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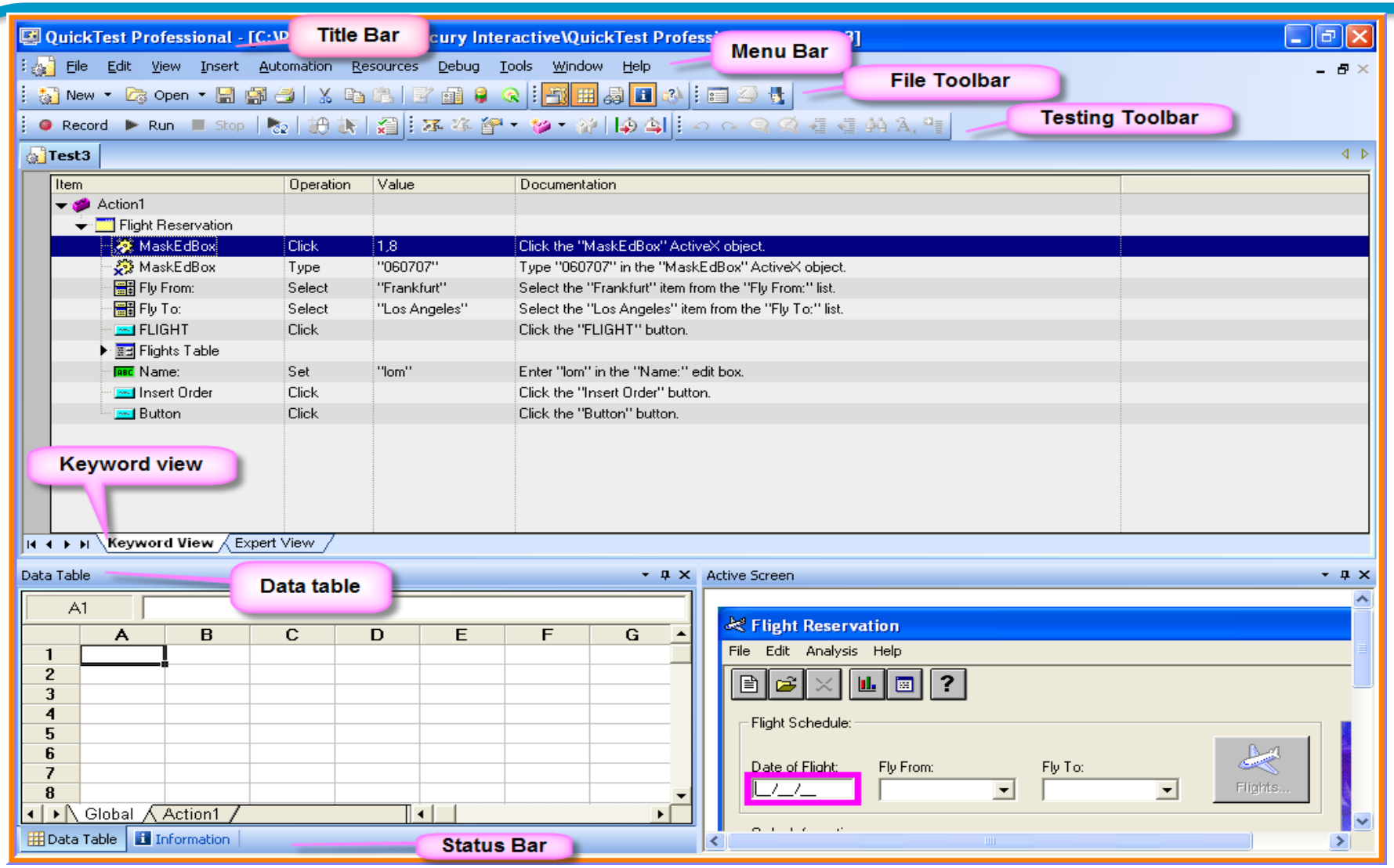
Basic QTP

People matter, results count.

User Interface of QTP



Recording modes

Normal Recording – Is default mode of recording. It recognizes objects in the application regardless of their location on the screen. It records the objects and actions performed on them.

Analog Recording— Enables you to record the exact mouse and keyboard operations you perform in relation to either the screen or the application window. In this recording mode, QTP records and tracks every movement of the mouse as you drag the mouse around a screen or window.

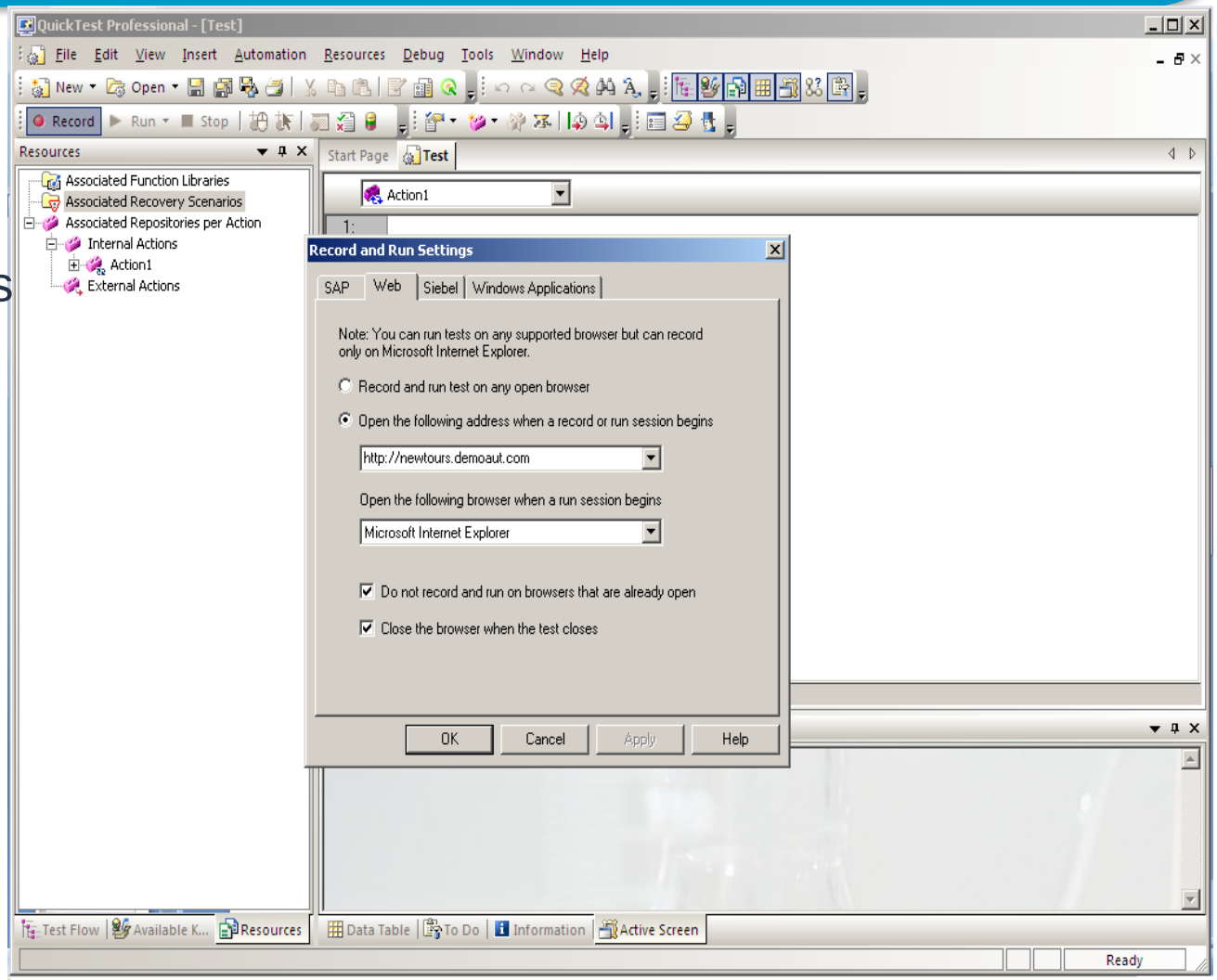
Low-Level Recording—Enables you to record on any object in your application, whether or not QTP recognizes the specific object or the specific operation. This mode records at the object level and records all run-time objects as Window or WinObject test objects. Use low-level recording for recording in an environment or on an object not recognized by QTP. You can also use low-level recording if the exact coordinates of the object are important for your test or component.

Recording a Test

1. Click on Record(F3) button to start the recording. It launches Record and Run Settings which has settings for each selected add-ins.

2. Perform certain steps

3. Click Stop(F4) button to stop the recording

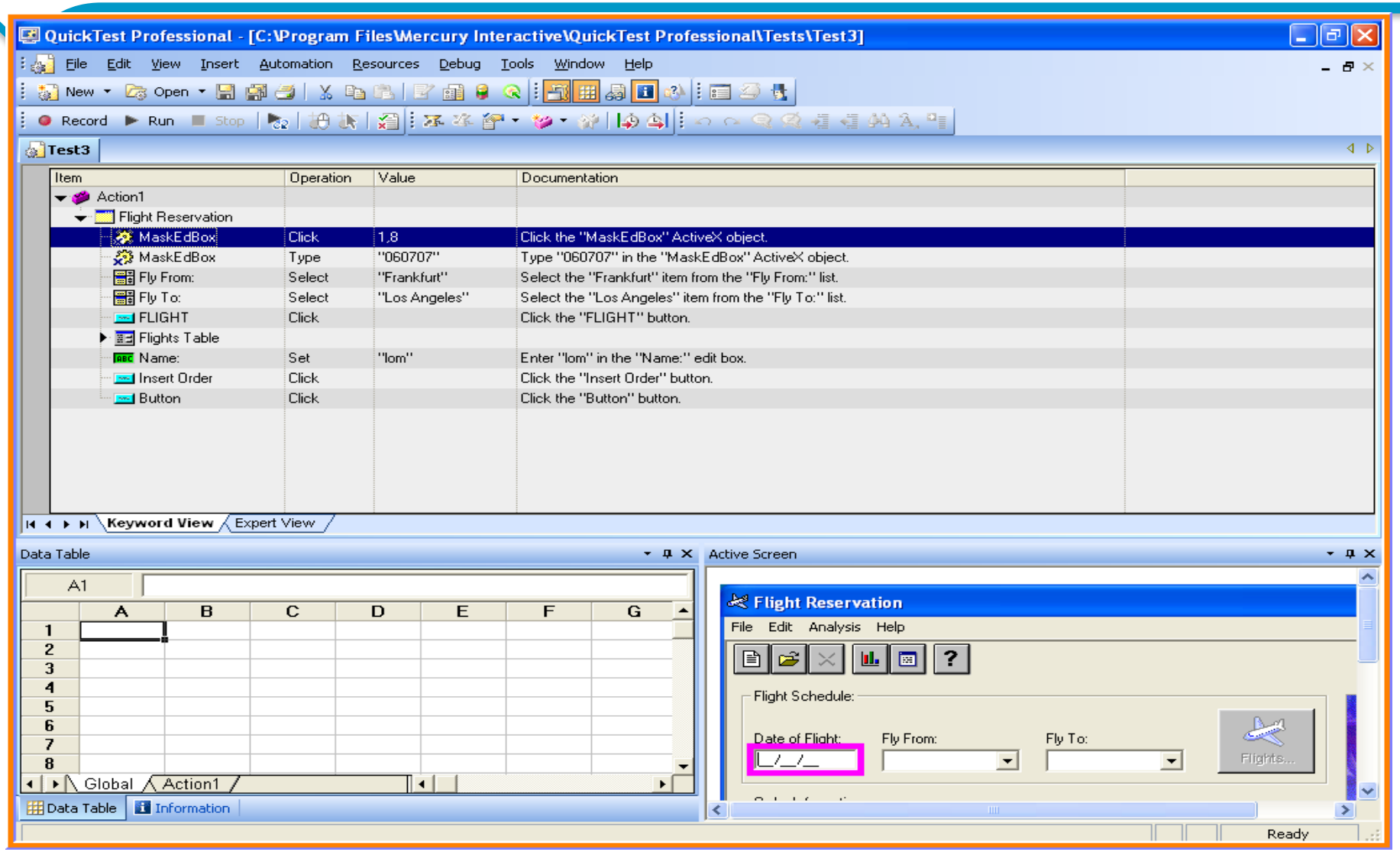


Views of the scripts

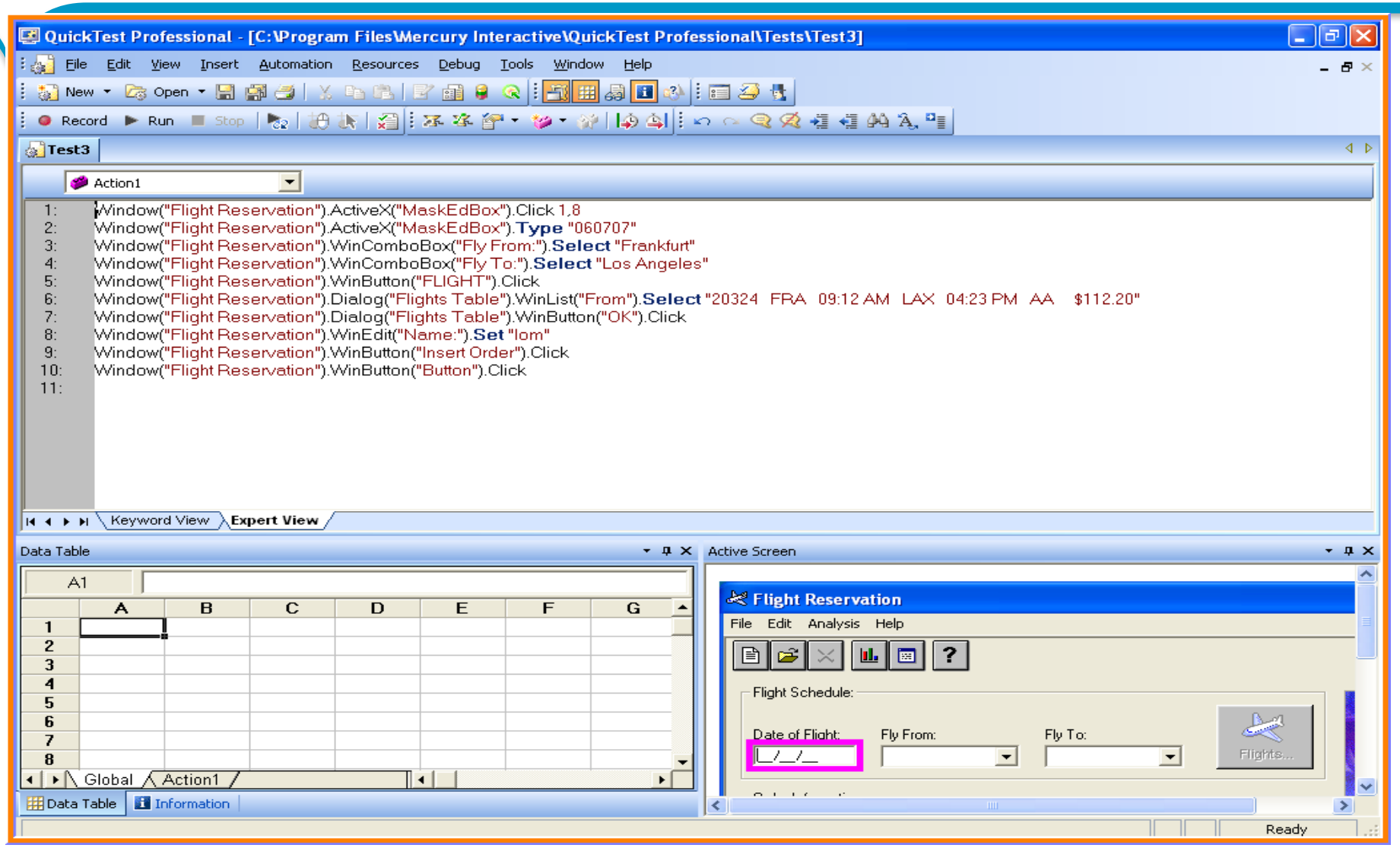
The recorded test is displayed in two views :

1. ***Keyword View*** which shows the test in a keyword driven way, which is modular and has documentation to explain each step explicitly.
2. ***Expert View*** shows the underlying VB script code corresponding to each of the operation performed while recording.

