

TestNG Introduction

TestNG is a testing framework inspired from **JUnit** and **NUnit** but introducing some new functionality that make it more powerful and easier to use. It is an open source automated testing framework; where **NG** of **TestNG** means **Next Generation**. TestNG is similar to JUnit but it is much more powerful than JUnit but still it's inspired by JUnit. It is designed to be better than JUnit, especially when testing integrated classes. Pay special thanks to *Cedric Beust who is the creator of TestNG*. TestNG eliminates most of the limitations of the older framework and gives the developer the ability to write more flexible and powerful tests with help of easy annotations, grouping, sequencing & parametrizing.

Benefits of TestNG

There are number of benefits but from Selenium perspective, major advantages of TestNG are :

1. It gives the ability to produce **HTML Reports** of execution
2. **Annotations** made testers life easy
3. Test cases can be **Grouped & Prioritized** more easily
4. **Parallel** testing is possible
5. Generates **Logs**
6. Data **Parameterization** is possible

Test Case Writing

Writing a test in TestNG is quite simple and basically involves following steps:

Step 1 – Write the business logic of the test

Step 2 – Insert TestNG annotations in the code

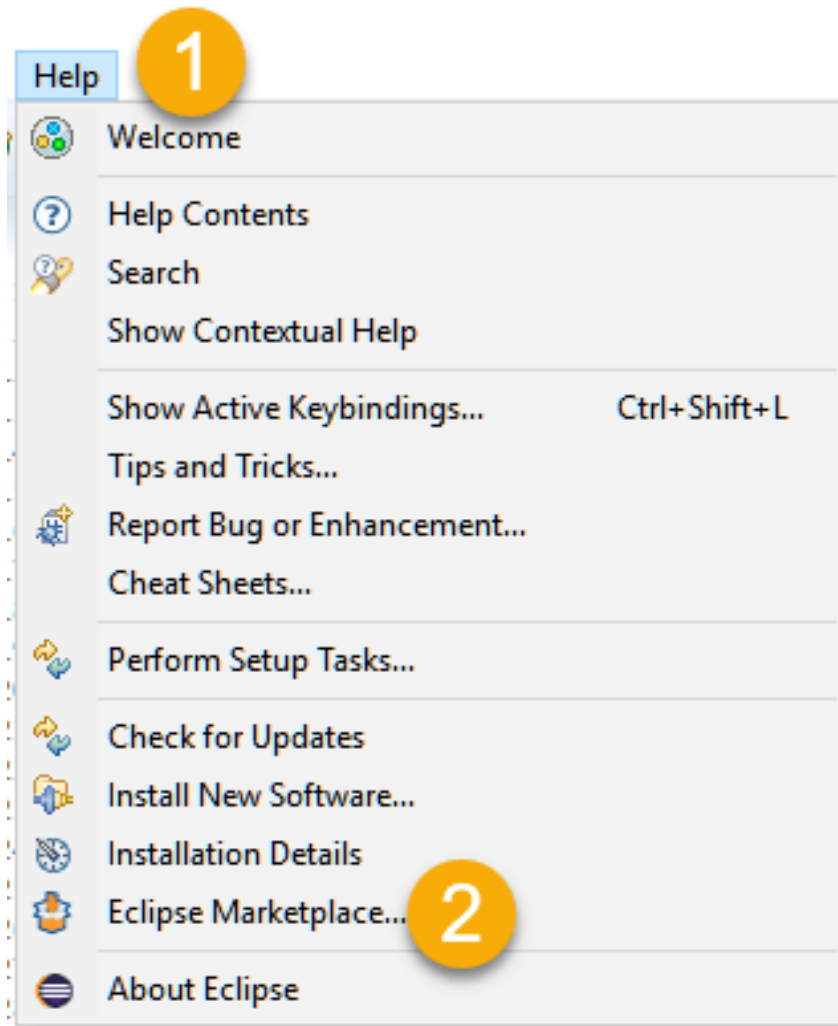
Step 3 – Add the information about your test (e.g. the class names, methods names, groups names etc...) in a testng.xml file

Step 4 – Run TestNG

Installing TestNG in Eclipse

Step 1:

- Launch Eclipse.
- On the menu bar, click Help.
- Choose the "Eclipse Marketplace..." option.



Step 2: In the Eclipse Marketplace dialog box, type TestNG in the search box and press the search button(magnifying glass) or press enter key

Eclipse Marketplace

Select solutions to install. Press Install Now to proceed with installation.
Press the "more info" link to learn more about a solution.



