driver') driver.get_log('client') driver.get_log('server')

get_screenshot_as_base64()

Gets the screenshot of the current window as a base64 encoded string which is useful in embedded images in HTML.

Usage driver.get_screenshot_as_base64()

get_screenshot_as_file(*filename*)

Saves a screenshot of the current window to a PNG image file. Returns False if there is any IOError, else returns True. Use full paths in your filename.

Args

- filename: The full path you wish to save your screenshot to. This should end with a *.png* extension.

Usage driver.get_screenshot_as_file('/Screenshots/foo.png')

get_screenshot_as_png()
Gets the screenshot of the current window as a binary data.

Usage driver.get_screenshot_as_png()

get_window_position(*windowHandle='current'*)
Gets the x,y position of the current window.

Usage driver.get_window_position()

get_window_rect()
Gets the x, y coordinates of the window as well as height and width of the current window.

Usage driver.get_window_rect()

get_window_size(*windowHandle='current'*)
Gets the width and height of the current window.

Usage driver.get_window_size()

implicitly_wait(*time_to_wait*)

Sets a sticky timeout to implicitly wait for an element to be found, or a command to complete. This method only needs to be called one time per session. To set the timeout for calls to execute_async_script, see set_script_timeout.

Args

- time_to_wait: Amount of time to wait (in seconds)

Usage driver.implicitly_wait(30)

maximize_window()
Maximizes the current window that webdriver is using

minimize_window()
Invokes the window manager-specific 'minimize' operation

quit()
Quits the driver and closes every associated window.

Usage driver.quit()

refresh()
Refreshes the current page.

Usage driver.refresh()

save_screenshot(*filename*)

Saves a screenshot of the current window to a PNG image file. Returns False if there is any IOError, else returns True. Use full paths in your filename.

Args

- filename: The full path you wish to save your screenshot to. This should end with a *.png* extension.

Usage driver.save_screenshot('/Screenshots/foo.png')

set_page_load_timeout(*time_to_wait*)

Set the amount of time to wait for a page load to complete before throwing an error.

Args

- time_to_wait: The amount of time to wait

Usage driver.set_page_load_timeout(30)

set_script_timeout(*time_to_wait*)

Set the amount of time that the script should wait during an execute_async_script call before throwing an error.

Args

- time_to_wait: The amount of time to wait (in seconds)

Usage driver.set_script_timeout(30)

set_window_position(*x*, *y*, *windowHandle='current'*)
Sets the x,y position of the current window. (window.moveTo)

Args

- x: the x-coordinate in pixels to set the window position
- y: the y-coordinate in pixels to set the window position

Usage driver.set_window_position(0,0)

set_window_rect(*x=None*, *y=None*, *width=None*, *height=None*)
Sets the x, y coordinates of the window as well as height and width of the current window.

Usage driver.set_window_rect(x=10, y=10) driver.set_window_rect(width=100, height=200) driver.set_window_rect(x=10, y=10, width=100, height=200)

set_window_size(*width*, *height*, *windowHandle='current'*)
Sets the width and height of the current window. (window.resizeTo)

Args

- width: the width in pixels to set the window to
- height: the height in pixels to set the window to

Usage driver.set_window_size(800,600)

start_client()
Called before starting a new session. This method may be overridden to define custom startup behavior.

start_session(*capabilities*, *browser_profile=None*)
Creates a new session with the desired capabilities.

Args

- browser_name - The name of the browser to request.
- version - Which browser version to request.
- platform - Which platform to request the browser on.
- javascript_enabled - Whether the new session should support JavaScript.
- browser_profile - A selenium.webdriver.firefox.firefox_profile.FirefoxProfile object. Only used if Firefox is requested.

stop_client()
Called after executing a quit command. This method may be overridden to define custom shutdown behavior.

switch_to_active_element()
Deprecated use driver.switch_to.active_element

switch_to_alert()
Deprecated use driver.switch_to.alert

switch_to_default_content()
Deprecated use driver.switch_to.default_content

switch_to_frame(*frame_reference*)
Deprecated use driver.switch_to.frame

switch_to_window(*window_name*)
Deprecated use driver.switch_to.window

application_cache
Returns a ApplicationCache Object to interact with the browser app cache

current_url
Gets the URL of the current page.

Usage driver.current_url

current_window_handle
Returns the handle of the current window.

Usage driver.current_window_handle

desired_capabilities
returns the drivers current desired capabilities being used

file_detector

log_types
Gets a list of the available log types

Usage driver.log_types

mobile

name
Returns the name of the underlying browser for this instance.

Usage name = driver.name

orientation
Gets the current orientation of the device

Usage orientation = driver.orientation

page_source
Gets the source of the current page.

Usage driver.page_source

switch_to

Returns

- SwitchTo: an object containing all options to switch focus into

Usage element = driver.switch_to.active_element alert = driver.switch_to.alert driver.switch_to.default_content() driver.switch_to.frame('frame_name') driver.switch_to.frame(1) driver.switch_to.frame(driver.find_elements_by_tag_name("iframe")[0]) driver.switch_to.parent_frame() driver.switch_to.window('main')

title
Returns the title of the current page.

Usage title = driver.title

window_handles
Returns the handles of all windows within the current session.

Usage driver.window_handles

7.21 Remote WebDriver WebElement

class selenium.webdriver.remote.webelement.**WebElement**(*parent*, *id_*, *w3c=False*)
Bases: object

Represents a DOM element.

Generally, all interesting operations that interact with a document will be performed through this interface.

All method calls will do a freshness check to ensure that the element reference is still valid. This essentially determines whether or not the element is still attached to the DOM. If this test fails, then an StaleElementReferenceException is thrown, and all future calls to this instance will fail.

__init__(*parent*, *id_*, *w3c=False*)

clear()
Clears the text if it's a text entry element.

click()
Clicks the element.

find_element(*by='id'*, *value=None*)
'Private' method used by the find_element_by_* methods.

Usage Use the corresponding find_element_by_* instead of this.

Return type *WebElement*

find_element_by_class_name(*name*)
Finds element within this element's children by class name.

Args

- name: The class name of the element to find.

Returns

- WebElement - the element if it was found

Raises

- NoSuchElementException - if the element wasn't found

Usage element = element.find_element_by_class_name('foo')

find_element_by_css_selector(*css_selector*)
Finds element within this element's children by CSS selector.

Args

- css_selector - CSS selector string, ex: 'a.nav#home'

Returns

- WebElement - the element if it was found

Raises

- NoSuchElementException - if the element wasn't found

Usage element = element.find_element_by_css_selector('#foo')

find_element_by_id(*id_*)
Finds element within this element's children by ID.