Keyword view of the recorded script



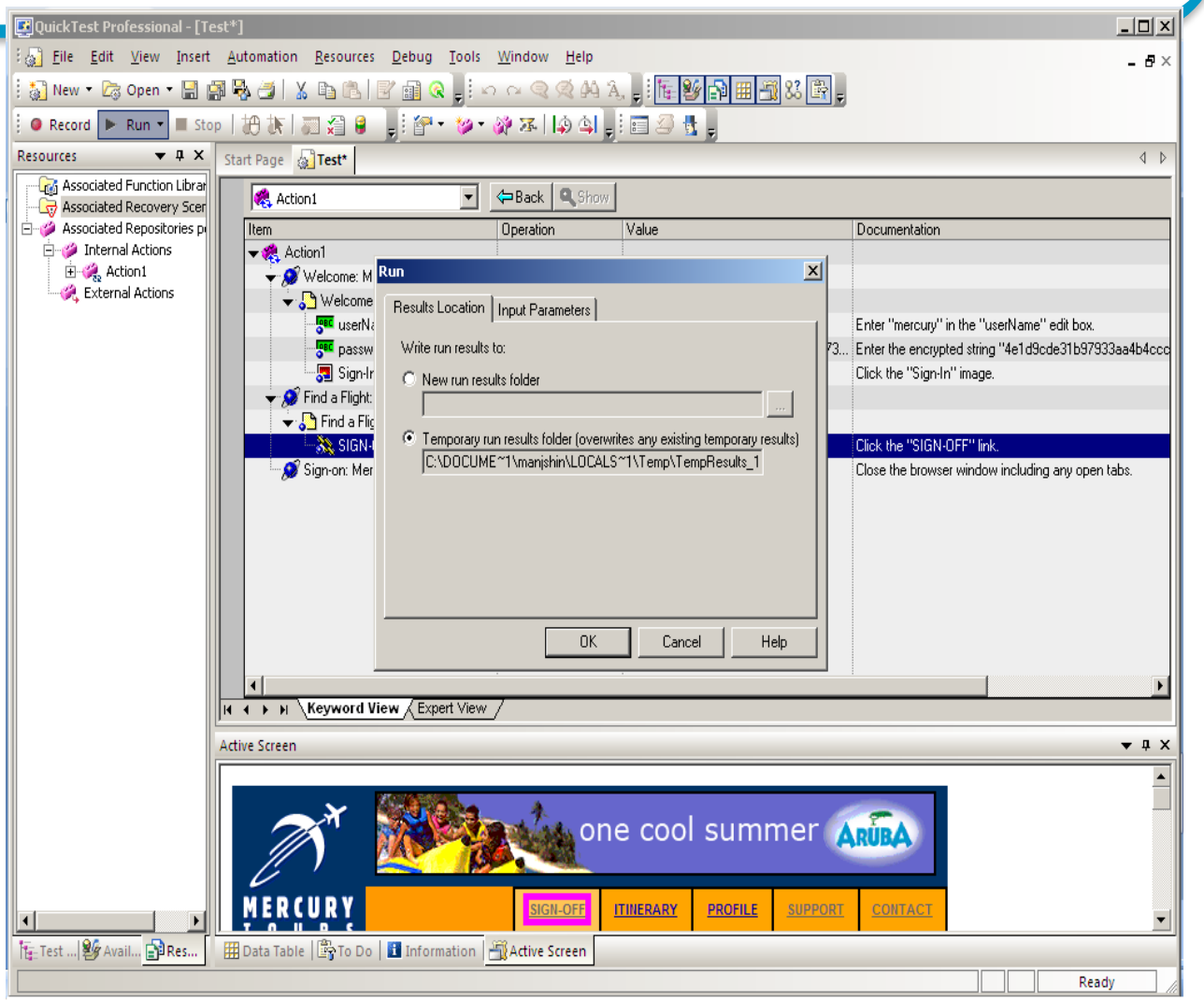
Expert View of the recorded script



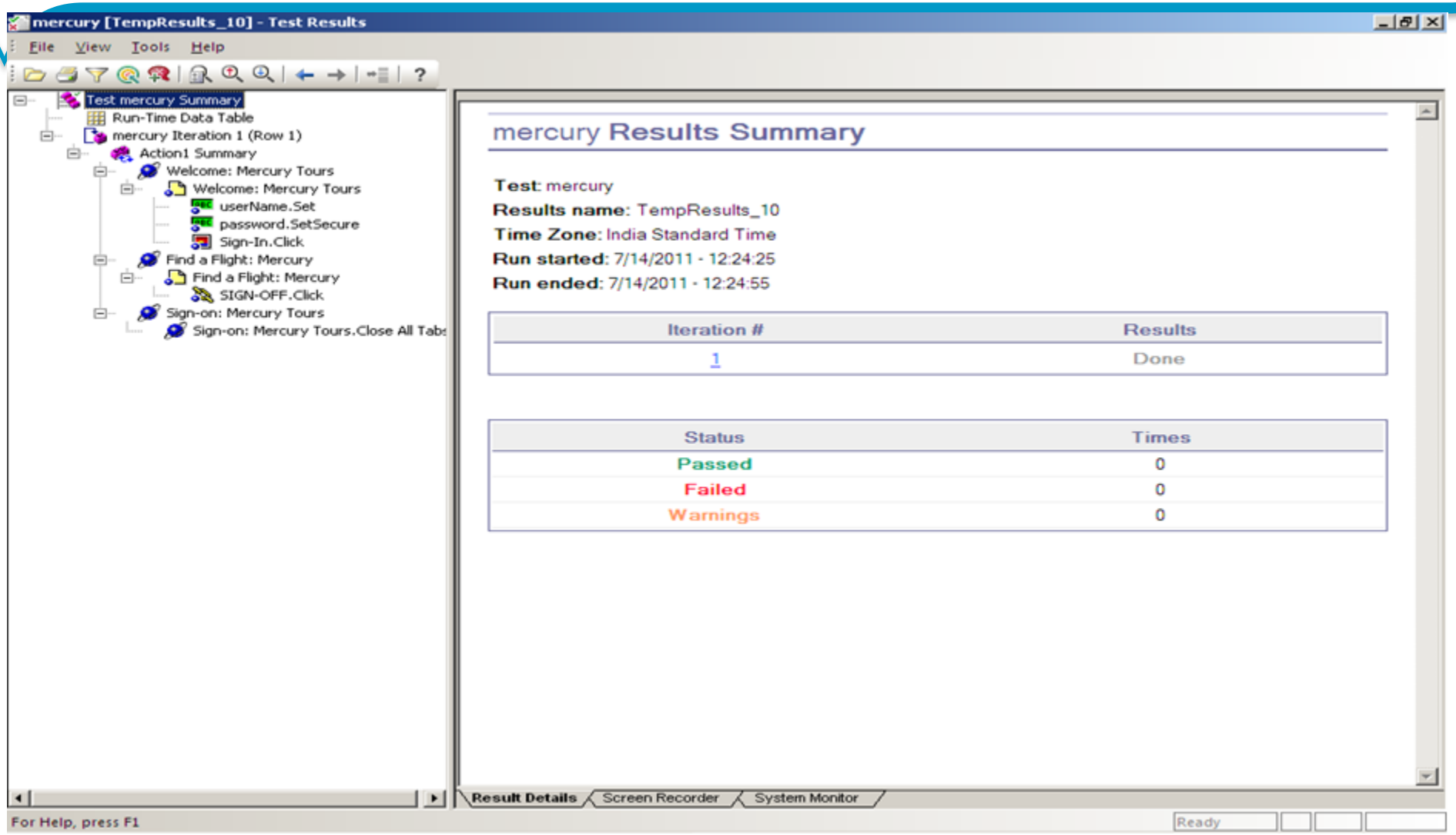
Running the test

1. Click on Run(F5) button to start the execution.

2. Run dialog is displayed

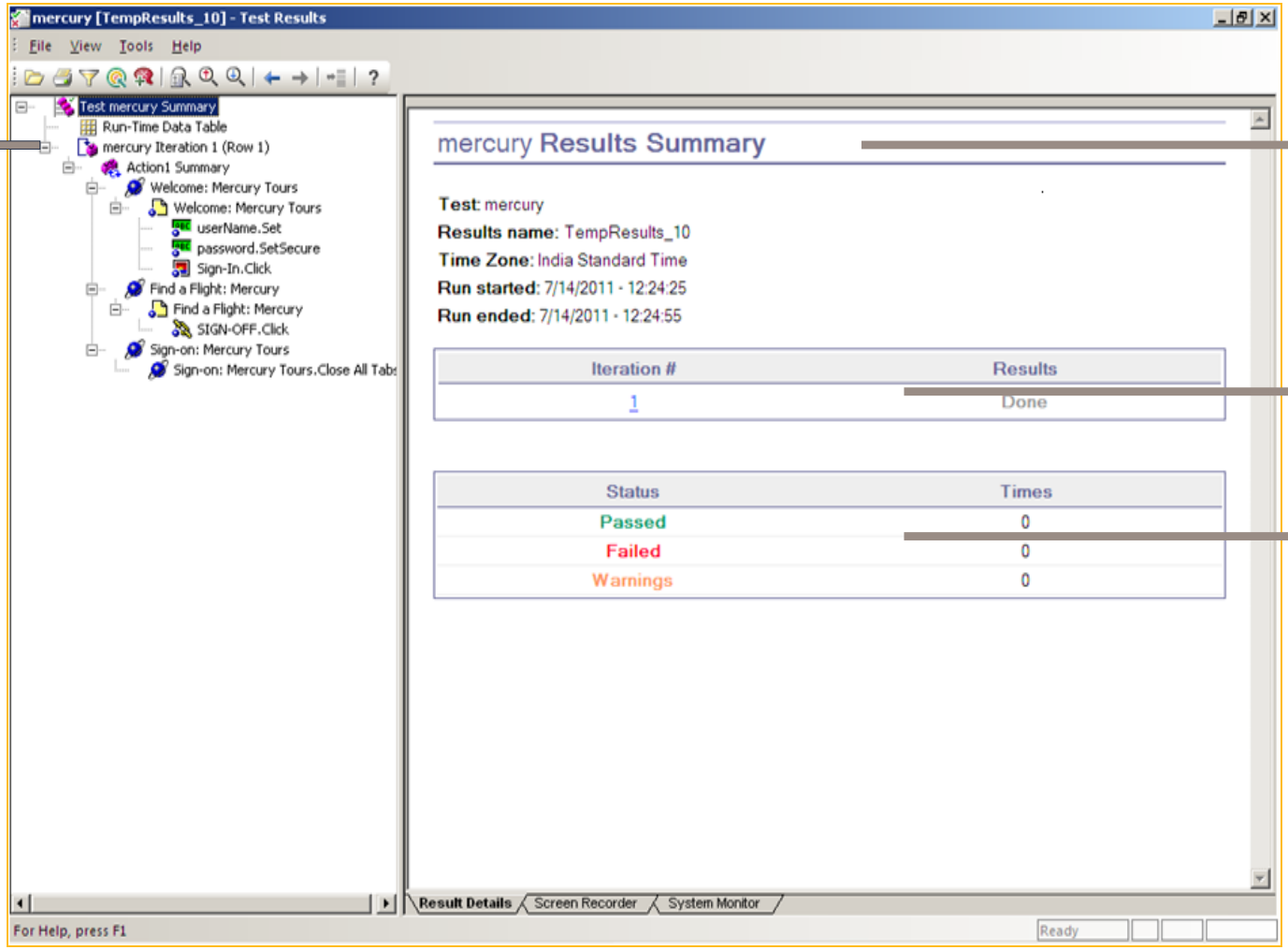


Test Result Window



Test Results Pane

Test Result Tree



Test Result Details

Iteration Summary

Status Summary

Parameterization

Parameterization allows creating maintainable scripts which can run with different set of data.

The data is not hard-coded in the script and are replaced with parameters in order to execute the script with different data.

Types of Parameterization

1. ***Data Table parameters*** → It helps to create a data-driven test (or action) that runs several times using the data in the data sheet. QTP substitutes the constant value with a different value from the Data Table for each iteration.
2. ***Environment Variables*** → It helps in using data from other sources like environment variables.
3. ***Random Number variables*** → The random number input generates random numbers and uses them as input value for a parameter. By default, the random number ranges between 0 and 100. A different random number is generated every time the parameter is called for every iteration or for every Test run.
4. ***Test/Action Parameter*** → Action parameters enable you to transfer input values from your test to a top-level action, from a parent action to a nested action, or from an action to a sibling action that occurs later in the test . For e.g. Msgbox Parameter("Name")

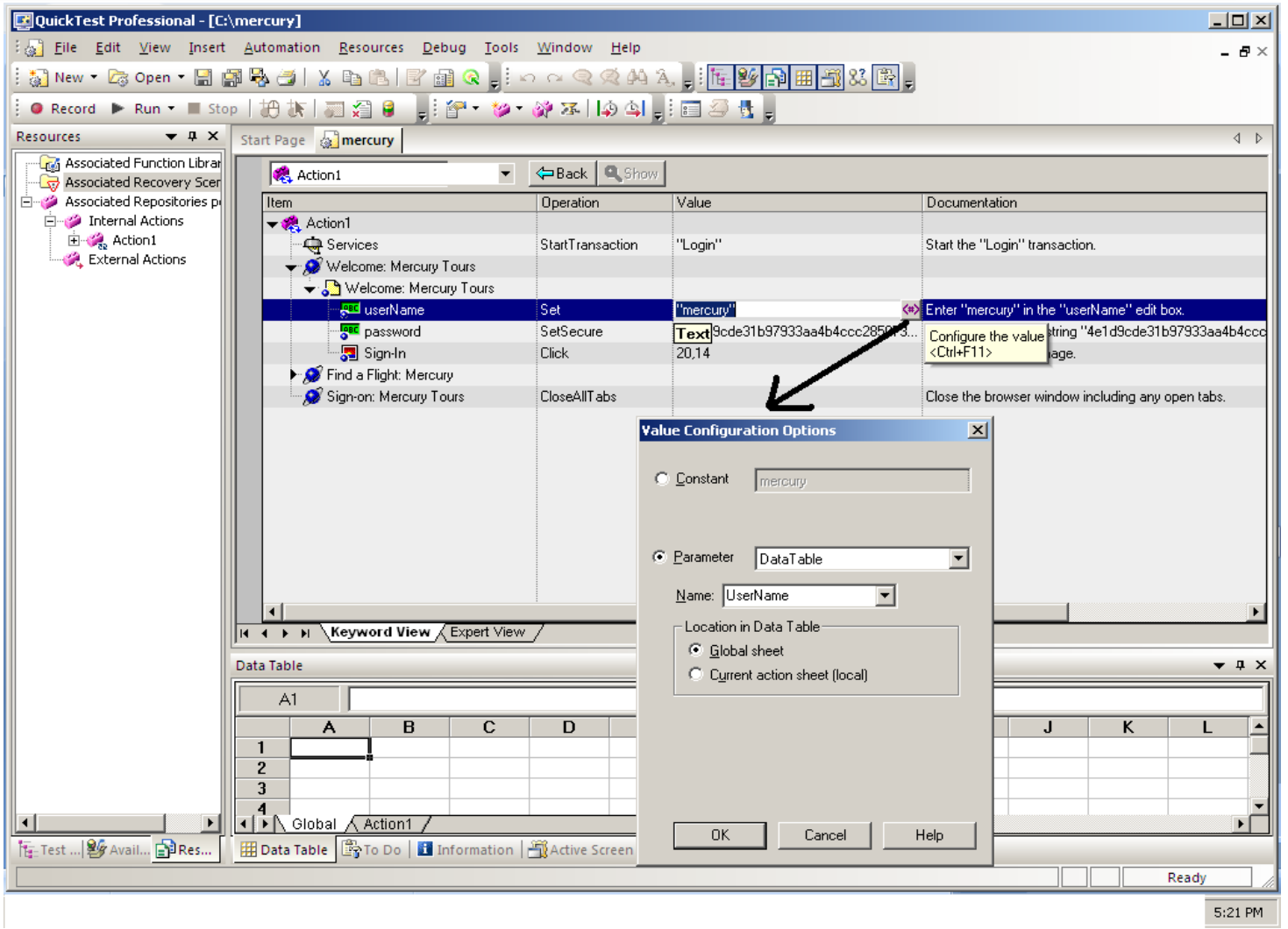
   Test Parameter is same as action parameter only the difference is that it will be available to all the actions in the test in which it is defined.

   For e.g. TestArgs("Name") = Value

Parameterizing in Global sheet of DataTable

Code generated in Expert View:

```
Browser("Welcome: Mercury Tours").Page("Welcome: Mercury Tours").WebEdit("userName").SetDataTable("UserName", dtGlobalSheet)
```

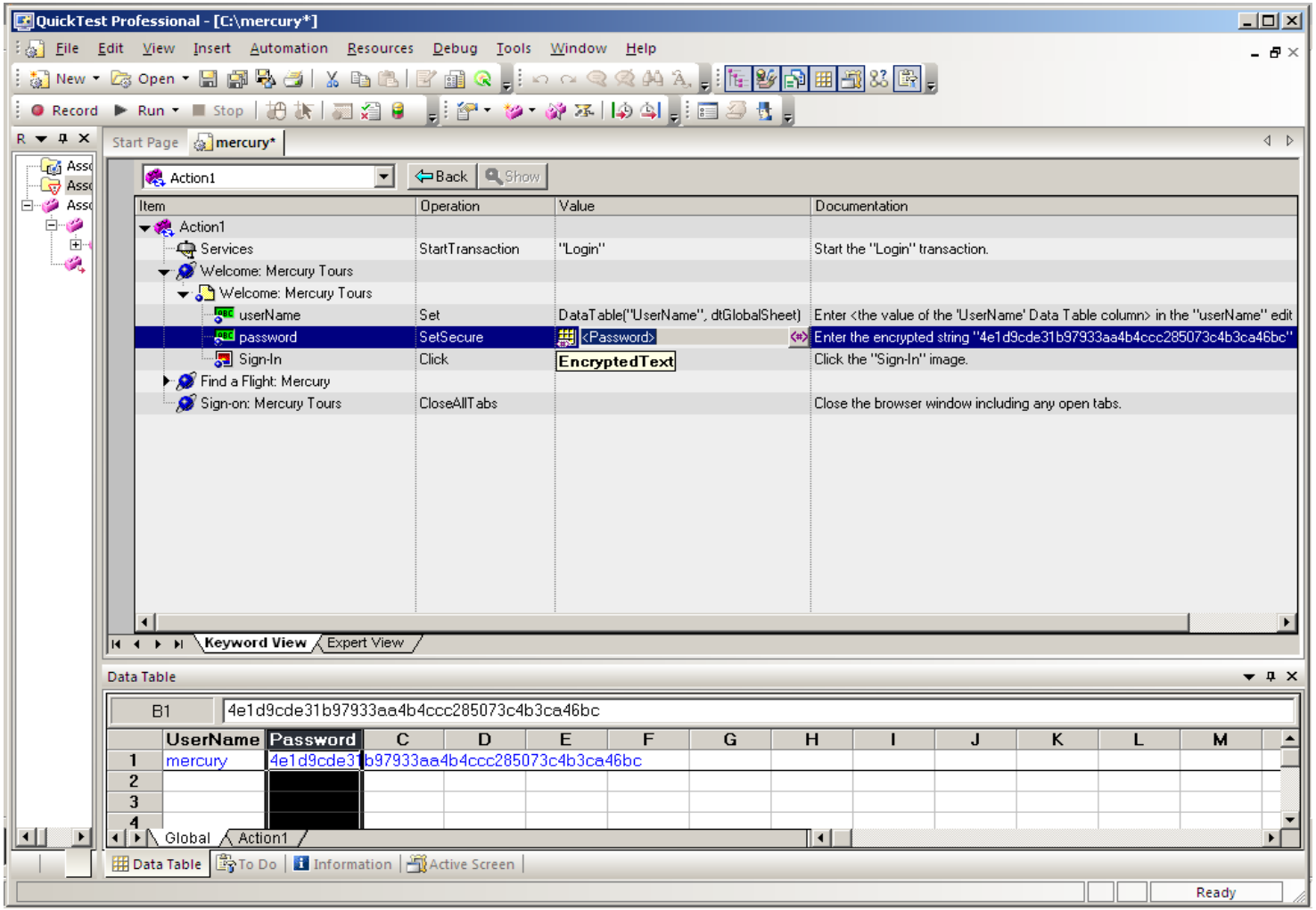


Parameterizing in Global and Local sheet of DataTable

Parameterized both the hard coded values in scripts

For e.g. Username and Password data is parameterized and derived from Global sheet.

Similarly it can be derived from Local sheet too.



Environment Variables

Types of Environment Variables

Built-in – These are provided by QTP. Built-in variable list can be accessed from File->Settings->Environment option.

E.g. sOS = Environment("OS")

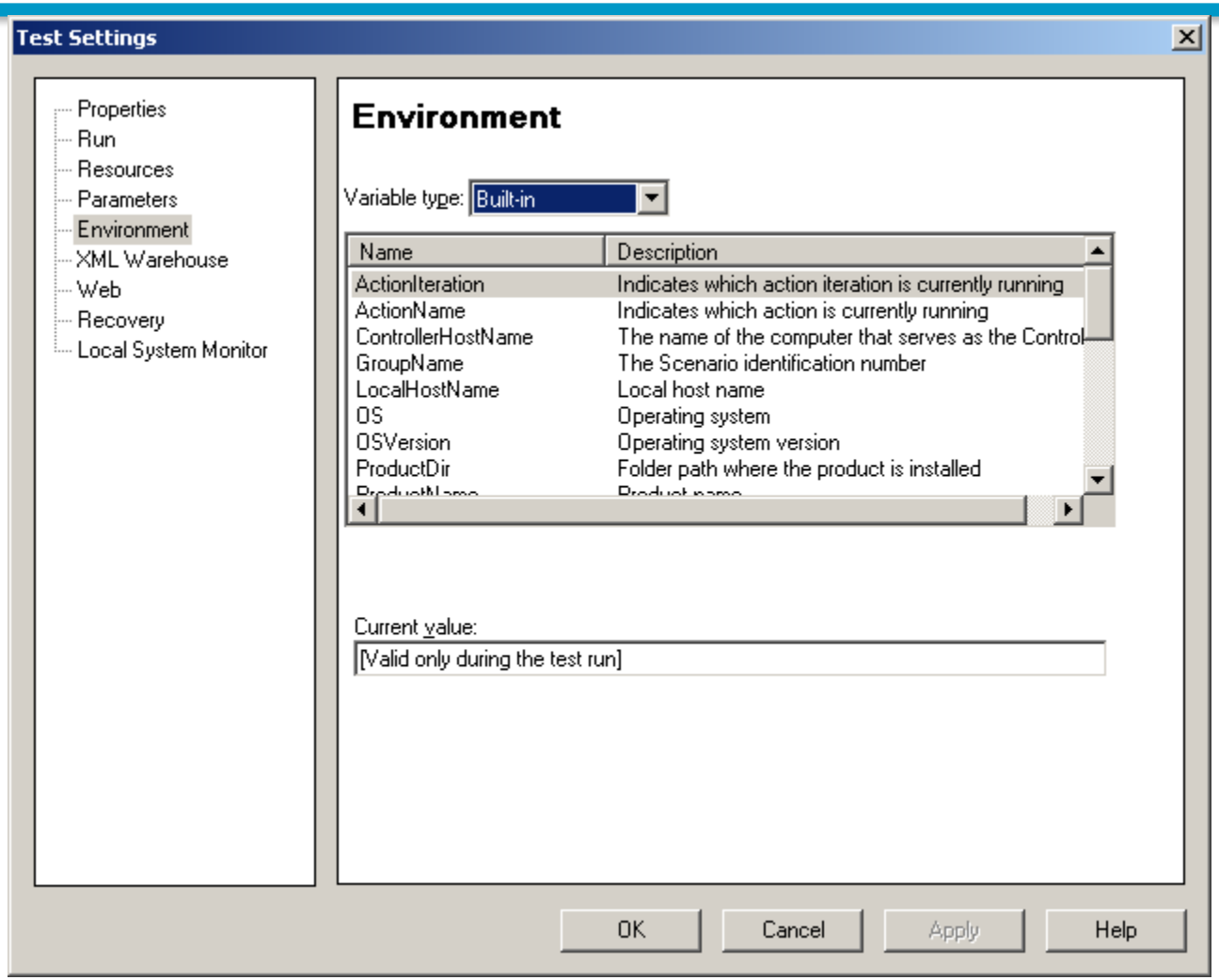
User Defined – Tester can define own environment variables. There are two types of User defined variables

- Internal: These are the variables that are defined in the test.

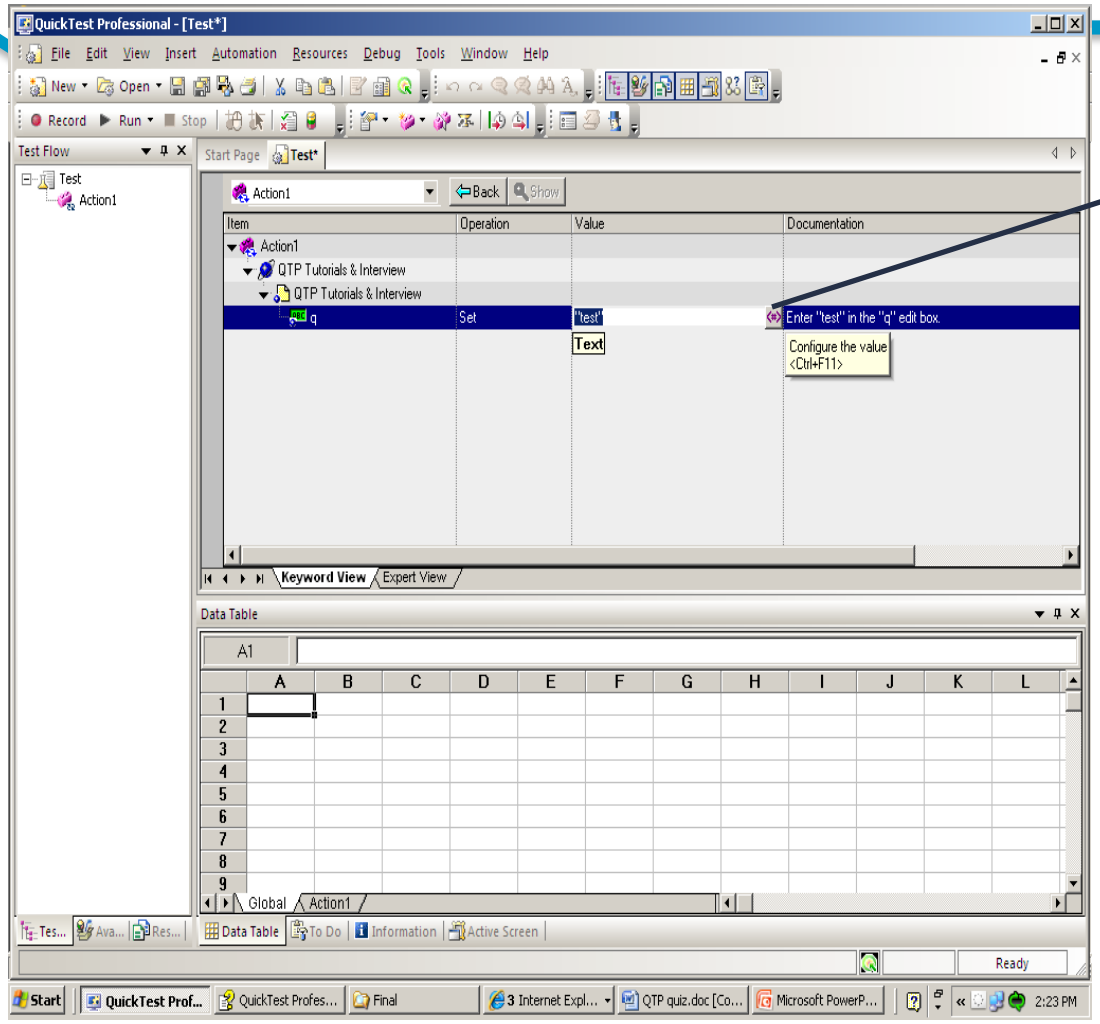
  E.g. Environment.Value("Path") = "C:\Test"

- External : These are the variables that predefined in the external environment file (xml) and can be used in the test

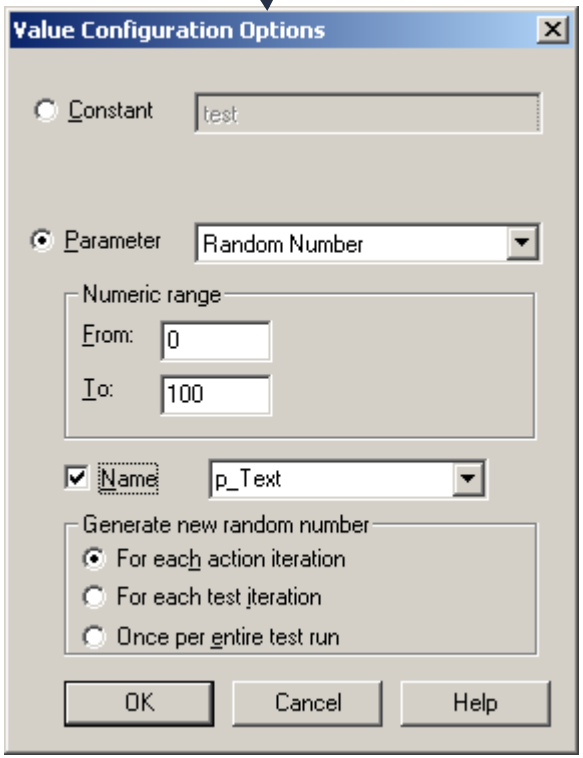
Environment variables on Test Settings dialog



