DataArt

QA Automation
Locators. Requirements. Environment.

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HTML

HTML

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Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript.

HTML Tags

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Page base (Tags: <html>, <head>, <body>)
Page title (Tags: <title>)
Headers (Tags: <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6>)
Paragraphs (Tags: <p>)
Image (Tags: <img>)
Line brake (Tags: <br />)
Horizontal line (Tags: <hr />)
Hyperlink (Tags: <a>)
Lists (Tags: <ul>, <ol>, <li>)
Containers (Tags: ,)
Table (Tags: <table>, <tr>, <td>, <th>)

Locators

Locator Types

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Simple

Id
Name
Class
LinkText
PartialLinkText
TagName

Complex

CSS
XPath

Simple Locators

Easy to write
Support
Performance

Complex Locators

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When there is no way to use simple
Item need to be searched by position (table)
Search by multiple item attributes
Search relative to other items

CSS Selectors

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*– find any element

button– find all elements with tag button

#myid– find element with id=myid

.myclass– нfind element with class=myclass

div[attribute='value']–find element div with an attribute 'value'

div button– find a child of a button inside a div at any nesting level

More here:

http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_selectors.asp

Xpath

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/ - move to level 1
// - transition to several levels
//* - search for any item at any level
// div - search div at any level
/..– rise to level
//div/button – find the button next to the div
//button[2] - find the second buttons (following the button)

Xpath

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//*[@id= ‘myid’] - find an element on the page with id = myid
//*[text()=‘some’] - find an element with some text
//*[contains(@id, ‘123’)] - find the element whose id contains 123
//*[@name!='Bob'] - find the element with the name NOT Bob
//*[@class=‘a 'and @name=‘b’] - example AND
//*[@class=‘a‘ or @name=‘b’] - OR example

http://www.w3schools.com/xsl/xpath_syntax.asp

OOP Principles

OOP Principles

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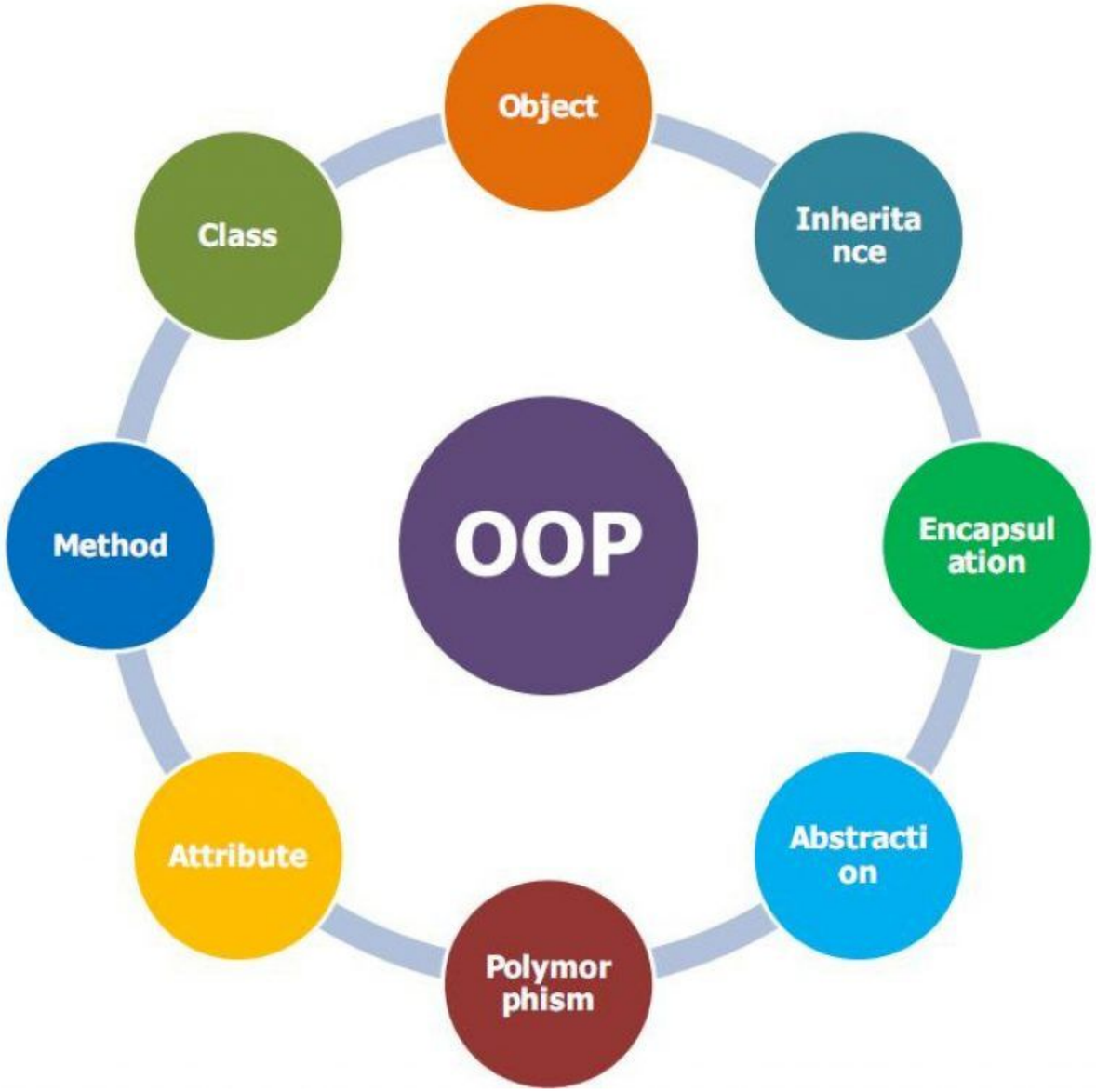