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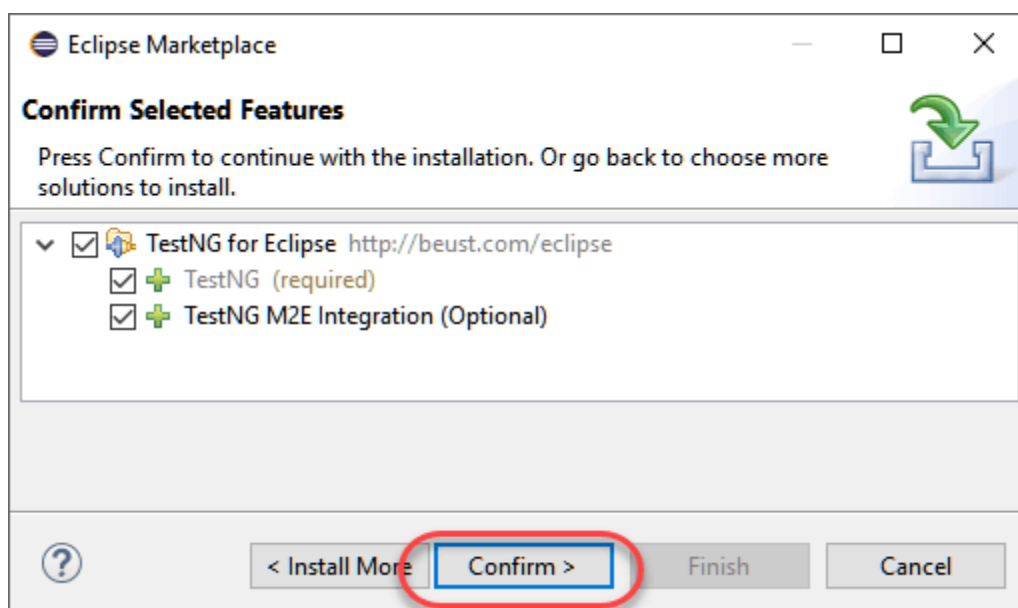
Finish