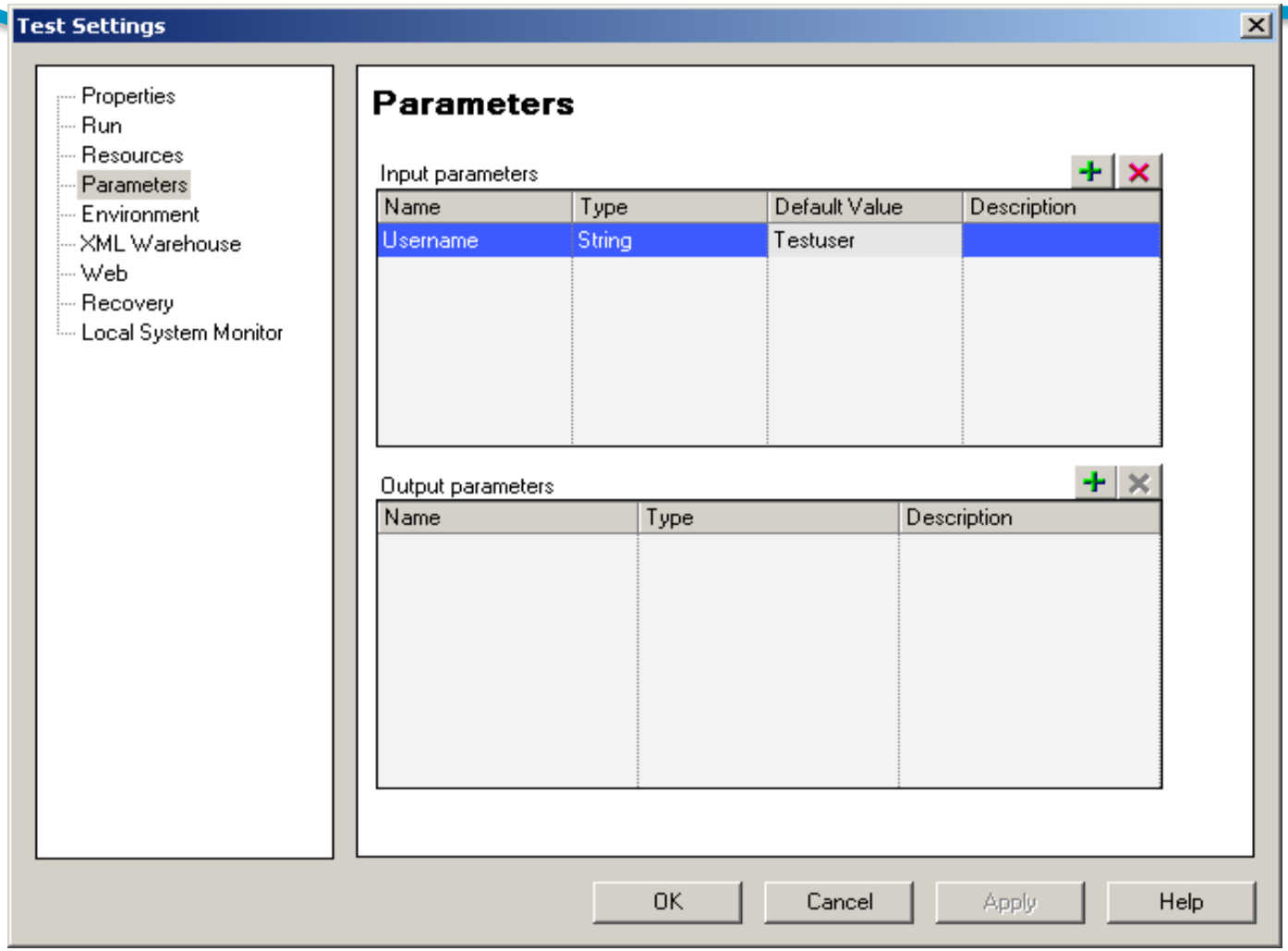
Random numbers



Clicking on 'Configure the value' shows 'Value Configuration options' dialog



Test Parameters on Test Settings dialog



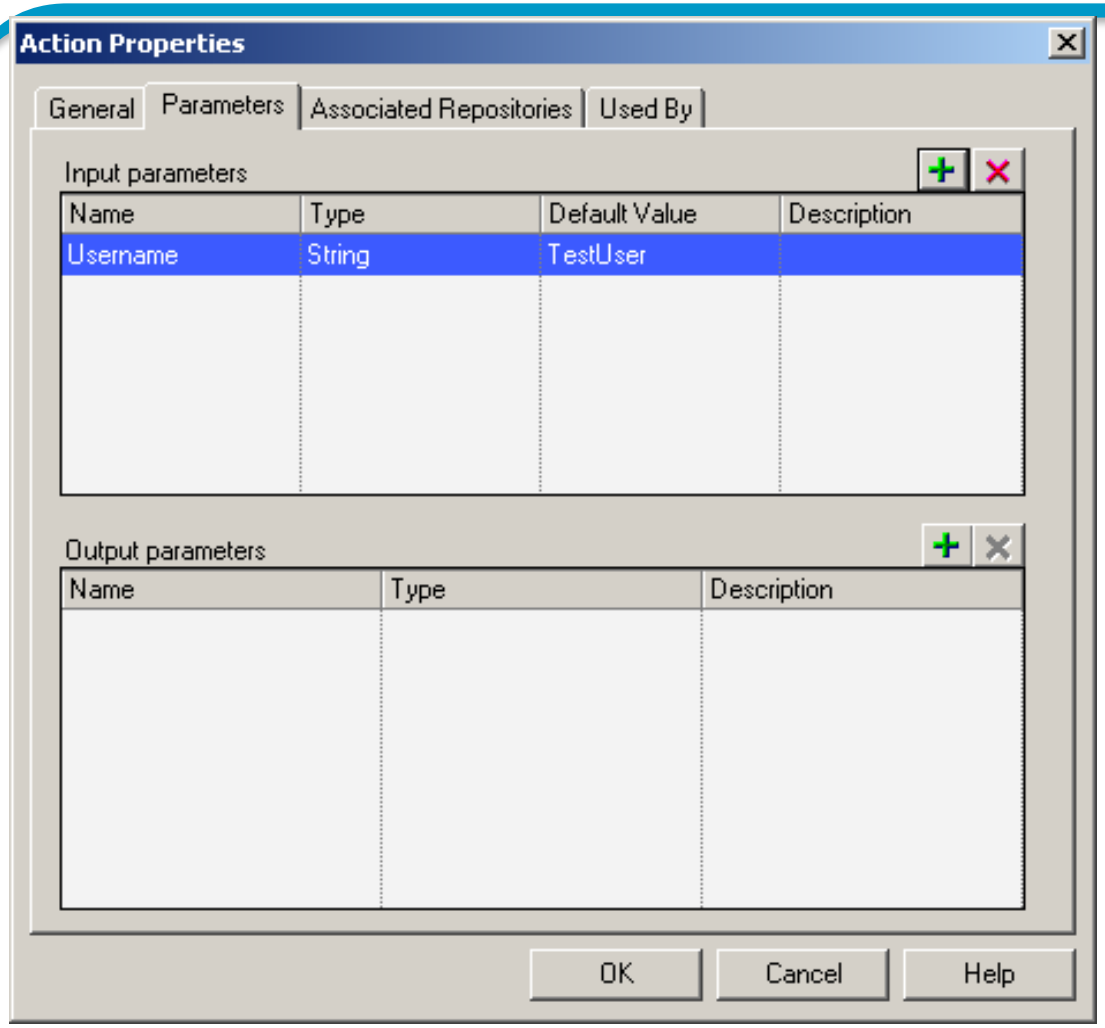
- Code to display the value in 'Username' Test Parameter:

```
Msgbox TestArgs("Username")
```

- Code to change the Test Parameter:

```
TestArgs("Username") = "newname"
```

Action Parameters on Action Properties dialog



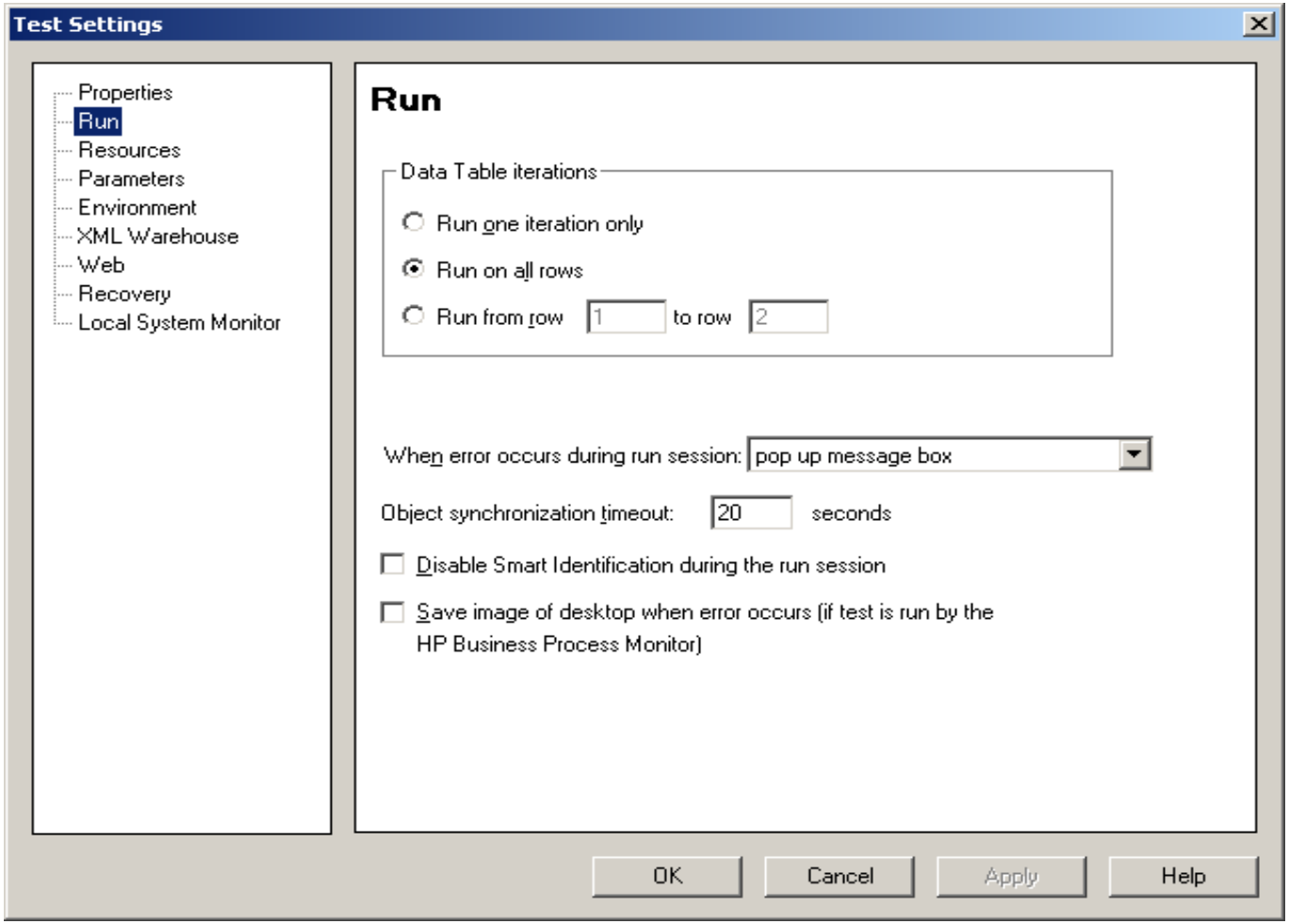
- Code to display the value in ‘Username’ Action Parameter:

Msgbox Parameter("Username")

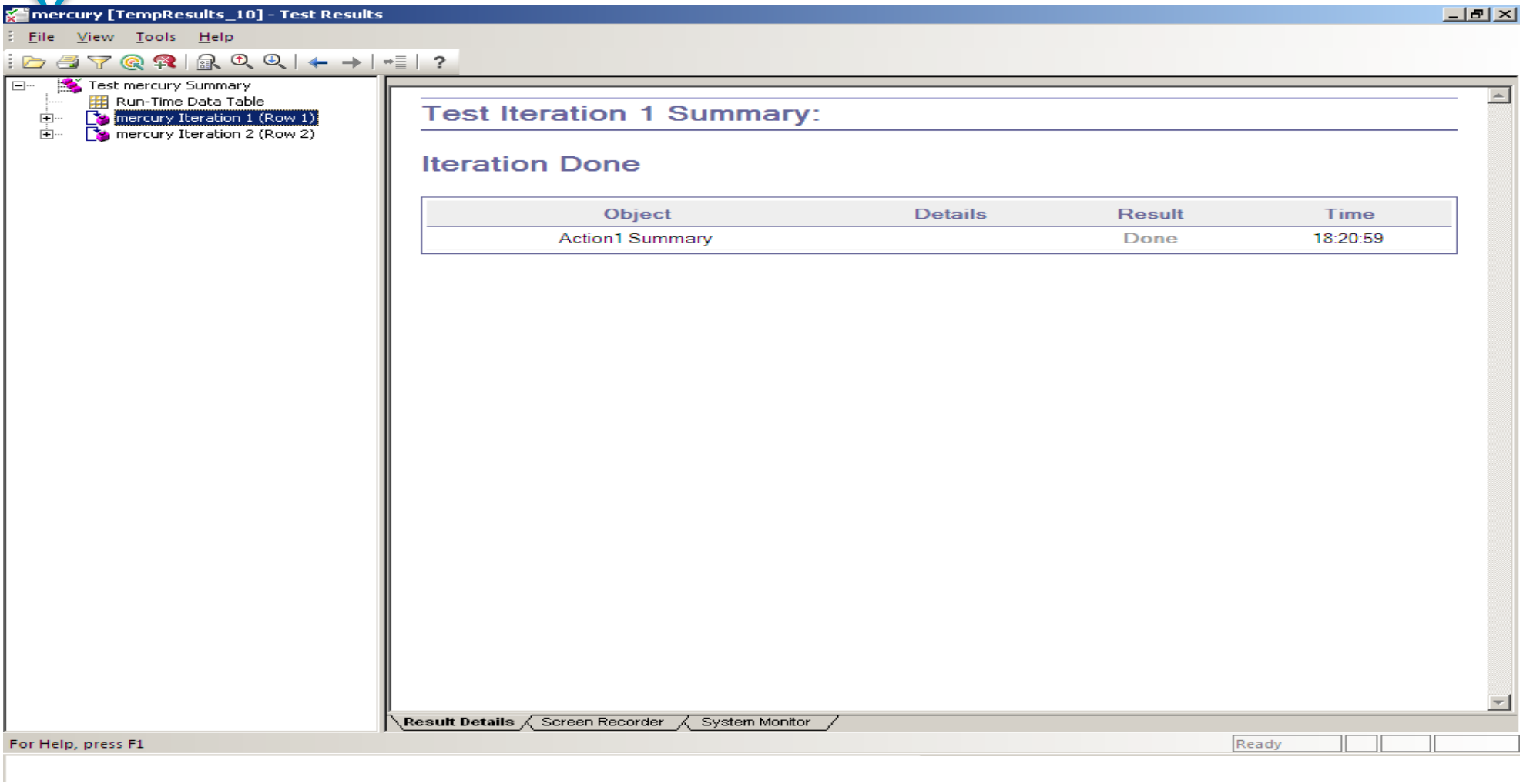
- Code to change the Action Parameter:

Parameter("Username") = “newname”

Test Settings for executing all the iterations



Result File with multiple iterations



Introduction to Actions

QTP is made up of logical units called actions.

Actions help in making the test modular and increase the reusability of test script.

A given test can have multiple actions, with each action containing a logical sequence of steps.

Actions can be of three kinds. They are :

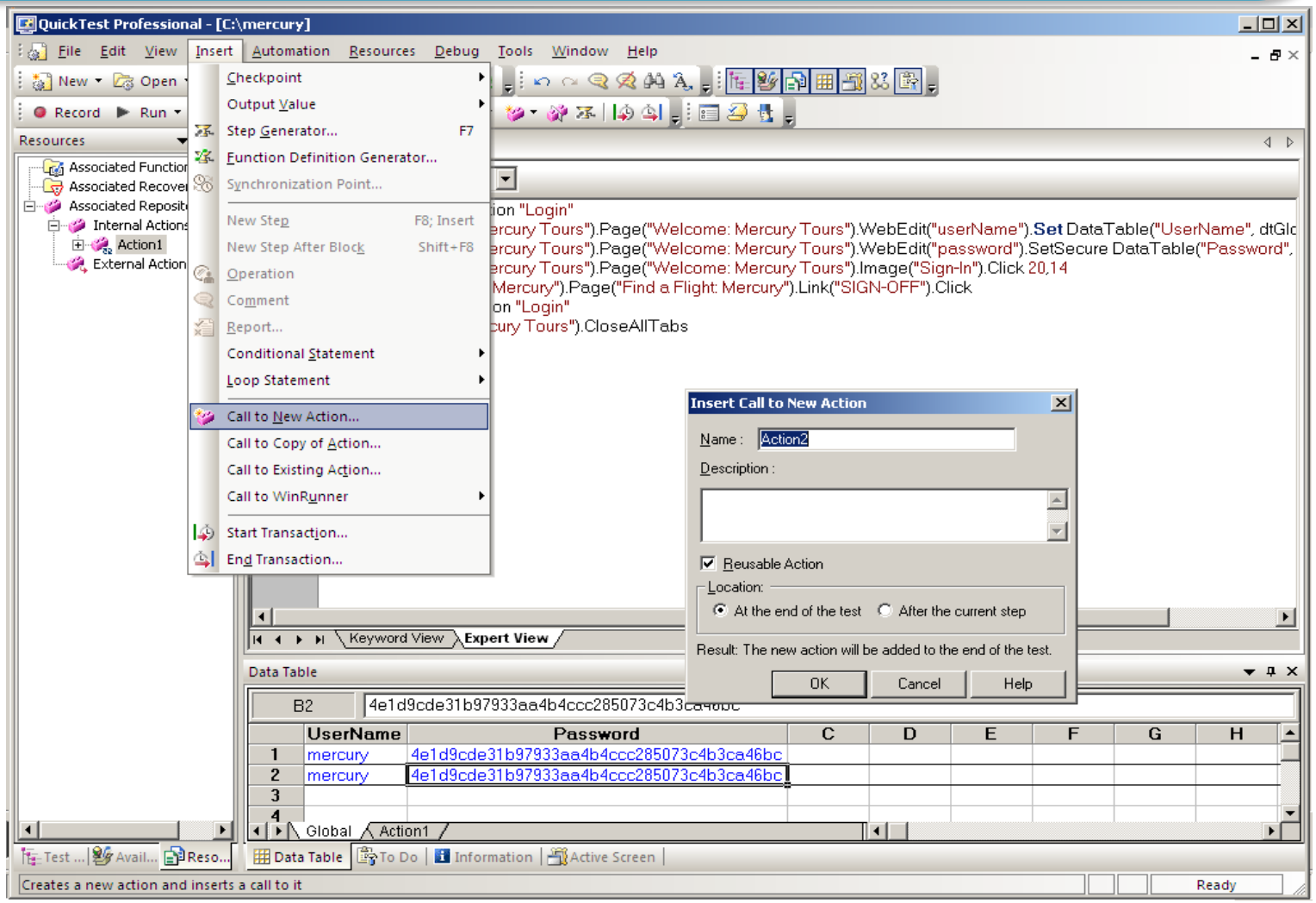
- ***Non reusable action*** : An action which cannot be called by other actions. By default all actions which get created are Non-reusable actions.
- ***Reusable actions*** : An action that can be called multiple times by the same test or any other test
- ***External action*** : A reusable action which can be called from a different test

Creating new Actions

Select Insert->Call to New Action menu

Insert Call to New Action dialog is displayed

Enter Action name and check the checkbox in case Reusable Action needs to be created



Action call properties

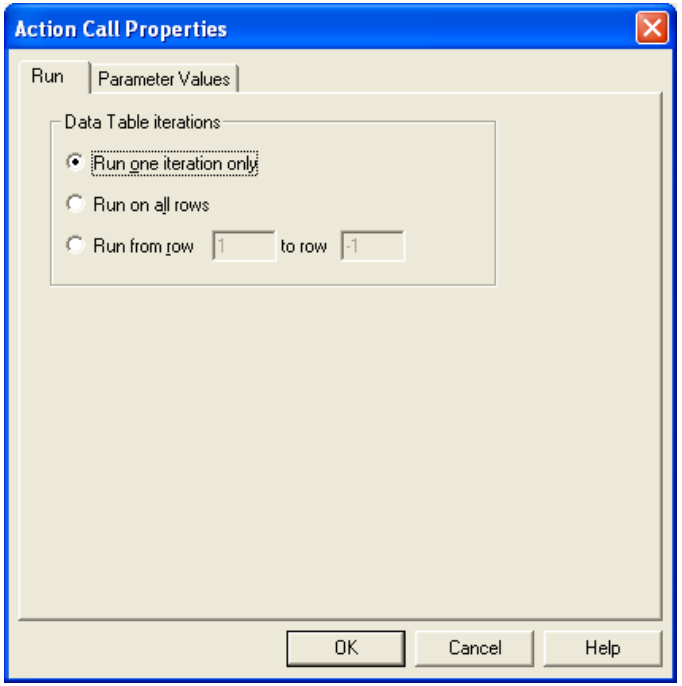
Action call properties determine the number of iterations the called action can perform. The properties set is applicable only to particular action call.

The options available are as follows:

Run one iteration only→ Runs the called action only once

Run on all rows→ Runs the called action with the number of iterations according to the number of rows in the action's Data Table.

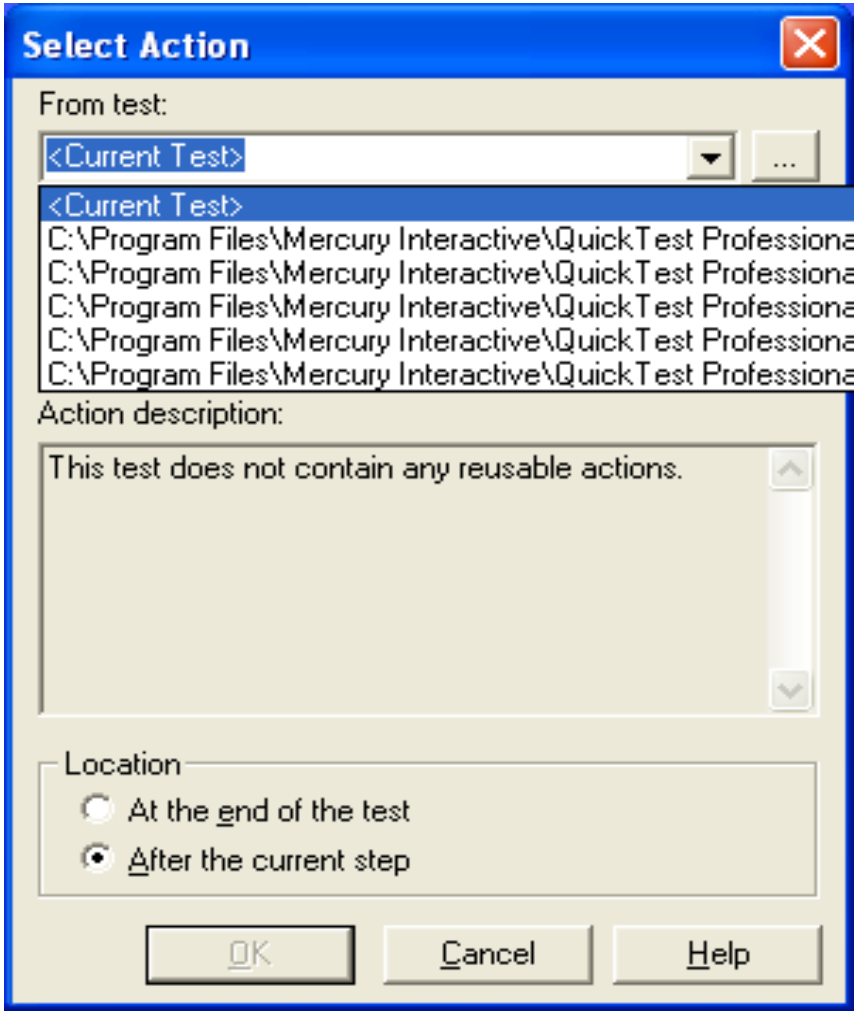
Run from row __ to row __→ Runs the called action with the number of iterations according to the specified row range.