OOP Principles

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1. **Encapsulation**
2. Abstraction
3. Inheritance
4. Polymorphism

```
public class Employee {
  private String name;
  private Date dob;
  public String getName() {
     return name;
  }
  public void setName(String name) {
     this.name = name;
  }
  public Date getDob() {
     return dob;
  }
  public void setDob(Date dob) {
     this.dob = dob;
  }
}
```

OOP Principles

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1. Encapsulation
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```
public abstract class Employee {
  private String name;
  private String address;
  private int number;

  public abstract double
computePay();
  // Remainder of class definition
}
```

OOP Principles

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1. Encapsulation
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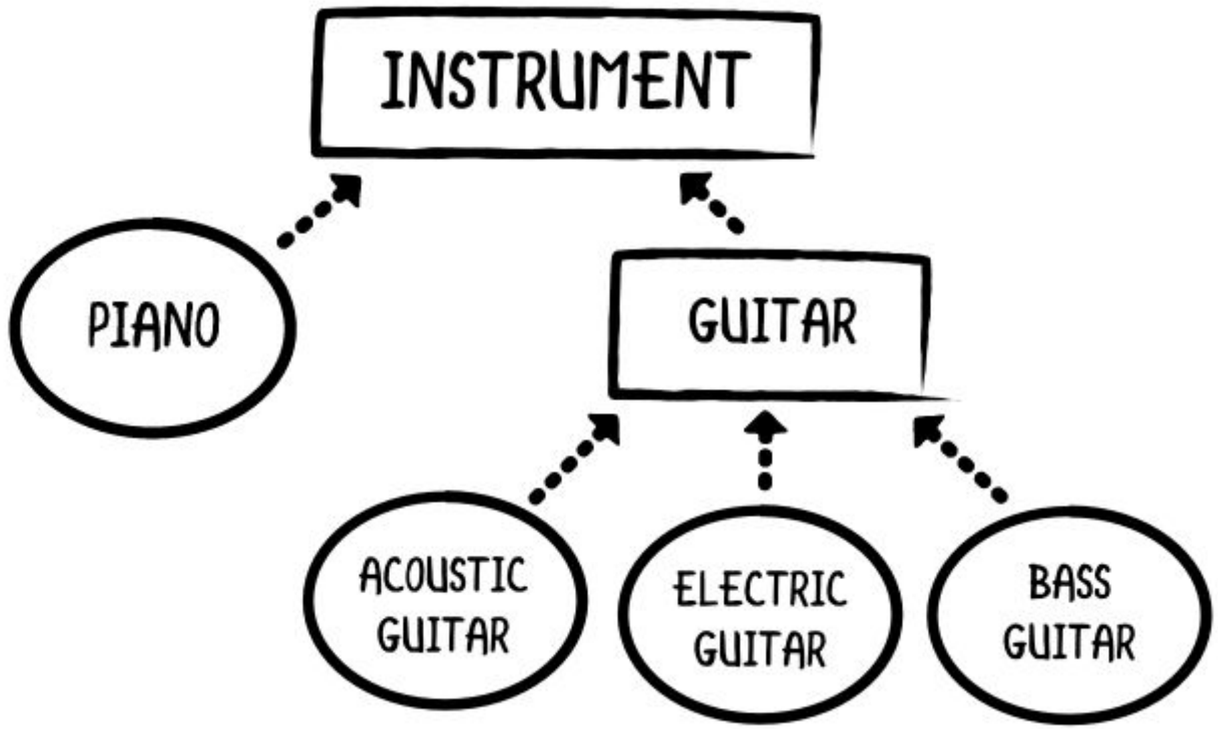
3. **Inheritance**
4. Polymorphism



OOP Principles

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1. Encapsulation
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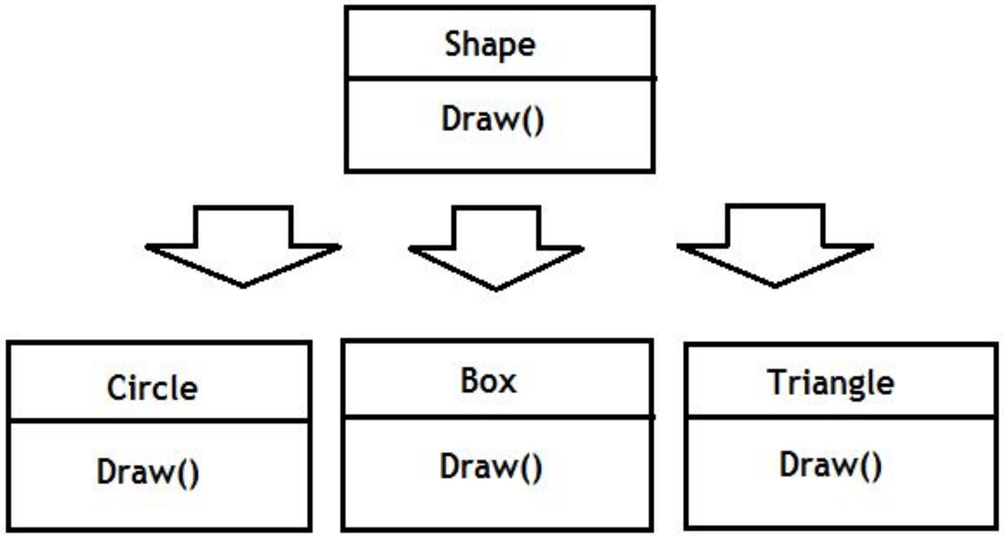

Java Basics

Java Basics

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- Variables and methods
- Operators and data types (int, double, boolean, Strings etc)
- Modifiers (private, protected…; final, static, abstract)
- Loops (for, while, do-while)