Cancel

Step 3: Click Install

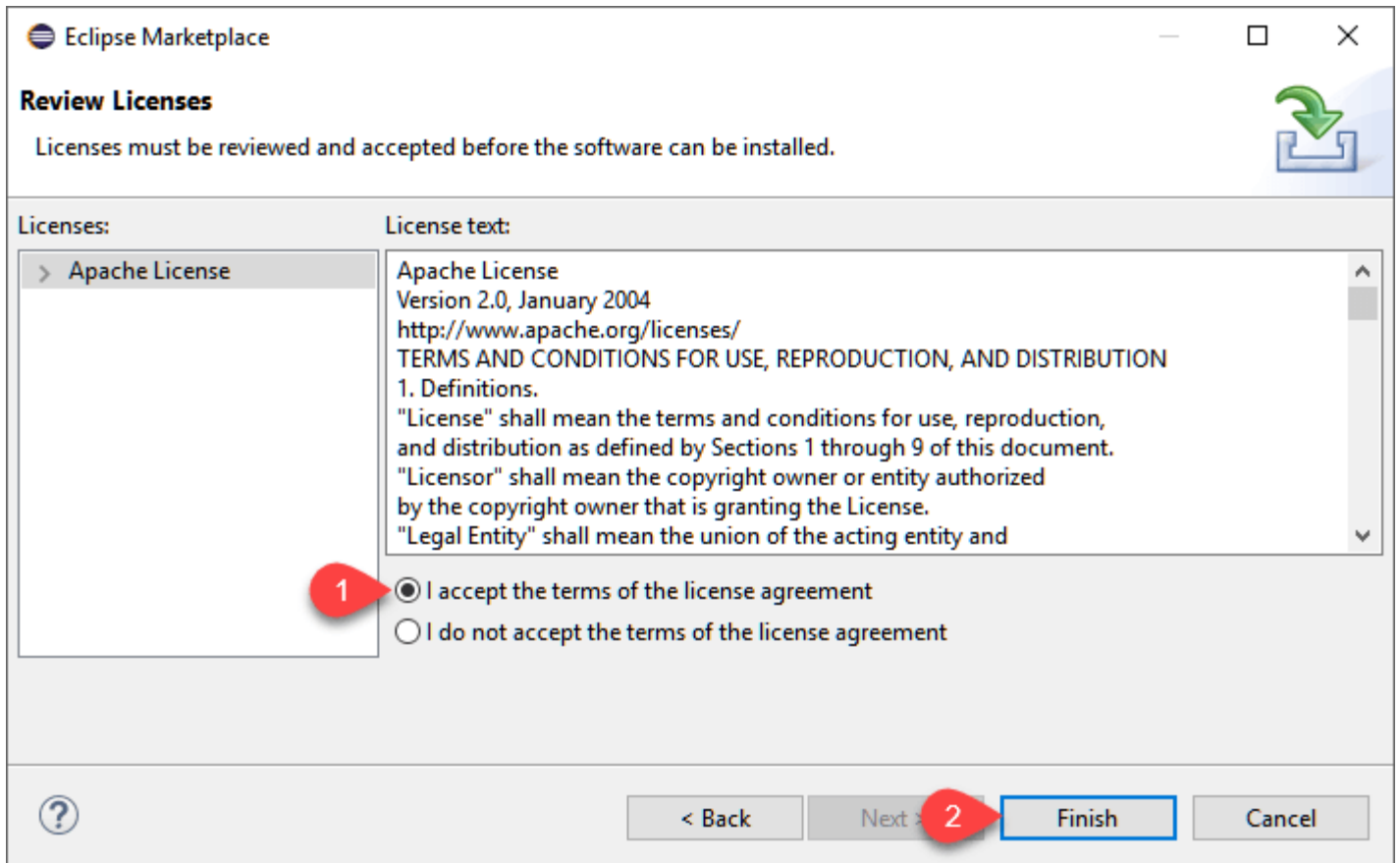


Step 4: A new window for feature selection will open, Do not change anything and Click on confirm button

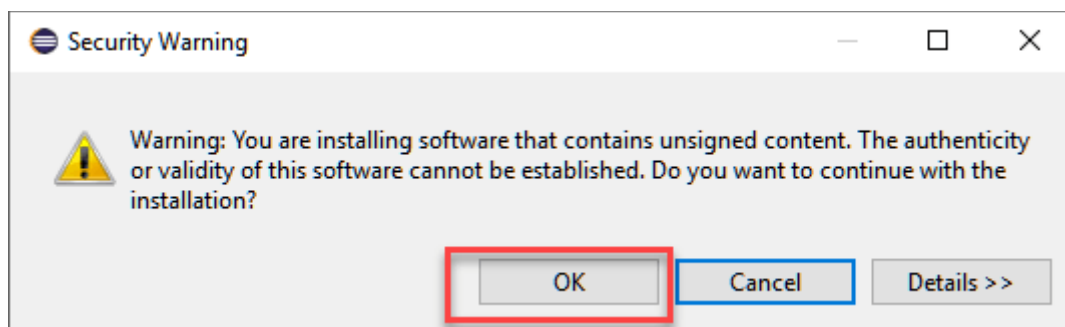


Step 5:

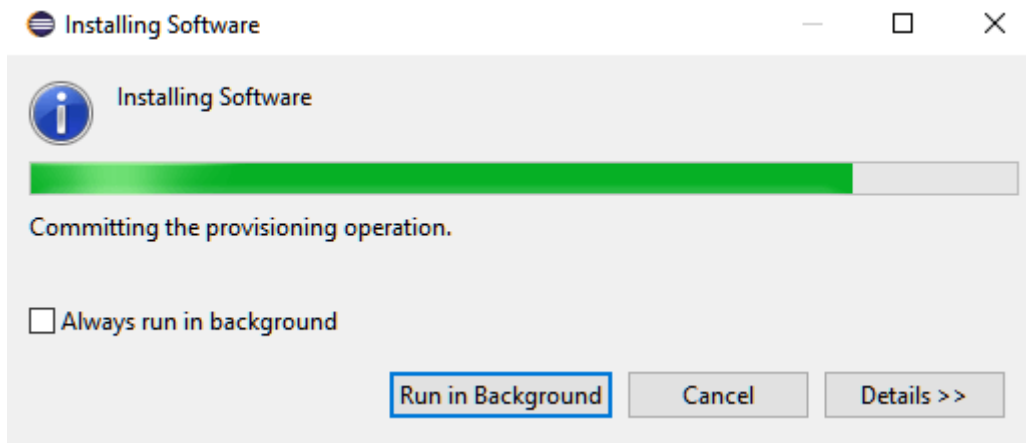
- Click Next again on the succeeding dialog box until you reach the License Agreement dialog.
- Click "I accept the terms of the license agreement" then click Finish.