Inserting Calls to Existing Action

The Steps to call an external action are as follows :

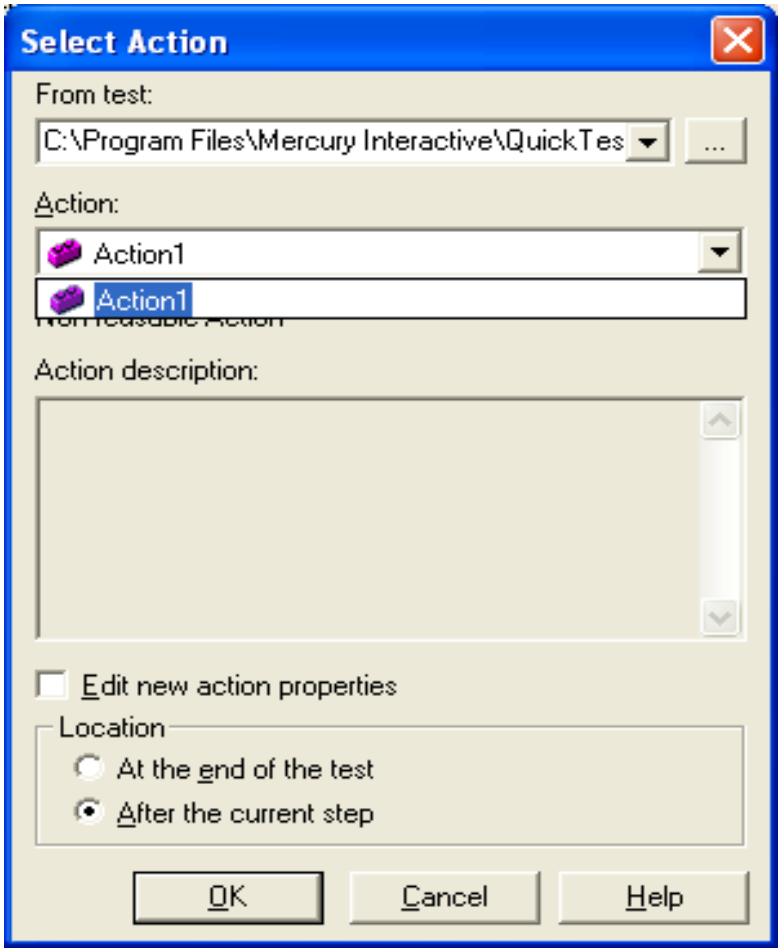
- Go to Insert → Call to existing action, this opens a Select Action dialog where we can select the test from which the action needs to be called.
- Once the test is selected the reusable actions available in that test are visible. Select the Action which is required.
- Code in Expert View:
- ***RunAction "Action1", oneIteration***



Inserting Calls to Copy of Action

The following steps are used for inserting calls to copies of Actions:

- Go to Insert → Call to Copy of Action, this opens a selection dialog where we can select the test from which the action needs to be called.
- Once the test is selected all the actions available in that test are visible. Select the Action which is required. Choose where to put the action.
- The called action can be modified in the calling test without affecting the actual action.



Objects and Object Identification

Objects are a representation of every item found in an application.

Objects are visual(e.g. Button and Text) and non-visual (e.g. Dictionary, Reporter) elements. Each object has its properties and methods.

Quick Test learns objects of the application based on their properties.

QTP stores the object data along with properties in the object repository.

Object Identification:

QTP uses default Object Identification properties : Mandatory & Assistive to learn objects stored in Object Repository.

If successful identification was not possible then go for Smart Identification using Base filter properties & Optional base filter properties.

Ordinal Identifiers like (index , location or creation time) can be used if Smart Identification is disabled.

Introduction of Object Repository

Object repository is the collection of the objects which QTP has identified during the recording.

The objects are represented in a tree view.

The object repository can be accessed by the following path:

- Resources → Object Repository Manager
- Click on the object repository toolbar button
- Keyboard keys (Ctrl+R)

Even when steps containing a test object are deleted from the test or component, the objects remain in the object repository.

Types of Object Repository

Local Object Repository

>QuickTest uses a separate object repository for each action.

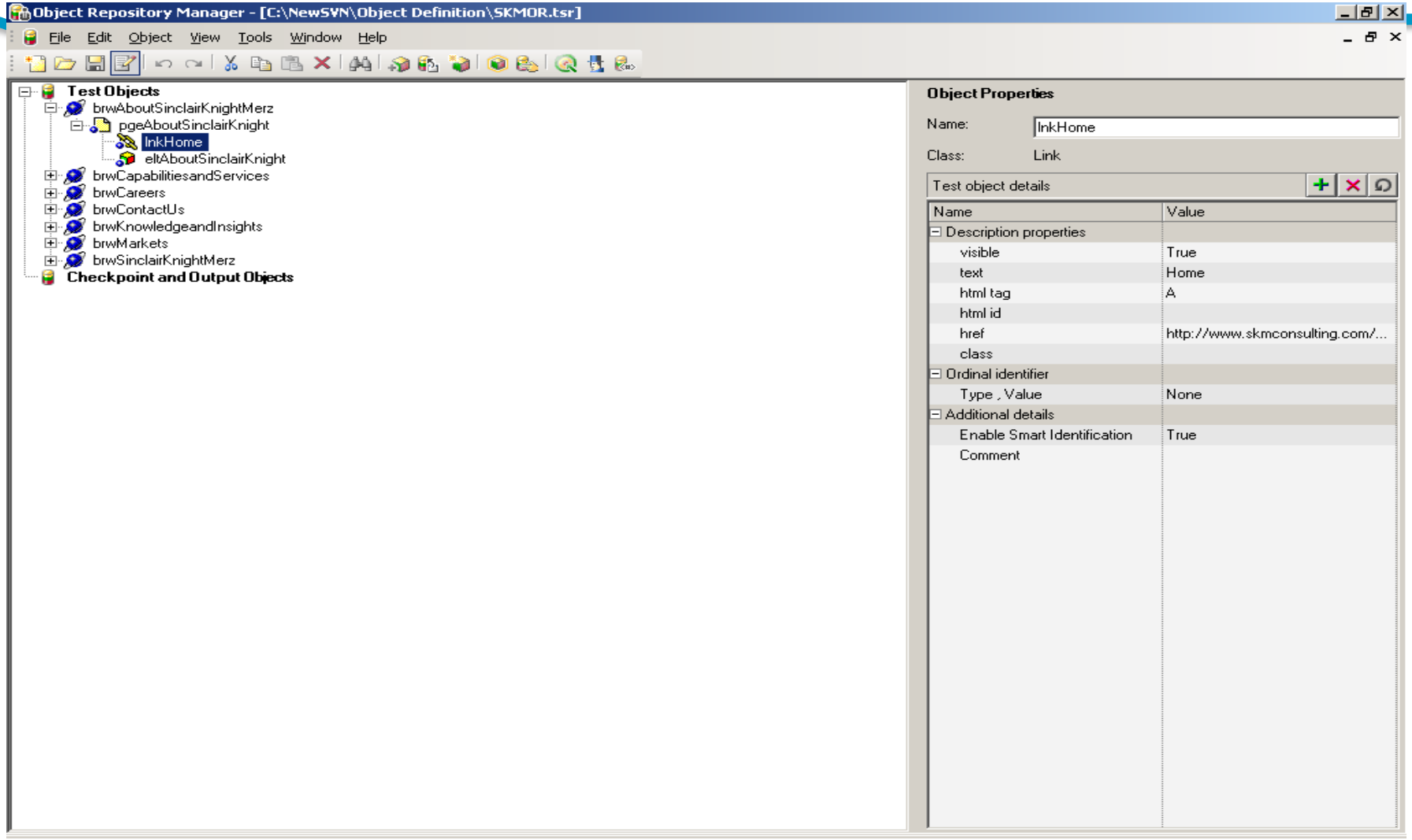
>When you save your test, all of the local object repositories are automatically saved with the test (as part of each action within the test).

Shared Object Repository

>QuickTest uses the same object repository for different actions.

>You can export the local objects to a shared object repository .

Test Objects in Object Repository

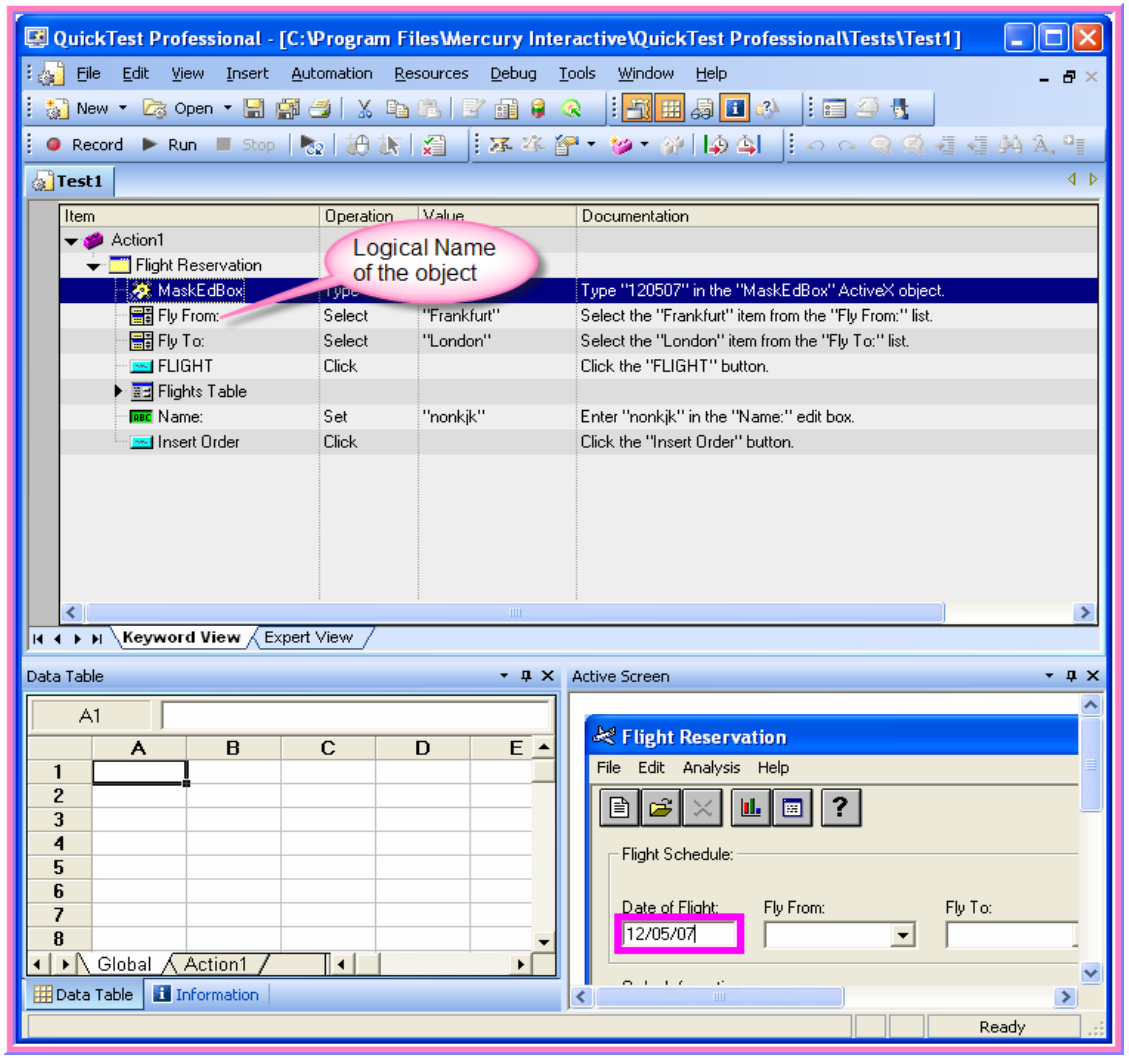


Logical Name of an Object

After reading the class and properties of an object, QTP assigns a logical name to the object

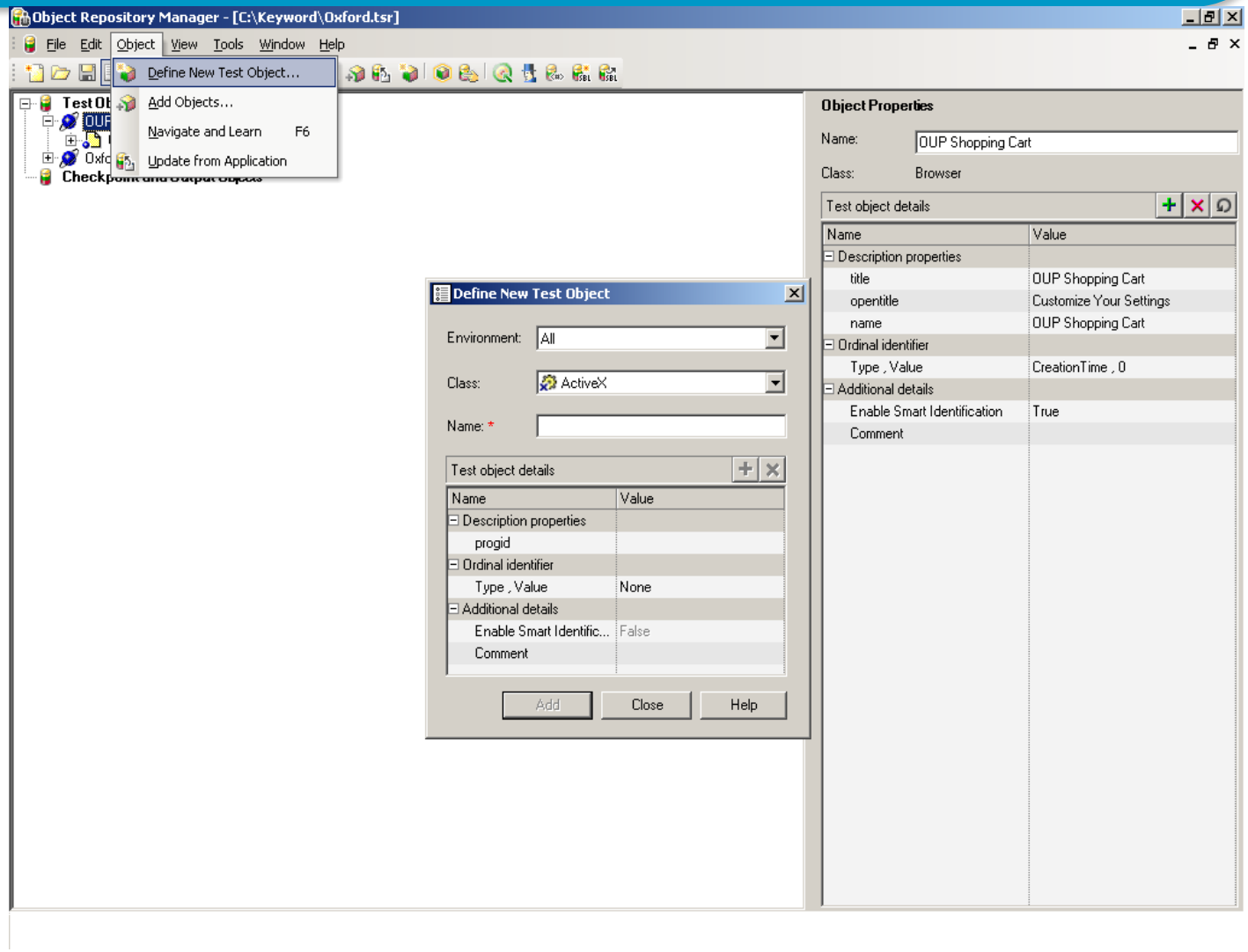
QTP refers to the recorded objects by using its logical name

The logical name can be edited and used in QTP scripts



Object Repository Manager - Define New Test Object

Define New Test Objects helps in adding Test object that do not yet exist in application. This enables to prepare an object repository and build tests or components for application before the application is ready for testing. Objects can be added to Local or Shared Object Repository



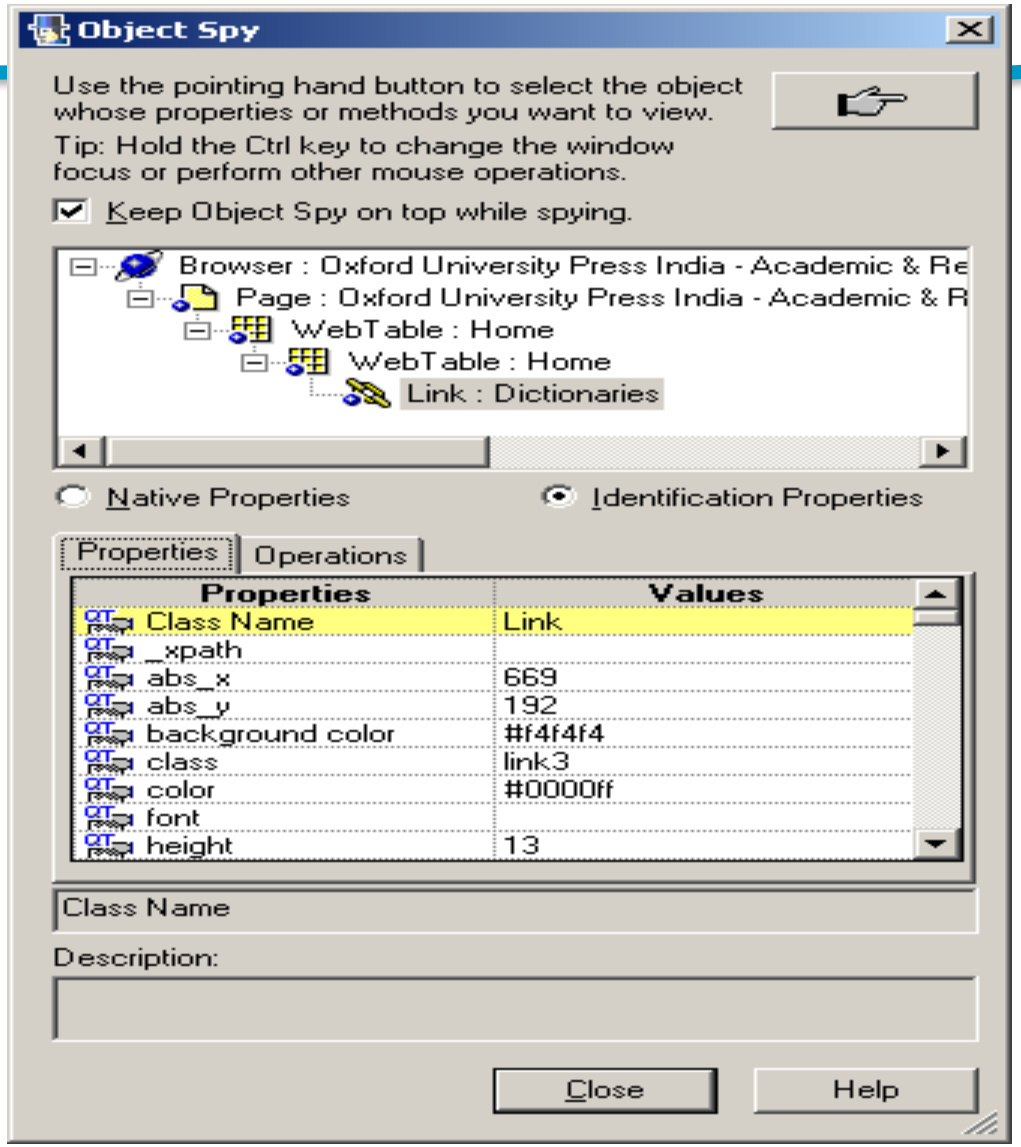
Object Repository Manager - Highlight in Application

Select a test object in object repository and highlight it in the application. When highlight in Application is selected, QTP indicates the selected object's location in the application by temporarily showing a frame around the object and causing it to flash briefly. The application must be open to the correct context so that the object is visible.

Object Repository Manager - Object Spy

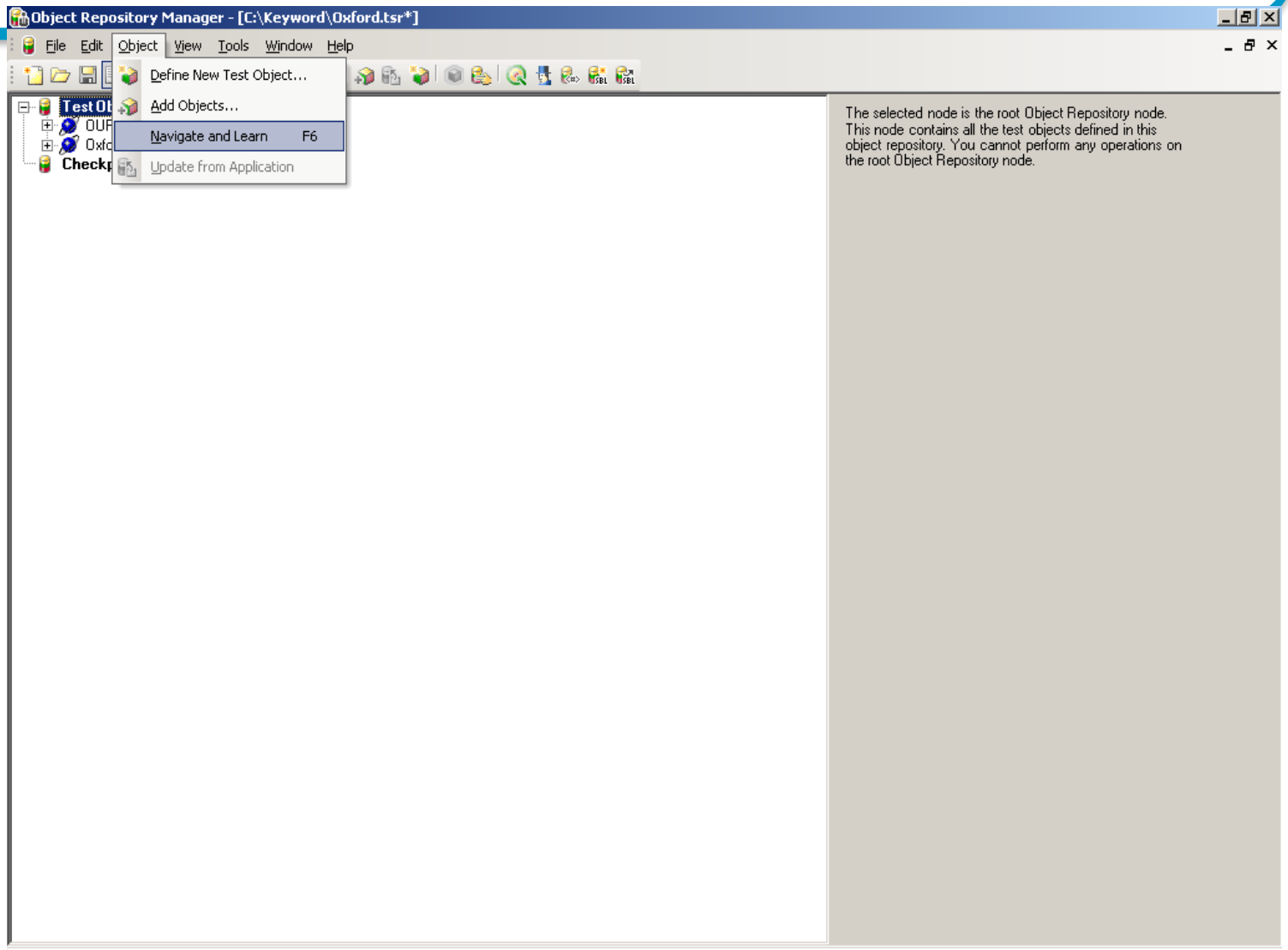
It enables to view the native properties and operations of any object in an open application, as well as the test object hierarchy, identification properties, and operations of the test object that QTP uses to represent that object.

This helps in finding the current object properties of any test object.