- If-else, switch-case statements
- Collections (ArrayList, HashMap, HashSet etc)
- Exceptions (try/catch/throw/finally)
- Stream Filters with Lambda Expressions

Environment

Java

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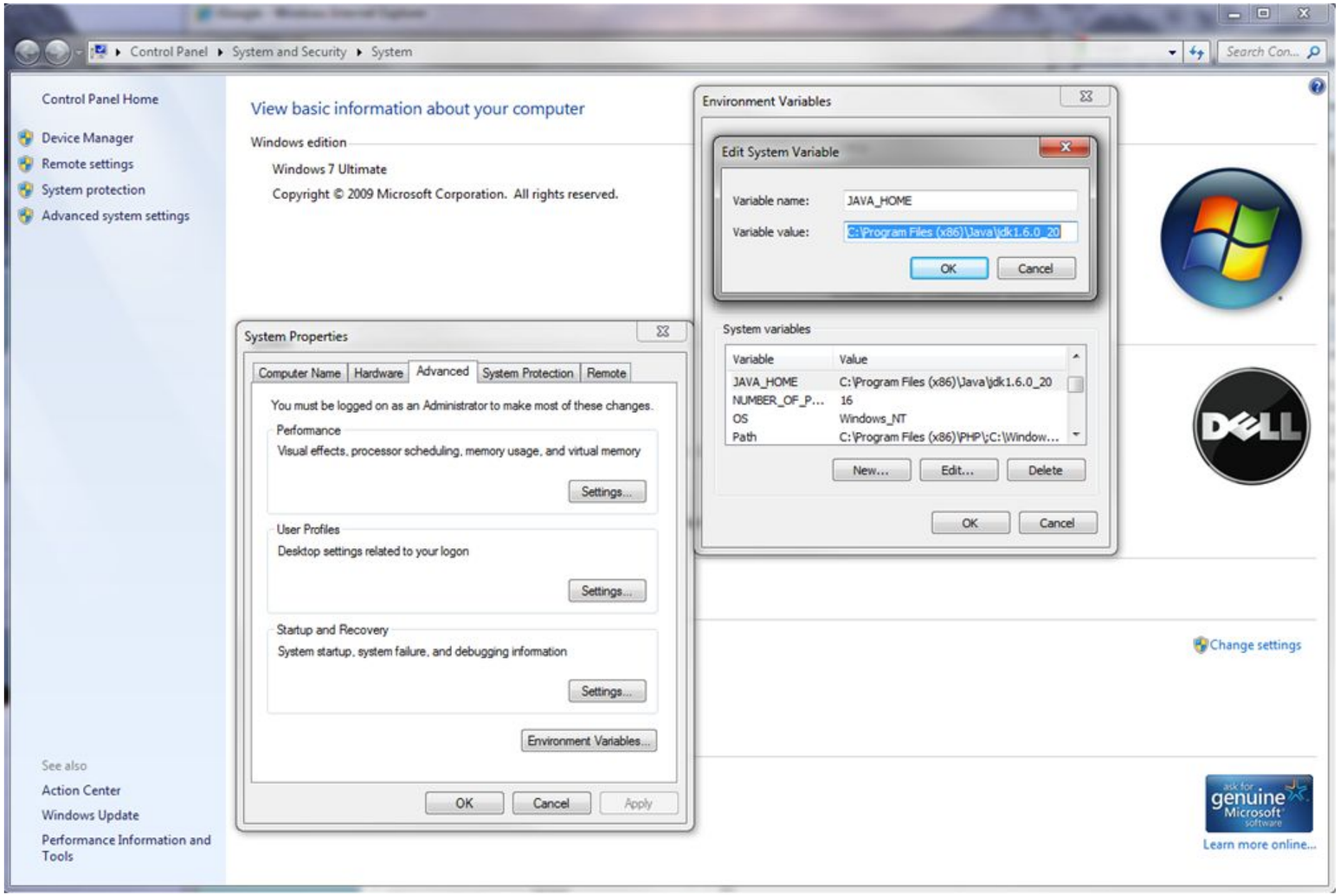
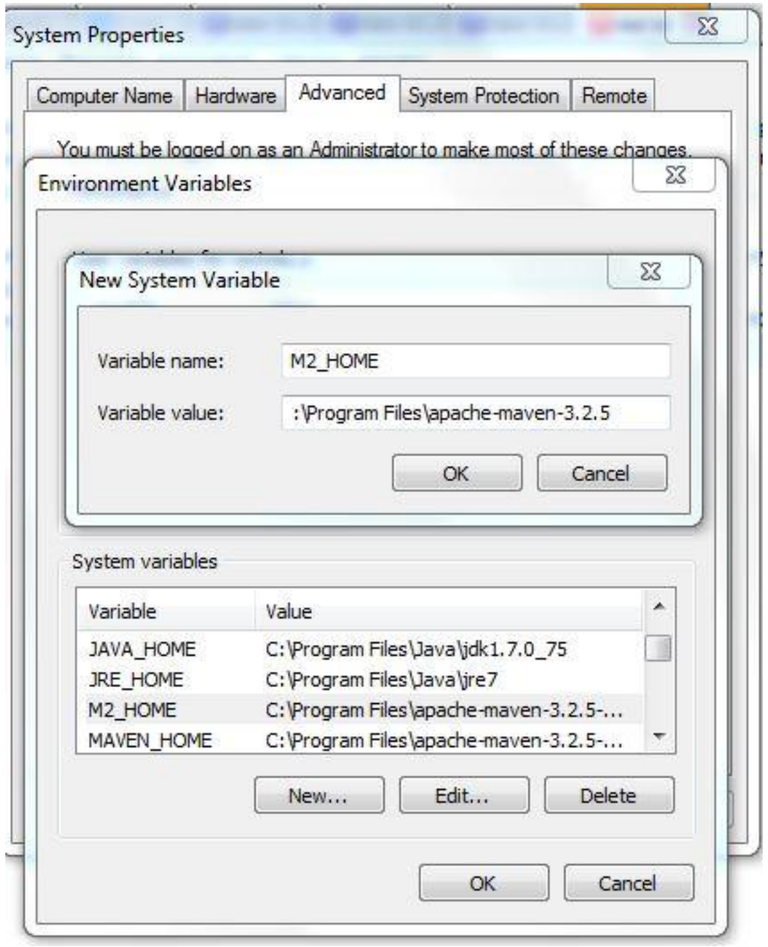
- Download and install Java Development Kit 8+
- Set JAVA_HOME as environment variable (see pic).



Maven

- Download and install Maven
- Set M2_HOME as environment variable (see pic).



Intellij IDEA

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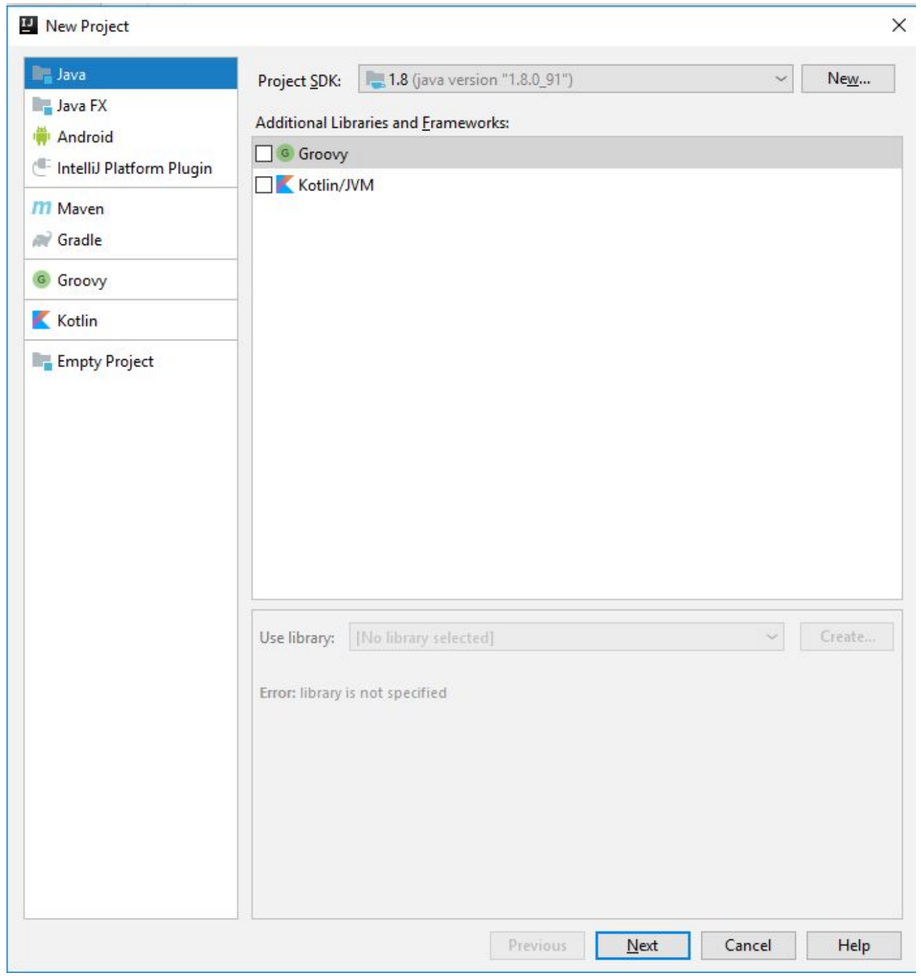
- Download **Community** version of IntelliJ IDEA.
- Open IntelliJ IDEA and create a new Maven Project.



Dependencies

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- Search for TestNG and Selenium dependencies on https://mvnrepository.com
- Choose latest version
- Copy provided xml and paste it in pom.xml
- Download chromedriver

TestNG

Annotations

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@BeforeClass

@BeforeMethod

@BeforeTest

@Test

@AfterMethod

@AfterClass

@AfterTest

Assertions

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```
assertTrue(logo.isDisplayed());
assertFalse(logo.isDisplayed());
assertEquals(“Expected text”, “Actual text”)
assertNotEquals(“Expected text”, “Actual text”)
assertNull(value)
assertNotNull(value)
```

QUESTIONS?