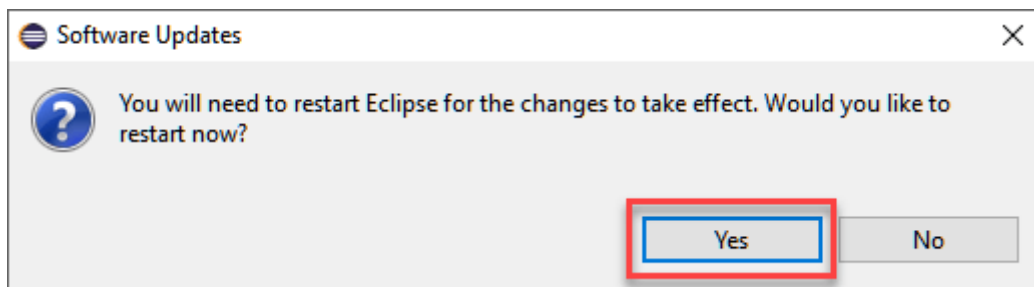
Step 6: If you encounter a Security warning, just click OK



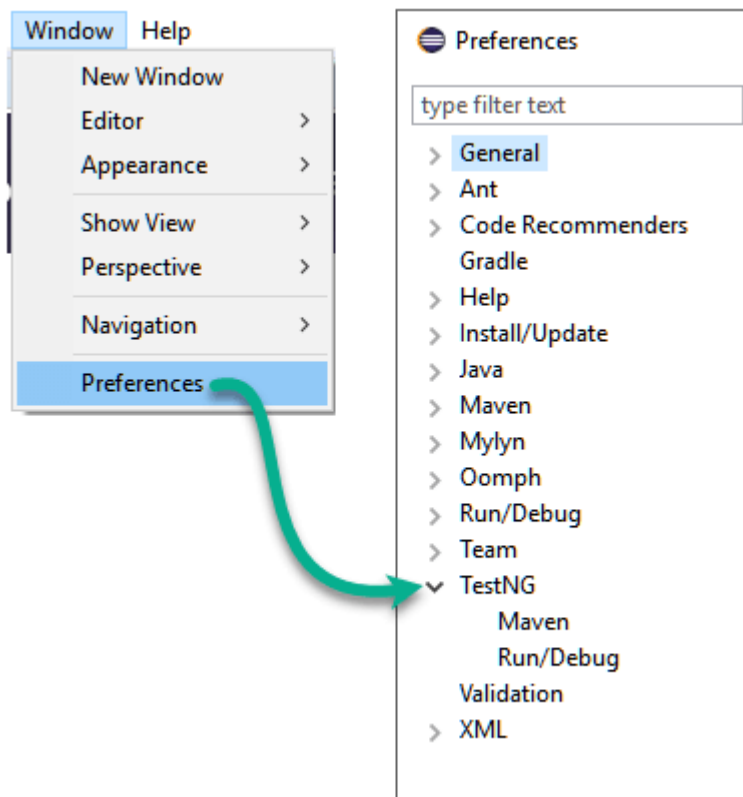
Wait for the installation to finish



Step 7: When Eclipse prompts you for a restart, just click Yes.



Step 8: After the restart, verify if TestNG was indeed successfully installed. Click Window > Preferences and see if TestNG is included on the Preferences list.

