EXPERIMENT NO.: 10.

Install and Explore Selenium for automated testing

AIM: To install the necessary software and explore Selenium WebDriver for automated web testing. This includes setting up the Java Development Kit (JDK), Selenium WebDriver, browser drivers, and an Integrated Development Environment (IDE), and then writing and executing a basic test script.

DESCRIPTION:

- > Selenium is a widely-used open-source framework for automating web browsers. It provides a suite of tools for automating web applications for testing purposes but is also used for web scraping and automating repetitive tasks
- > Selenium supports a variety of programming languages through the use of language-specific bindings or drivers. The languages supported by Selenium include java, C#, python, Ruby, Javascript, perl.
- > Selenium test scripts can be written in any of the supported programming languages and executed in modern web browsers.
- > Selenium supports a wide range of web browsers, including:
 - Google Chrome
 - Mozilla Firefox
 - Internet Explorer
 - Microsoft Edge
 - Safari

A simple example demonstrating how to use Selenium WebDriver with Java to open Google's homepage.

Step1: Install JDK and set up environmental variables.

Step2: Install selenium web driver

Selenium WebDriver is a set of APIs that allow you to control web browsers.

Go to https://www.selenium.dev/downloads/ and download java driver under selenium clients and webdriver language bindings. Extract the zip file and place in C:\Drivers\

Step3: Install browser driver.

Each supported browser has a corresponding driver that Selenium WebDriver uses to communicate with the browser. For example:

ChromeDriver: For Google Chrome

GeckoDriver: For Mozilla Firefox

• IEDriverServer: For Internet Explorer

• SafariDriver: For Safari.

For chrome driver, check the google chrome version and go to https://googlechromelabs.github.io/chrome-for-testing/ . Download the stable release, Extract the zip file and place in C:\Drivers\selenium-java-<version>\

Step4: Create a simple test application test.java

```
import org.openqa.selenium.WebDriver;
import org.openqa.selenium.chrome.ChromeDriver;

public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // Set the path to the ChromeDriver executable
        System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver", "C:\\Drivers\\selenium-java-4.23.0\\chromedriver-win64\\chromedriver.exe");

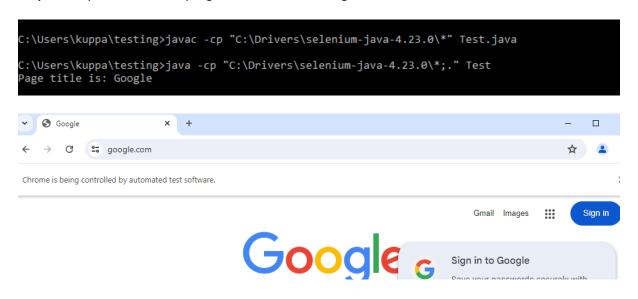
    // Initialize the ChromeDriver
    WebDriver driver = new ChromeDriver();

    // Open a webpage
    driver.get("https://www.google.com");

    // Print the title of the page
        System.out.println("Page title is: " + driver.getTitle());

    // Close the browser
    driver.quit();
    }
}
```

Step5: Compile and run the program with the following commands



EXPERIMENT NO.: 11.

Write a simple program in JavaScript and perform testing using Selenium

AIM: To write a selenium test case for a simple JavaScript program that increments a counter on a webpage. The javaScript program adds a counter functionality to a button. The goal is to test this functionality using Selenium.

Description:

Step1: Write JavaScript Code: Develop a web application with JavaScript that performs certain tasks (e.g., incrementing a counter).

Step2: Write Selenium Test in Java: Use Selenium to write a test in Java that interacts with the web page, triggering JavaScript actions and verifying outcomes.

Step3: Download the following jar files and place them in c:\Drivers

- **JUnit:** Defines and runs test cases in Java, checking that the Selenium WebDriver interactions produce the expected outcomes. Install Junit jar and place it in c:\Drivers
- **Hamcrest:** Provides expressive assertion methods for verifying conditions in your tests. Install Hamcrest jar and place it in c:\Drivers

counter.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
□<html>
=<head>
     <title>Simple JavaScript Program</title>
 </head>
dody>
     0
     <button id="increment-button">Increment</button>
     <script>
        const output = document.getElementById("output");
        const incrementButton = document.getElementById("increment-button");
        let count = 0;
        incrementButton.addEventListener("click", function() {
            count += 1;
            output.innerHTML = count;
       });
     </script>
 </body>
</html>
```

Main.java

```
import org.openqa.selenium.By;
 import org.openga.selenium.WebDriver;
 import org.openqa.selenium.chrome.ChromeDriver;
 import org.junit.After;
 import org.junit.Before;
 import org.junit.Test;
□public class Main {
    private WebDriver driver;
     @Before
     public void setUp() {
        driver = new ChromeDriver();
     @Test
     public void testIncrementButton() throws InterruptedException {
        driver.get("file:///C:/Users/sample/counter.html")
         driver.findElement(By.id("increment-button")).click();
        String result = driver.findElement(By.id("output")).getText();
assert result.equals("1") : "Expected output to be 1, but got " + result;
         Thread.sleep(5000);
     public void tearDown() {
        driver.quit();
```

Step4: compile and run the program.