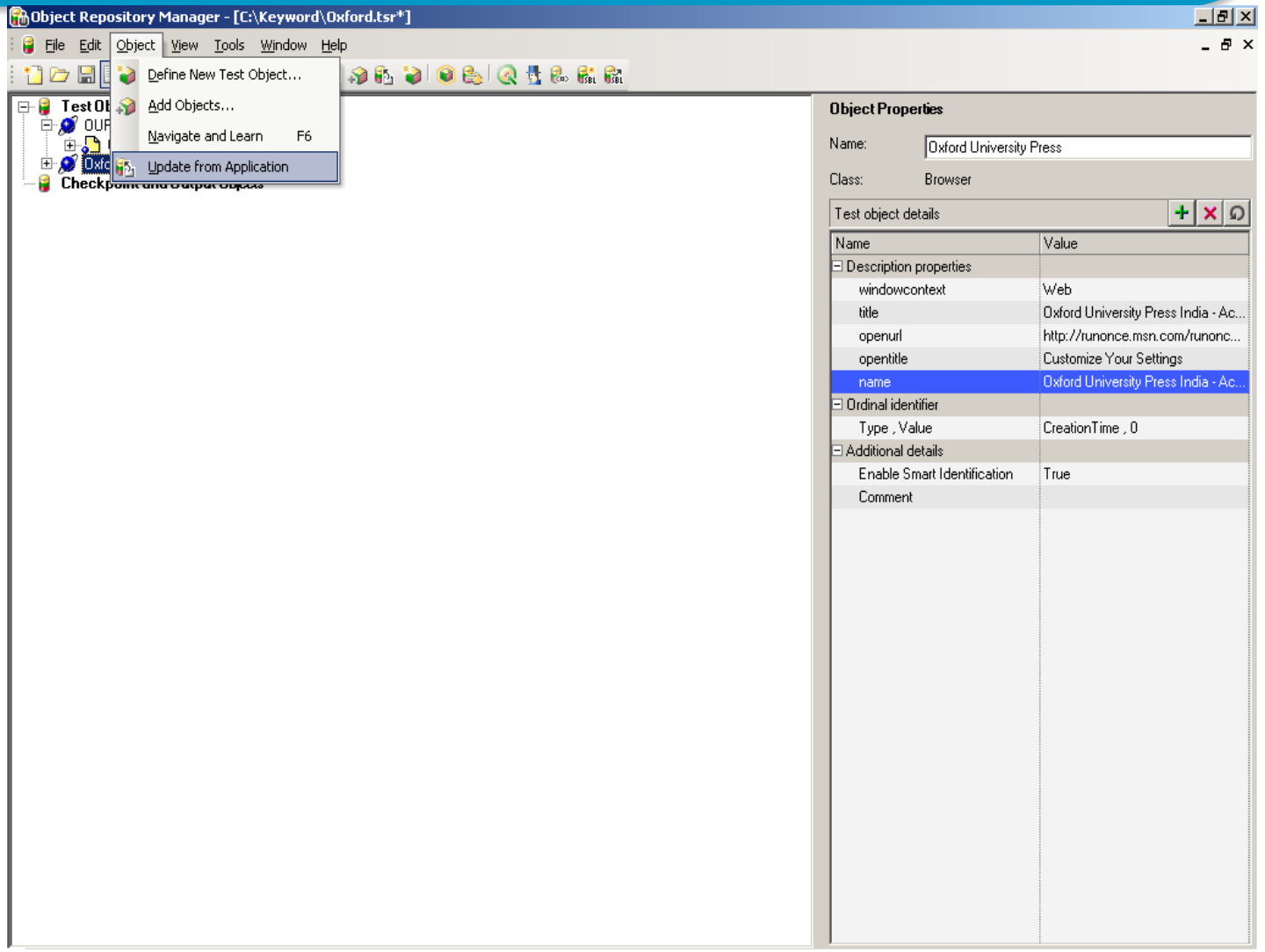
Object Repository Manager - Navigate and Learn

The Navigate and Learn option enables to add multiple test objects to a shared object repository based on defined filter while navigating through the application.



Object Repository Manager - Update from Application

As the application changes, it is important to update individual test object properties from the object in the application using the Update from Application option



Introduction to Synchronization

When we run test it might happen that the time taken by the application to respond is more and the images might not be loaded in which case QTP will report an error as it will not be able to find the object during run time. In such cases we need to synchronize our tests.

We can synchronize using the following options –

1. Insert a synchronization point
2. Use EXIST or WAIT statements
3. Modify the default amount of time that Quick Test waits for a Web page to load i.e. Modify object synchronization timeout value

Synchronization can be done for following tasks

- For a progress bar to reach 100%
- For a status message to be displayed
- For a property change of an object
- For a window or pop-up message to be displayed

Adding Synchronization Point in Recording mode

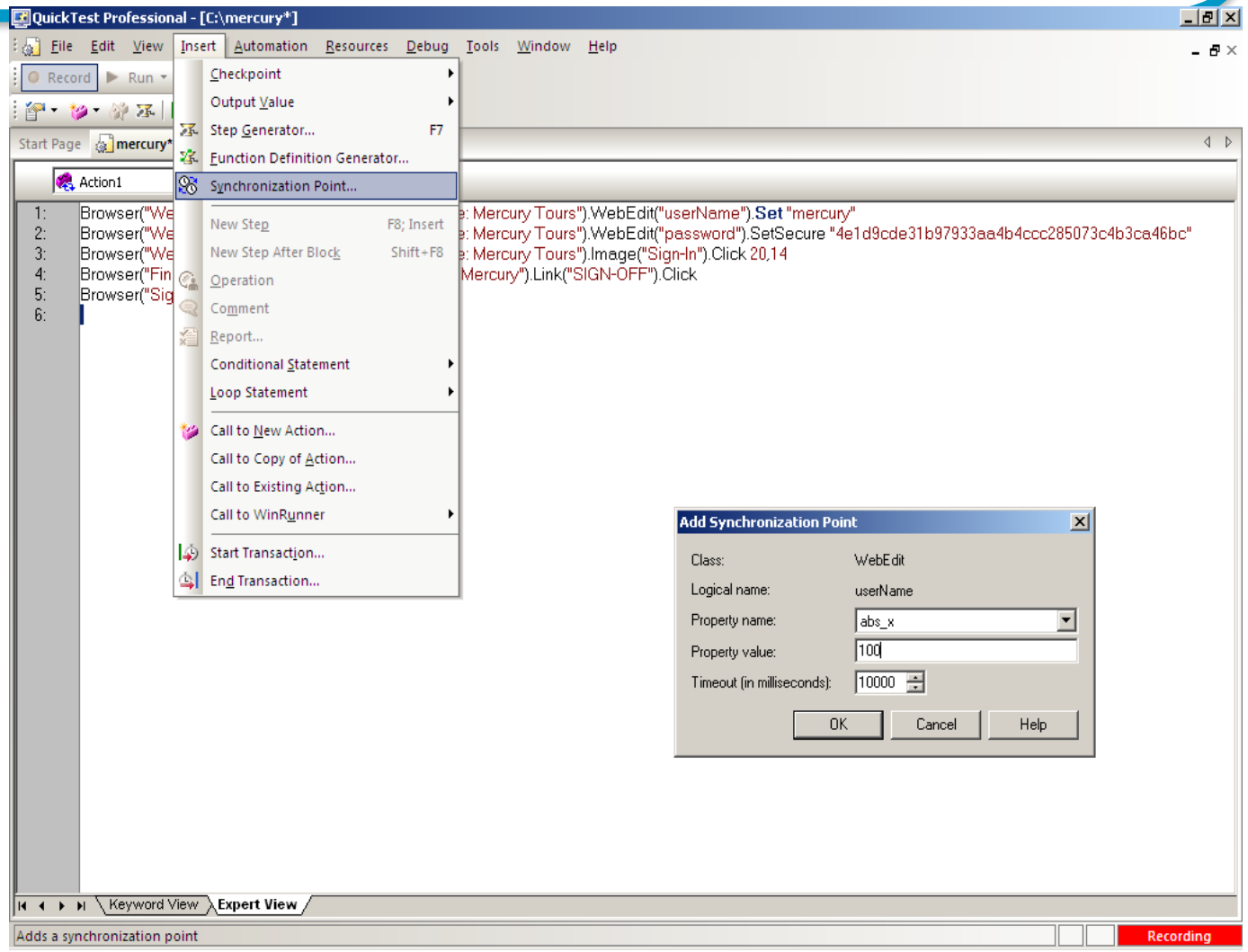
Insert while recording by selecting Insert → Synchronization point

Click on the control to be synchronized.

Add Synchronization Point dialog is displayed.

Code snippet

```
Browser("Welcome: Mercury Tours").Page("Welcome: Mercury Tours").WebEdit("userName").WaitProperty "abs_x", 100, 10000
```



Synchronization in Expert View

Synchronization – Using Wait

The timing problem can be handled by adding a Wait statement in the script instead of inserting a synchronization point.

Consider the same script, a wait statement is included to instruct the tool to wait for 2 seconds.

Example

```
Browser("Welcome: Mercury Tours").Page("Welcome: Mercury Tours").Image("Sign-In").Click

Wait (2)

Browser("Find a Flight: Mercury").Page("Find a Flight: Mercury").Link("SIGN-OFF").Click
```

Synchronization in Expert View (contd)

Synchronization - Using Exist

Using this function we can check for the existence of an object or a window and continue with the script based on the result.

Syntax: Object.Exist(Timeout in seconds)

Object can be any GUI object or Window

The function returns a Boolean value. True value is returned in case object exists else False is returned.

Time Out – time for which the object's existence should be checked

Example:

```
If Window("Flight Reservation").WinButton("Update Order").Exist(10) Then
        ……..
End if
```

Transactions

A transaction represents the process in your application that we are interested in measuring. By defining a transaction we can measure how long it takes to run a section of a test script.

Need for Transactions:
Transactions can be used to measure the performance of the script
By analyzing the output of the Transaction we can optimize the script in certain areas

Defining a transaction:
You define transactions within your test by enclosing the appropriate sections of the test with start and end transaction statements. During the test run, the StartTransaction step signals the beginning of the time measurement.
The time measurement continues until the EndTransaction step is reached.

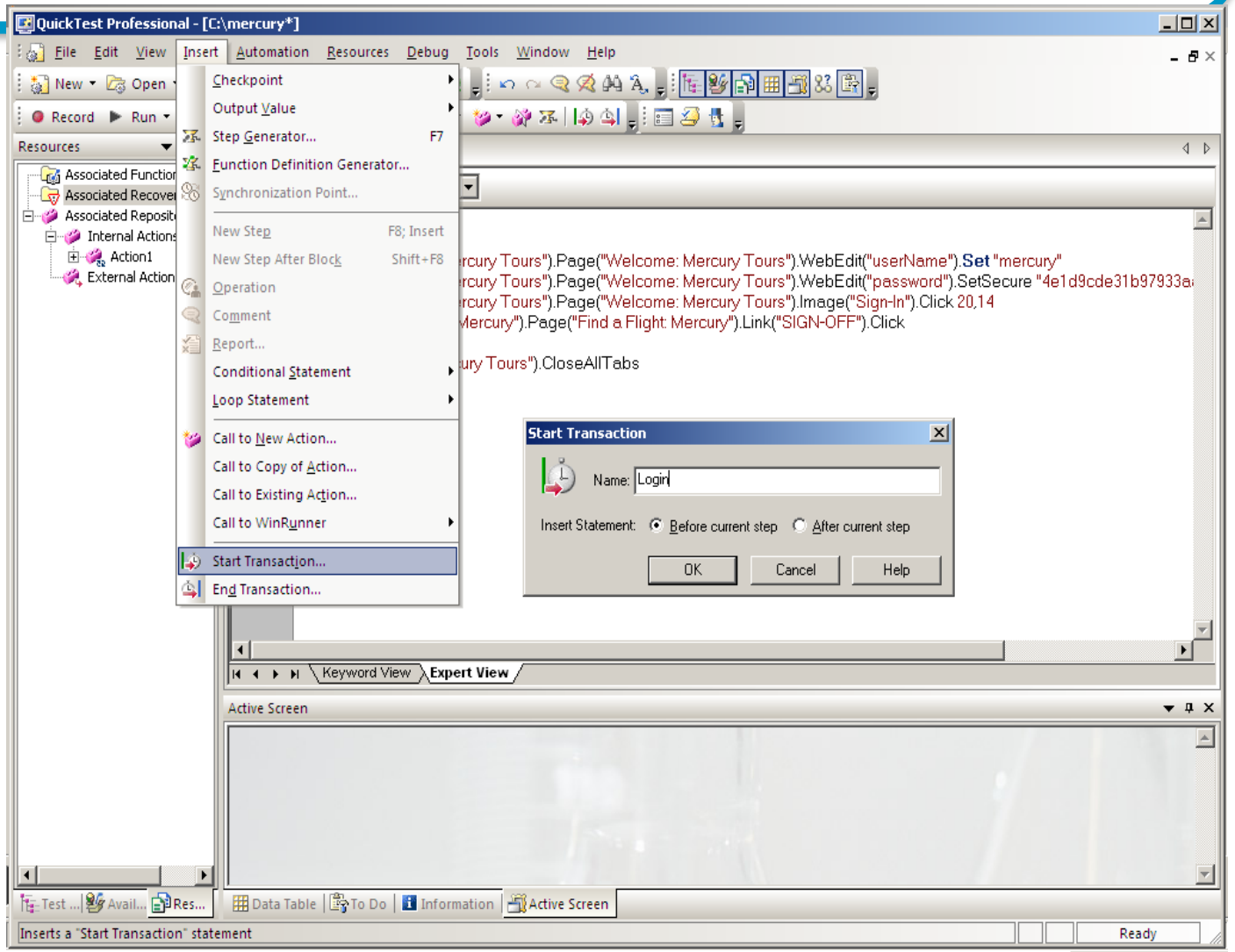
Creating Transaction

Select Insert->Start Transaction menu.

Start Transaction dialog is displayed. Enter valid name for the transaction.

Click OK button

Code snippet: Services.StartTransaction "Login"



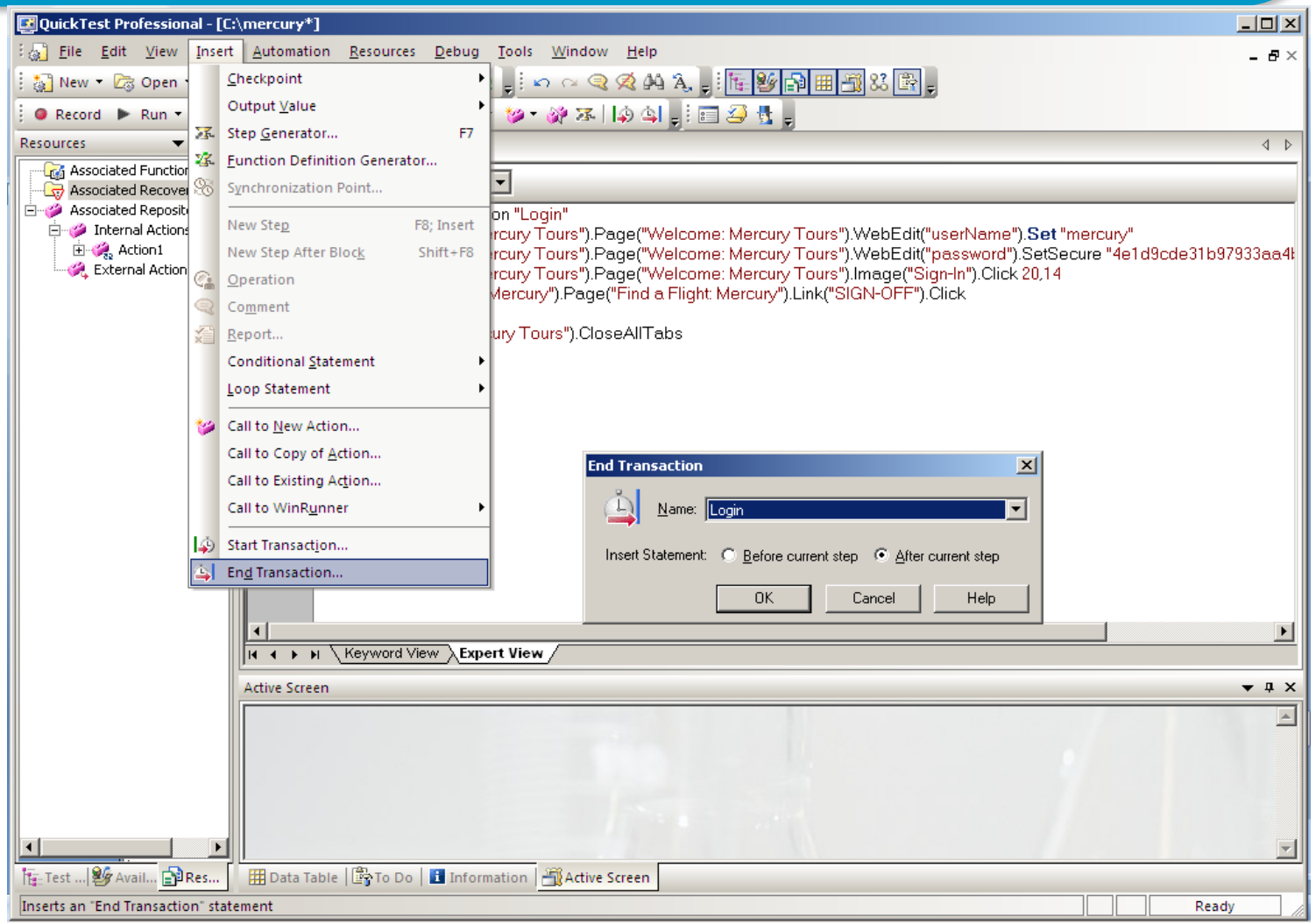
End Transaction

Select Insert->End Transaction menu.

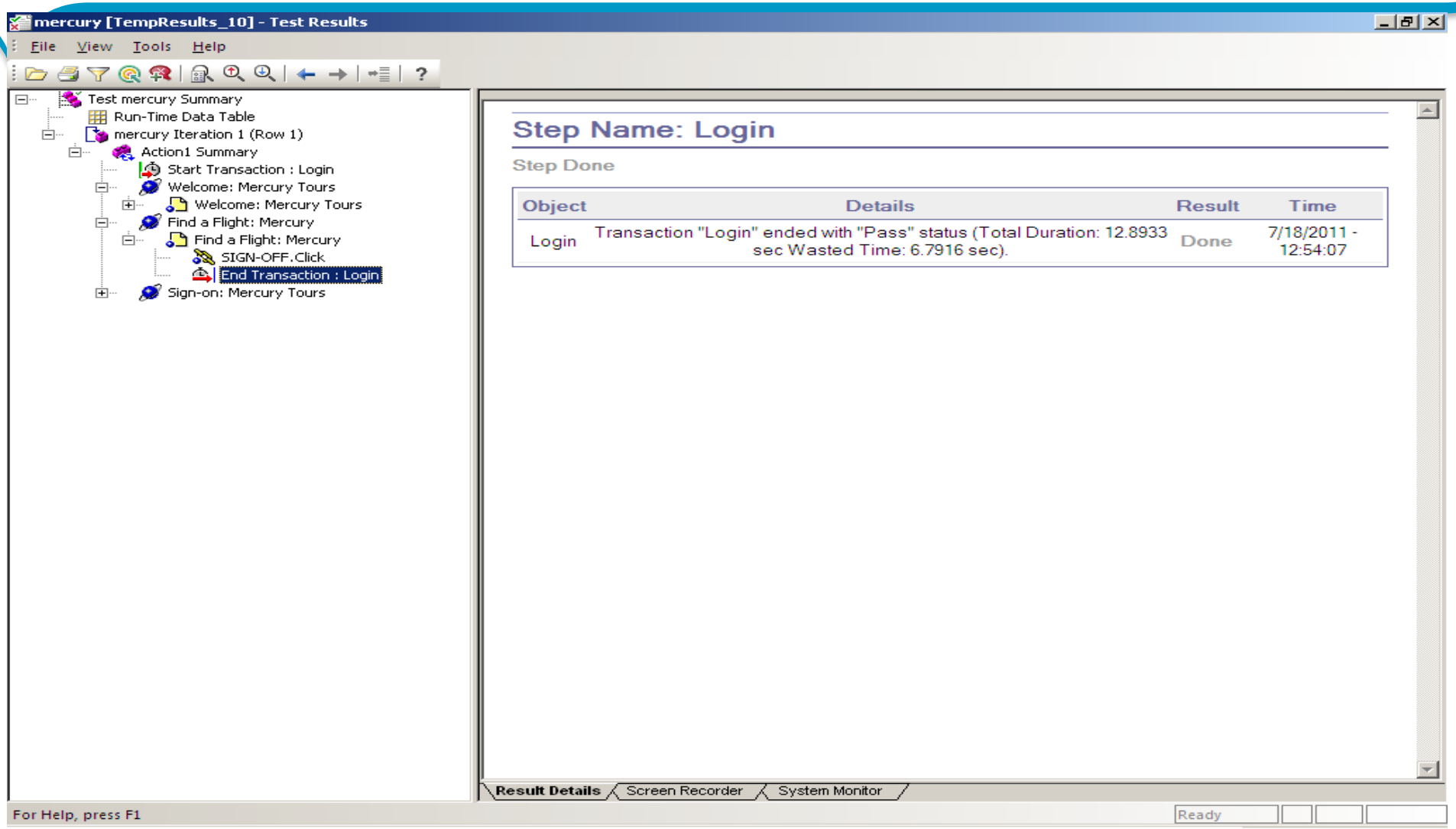
End Transaction dialog is displayed. Select the transaction.

Click OK button

Code snippet: Services.EndTransaction "Login"



Transaction execution in Result pane



Introduction to Checkpoints

It is a step in QTP that compares two values and then results are reported.

A checkpoint in QTP is a verification point that will compare the current value for a property with the expected value for that property.

It also compares the actual and expected results and if the two values passes, the checkpoint pass else if mismatch checkpoint fails.

Types of Checkpoint

Check Point Type	Description	Example
Standard Checkpoint	Checks property values of an object's properties	Check that a radio button is selected.
Table Checkpoint	Checks information in a table	Check that the value in a table cell is correct.
Page checkpoint	Checks the characteristics of a Web page	Check how long a Web page takes to load or if a Web page contains broken links.
Text / Text Area Checkpoint	Checks that a text string is displayed in the appropriate place in a Web page or application window	Check whether the expected text string is displayed in the expected location on a Web page or dialog box.
Accessibility Checkpoint	Checks compliance with World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) instructions and guidelines for Web-based technology and information systems	Check if the images on the web page include ALT properties required by the W3C Web content Accessibility Guidelines.

Types of Checkpoint (continued)

Check Point Type	Description	Example
Bitmap Checkpoint	Checks the bitmap of an image or a full web page. It does a pixel by pixel comparison between actual and expected bitmaps.	Check that a Web page (or any portion of it) is displayed as expected.
Database Checkpoint	Checks the contents of databases accessed by an application or Web site	Check that the value in a database query is correct.
XML Checkpoint	Checks the data content of XML documents	XML file checkpoints are used to check a specified XML file; XML application checkpoints are used to check an XML document within a Web page.