Args

- id_ - ID of child element to locate.

Returns

- WebElement - the element if it was found

Raises

- NoSuchElementException - if the element wasn't found

Usage foo_element = element.find_element_by_id('foo')

find_element_by_link_text(*link_text*)
Finds element within this element's children by visible link text.

Args

- link_text - Link text string to search for.

Returns

- WebElement - the element if it was found

Raises

- NoSuchElementException - if the element wasn't found

Usage element = element.find_element_by_link_text('Sign In')

find_element_by_name(*name*)
Finds element within this element's children by name.

Args

- name - name property of the element to find.

Returns

- WebElement - the element if it was found

Raises

- NoSuchElementException - if the element wasn't found

Usage element = element.find_element_by_name('foo')

find_element_by_partial_link_text(*link_text*)
Finds element within this element's children by partially visible link text.

Args

- link_text: The text of the element to partially match on.

Returns

- WebElement - the element if it was found

Raises

- NoSuchElementException - if the element wasn't found

Usage element = element.find_element_by_partial_link_text('Sign')

find_element_by_tag_name(*name*)
Finds element within this element's children by tag name.

Args

- name - name of html tag (eg: h1, a, span)

Returns

- WebElement - the element if it was found

Raises

- NoSuchElementException - if the element wasn't found

Usage element = element.find_element_by_tag_name('h1')

find_element_by_xpath(*xpath*)
Finds element by xpath.

Args

- xpath - xpath of element to locate. "//input[@class='myelement']"

Note: The base path will be relative to this element's location.

This will select the first link under this element.

```
myelement.find_element_by_xpath(".//a")
```

However, this will select the first link on the page.

```
myelement.find_element_by_xpath("//a")
```

Returns

- WebElement - the element if it was found

Raises

- NoSuchElementException - if the element wasn't found

Usage element = element.find_element_by_xpath('//div/td[1]')

find_elements(*by='id'*, *value=None*)

'Private' method used by the find_elements_by_* methods.

Usage Use the corresponding find_elements_by_* instead of this.

Return type list of WebElement

find_elements_by_class_name(*name*)

Finds a list of elements within this element's children by class name.

Args

- name: The class name of the elements to find.

Returns

- list of WebElement - a list with elements if any was found. An empty list if not

Usage elements = element.find_elements_by_class_name('foo')

find_elements_by_css_selector(*css_selector*)

Finds a list of elements within this element's children by CSS selector.

Args

- css_selector - CSS selector string, ex: 'a.nav#home'

Returns

- list of WebElement - a list with elements if any was found. An empty list if not

Usage elements = element.find_elements_by_css_selector('.foo')

find_elements_by_id(*id_*)

Finds a list of elements within this element's children by ID. Will return a list of webelements if found, or an empty list if not.

Args

- id_ - Id of child element to find.

Returns

- list of WebElement - a list with elements if any was found. An empty list if not

Usage elements = element.find_elements_by_id('foo')

find_elements_by_link_text(*link_text*)
Finds a list of elements within this element's children by visible link text.

Args

- link_text - Link text string to search for.

Returns

- list of webelement - a list with elements if any was found. an empty list if not

Usage elements = element.find_elements_by_link_text('Sign In')

find_elements_by_name(*name*)
Finds a list of elements within this element's children by name.

Args

- name - name property to search for.

Returns

- list of webelement - a list with elements if any was found. an empty list if not

Usage elements = element.find_elements_by_name('foo')

find_elements_by_partial_link_text(*link_text*)
Finds a list of elements within this element's children by link text.

Args

- link_text: The text of the element to partial match on.

Returns

- list of webelement - a list with elements if any was found. an empty list if not

Usage elements = element.find_elements_by_partial_link_text('Sign')

find_elements_by_tag_name(*name*)
Finds a list of elements within this element's children by tag name.

Args

- name - name of html tag (eg: h1, a, span)

Returns

- list of WebElement - a list with elements if any was found. An empty list if not

Usage elements = element.find_elements_by_tag_name('h1')

find_elements_by_xpath(*xpath*)
Finds elements within the element by xpath.

Args

- xpath - xpath locator string.

Note: The base path will be relative to this element's location.

This will select all links under this element.

```
myelement.find_elements_by_xpath(".//a")
```

However, this will select all links in the page itself.

```
myelement.find_elements_by_xpath("//a")
```

Returns

- list of WebElement - a list with elements if any was found. An empty list if not

Usage elements = element.find_elements_by_xpath("//div[contains(@class, 'foo')]")

get_attribute(*name*)

Gets the given attribute or property of the element.

This method will first try to return the value of a property with the given name. If a property with that name doesn't exist, it returns the value of the attribute with the same name. If there's no attribute with that name, `None` is returned.

Values which are considered truthy, that is equals "true" or "false", are returned as booleans. All other non-`None` values are returned as strings. For attributes or properties which do not exist, `None` is returned.

Args

- name - Name of the attribute/property to retrieve.

Example:

```
# Check if the "active" CSS class is applied to an element.
is_active = "active" in target_element.get_attribute("class")
```

get_property(*name*)

Gets the given property of the element.

Args

- name - Name of the property to retrieve.

Example:

```
text_length = target_element.get_property("text_length")
```

is_displayed()

Whether the element is visible to a user.

is_enabled()

Returns whether the element is enabled.

is_selected()

Returns whether the element is selected.

Can be used to check if a checkbox or radio button is selected.

screenshot(*filename*)

Saves a screenshot of the current element to a PNG image file. Returns False if there is any IOError, else returns True. Use full paths in your filename.

Args

- filename: The full path you wish to save your screenshot to. This should end with a *.png* extension.

Usage element.screenshot('/Screenshots/foo.png')

send_keys(**value*)
Simulates typing into the element.

Args

- value - A string for typing, or setting form fields. For setting file inputs, this could be a local file path.

Use this to send simple key events or to fill out form fields:

```
form_textfield = driver.find_element_by_name('username')
form_textfield.send_keys("admin")
```

This can also be used to set file inputs.

```
file_input = driver.find_element_by_name('profilePic')
file_input.send_keys("path/to/profilepic.gif")
# Generally it's better to wrap the file path in one of the methods
# in os.path to return the actual path to support cross OS testing.
# file_input.send_keys(os.path.abspath("path/to/profilepic.gif"))
```

submit()
Submits a form.

value_of_css_property(*property_name*)
The value of a CSS property.

id
Internal ID used by selenium.

This is mainly for internal use. Simple use cases such as checking if 2 webelements refer to the same element, can be done using ==:

```
if element1 == element2:
    print("These 2 are equal")
```

location
The location of the element in the renderable canvas.

location_once_scrolled_into_view
THIS PROPERTY MAY CHANGE WITHOUT WARNING. Use this to discover where on the screen an element is so that we can click it. This method should cause the element to be scrolled into view.