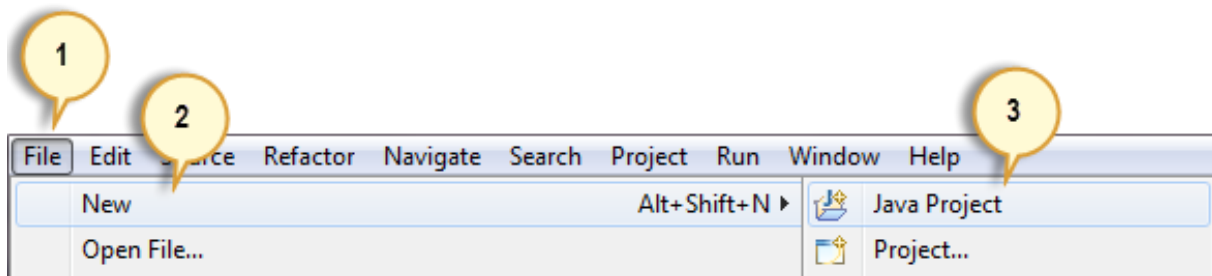


First test case using annotations

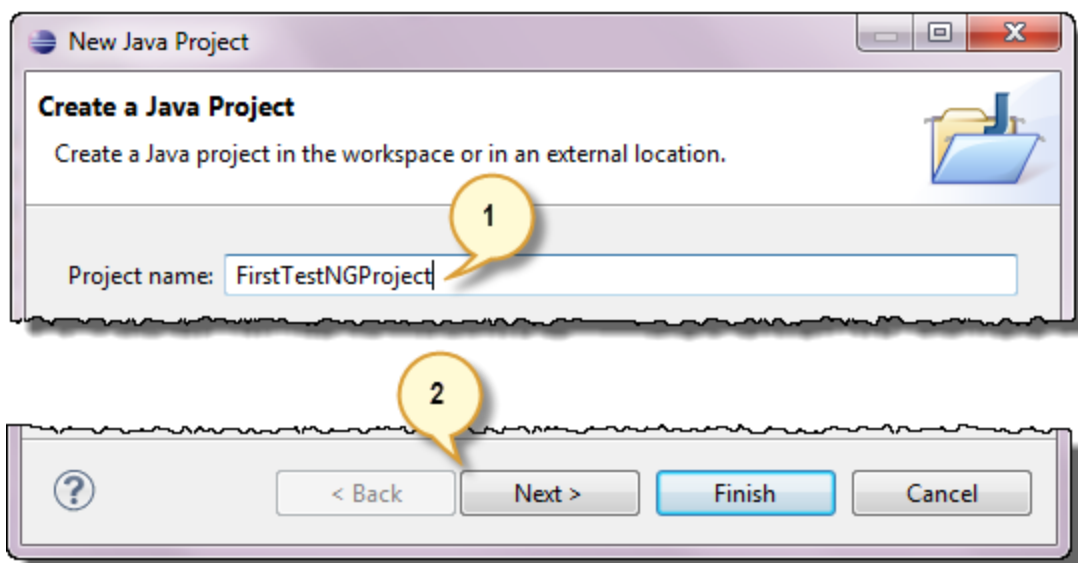
Before we create a test case, we should first setup a new TestNG Project in Eclipse and name it as "FirstTestNGProject".

Setting up a new TestNG Project

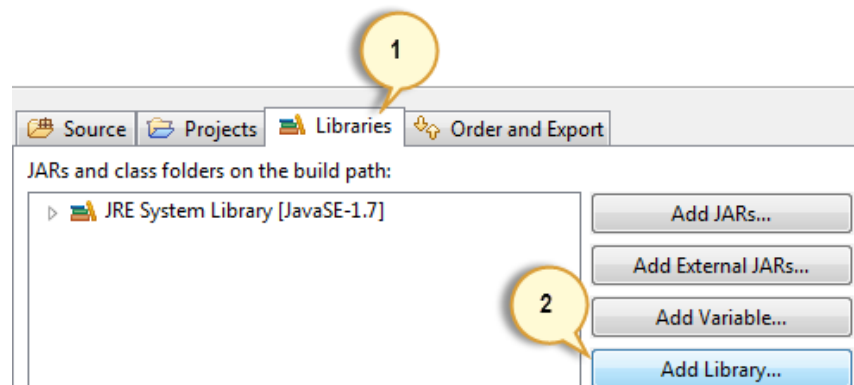
Step 1: Click File > New > [Java](#) Project



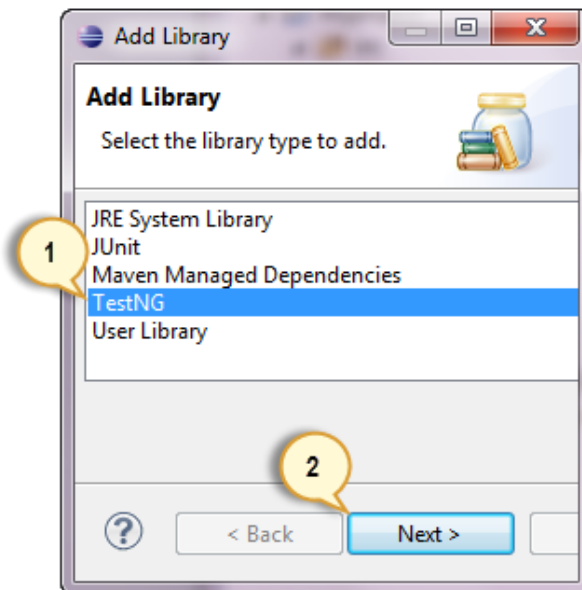
Step 2: Type "FirstTestNGProject" as the Project Name then click Next.