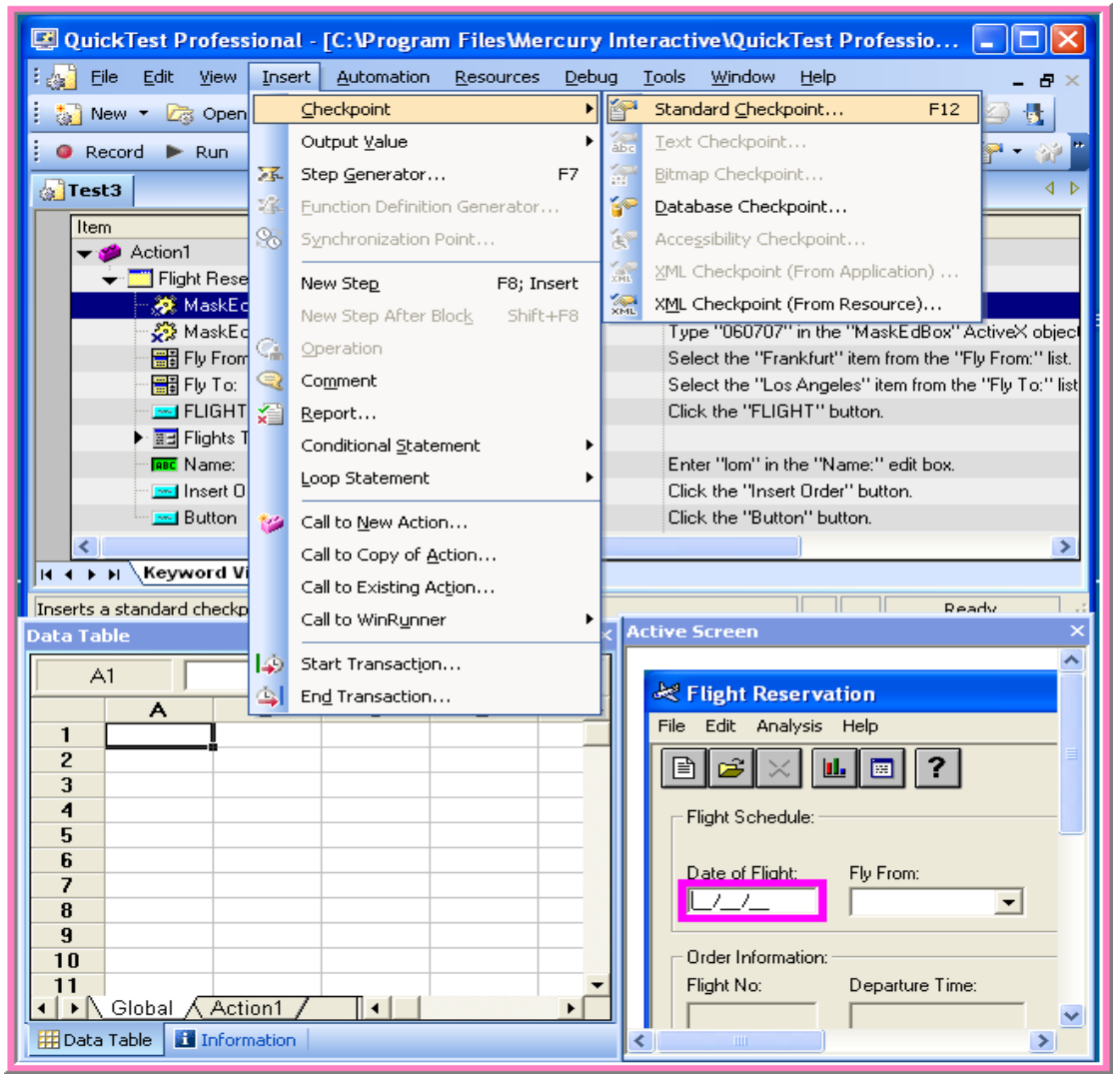
Inserting a Checkpoint

The checkpoint can be inserted by the followings ways:

Select Insert Menu → Select Checkpoint and select the type of checkpoint that needs to be added.

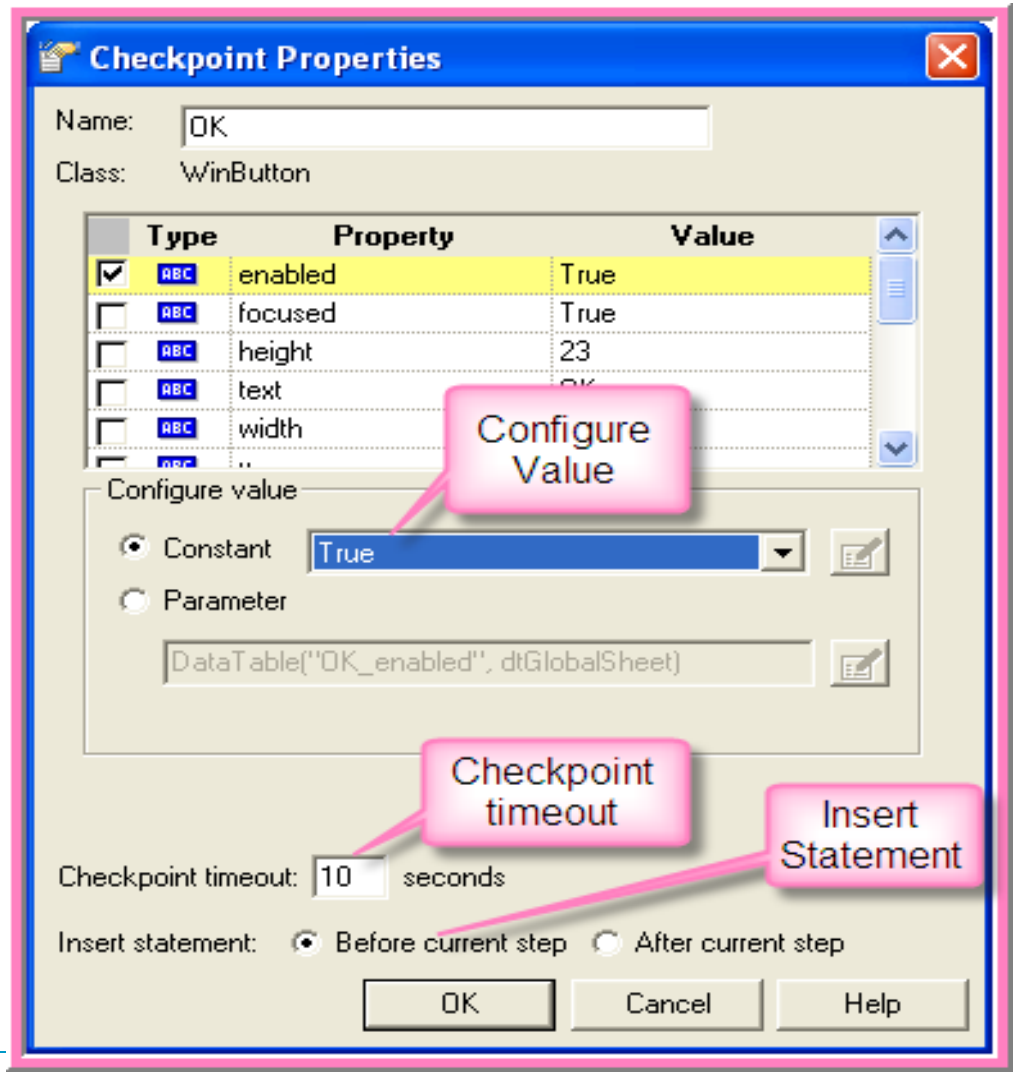
Or

In the Keyword view, Right click on the step where the checkpoint is required and select Insert standard checkpoint



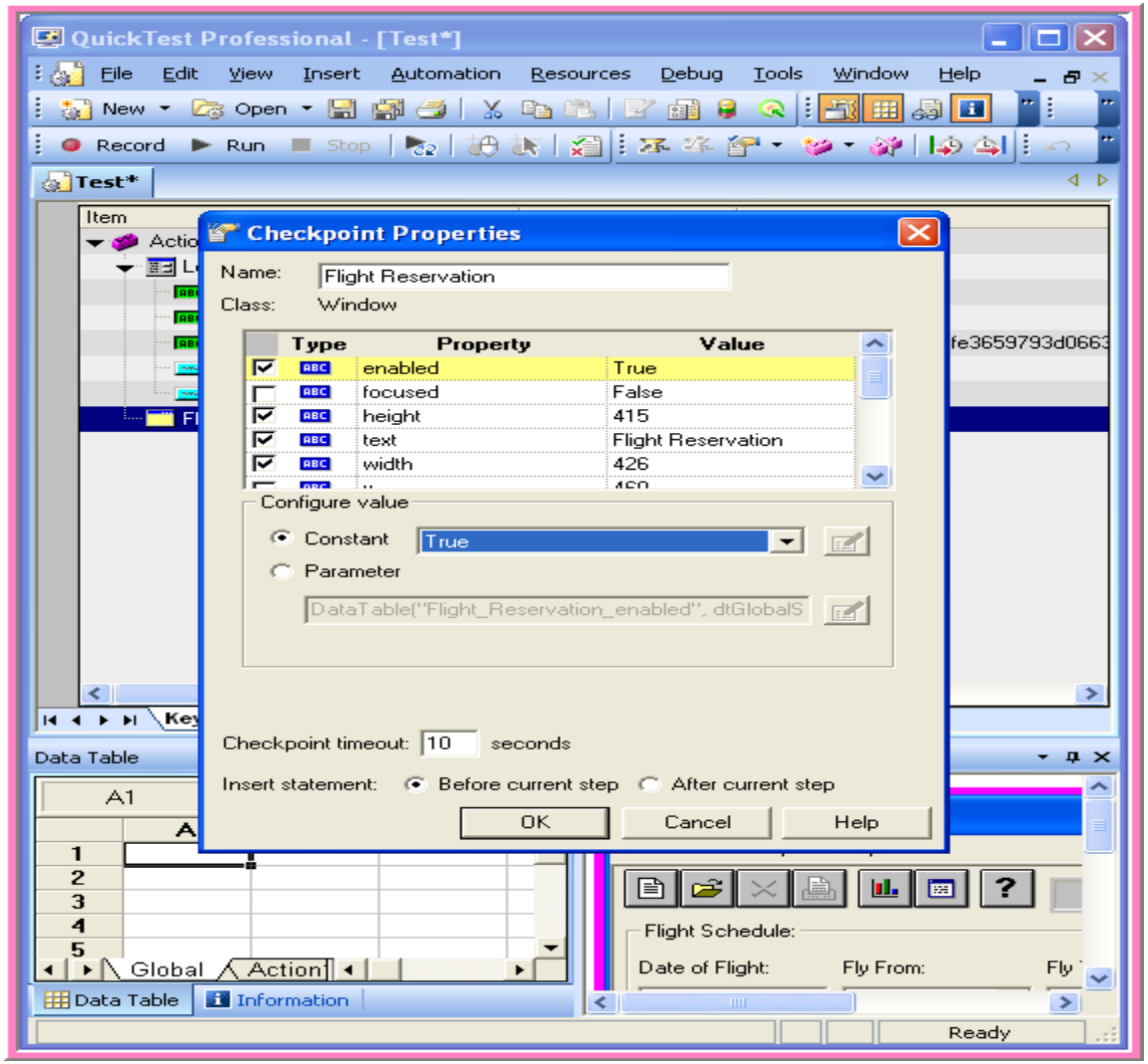
Checkpoint properties dialog

- **Configure Value→** The value for each property can be configured. The values can be constant or parameterized.
- **Checkpoint timeout →** specifies the time interval during which QTP attempts to perform the checkpoint successfully.
- **Insert statement →** specifies when to perform the checkpoint in the test or component.

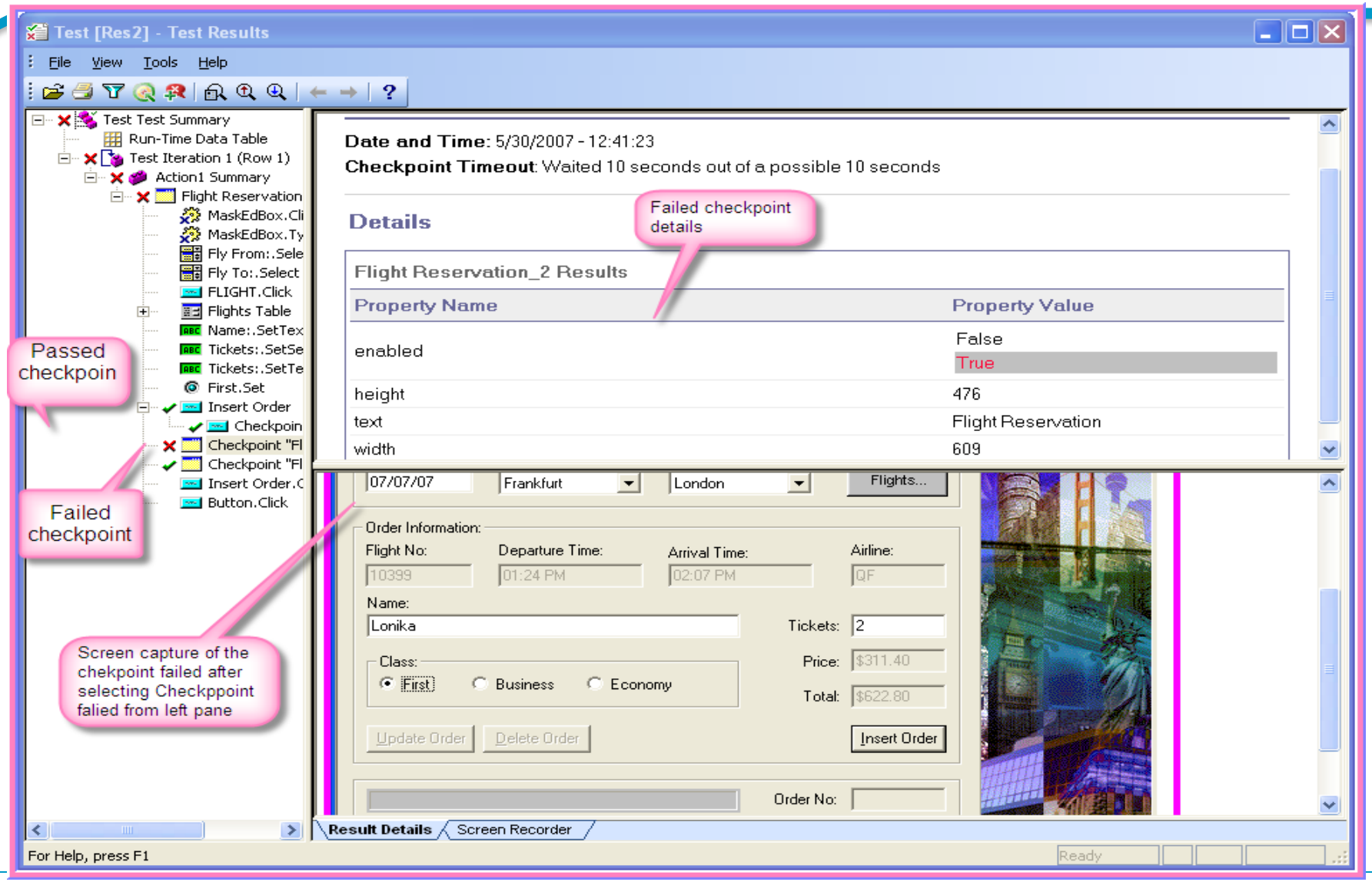


Addition of properties on Checkpoint Properties dialog

1. Select Insert → Standard Checkpoint menu.
2. The checkpoint properties dialog box opens
3. If a Checkpoint needs to be placed for a property. Check that property in the Checkpoint Property window.
4. Modify the expected values as required and Click Ok button to add the checkpoint in the script.

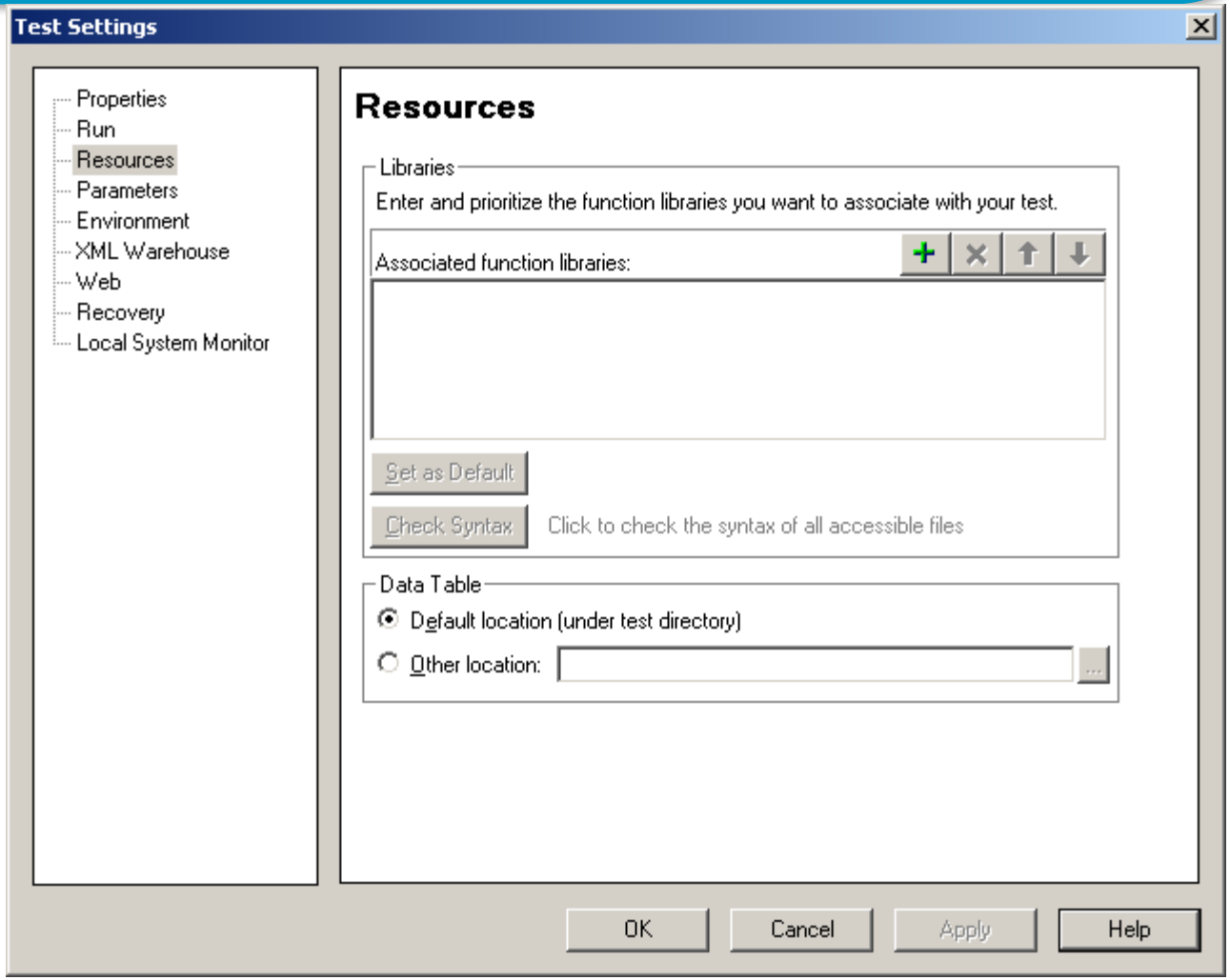


Results of Standard Checkpoint



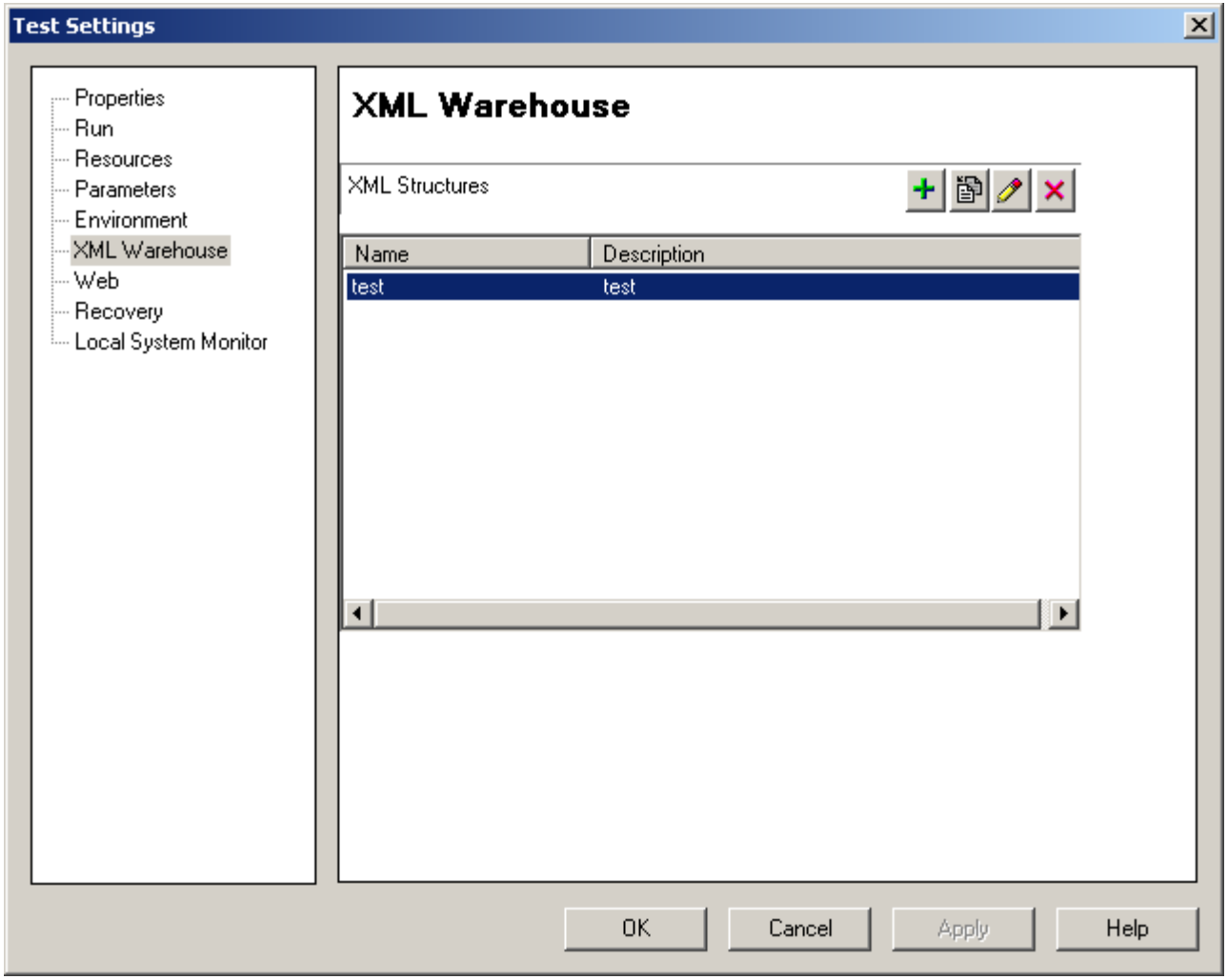
Test Settings – Resources tab

On Resources pane of the Test Settings dialog box we can associate specific files with your test, such as VBScript function libraries and Data Table files. We can also set currently associated function library settings as the default settings for all new tests.
We can check the syntax of the associated libraries.