Returns the top lefthand corner location on the screen, or `None` if the element is not visible.

parent
Internal reference to the WebDriver instance this element was found from.

rect
A dictionary with the size and location of the element.

screenshot_as_base64
Gets the screenshot of the current element as a base64 encoded string.

Usage img_b64 = element.screenshot_as_base64

screenshot_as_png
Gets the screenshot of the current element as a binary data.

Usage element_png = element.screenshot_as_png

size
The size of the element.

tag_name
This element's `tagName` property.

text
The text of the element.

7.22 Remote WebDriver Command

class selenium.webdriver.remote.command.**Command**
Bases: `object`

Defines constants for the standard WebDriver commands.

While these constants have no meaning in and of themselves, they are used to marshal commands through a service that implements WebDriver's remote wire protocol:

https://github.com/SeleniumHQ/selenium/wiki/JsonWireProtocol

ACCEPT_ALERT = 'acceptAlert'

ADD_COOKIE = 'addCookie'

CLEAR_APP_CACHE = 'clearAppCache'

CLEAR_ELEMENT = 'clearElement'

CLEAR_LOCAL_STORAGE = 'clearLocalStorage'

CLEAR_SESSION_STORAGE = 'clearSessionStorage'

CLICK = 'mouseClick'

CLICK_ELEMENT = 'clickElement'

CLOSE = 'close'

CONTEXT_HANDLES = 'getContextHandles'

CURRENT_CONTEXT_HANDLE = 'getCurrentContextHandle'

DELETE_ALL_COOKIES = 'deleteAllCookies'

DELETE_COOKIE = 'deleteCookie'

DELETE_SESSION = 'deleteSession'

DISMISS_ALERT = 'dismissAlert'

DOUBLE_CLICK = 'mouseDoubleClick'

DOUBLE_TAP = 'touchDoubleTap'

ELEMENT_EQUALS = 'elementEquals'

ELEMENT_SCREENSHOT = 'elementScreenshot'

EXECUTE_ASYNC_SCRIPT = 'executeAsyncScript'

EXECUTE_SCRIPT = 'executeScript'

EXECUTE_SQL = 'executeSql'

FIND_CHILD_ELEMENT = 'findChildElement'

FIND_CHILD_ELEMENTS = 'findChildElements'

FIND_ELEMENT = 'findElement'

```
    FIND_ELEMENTS = 'findElements'
    FLICK = 'touchFlick'
    FULLSCREEN_WINDOW = 'fullscreenWindow'
    GET = 'get'
    GET_ACTIVE_ELEMENT = 'getActiveElement'
    GET_ALERT_TEXT = 'getAlertText'
    GET_ALL_COOKIES = 'getCookies'
    GET_ALL_SESSIONS = 'getAllSessions'
    GET_APP_CACHE = 'getAppCache'
    GET_APP_CACHE_STATUS = 'getAppCacheStatus'
    GET_AVAILABLE_LOG_TYPES = 'getAvailableLogTypes'
    GET_COOKIE = 'getCookie'
    GET_CURRENT_URL = 'getCurrentUrl'
    GET_CURRENT_WINDOW_HANDLE = 'getCurrentWindowHandle'
    GET_ELEMENT_ATTRIBUTE = 'getElementAttribute'
    GET_ELEMENT_LOCATION = 'getElementLocation'
    GET_ELEMENT_LOCATION_ONCE_SCROLLED_INTO_VIEW = 'getElementLocationOnceScrolledIntoView
    GET_ELEMENT_PROPERTY = 'getElementProperty'
    GET_ELEMENT_RECT = 'getElementRect'
    GET_ELEMENT_SIZE = 'getElementSize'
    GET_ELEMENT_TAG_NAME = 'getElementTagName'
    GET_ELEMENT_TEXT = 'getElementText'
    GET_ELEMENT_VALUE = 'getElementValue'
    GET_ELEMENT_VALUE_OF_CSS_PROPERTY = 'getElementValueOfCssProperty'
    GET_LOCAL_STORAGE_ITEM = 'getLocalStorageItem'
    GET_LOCAL_STORAGE_KEYS = 'getLocalStorageKeys'
    GET_LOCAL_STORAGE_SIZE = 'getLocalStorageSize'
    GET_LOCATION = 'getLocation'
    GET_LOG = 'getLog'
    GET_NETWORK_CONNECTION = 'getNetworkConnection'
    GET_PAGE_SOURCE = 'getPageSource'
    GET_SCREEN_ORIENTATION = 'getScreenOrientation'
    GET_SESSION_STORAGE_ITEM = 'getSessionStorageItem'
    GET_SESSION_STORAGE_KEYS = 'getSessionStorageKeys'
    GET_SESSION_STORAGE_SIZE = 'getSessionStorageSize'
    GET_TITLE = 'getTitle'
```

```
    GET_WINDOW_HANDLES = 'getWindowHandles'
    GET_WINDOW_POSITION = 'getWindowPosition'
    GET_WINDOW_RECT = 'getWindowRect'
    GET_WINDOW_SIZE = 'getWindowSize'
    GO_BACK = 'goBack'
    GO_FORWARD = 'goForward'
    IMPLICIT_WAIT = 'implicitlyWait'
    IS_ELEMENT_DISPLAYED = 'isElementDisplayed'
    IS_ELEMENT_ENABLED = 'isElementEnabled'
    IS_ELEMENT_SELECTED = 'isElementSelected'
    LONG_PRESS = 'touchLongPress'
    MAXIMIZE_WINDOW = 'windowMaximize'
    MINIMIZE_WINDOW = 'minimizeWindow'
    MOUSE_DOWN = 'mouseButtonDown'
    MOUSE_UP = 'mouseButtonUp'
    MOVE_TO = 'mouseMoveTo'
    NEW_SESSION = 'newSession'
    QUIT = 'quit'
    REFRESH = 'refresh'
    REMOVE_LOCAL_STORAGE_ITEM = 'removeLocalStorageItem'
    REMOVE_SESSION_STORAGE_ITEM = 'removeSessionStorageItem'
    SCREENSHOT = 'screenshot'
    SEND_KEYS_TO_ACTIVE_ELEMENT = 'sendKeysToActiveElement'
    SEND_KEYS_TO_ELEMENT = 'sendKeysToElement'
    SET_ALERT_CREDENTIALS = 'setAlertCredentials'
    SET_ALERT_VALUE = 'setAlertValue'
    SET_ELEMENT_SELECTED = 'setElementSelected'
    SET_LOCAL_STORAGE_ITEM = 'setLocalStorageItem'
    SET_LOCATION = 'setLocation'
    SET_NETWORK_CONNECTION = 'setNetworkConnection'
    SET_SCREEN_ORIENTATION = 'setScreenOrientation'
    SET_SCRIPT_TIMEOUT = 'setScriptTimeout'
    SET_SESSION_STORAGE_ITEM = 'setSessionStorageItem'
    SET_TIMEOUTS = 'setTimeouts'
    SET_WINDOW_POSITION = 'setWindowPosition'
    SET_WINDOW_RECT = 'setWindowRect'
```

```
SET_WINDOW_SIZE = 'setWindowSize'
SINGLE_TAP = 'touchSingleTap'
STATUS = 'status'
SUBMIT_ELEMENT = 'submitElement'
SWITCH_TO_CONTEXT = 'switchToContext'
SWITCH_TO_FRAME = 'switchToFrame'
SWITCH_TO_PARENT_FRAME = 'switchToParentFrame'
SWITCH_TO_WINDOW = 'switchToWindow'
TOUCH_DOWN = 'touchDown'
TOUCH_MOVE = 'touchMove'
TOUCH_SCROLL = 'touchScroll'
TOUCH_UP = 'touchUp'
UPLOAD_FILE = 'uploadFile'
W3C_ACCEPT_ALERT = 'w3cAcceptAlert'
W3C_ACTIONS = 'actions'
W3C_CLEAR_ACTIONS = 'clearActionState'
W3C_DISMISS_ALERT = 'w3cDismissAlert'
W3C_EXECUTE_SCRIPT = 'w3cExecuteScript'
W3C_EXECUTE_SCRIPT_ASYNC = 'w3cExecuteScriptAsync'
W3C_GET_ACTIVE_ELEMENT = 'w3cGetActiveElement'
W3C_GET_ALERT_TEXT = 'w3cGetAlertText'
W3C_GET_CURRENT_WINDOW_HANDLE = 'w3cGetCurrentWindowHandle'
W3C_GET_WINDOW_HANDLES = 'w3cGetWindowHandles'
W3C_GET_WINDOW_POSITION = 'w3cGetWindowPosition'
W3C_GET_WINDOW_SIZE = 'w3cGetWindowSize'
W3C_MAXIMIZE_WINDOW = 'w3cMaximizeWindow'
W3C_SET_ALERT_VALUE = 'w3cSetAlertValue'
W3C_SET_WINDOW_POSITION = 'w3cSetWindowPosition'
W3C_SET_WINDOW_SIZE = 'w3cSetWindowSize'
```

