

Selenium is a popular browser automation framework used for web testing automation. This cheat sheet provides a quick reference to the most common Selenium commands when using Python, focusing on Selenium 4.x and the latest Selenium Grid.

# Driver Initialization

To start, you need to import the required libraries and initialize the WebDriver for the specific browser you are targeting.

```
from selenium import webdriver
```

Chrome	<code>driver = webdriver.Chrome(executable_path="path/to/chromedriver")</code>
Firefox	<code>driver = webdriver.Firefox(executable_path="path/to/geckodriver")</code>
Safari	<code>driver = webdriver.Safari(executable_path="path/to/safaridriver")</code>
Edge	<code>driver = webdriver.Edge(executable_path="path/to/msedgedriver")</code>

# Locating Elements

By ID:	<code>driver.find_element_by_id("username")</code>
By Name:	<code>driver.find_element_by_name("password")</code>
By Class Name:	<code>driver.find_element_by_class_name("submit-btn")</code>
By Tag Name:	<code>driver.find_element_by_tag_name("h1")</code>
By CSS Selector:	<code>driver.find_element_by_css_selector("#login-form &gt; div &gt; input[type='submit'])</code>
By XPath:	<code>driver.find_element_by_xpath("//input[@type='submit'])</code>
By Link Text:	<code>driver.find_element_by_link_text("Sign Up")</code>
By Partial Link Text:	<code>driver.find_element_by_partial_link_text("Sign")</code>

# Pytest

1. Test functions: Define test functions by prefixing their names with “test\_”. Pytest will automatically discover and run these functions as test cases.

```
def test_example_function():  
    # Test code here
```

2. Fixtures are used to set up and tear down resources, like test data or objects. They can be created using the `@pytest.fixture` decorator and are passed as function arguments to the test functions that need them.

```
import pytest  
@pytest.fixture  
def example_fixture():  
    # Set up code here  
    yield  
    # Tear down code here  
  
def test_example_function(example_fixture):  
    # Test code here
```

## Unittest

1. Test classes: Create test classes by inheriting from `unittest.TestCase`.

```
import unittest  
class ExampleTestCase(unittest.TestCase):
```

2. Test methods: Define test methods within the test classes by prefixing their names with “test\_”.

```
class ExampleTestCase(unittest.TestCase):  
    def test_example_method(self):  
        # Test code here
```

3. setUp and tearDown: These methods are used to set up and tear down resources for each test method. Override them in your test class as needed.

```
class ExampleTestCase(unittest.TestCase):  
    def setUp(self):  
        # Set up code here  
    def tearDown(self):  
        # Tear down code here  
    def test_example_method(self):  
        # Test code here
```

4. setUpClass and tearDownClass: These class methods are used to set up and tear down resources for the entire test class. Override them in your test class and use the `@classmethod` decorator.

```
class ExampleTestCase(unittest.TestCase):  
    @classmethod  
    def setUpClass(cls):  
        # Set up code here  
    @classmethod  
    def tearDownClass(cls):  
        # Tear down code here  
    def test_example_method(self):  
        # Test code here
```

## Working with Files

### Upload a file:

```
file_input = driver.find_element_by_id("file-upload")
file_input.send_keys("path/to/your/file.txt")
```

### Read data from a text file:

```
with open("path/to/your/file.txt", "r") as file:
    data = file.read()
```

### Read data from a CSV file:

```
import csv
with open("path/to/your/file.csv", "r") as csvfile:
    csv_reader = csv.reader(csvfile)
    for row in csv_reader:
        print(row)
```

### Read data from an Excel file:

```
import openpyxl (install with pip install openpyxl)
workbook = openpyxl.load_workbook("path/to/your/file.xlsx")
worksheet = workbook.active
for row in worksheet.iter_rows():
    for cell in row:
        print(cell.value)
```

## Selenium Navigators

### Navigate to a URL:

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

### Refresh the page:

```
driver.refresh()
```

### Navigate forward in browser history:

```
driver.forward()
```

### Navigate back in browser history:

```
driver.back()
```

## Working with Windows

### Get the current window handle:

```
driver.current_window_handle
```

### Get all window handles:

```
driver.window_handles
```

### Switch to a specific window:

```
driver.switch_to.window("window_handle")
```

### Switch to the last opened window:

```
driver.switch_to.window(driver.window_handles[-1])
```

### Close the current window:

```
driver.close()
```

## Working with Frames

### Switch to a frame by name or ID:

```
driver.switch_to.frame("frame_id")
```

### Switch to a frame by index:

```
driver.switch_to.frame(0) # Switch to the first frame by index
```

### Switch to a frame using a WebElement:

```
frame_element = driver.find_element_by_id("frame_id")
driver.switch_to.frame(frame_element)
```

### Switch back to the main content:

```
driver.switch_to.default_content()
```

## Selenium Operations

### Launch a Webpage:

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

### Click a button:

```
button = driver.find_element_by_id("button_id")
button.click()
```

### Accept an alert pop-up:

```
alert = driver.switch_to.alert
alert.accept()
```

### Print the page title:

```
print(driver.title)
```

### Implicit wait:

```
driver.implicitly_wait(10) # Waits up to 10 seconds for elements to appear
```

### Explicit wait:

```
from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By
from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait
from selenium.webdriver.support import expected_conditions as EC
element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(EC.presence_of_element_located((By.ID, "element_id")))
```

### Sleep:

```
import time
time.sleep(5) # Pause the script for 5 seconds
```

### Clear the input field text:

```
input_field = driver.find_element_by_id("input_field_id")
input_field.clear()
```

### Disable a field (set the 'disabled' attribute):

```
field = driver.find_element_by_id("field_id")
driver.execute_script("arguments[0].setAttribute('disabled', true)", field)
```

### Enable a field (remove the 'disabled' attribute):

```
field = driver.find_element_by_id("field_id")
driver.execute_script("arguments[0].removeAttribute('disabled')", field)
```

# Selenium Grid

**Start the hub:**

```
java -jar selenium-server-standalone-x.y.z.jar -role hub
```

**Start a node:**

```
java -jar selenium-server-standalone-x.y.z.jar -role node -hub
```

**Server:**

```
http://localhost:4444/ui/index.html
```