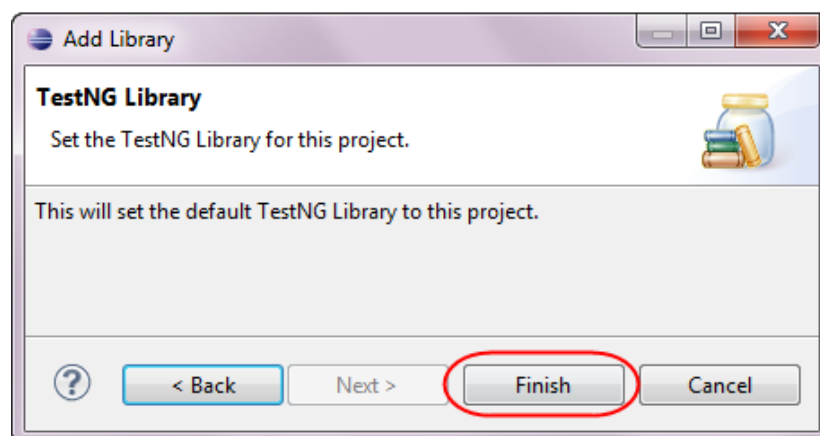
Step 3: We will now start to import the TestNG Libraries onto our project. Click on the "Libraries" tab, and then "Add Library..."



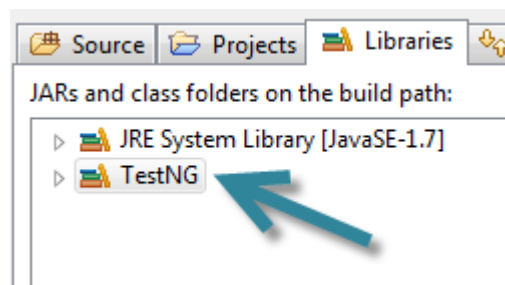
Step 4: On the Add Library dialog, choose "TestNG" and click Next.



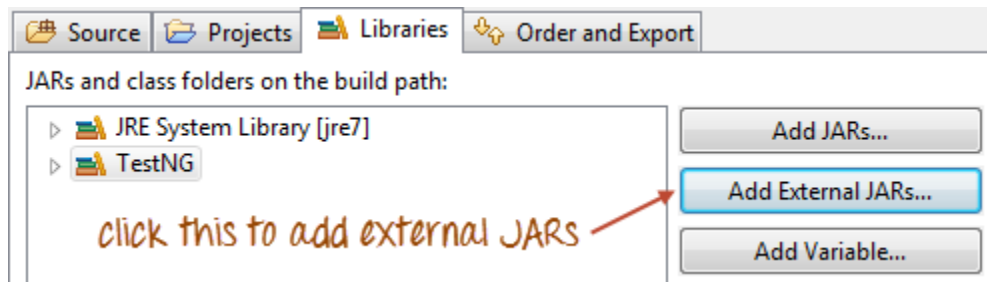
Step 5: Click Finish.



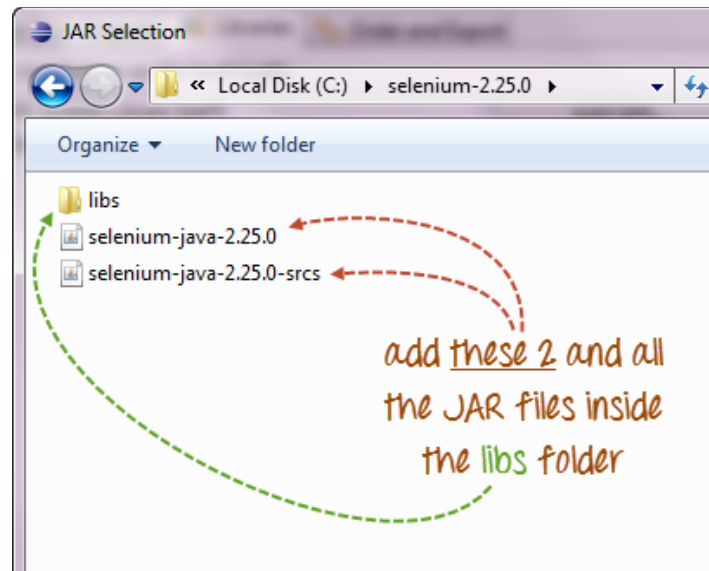
You should notice that TestNG is included on the Libraries list.