7.23 Remote WebDriver Error Handler

class selenium.webdriver.remote.errorhandler.**ErrorCode**

Bases: object

Error codes defined in the WebDriver wire protocol.

```
ELEMENT_CLICK_INTERCEPTED = [64, 'element click intercepted']
ELEMENT_IS_NOT_SELECTABLE = [15, 'element not selectable']
```

```
    ELEMENT_NOT_INTERACTABLE = [60, 'element not interactable']
    ELEMENT_NOT_VISIBLE = [11, 'element not visible']
    IME_ENGINE_ACTIVATION_FAILED = [31, 'ime engine activation failed']
    IME_NOT_AVAILABLE = [30, 'ime not available']
    INSECURE_CERTIFICATE = ['insecure certificate']
    INVALID_ARGUMENT = [61, 'invalid argument']
    INVALID_COOKIE_DOMAIN = [24, 'invalid cookie domain']
    INVALID_COORDINATES = ['invalid coordinates']
    INVALID_ELEMENT_COORDINATES = [29, 'invalid element coordinates']
    INVALID_ELEMENT_STATE = [12, 'invalid element state']
    INVALID_SELECTOR = [32, 'invalid selector']
    INVALID_SESSION_ID = ['invalid session id']
    INVALID_XPATH_SELECTOR = [51, 'invalid selector']
    INVALID_XPATH_SELECTOR_RETURN_TYPER = [52, 'invalid selector']
    JAVASCRIPT_ERROR = [17, 'javascript error']
    METHOD_NOT_ALLOWED = [405, 'unsupported operation']
    MOVE_TARGET_OUT_OF_BOUNDS = [34, 'move target out of bounds']
    NO_ALERT_OPEN = [27, 'no such alert']
    NO_SUCH_COOKIE = [62, 'no such cookie']
    NO_SUCH_ELEMENT = [7, 'no such element']
    NO_SUCH_FRAME = [8, 'no such frame']
    NO_SUCH_WINDOW = [23, 'no such window']
    SCRIPT_TIMEOUT = [28, 'script timeout']
    SESSION_NOT_CREATED = [33, 'session not created']
    STALE_ELEMENT_REFERENCE = [10, 'stale element reference']
    SUCCESS = 0
    TIMEOUT = [21, 'timeout']
    UNABLE_TO_CAPTURE_SCREEN = [63, 'unable to capture screen']
    UNABLE_TO_SET_COOKIE = [25, 'unable to set cookie']
    UNEXPECTED_ALERT_OPEN = [26, 'unexpected alert open']
    UNKNOWN_COMMAND = [9, 'unknown command']
    UNKNOWN_ERROR = [13, 'unknown error']
    UNKNOWN_METHOD = ['unknown method exception']
    XPATH_LOOKUP_ERROR = [19, 'invalid selector']
```

class selenium.webdriver.remote.errorhandler.**ErrorHandler**
Bases: object

Handles errors returned by the WebDriver server.

check_response(*response*)
Checks that a JSON response from the WebDriver does not have an error.

Args

- response - The JSON response from the WebDriver server as a dictionary object.

Raises If the response contains an error message.

7.24 Remote WebDriver Mobile

class selenium.webdriver.remote.mobile.**Mobile**(*driver*)
Bases: object

class ConnectionType(*mask*)
Bases: object

__init__(*mask*)

airplane_mode

data

wifi

__init__(*driver*)

set_network_connection(*network*)
Set the network connection for the remote device.

Example of setting airplane mode:

```
driver.mobile.set_network_connection(driver.mobile.AIRPLANE_MODE)
```

AIRPLANE_MODE = <selenium.webdriver.remote.mobile.ConnectionType object>

ALL_NETWORK = <selenium.webdriver.remote.mobile.ConnectionType object>

DATA_NETWORK = <selenium.webdriver.remote.mobile.ConnectionType object>

WIFI_NETWORK = <selenium.webdriver.remote.mobile.ConnectionType object>

context
returns the current context (Native or WebView).

contexts
returns a list of available contexts

network_connection

7.25 Remote WebDriver Remote Connection

class selenium.webdriver.remote.remote_connection.**HttpErrorHandler**
Bases: urllib2.HTTPDefaultErrorHandler

A custom HTTP error handler.