```
C:\Users\sample>javac -cp "C:\Drivers\selenium-java-4.23.0\*" Main.java

C:\Users\sample>java -cp "C:\Drivers\selenium-java-4.23.0\*;." org.junit.runner.JUnitCore Main
JUnit version 4.13.2
.
Time: 10.976

OK (1 test)
```



EXPERIMENT NO.: 12.

Develop testcases for the containerized application using selenium.

Aim: To develop testcases for the containerized application using selenium

Description: Selenium is a powerful tool for automating web tests. Docker is a containerization platform that allows us to package an application and all its dependencies into a single, isolated container.

By containerizing Selenium with Chrome, you can streamline your testing process, simplify CI/CD pipelines.

The following are the steps to run Selenium tests in Docker using a standalone Chrome instance.

Step 1: Pull the Selenium Standalone Chrome Docker Image

First, ensure you have Docker installed on your system. Then, pull the Selenium standalone Chrome image:

```
C:\Users\seleniumtestindocker>docker pull selenium/standalone-chrome
Using default tag: latest
latest: Pulling from selenium/standalone-chrome
Digest: sha256:a6dbdd1eb16f67e9e927f9c48a29d480250b3dd1364a8c9d9d0d354f2d86c230
Status: Image is up to date for selenium/standalone-chrome:latest
docker.io/selenium/standalone-chrome:latest
```

C:\Users\seleniumtestindocker>docker images				
REPOSITORY	TAG	IMAGE ID	CREATED	SIZE
mypythonapp	latest	5ce422723ec7	19 minutes ago	125MB
selenium/standalone-chrome	latest	a0672e3f5bb0	4 weeks ago	1.17GB

Step 2: Run the Selenium Standalone Chrome Container

Start the Selenium standalone Chrome container:

This command will:

- Run the container in detached mode (-d).
- Map port 4444 of the host to port 4444 of the container (-p 4444:4444).
- Allocate 2 GB of shared memory (--shm-size=2g) to avoid some common browser crashes.
- Use the selenium/standalone-chrome image.

Step 3: Create a Selenium Test Script

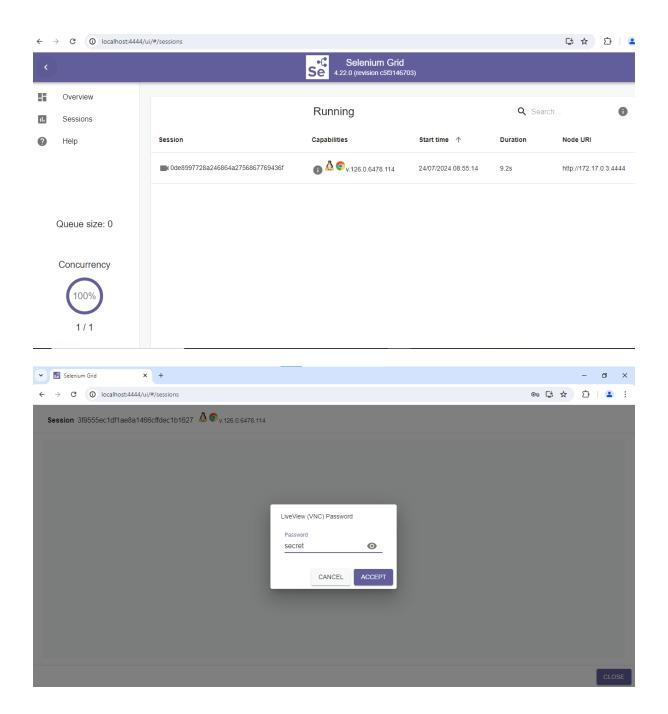
Create the test script GridExample.java:

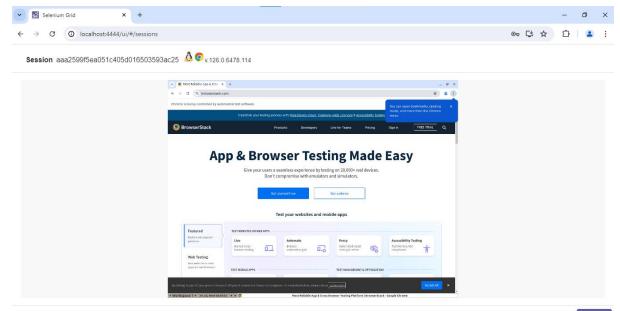
```
package com.example;
import org.openqa.selenium.By;
import org.openqa.selenium.WebDriver;
import org.openga.selenium.chrome.ChromeOptions;
import org.openqa.selenium.remote.RemoteWebDriver;
import java.net.URL;
public class GridExample {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    WebDriver driver = null;
    try {
       // Define Chrome options
       ChromeOptions options = new ChromeOptions();
       options.addArguments("--ignore-ssl-errors=yes");
       options.addArguments("--ignore-certificate-errors");
       // Replace "localhost" with the actual address of your Selenium Grid hub
       URL hubUrl = new URL("http://localhost:4444/wd/hub");
       // Create a RemoteWebDriver instance pointing to the hub
       driver = new RemoteWebDriver(hubUrl, options);
       // Maximize the window size
       driver.manage().window().maximize();
       Thread.sleep(10000); // Just for demonstration
       // Navigate to browserstack.com
       driver.get("https://www.browserstack.com/");
       Thread.sleep(10000); // Just for demonstration
       // Click on the "Get started for free" button
       driver.findElement(By.linkText("Get started free")).click();
       Thread.sleep(10000); // Just for demonstration
     } catch (Exception e) {
```

```
e.printStackTrace();
} finally {
    if (driver != null) {
        driver.quit();
    }
}

// Ensure the JVM exits properly
Runtime.getRuntime().addShutdownHook(new Thread(() -> {
        System.out.println("Shutdown hook ran!");
    }));
}
```

Step4: Build and Run Your Java Test Code





CLOSE