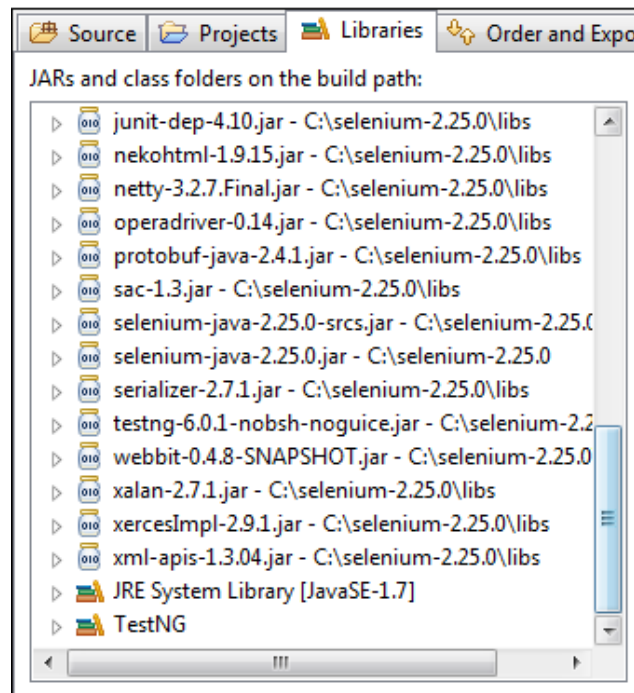
Step 6: We will now add the JAR files that contain the Selenium API. These files are found in the Java client driver that we downloaded from <http://docs.seleniumhq.org/download/> when we were installing Selenium and Eclipse in the previous chapters.



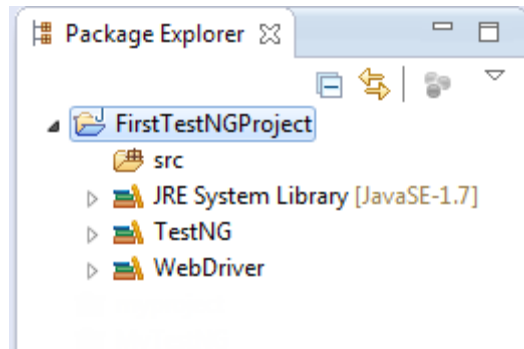
Then, navigate to where you have placed the Selenium JAR files.



After adding the external JARs, your screen should look like this.



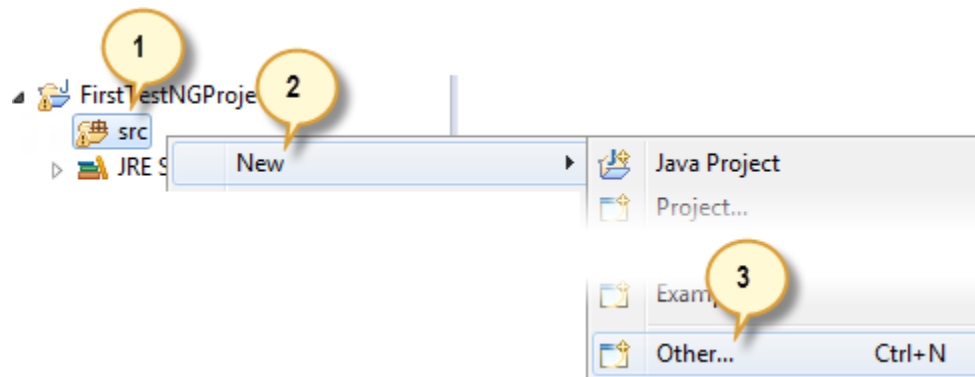
Step 7: Click Finish and verify that our FirstTestNGProject is visible on Eclipse's Package Explorer window.



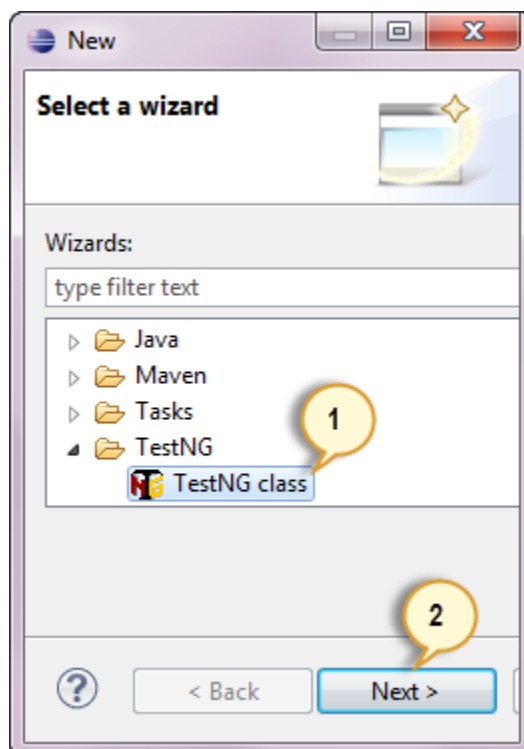
Creating a New TestNG Test File

Now that we are done setting up our project, let us create a new TestNG file.