Used to return Response objects instead of raising an HTTPError exception.

http_error_default(*req*, *fp*, *code*, *msg*, *headers*)
Default HTTP error handler.

Args

- req - The original Request object.
- fp - The response body file object.
- code - The HTTP status code returned by the server.
- msg - The HTTP status message returned by the server.
- headers - The response headers.

Returns A new Response object.

class selenium.webdriver.remote.remote_connection.**RemoteConnection**(*remote_server_addr*, *keep_alive=False*, *resolve_ip=True*)

Bases: object

A connection with the Remote WebDriver server.

Communicates with the server using the WebDriver wire protocol: https://github.com/SeleniumHQ/selenium/wiki/JsonWireProtocol

__init__(*remote_server_addr*, *keep_alive=False*, *resolve_ip=True*)

execute(*command*, *params*)
Send a command to the remote server.

Any path subtitutions required for the URL mapped to the command should be included in the command parameters.

Args

- command - A string specifying the command to execute.
- params - A dictionary of named parameters to send with the command as its JSON payload.

classmethod get_remote_connection_headers(*parsed_url*, *keep_alive=False*)
Get headers for remote request.

Args

- parsed_url - The parsed url
- keep_alive (Boolean) - Is this a keep-alive connection (default: False)

classmethod get_timeout()

Returns Timeout value in seconds for all http requests made to the Remote Connection

classmethod reset_timeout()
Reset the http request timeout to socket._GLOBAL_DEFAULT_TIMEOUT

classmethod set_timeout(*timeout*)
Override the default timeout

Args

- timeout - timeout value for http requests in seconds

class selenium.webdriver.remote.remote_connection.**Request**(*url*, *data=None*, *method=None*)

Bases: urllib2.Request

Extends the url_request.Request to support all HTTP request types.

__init__(*url*, *data=None*, *method=None*)

Initialise a new HTTP request.

Args

- url - String for the URL to send the request to.
- data - Data to send with the request.

get_method()

Returns the HTTP method used by this request.

class selenium.webdriver.remote.remote_connection.**Response**(*fp*, *code*, *headers*, *url*)

Bases: object

Represents an HTTP response.

__init__(*fp*, *code*, *headers*, *url*)

Initialise a new Response.

Args

- fp - The response body file object.
- code - The HTTP status code returned by the server.
- headers - A dictionary of headers returned by the server.
- url - URL of the retrieved resource represented by this Response.

close()

Close the response body file object.

geturl()

Returns the URL for the resource returned in this response.

info()

Returns the response headers.

7.26 Remote WebDriver Utils

selenium.webdriver.remote.utils.**dump_json**(*json_struct*)

selenium.webdriver.remote.utils.**format_json**(*json_struct*)

selenium.webdriver.remote.utils.**get_root_parent**(*elem*)

selenium.webdriver.remote.utils.**handle_find_element_exception**(*e*)

selenium.webdriver.remote.utils.**load_json**(*s*)

selenium.webdriver.remote.utils.**return_value_if_exists**(*resp*)

selenium.webdriver.remote.utils.**unzip_to_temp_dir**(*zip_file_name*)

Unzip zipfile to a temporary directory.

The directory of the unzipped files is returned if success, otherwise None is returned.

7.27 Internet Explorer WebDriver

class selenium.webdriver.ie.webdriver.**WebDriver**(*executable_path='IEDriverServer.exe'*, *capabilities=None*, *port=0*, *timeout=30*, *host=None*, *log_level=None*, *log_file=None*, *options=None*, *ie_options=None*)

Bases: *selenium.webdriver.remote.webdriver.WebDriver*

Controls the IEServerDriver and allows you to drive Internet Explorer

__init__(*executable_path='IEDriverServer.exe'*, *capabilities=None*, *port=0*, *timeout=30*, *host=None*, *log_level=None*, *log_file=None*, *options=None*, *ie_options=None*)

Creates a new instance of the chrome driver.

Starts the service and then creates new instance of chrome driver.

Args

- executable_path - path to the executable. If the default is used it assumes the executable is in the $PATH
- capabilities: capabilities Dictionary object
- port - port you would like the service to run, if left as 0, a free port will be found.
- log_level - log level you would like the service to run.
- log_file - log file you would like the service to log to.
- options: IE Options instance, providing additional IE options

create_options()

quit()

7.28 Android WebDriver

class selenium.webdriver.android.webdriver.**WebDriver**(*host='localhost'*, *port=4444*, *desired_capabilities={'platform': 'ANDROID', 'browserName': 'android', 'version': ''}*)

Bases: *selenium.webdriver.remote.webdriver.WebDriver*

Simple RemoteWebDriver wrapper to start connect to Selendroid's WebView app

For more info on getting started with Selendroid http://selendroid.io/mobileWeb.html

__init__(*host='localhost'*, *port=4444*, *desired_capabilities={'platform': 'ANDROID', 'browserName': 'android', 'version': ''}*)

Creates a new instance of Selendroid using the WebView app

Args

- host - location of where selendroid is running
- port - port that selendroid is running on
- desired_capabilities: Dictionary object with capabilities

7.29 Opera WebDriver

class selenium.webdriver.opera.webdriver.**OperaDriver**(*executable_path=None*, *port=0*, *options=None*, *service_args=None*, *desired_capabilities=None*, *service_log_path=None*, *opera_options=None*)

Bases: *selenium.webdriver.chrome.webdriver.WebDriver*

Controls the new OperaDriver and allows you to drive the Opera browser based on Chromium.

__init__(*executable_path=None*, *port=0*, *options=None*, *service_args=None*, *desired_capabilities=None*, *service_log_path=None*, *opera_options=None*)

Creates a new instance of the operadriver.

Starts the service and then creates new instance of operadriver.

Args

- **executable_path - path to the executable. If the default is used** it assumes the executable is in the $PATH
- **port - port you would like the service to run, if left as 0,** a free port will be found.
- desired_capabilities: Dictionary object with non-browser specific capabilities only, such as "proxy" or "loggingPref".
- options: this takes an instance of ChromeOptions

create_options()

class selenium.webdriver.opera.webdriver.**WebDriver**(*desired_capabilities=None*, *executable_path=None*, *port=0*, *service_log_path=None*, *service_args=None*, *options=None*)

Bases: *selenium.webdriver.opera.webdriver.OperaDriver*

class ServiceType

CHROMIUM = 2

__init__(*desired_capabilities=None*, *executable_path=None*, *port=0*, *service_log_path=None*, *service_args=None*, *options=None*)

7.30 PhantomJS WebDriver

class selenium.webdriver.phantomjs.webdriver.**WebDriver**(*executable_path='phantomjs'*, *port=0*, *desired_capabilities={'platform': 'ANY', 'browserName': 'phantomjs', 'version': '', 'javascriptEnabled': True}*, *service_args=None*, *service_log_path=None*)

Bases: *selenium.webdriver.remote.webdriver.WebDriver*

Wrapper to communicate with PhantomJS through Ghostdriver.