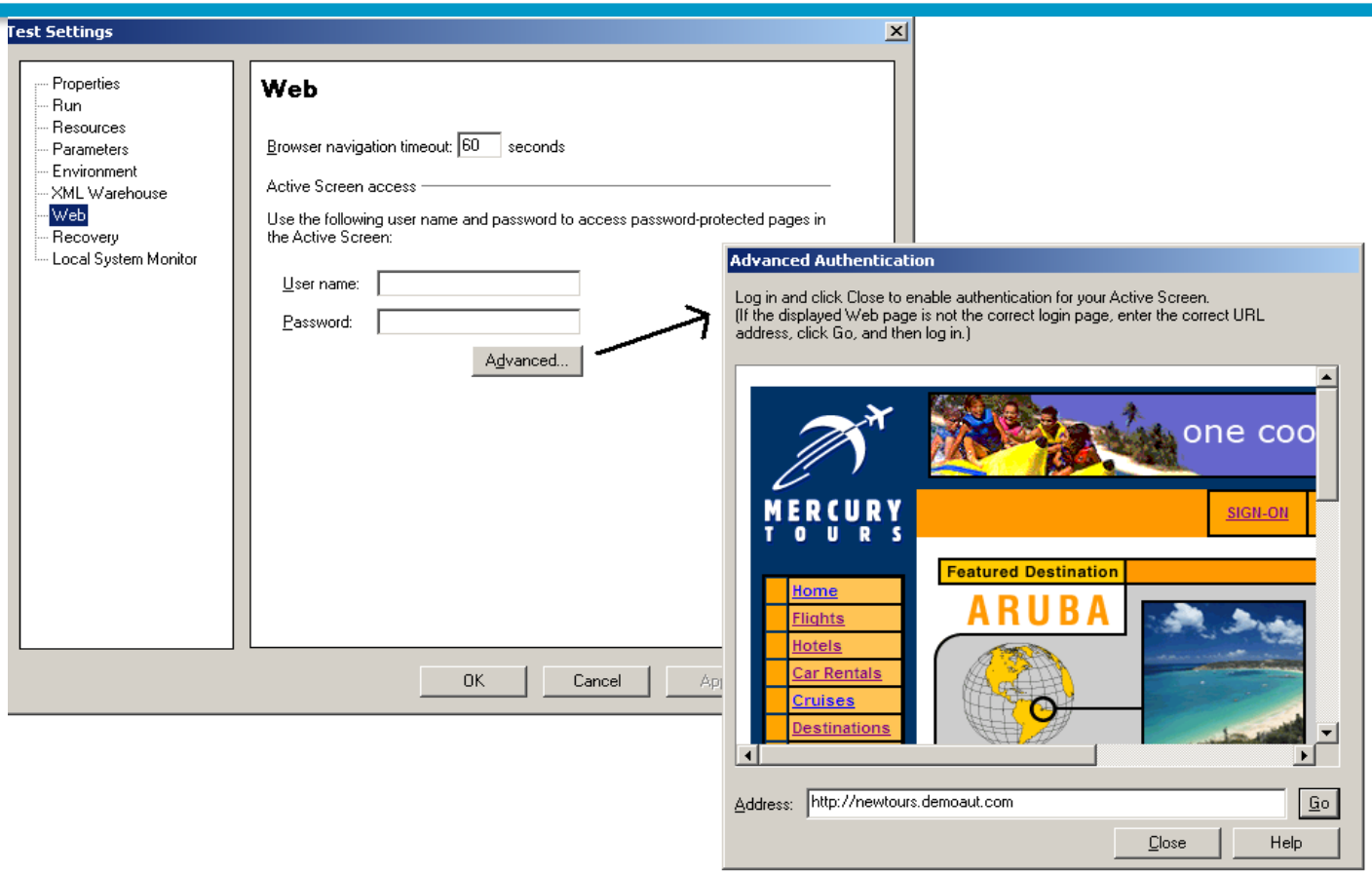
Test Settings - XML Warehouse tab

We can create XML structures for use as an XML value in our test.
First we need to set up the XML hierarchy for the XML structure by importing it and/or manually adding and editing its nodes.
We can then edit or parameterize the attributes and values of the XML structure.
XML structure can be exported too.



Test Settings – Web tab

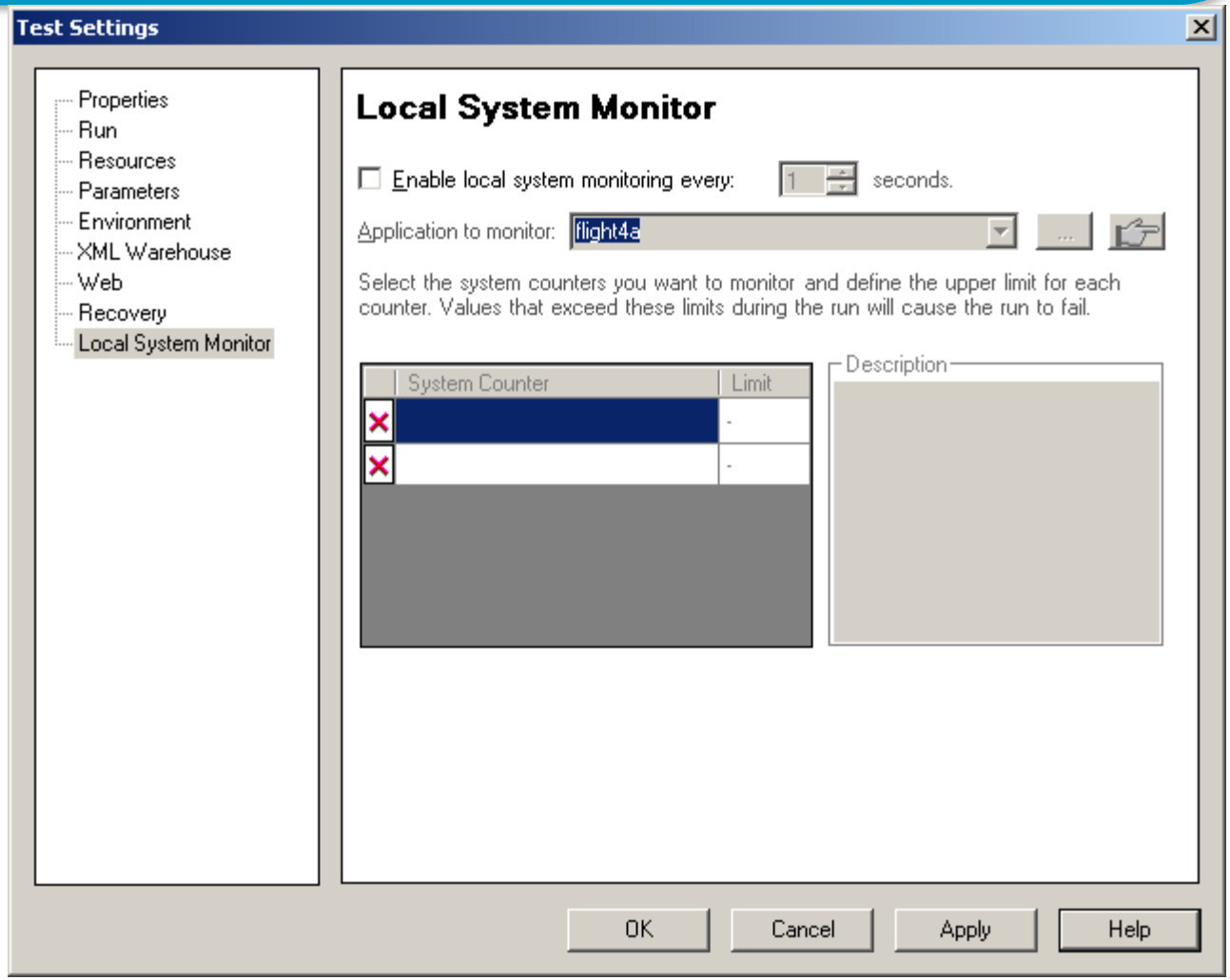
On this tab, we can set how long to wait for browser navigations and can also specify the Active Screen access information to use with password-protected resources in the captured Active Screen page.



Test Settings - Local System Monitor

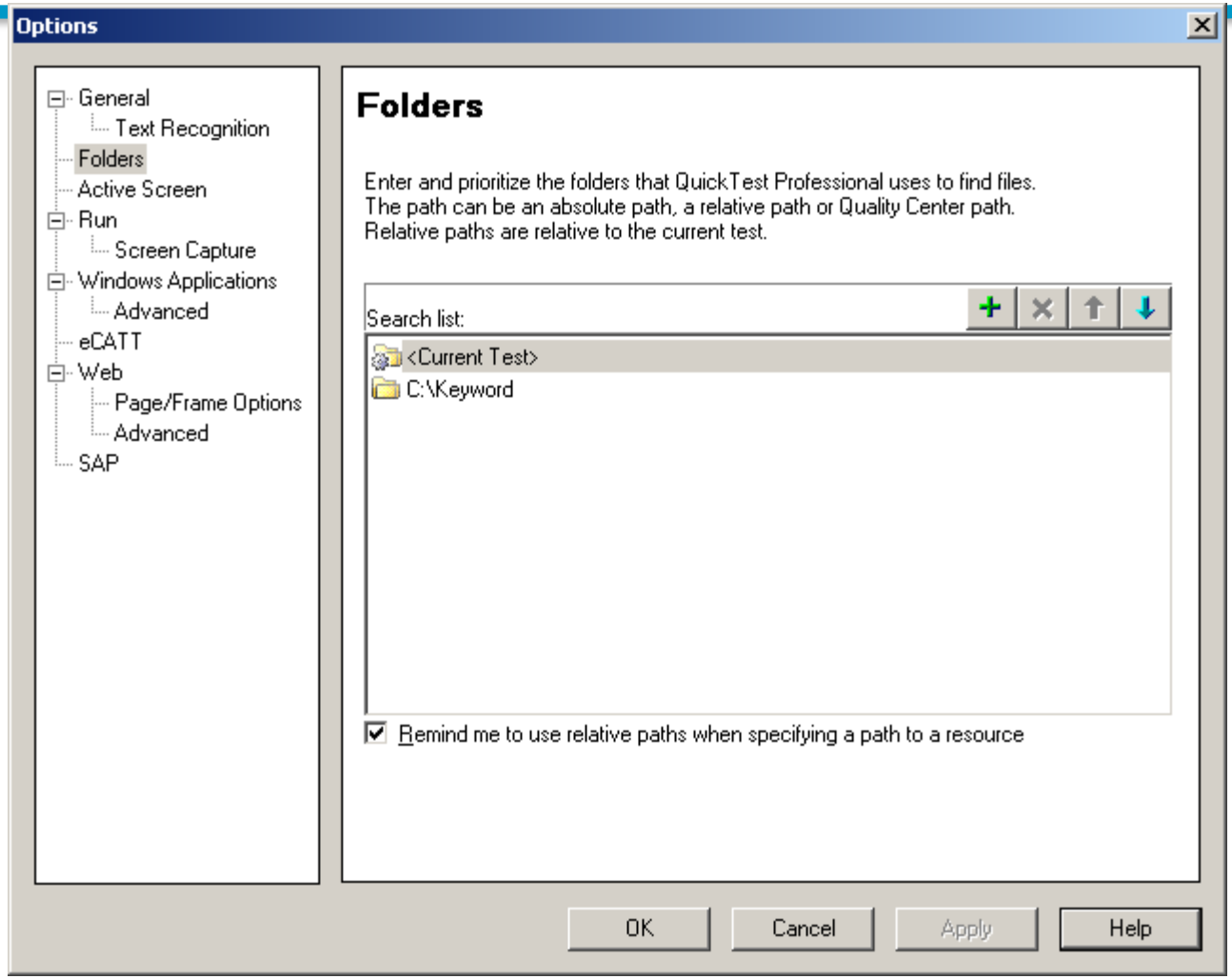
LSM enables to activate system monitoring and we can define the system counters to be tracked during a run session.

The Local System Monitor data that is captured during a test run is displayed in the Test Results window



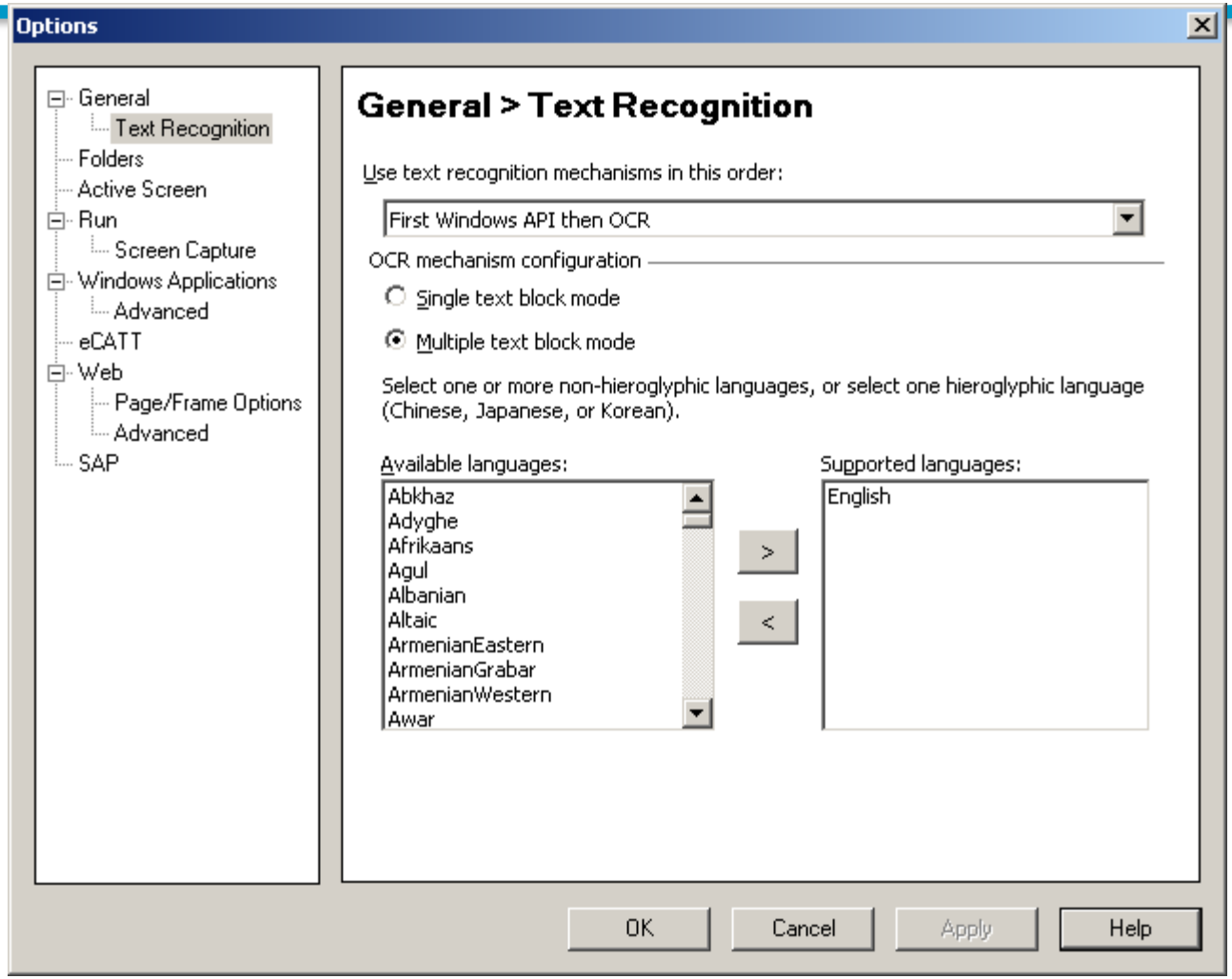
Tools Options – Folder tab

The Folders pane enables to enter the folders (search paths) in which QTP searches for tests, components, actions, or resource files that are specified as relative paths in dialog boxes and steps. If the same file name exists in more than one folder, QTP uses the first instance it finds.



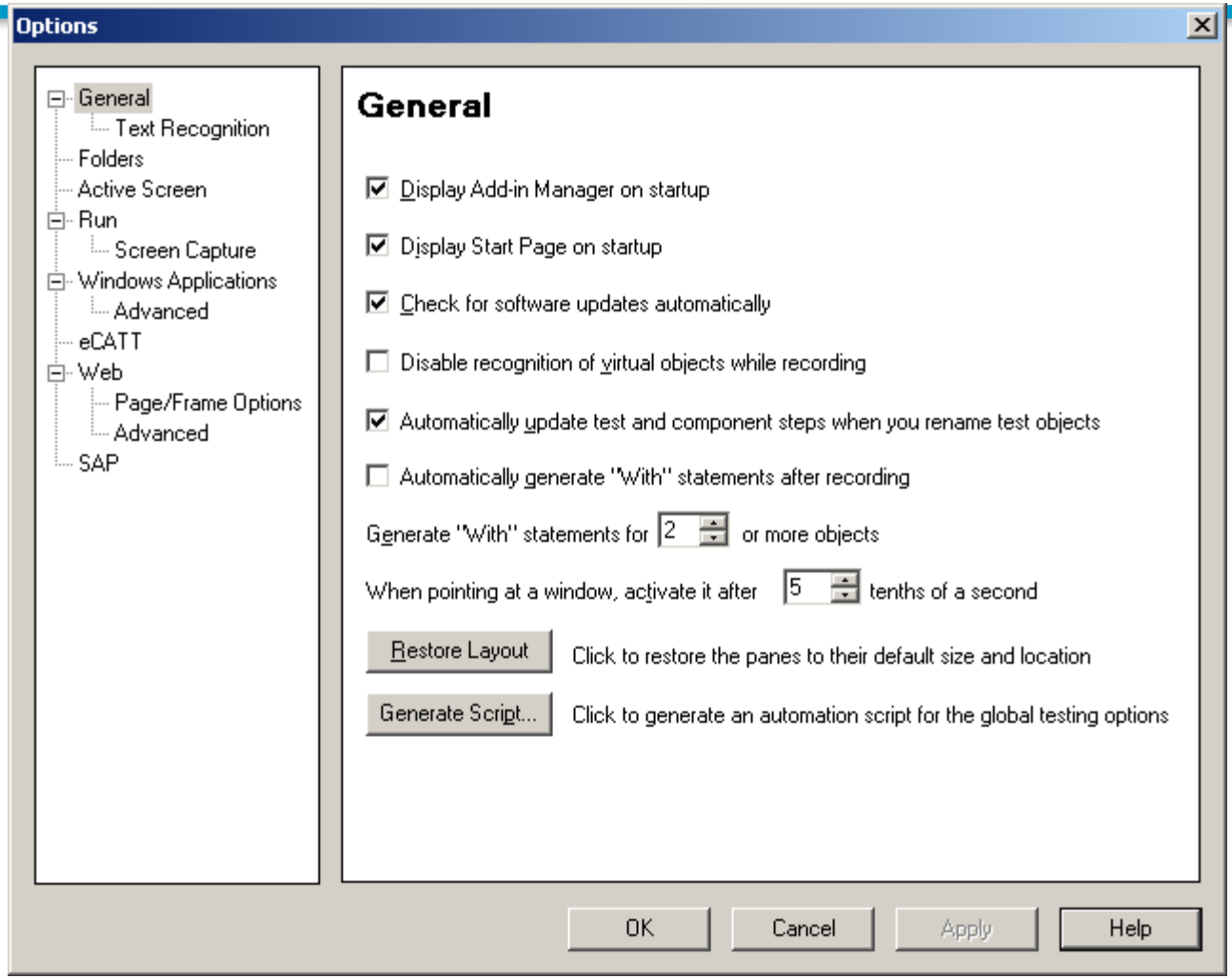
Tools Option – General Text Recognition Pane

This pane enables to configure how QuickTest identifies text in your application. This pane can be used to modify the default text capture mechanism, OCR (optical character recognition) mechanism mode, and the language dictionaries the OCR mechanism uses to identify text.



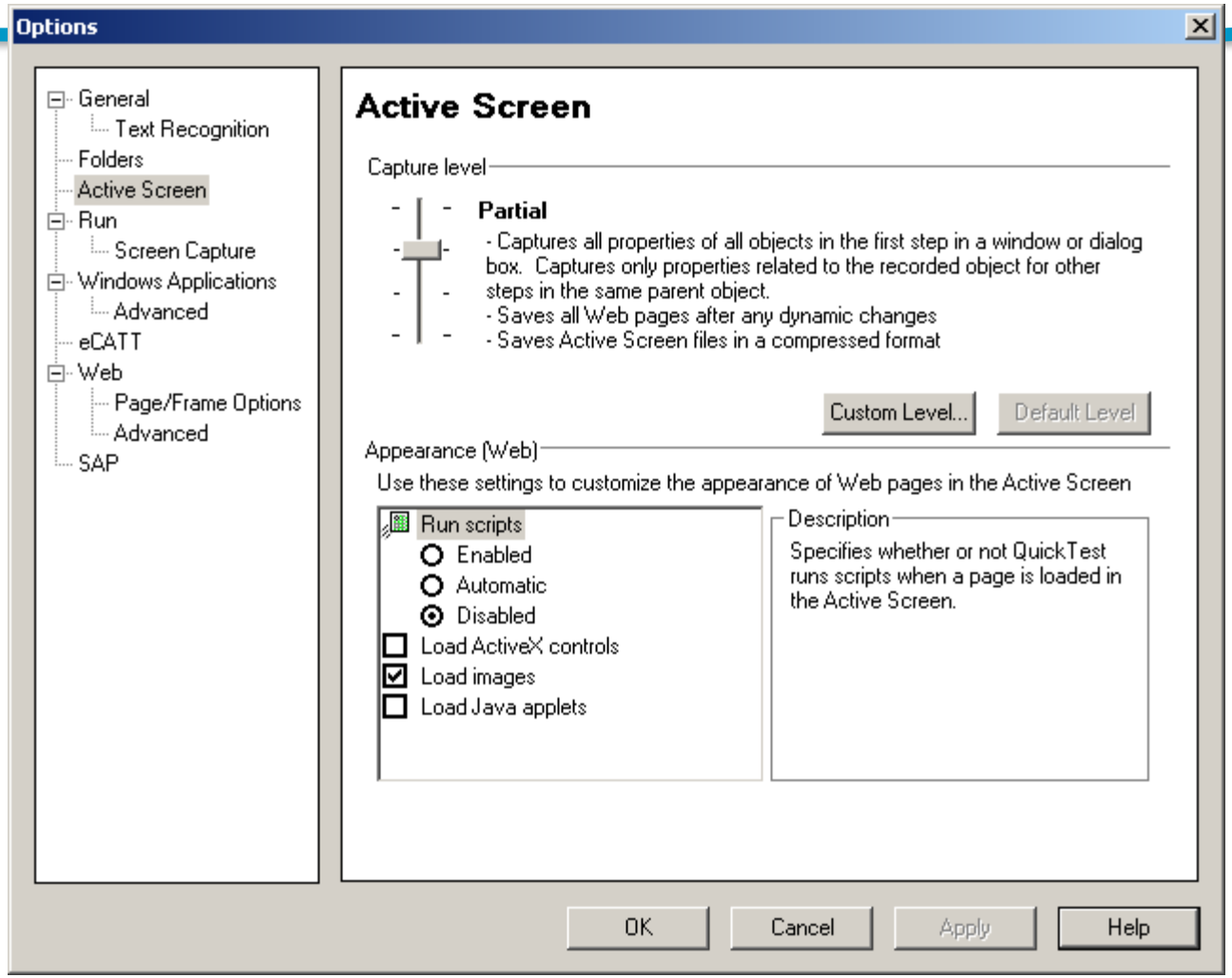
Tools Option – General tab

The General pane options affect the general appearance of QuickTest and other general testing options.