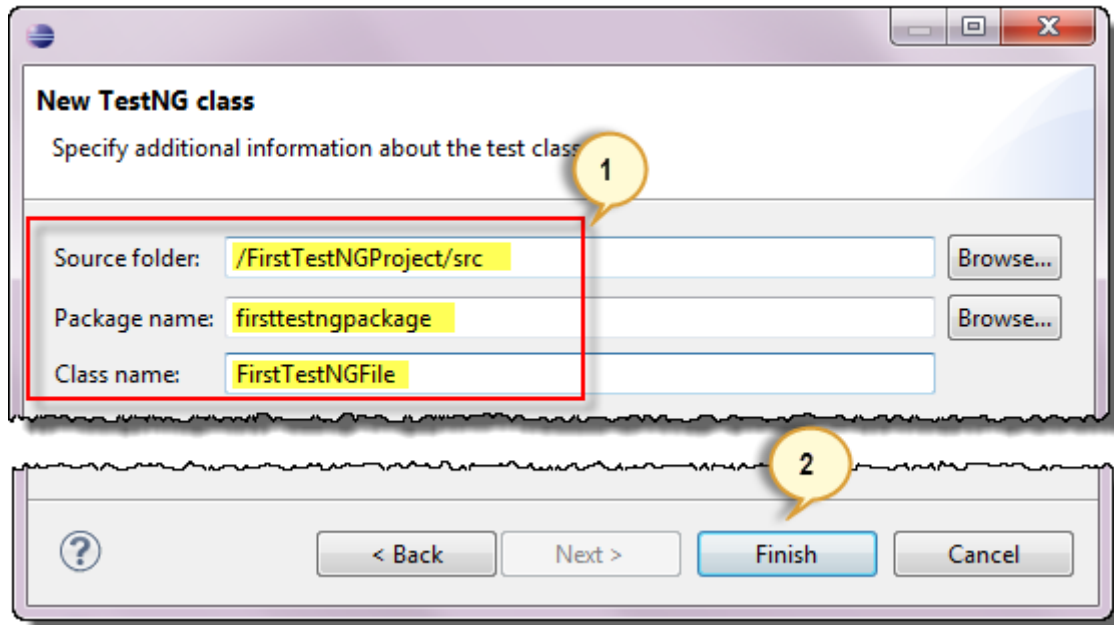
Step 1: Right-click on the "src" package folder then choose New > Other...



Step 2: Click on the TestNG folder and select the "TestNG class" option. Click Next.



Step 3: Type the values indicated below on the appropriate input boxes and click Finish. Notice that we have named our Java file as "FirstTestNGFile".



Eclipse should automatically create the template for our TestNG file shown below.

```
FirstTestNGFile.java
└─ FirstTestNGProject └─ src └─ firsttestng
1 package firsttestngpackage;
2
3 import org.testng.annotations.Test;
4
5 public class FirstTestNGFile {
6     @Test
7     public void f() {
8     }
9 }
10
```

Annotations in TestNG

@BeforeSuite: The annotated method will be run before all tests in this suite have run.

@AfterSuite: The annotated method will be run after all tests in this suite have run.

@BeforeTest: The annotated method will be run before any test method belonging to the classes inside the tag is run.

@AfterTest: The annotated method will be run after all the test methods belonging to the classes inside the tag have run.

@BeforeGroups: The list of groups that this configuration method will run before. This method is guaranteed to run shortly before the first test method that belongs to any of these groups is invoked.

@AfterGroups: The list of groups that this configuration method will run after. This method is guaranteed to run shortly after the last test method that belongs to any of these groups is invoked.

@BeforeClass: The annotated method will be run before the first test method in the current class is invoked.

@AfterClass: The annotated method will be run after all the test methods in the current class have been run.

@BeforeMethod: The annotated method will be run before each test method.

@AfterMethod: The annotated method will be run after each test method.

@Test: The annotated method is a part of a test case.

Benefits of using Annotations

1. It identifies the methods it is interested in by looking up annotations. Hence method names are not restricted to any pattern or format.
2. We can pass additional parameters to annotations.
3. Annotations are strongly typed, so the compiler will flag any mistakes right away.
4. Test classes no longer need to extend anything (such as Test Case, for JUnit 3).