You will need to follow all the directions here: https://github.com/detro/ghostdriver

__init__(*executable_path='phantomjs'*, *port=0*, *desired_capabilities={'platform': 'ANY'*, *'browserName': 'phantomjs'*, *'version': ''*, *'javascriptEnabled': True}*, *service_args=None*, *service_log_path=None*)

Creates a new instance of the PhantomJS / Ghostdriver.

Starts the service and then creates new instance of the driver.

Args

- executable_path - path to the executable. If the default is used it assumes the executable is in the $PATH
- port - port you would like the service to run, if left as 0, a free port will be found.
- desired_capabilities: Dictionary object with non-browser specific capabilities only, such as "proxy" or "loggingPref".
- service_args : A List of command line arguments to pass to PhantomJS
- service_log_path: Path for phantomjs service to log to.

quit()

Closes the browser and shuts down the PhantomJS executable that is started when starting the PhantomJS

7.31 PhantomJS WebDriver Service

class selenium.webdriver.phantomjs.service.**Service**(*executable_path*, *port=0*, *service_args=None*, *log_path=None*)

Bases: *selenium.webdriver.common.service.Service*

Object that manages the starting and stopping of PhantomJS / Ghostdriver

__init__(*executable_path*, *port=0*, *service_args=None*, *log_path=None*)

Creates a new instance of the Service

Args

- executable_path : Path to PhantomJS binary
- port : Port the service is running on
- service_args : A List of other command line options to pass to PhantomJS
- log_path: Path for PhantomJS service to log to

command_line_args()

send_remote_shutdown_command()

service_url

Gets the url of the GhostDriver Service

7.32 Safari WebDriver

class selenium.webdriver.safari.webdriver.**WebDriver**(*port=0*, *executable_path='/usr/bin/safaridriver'*, *desired_capabilities={'platform': 'MAC', 'browserName': 'safari', 'version': ''}*, *quiet=False*)

Bases: *selenium.webdriver.remote.webdriver.WebDriver*

Controls the SafariDriver and allows you to drive the browser.

__init__(*port=0*, *executable_path='/usr/bin/safaridriver'*, *desired_capabilities={'platform': 'MAC', 'browserName': 'safari', 'version': ''}*, *quiet=False*)

Creates a new instance of the Safari driver.

Starts the service and then creates new instance of Safari Driver.

Args

- port - port you would like the service to run, if left as 0, a free port will be found.
- desired_capabilities: Dictionary object with desired capabilities (Can be used to provide various Safari switches).
- quiet - set to True to suppress stdout and stderr of the driver

quit()

Closes the browser and shuts down the SafariDriver executable that is started when starting the SafariDriver

7.33 Safari WebDriver Service

class selenium.webdriver.safari.service.**Service**(*executable_path*, *port=0*, *quiet=False*)

Bases: *selenium.webdriver.common.service.Service*

Object that manages the starting and stopping of the SafariDriver

__init__(*executable_path*, *port=0*, *quiet=False*)

Creates a new instance of the Service

Args

- executable_path : Path to the SafariDriver
- port : Port the service is running on

command_line_args()

service_url

Gets the url of the SafariDriver Service

7.34 Select Support

class selenium.webdriver.support.select.**Select**(*webelement*)

Bases: object

__init__(*webelement*)

Constructor. A check is made that the given element is, indeed, a SELECT tag. If it is not, then an UnexpectedTagNameException is thrown.

Args

- webelement - element SELECT element to wrap

Example: from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import Select

Select(driver.find_element_by_tag_name("select")).select_by_index(2)

deselect_all()

Clear all selected entries. This is only valid when the SELECT supports multiple selections. throws NotImplementedError If the SELECT does not support multiple selections

deselect_by_index(*index*)

Deselect the option at the given index. This is done by examing the "index" attribute of an element, and not merely by counting.

Args

- index - The option at this index will be deselected

throws NoSuchElementException If there is no option with specisied index in SELECT

deselect_by_value(*value*)

Deselect all options that have a value matching the argument. That is, when given "foo" this would deselect an option like:

<option value="foo">Bar</option>

Args

- value - The value to match against

throws NoSuchElementException If there is no option with specisied value in SELECT

deselect_by_visible_text(*text*)

Deselect all options that display text matching the argument. That is, when given "Bar" this would deselect an option like:

<option value="foo">Bar</option>

Args

- text - The visible text to match against

select_by_index(*index*)

Select the option at the given index. This is done by examing the "index" attribute of an element, and not merely by counting.

Args

- index - The option at this index will be selected

throws NoSuchElementException If there is no option with specisied index in SELECT

select_by_value(*value*)

Select all options that have a value matching the argument. That is, when given "foo" this would select an option like:

<option value="foo">Bar</option>

Args

- value - The value to match against

throws NoSuchElementException If there is no option with specisied value in SELECT

select_by_visible_text(*text*)
Select all options that display text matching the argument. That is, when given "Bar" this would select an option like:

<option value="foo">Bar</option>

Args

- text - The visible text to match against

throws NoSuchElementException If there is no option with specisied text in SELECT

all_selected_options
Returns a list of all selected options belonging to this select tag

first_selected_option
The first selected option in this select tag (or the currently selected option in a normal select)

options
Returns a list of all options belonging to this select tag

7.35 Wait Support

class selenium.webdriver.support.wait.**WebDriverWait**(*driver*, *timeout*, *poll_frequency=0.5*, *ignored_exceptions=None*)
Bases: object

__init__(*driver*, *timeout*, *poll_frequency=0.5*, *ignored_exceptions=None*)
Constructor, takes a WebDriver instance and timeout in seconds.

Args

- driver - Instance of WebDriver (Ie, Firefox, Chrome or Remote)
- timeout - Number of seconds before timing out
- poll_frequency - sleep interval between calls By default, it is 0.5 second.
- ignored_exceptions - iterable structure of exception classes ignored during calls. By default, it contains NoSuchElementException only.

Example: from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait

element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(lambda x: x.find_element_by_id("someId"))

is_disappeared = WebDriverWait(driver, 30, 1, (ElementNotVisibleException)).

until_not(lambda x: x.find_element_by_id("someId").is_displayed())

until(*method*, *message=''*)
Calls the method provided with the driver as an argument until the return value is not False.

until_not(*method*, *message=''*)
Calls the method provided with the driver as an argument until the return value is False.