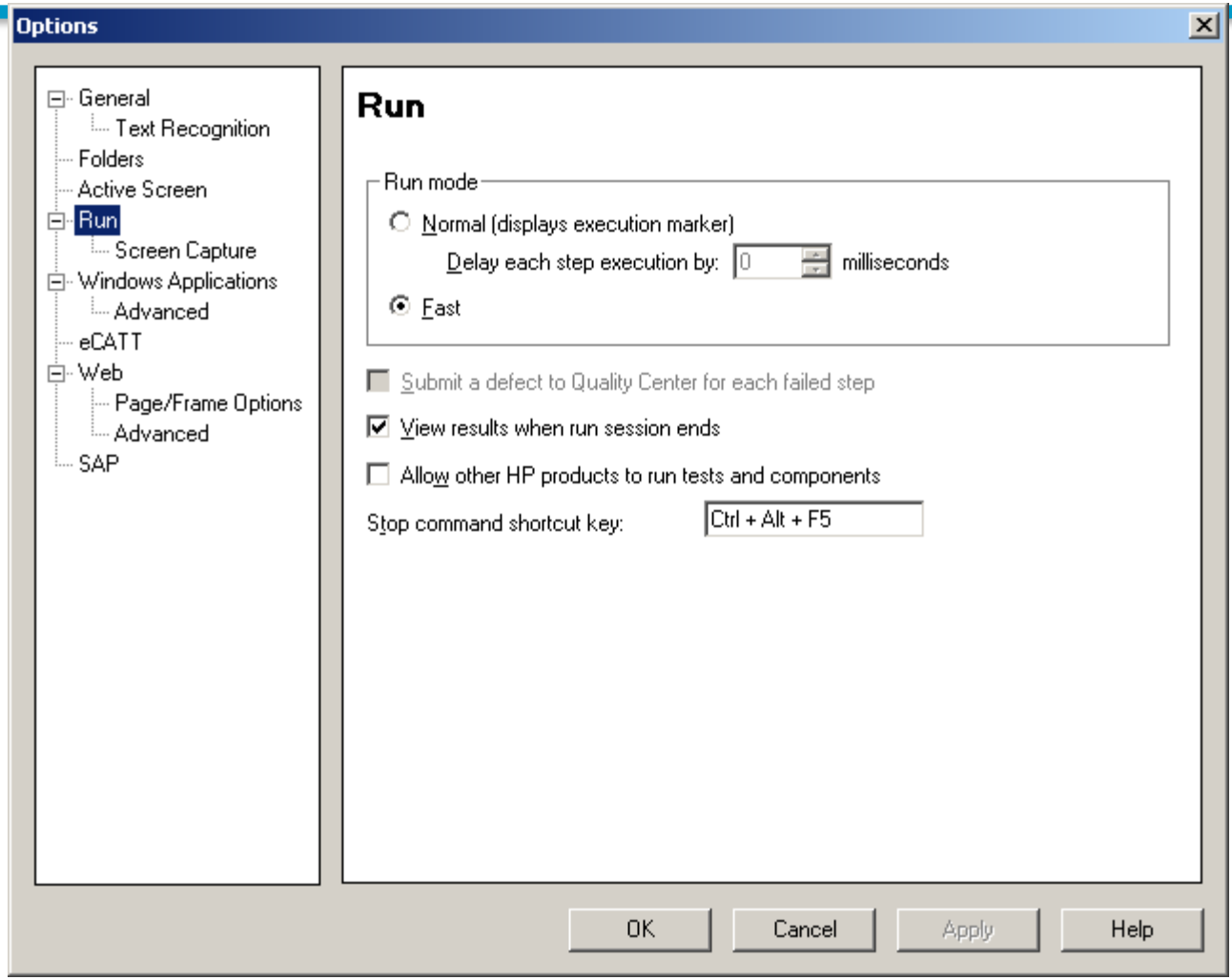
Tools Option – Active Screen tab

This tab enables to specify which information QuickTest saves and displays in the Active Screen while recording and running tests.
The more information saved in the Active Screen, the easier it is to edit the test after it is recorded.



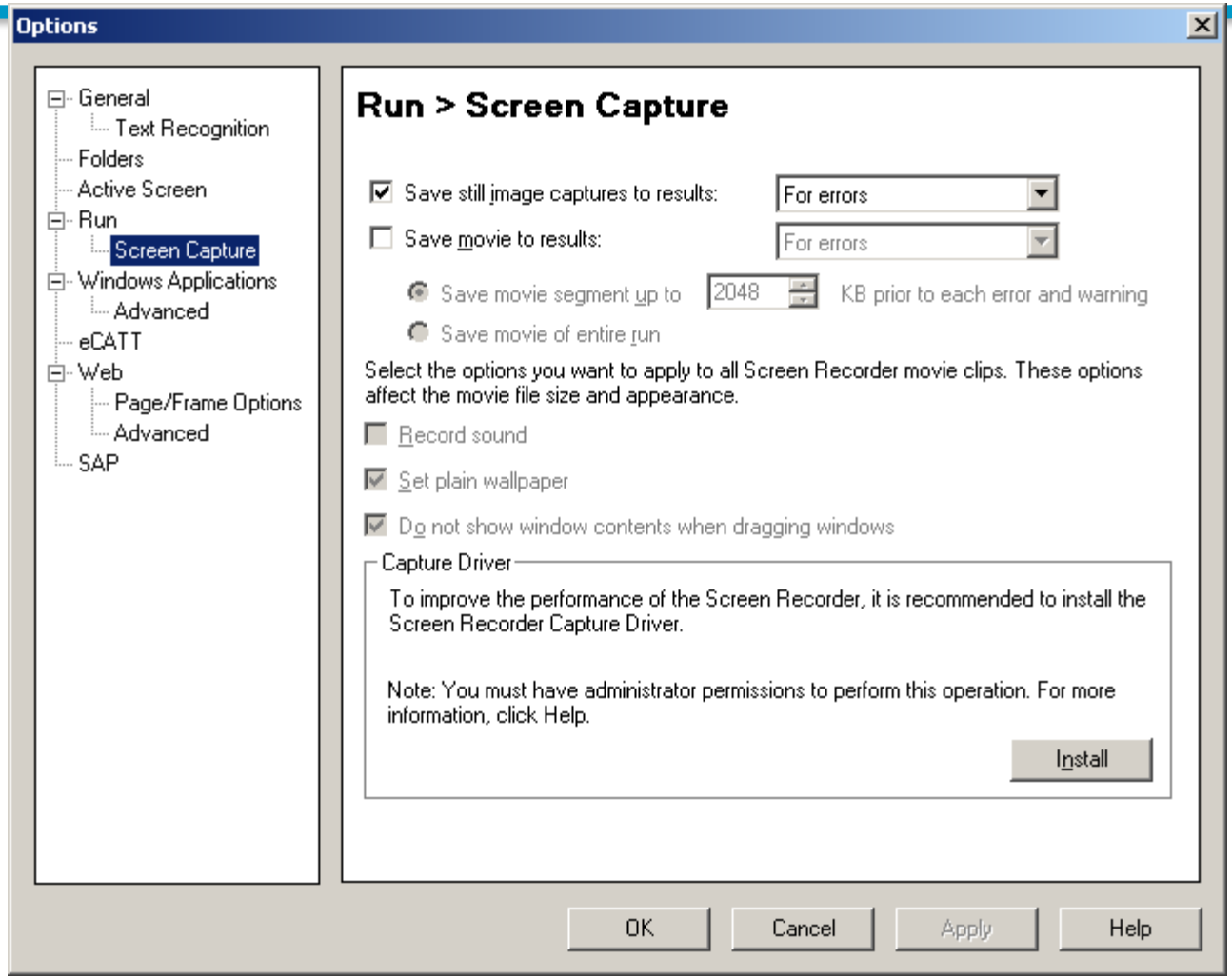
Tools Option – Run tab

This tab enables to configure for viewing results after execution is completed, enable test script execution from Quality Center, execution mode and shortcut key for stopping the execution.



Tools Option – Run->Screen Capture tab

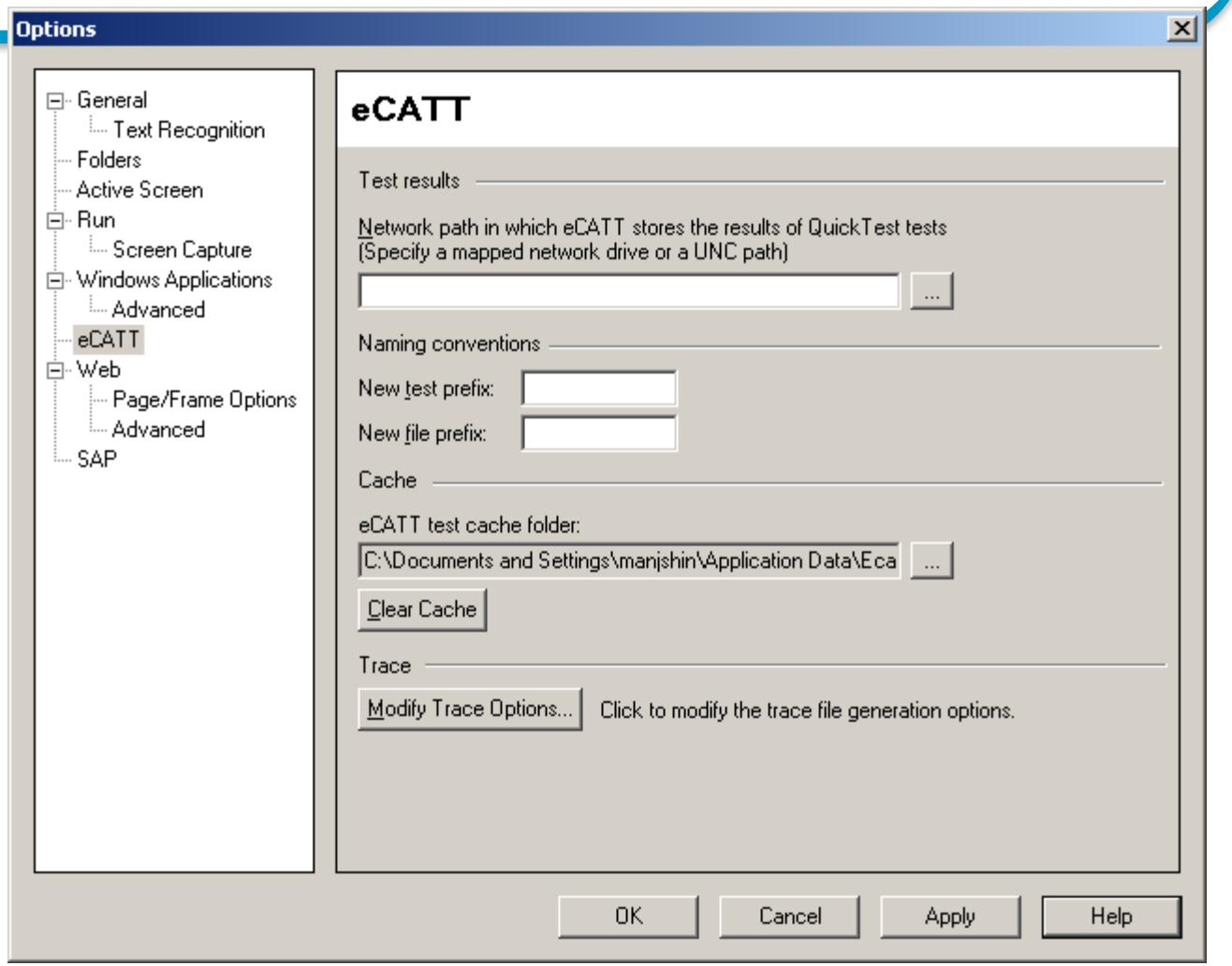
This tab enables to control when and how QuickTest captures screens of the application being tested during the execution.



Tools Option – eCATT tab

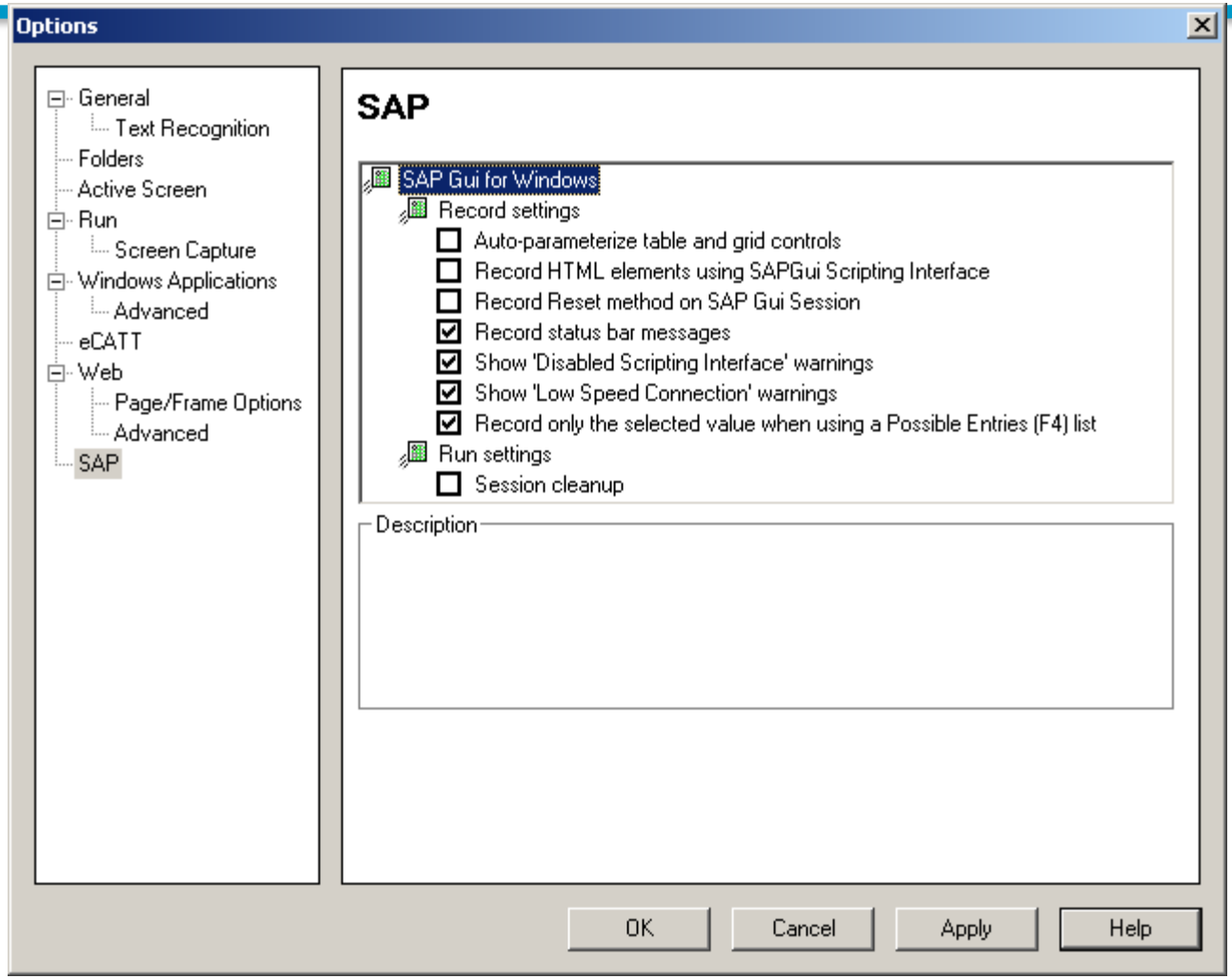
The eCATT pane of the Options dialog box enables to configure how QuickTest behaves when connected to eCATT.

The eCATT pane is available only when the QuickTest Professional Add-in for SAP solutions is installed and loaded.



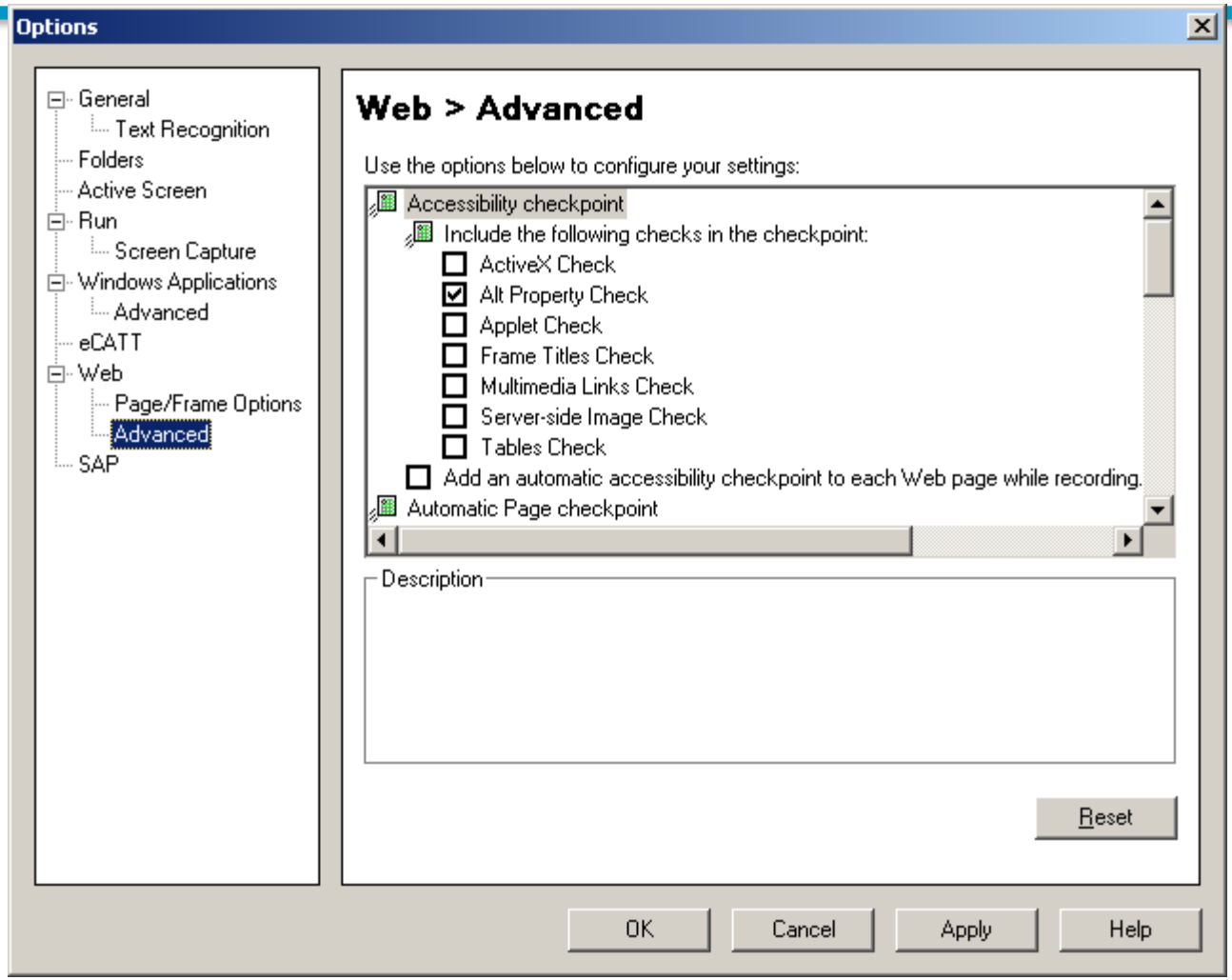
Tools Option – SAP tab

The SAP pane of the Options dialog box (Tools > Options > SAP node) enables to configure how QuickTest records and runs tests and components on SAP applications



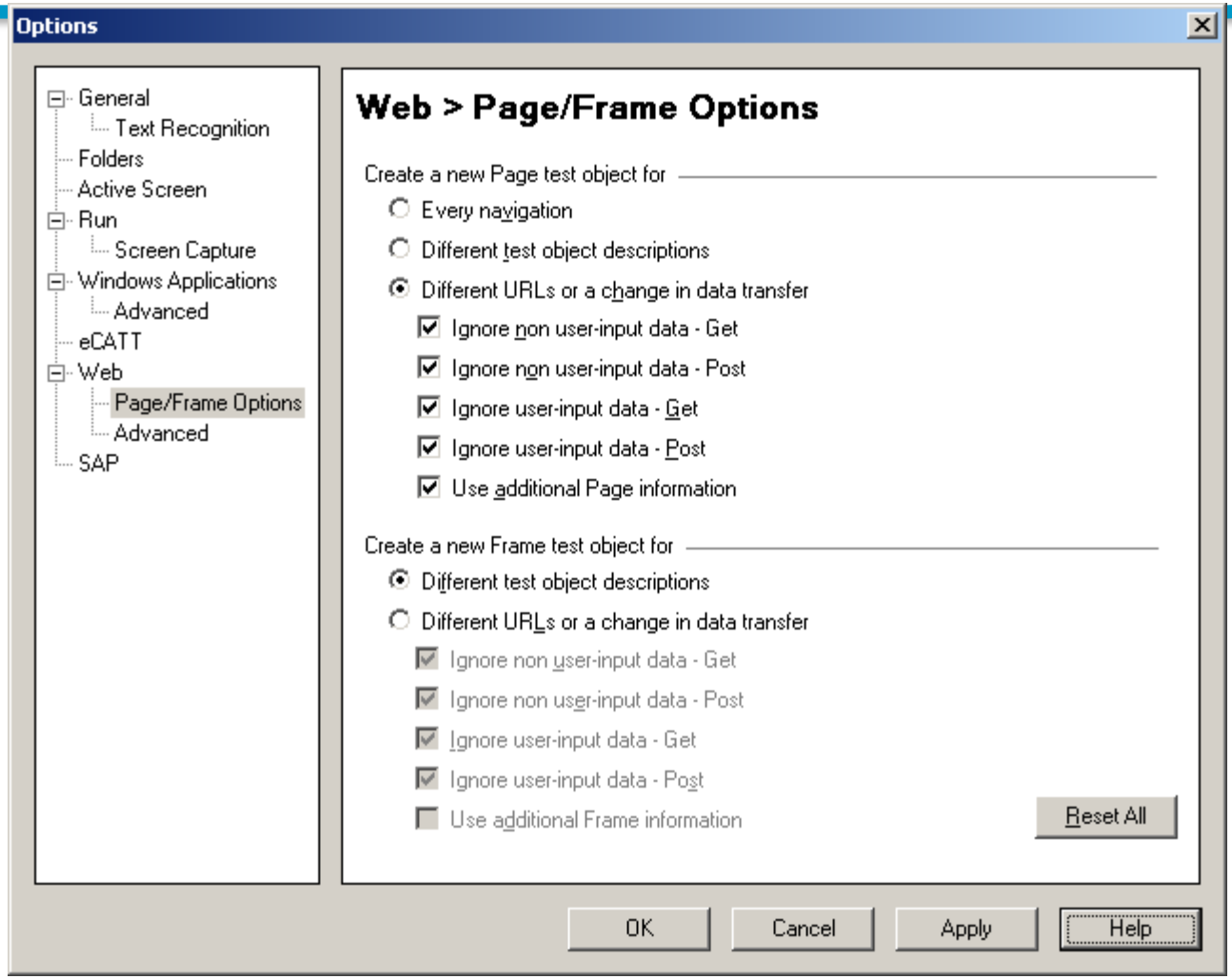
Tools Option – Web Advanced tab

When working with tests, we can add accessibility checkpoints to check that Web pages and frames conform to the W3C Web Content Accessibility Guidelines. All accessibility checkpoints in a test use the options that are selected in this dialog box during the run session.



Tools Option – Web tab

The Web > Page/Frame Options pane enables to modify settings for how QuickTest records Page and Frame objects.



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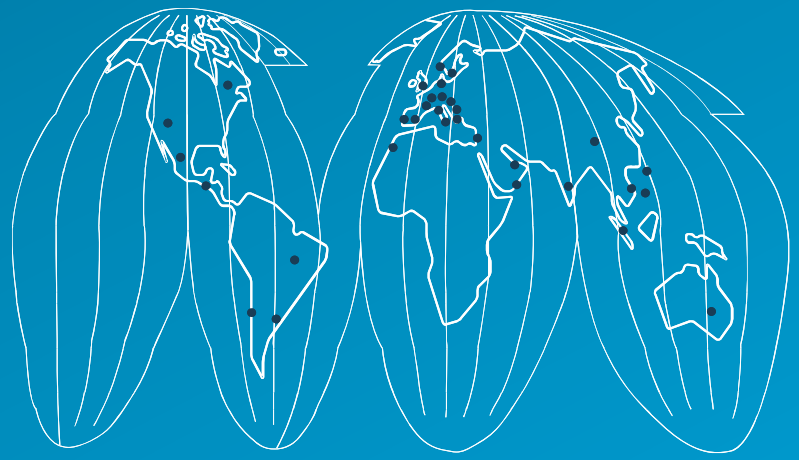

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