7.36 Color Support

class selenium.webdriver.support.color.**Color**(*red*, *green*, *blue*, *alpha=1*)

Bases: object

Color conversion support class

Example:

```
from selenium.webdriver.support.color import Color

print(Color.from_string('#00ff33').rgba)
print(Color.from_string('rgb(1, 255, 3)').hex)
print(Color.from_string('blue').rgba)
```

__init__(*red*, *green*, *blue*, *alpha=1*)

static from_string(*str_*)

hex

rgb

rgba

7.37 Event Firing WebDriver Support

class selenium.webdriver.support.event_firing_webdriver.**EventFiringWebDriver**(*driver*, *event_listener*)

Bases: object

A wrapper around an arbitrary WebDriver instance which supports firing events

__init__(*driver*, *event_listener*)

Creates a new instance of the EventFiringWebDriver

Args

- driver : A WebDriver instance
- event_listener : Instance of a class that subclasses AbstractEventListener and implements it fully or partially

Example:

```
from selenium.webdriver import Firefox
from selenium.webdriver.support.events import EventFiringWebDriver,␣
↪AbstractEventListener

class MyListener(AbstractEventListener):
    def before_navigate_to(self, url, driver):
        print("Before navigate to %s" % url)
    def after_navigate_to(self, url, driver):
        print("After navigate to %s" % url)

driver = Firefox()
ef_driver = EventFiringWebDriver(driver, MyListener())
ef_driver.get("http://www.google.co.in/")
```

back()

close()

execute_async_script(*script*, **args*)

execute_script(*script*, **args*)

find_element(*by='id'*, *value=None*)

find_element_by_class_name(*name*)

find_element_by_css_selector(*css_selector*)

find_element_by_id(*id_*)

find_element_by_link_text(*link_text*)

find_element_by_name(*name*)

find_element_by_partial_link_text(*link_text*)

find_element_by_tag_name(*name*)

find_element_by_xpath(*xpath*)

find_elements(*by='id'*, *value=None*)

find_elements_by_class_name(*name*)

find_elements_by_css_selector(*css_selector*)

find_elements_by_id(*id_*)

find_elements_by_link_text(*text*)

find_elements_by_name(*name*)

find_elements_by_partial_link_text(*link_text*)

find_elements_by_tag_name(*name*)

find_elements_by_xpath(*xpath*)

forward()

get(*url*)

quit()

wrapped_driver
Returns the WebDriver instance wrapped by this EventsFiringWebDriver

class selenium.webdriver.support.event_firing_webdriver.**EventFiringWebElement**(*webelement*, *ef_driver*)

Bases: object

" A wrapper around WebElement instance which supports firing events

__init__(*webelement*, *ef_driver*)
Creates a new instance of the EventFiringWebElement

clear()

click()

find_element(*by='id'*, *value=None*)

find_element_by_class_name(*name*)

find_element_by_css_selector(*css_selector*)

find_element_by_id(*id_*)

find_element_by_link_text(*link_text*)

find_element_by_name(*name*)

find_element_by_partial_link_text(*link_text*)

find_element_by_tag_name(*name*)

find_element_by_xpath(*xpath*)

find_elements(*by='id'*, *value=None*)

find_elements_by_class_name(*name*)

find_elements_by_css_selector(*css_selector*)

find_elements_by_id(*id_*)

find_elements_by_link_text(*link_text*)

find_elements_by_name(*name*)

find_elements_by_partial_link_text(*link_text*)

find_elements_by_tag_name(*name*)

find_elements_by_xpath(*xpath*)

send_keys(**value*)

wrapped_element
Returns the WebElement wrapped by this EventFiringWebElement instance

7.38 Abstract Event Listener Support

class selenium.webdriver.support.abstract_event_listener.**AbstractEventListener**
Bases: object

Event listener must subclass and implement this fully or partially

after_change_value_of(*element*, *driver*)

after_click(*element*, *driver*)

after_close(*driver*)

after_execute_script(*script*, *driver*)

after_find(*by*, *value*, *driver*)

after_navigate_back(*driver*)

after_navigate_forward(*driver*)

after_navigate_to(*url*, *driver*)

after_quit(*driver*)

before_change_value_of(*element*, *driver*)

before_click(*element*, *driver*)

before_close(*driver*)

before_execute_script(*script*, *driver*)

before_find(*by*, *value*, *driver*)

before_navigate_back(*driver*)

before_navigate_forward(*driver*)

before_navigate_to(*url*, *driver*)

before_quit(*driver*)

on_exception(*exception*, *driver*)

7.39 Expected conditions Support

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**alert_is_present**
Bases: object

Expect an alert to be present.

__init__()

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**element_located_selection_state_to_be**

Bases: object

An expectation to locate an element and check if the selection state specified is in that state. locator is a tuple of (by, path) is_selected is a boolean

__init__(*locator*, *is_selected*)

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**element_located_to_be_selected**(*locator*)
Bases: object

An expectation for the element to be located is selected. locator is a tuple of (by, path)

__init__(*locator*)

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**element_selection_state_to_be**(*element*, *is_selected*

Bases: object

An expectation for checking if the given element is selected. element is WebElement object is_selected is a Boolean."

__init__(*element*, *is_selected*)

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**element_to_be_clickable**(*locator*)
Bases: object

An Expectation for checking an element is visible and enabled such that you can click it.

__init__(*locator*)

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**element_to_be_selected**(*element*)
Bases: object

An expectation for checking the selection is selected. element is WebElement object

__init__(*element*)

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**frame_to_be_available_and_switch_to_it**
Bases: object

An expectation for checking whether the given frame is available to switch to. If the frame is available it switches the given driver to the specified frame.

__init__(*locator*)

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**invisibility_of_element_located**(*locator*)
Bases: object

An Expectation for checking that an element is either invisible or not present on the DOM.

locator used to find the element

__init__(*locator*)

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**new_window_is_opened**(*current_handles*)
Bases: object

An expectation that a new window will be opened and have the number of windows handles increase

__init__(*current_handles*)

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**number_of_windows_to_be**(*num_windows*)
Bases: object

An expectation for the number of windows to be a certain value.

__init__(*num_windows*)

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**presence_of_all_elements_located**(*locato*
Bases: object

An expectation for checking that there is at least one element present on a web page. locator is used to find the element returns the list of WebElements once they are located

__init__(*locator*)

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**presence_of_element_located**(*locator*)
Bases: object

An expectation for checking that an element is present on the DOM of a page. This does not necessarily mean that the element is visible. locator - used to find the element returns the WebElement once it is located

__init__(*locator*)

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**staleness_of**(*element*)
Bases: object

Wait until an element is no longer attached to the DOM. element is the element to wait for. returns False if the element is still attached to the DOM, true otherwise.

__init__(*element*)

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**text_to_be_present_in_element**(*locator*, *text_*)
Bases: object

An expectation for checking if the given text is present in the specified element. locator, text

__init__(*locator*, *text_*)

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**text_to_be_present_in_element_value**(*lo*
te
Bases: object

An expectation for checking if the given text is present in the element's locator, text

__init__(*locator*, *text_*)

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**title_contains**(*title*)
Bases: object

An expectation for checking that the title contains a case-sensitive substring. title is the fragment of title expected returns True when the title matches, False otherwise

__init__(*title*)

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**title_is**(*title*)
Bases: object

An expectation for checking the title of a page. title is the expected title, which must be an exact match returns True if the title matches, false otherwise.

__init__(*title*)

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**url_changes**(*url*)
Bases: object

An expectation for checking the current url. url is the expected url, which must not be an exact match returns True if the url is different, false otherwise.

__init__(*url*)

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**url_contains**(*url*)
Bases: object

An expectation for checking that the current url contains a case-sensitive substring. url is the fragment of url expected, returns True when the title matches, False otherwise

__init__(*url*)

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**url_matches**(*pattern*)
Bases: object

An expectation for checking the current url. pattern is the expected pattern, which must be an exact match returns True if the title matches, false otherwise.

__init__(*pattern*)

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**url_to_be**(*url*)
Bases: object

An expectation for checking the current url. url is the expected url, which must be an exact match returns True if the title matches, false otherwise.

__init__(*url*)

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**visibility_of**(*element*)
Bases: object

An expectation for checking that an element, known to be present on the DOM of a page, is visible. Visibility means that the element is not only displayed but also has a height and width that is greater than 0. element is the WebElement returns the (same) WebElement once it is visible

__init__(*element*)

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**visibility_of_all_elements_located**(*loc*
Bases: object

An expectation for checking that all elements are present on the DOM of a page and visible. Visibility means that the elements are not only displayed but also has a height and width that is greater than 0. locator - used to find the elements returns the list of WebElements once they are located and visible

__init__(*locator*)

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**visibility_of_any_elements_located**(*loc*
Bases: object

An expectation for checking that there is at least one element visible on a web page. locator is used to find the element returns the list of WebElements once they are located

__init__(*locator*)

class selenium.webdriver.support.expected_conditions.**visibility_of_element_located**(*locator*)
Bases: object

An expectation for checking that an element is present on the DOM of a page and visible. Visibility means that the element is not only displayed but also has a height and width that is greater than 0. locator - used to find the element returns the WebElement once it is located and visible

__init__(*locator*)

CHAPTER 8

Appendix: Frequently Asked Questions

Another FAQ: https://github.com/SeleniumHQ/selenium/wiki/Frequently-Asked-Questions

8.1 How to use ChromeDriver ?

Download the latest chromedriver from download page. Unzip the file:

```
unzip chromedriver_linux32_x.x.x.x.zip
```

You should see a `chromedriver` executable. Now you can create an instance of Chrome WebDriver like this:

```
driver = webdriver.Chrome(executable_path="/path/to/chromedriver")
```

The rest of the example should work as given in other documentation.

8.2 Does Selenium 2 support XPath 2.0 ?

Ref: http://seleniumhq.org/docs/03_webdriver.html#how-xpath-works-in-webdriver

Selenium delegates XPath queries down to the browser's own XPath engine, so Selenium support XPath supports whatever the browser supports. In browsers which don't have native XPath engines (IE 6,7,8), Selenium supports XPath 1.0 only.

8.3 How to scroll down to the bottom of a page ?

Ref: http://blog.varunin.com/2011/08/scrolling-on-pages-using-selenium.html

You can use the *execute_script* method to execute javascript on the loaded page. So, you can call the JavaScript API to scroll to the bottom or any other position of a page.

Here is an example to scroll to the bottom of a page:

```
driver.execute_script("window.scrollTo(0, document.body.scrollHeight);")
```

The window object in DOM has a scrollTo method to scroll to any position of an opened window. The scrollHeight is a common property for all elements. The *document.body.scrollHeight* will give the height of the entire body of the page.

8.4 How to auto save files using custom Firefox profile ?

Ref: http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1176348/access-to-file-download-dialog-in-firefox

Ref: http://blog.codecentric.de/en/2010/07/file-downloads-with-selenium-mission-impossible/

The first step is to identify the type of file you want to auto save.

To identify the content type you want to download automatically, you can use curl:

```
curl -I URL | grep "Content-Type"
```

Another way to find content type is using the requests module, you can use it like this:

```
import requests
content_type = requests.head('http://www.python.org').headers['content-type']
print(content_type)
```

Once the content type is identified, you can use it to set the firefox profile preference: `browser.helperApps.neverAsk.saveToDisk`

Here is an example:

```
import os

from selenium import webdriver

fp = webdriver.FirefoxProfile()

fp.set_preference("browser.download.folderList",2)
fp.set_preference("browser.download.manager.showWhenStarting",False)
fp.set_preference("browser.download.dir", os.getcwd())
fp.set_preference("browser.helperApps.neverAsk.saveToDisk", "application/octet-stream
↪")

browser = webdriver.Firefox(firefox_profile=fp)
browser.get("http://pypi.python.org/pypi/selenium")
browser.find_element_by_partial_link_text("selenium-2").click()
```

In the above example, `application/octet-stream` is used as the content type.

The `browser.download.dir` option specify the directory where you want to download the files.

8.5 How to upload files into file inputs ?

Select the `<input type="file">` element and call the `send_keys()` method passing the file path, either the path relative to the test script, or an absolute path. Keep in mind the differences in path names between Windows and Unix systems.

8.6 How to use firebug with Firefox ?

First download the Firebug XPI file, later you call the `add_extension` method available for the firefox profile:

```
from selenium import webdriver

fp = webdriver.FirefoxProfile()

fp.add_extension(extension='firebug-1.8.4.xpi')
fp.set_preference("extensions.firebug.currentVersion", "1.8.4") #Avoid startup screen
browser = webdriver.Firefox(firefox_profile=fp)
```

8.7 How to take screenshot of the current window ?

Use the *save_screenshot* method provided by the webdriver:

```
from selenium import webdriver

driver = webdriver.Firefox()
driver.get('http://www.python.org/')
driver.save_screenshot('screenshot.png')
driver.quit()
```

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