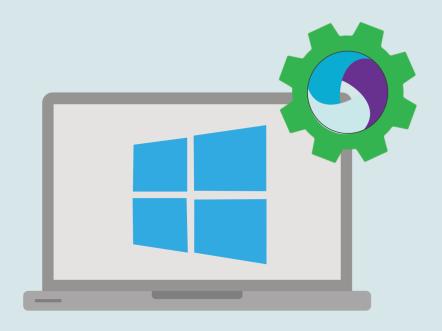
Practical Desktop App Test Automation with Appium



Practical Desktop App Test Automation with Appium

Test Windows desktop apps wisely with Appium

Zhimin Zhan and Courtney Zhan

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Preface

Most business software applications fall in the following three categories:

Desktop App

installed and runs on a personal or work computer, such as Microsoft Word on Windows and KeyNote on macOS. Also known as native apps.

• Web App

runs in a web browser and requires Internet (or local network for internal-use app).

· Mobile App

runs a mobile device such as smart phone or tablet. Also known as native apps.

This book focuses on test automation for the first category: **Desktop App**, on Windows platform.

Since the Internet revolution began around 1996, there has been a significant shift in software development towards web applications. Over my extensive 20+ years as a programmer, I have primarily specialized in web application development, acknowledging the growing demand for online solutions.

However, it's important to note that desktop applications haven't disappeared entirely. Despite my inclination towards web development, desktop apps still hold relevance in certain contexts. It's true that not all software functions optimally within web browsers. For instance, mobile apps share similarities with desktop apps, albeit tailored for specific mobile operating systems, providing a more tailored user experience.

Throughout my test automation experience, I have predominantly focused on web applications. However, I want to emphasize that I do not intend to overlook automating desktop apps. Automating testing for desktop apps presents greater challenges compared to web apps, mainly due to the absence of a standardized framework like HTML and JavaScript in the web app domain.

Having ventured into automating desktop apps with the aid of a small wrapper library named RFormSpec, built on AutoIT3, I managed to achieve a certain level of success. Nonetheless,

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I encountered issues with the execution reliability and maintainability of the test scripts, which did not meet my expectations.

In my search for a standardized solution akin to Selenium WebDriver for web applications, I came across a promising answer in 2019: **Applium + WinAppDriver**. This powerful combination, recommended by Microsoft, proved to be the ideal solution for automating desktop applications, offering the reliability and compatibility I was seeking.

"Coded UI Test for automated UI-driven functional testing is deprecated. Visual Studio 2019 is the last version where Coded UI Test will be fully available. We recommend using Selenium for testing web apps and Appium with WinAppDriver for testing desktop and UWP apps." - docs.microsoft.com^a

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/visualstudio/test/use-ui-automation-to-test-your-code?view=vs-2019

Appium is an open-source automation framework for iOS, Android and Windows apps. Appium supports WebDriver, the same protocol also used in Selenium for automating web apps. Some might have heard that Appium dominates mobile testing, not for Desktop App testing. The reason is that WinAppDriver v1.0 was only released by Microsoft in October 2017. From my experience, it usually took Microsoft a few releases to achieve the desired level of maturity for its tools.

I put Appium + WinAppDriver in real use (in September 2019), testing my own native app: TestWise. As of 2021–11–02, TestWise's automated regression suite has 304 Appium + WinAppDriver tests. 63,948 test executions over 834 days. By running this regression suite in the BuildWise Continuous Testing server, I release a new TestWise version regularly on a green build, passing all tests.

Who should read this book

This book is for testers or software engineers who are writing (or want to learn) automated tests in Appium to verify Windows native apps. In order to get the most of this book, basic Ruby coding skill is required.

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How to read this book

I recommend readers to read through Chapters 2-14 in order, only skip Chapter 11 if you have decided on the testing editor or IDE. You may skip Chapter 1 to start by writing a test first and then come back to Chapter 1.

Appium and Selenium share a lot in common underneath the obvious differences, such as test automation characteristics and the WebDriver standard. Several chapters (6–10, 12) in "Practical Web Test Automation" are mostly applicable to Appium as well. I expect many of this book's readers have read "Practical Web Test Automation", so we won't do copy-n-paste the content here. Instead, we will write these topics in a concise form. My intention is to keep this book independent.

Some chapters contain hands-on exercises (with step by step guides). Typically it will take about 10–30 minutes to complete an exercise. The main point is: to master test automation, you have to do it. Readers can choose to follow the exercises while or after reading a chapter.

By the way, the framework and all tools listed in this book, you can download and use freely.

Send me feedback

I would appreciate your comments, suggestions, reports on errors in the book and the test scripts. You may submit your feedback on the book's site.

Functional testing via User Interface is practical and light on theory, so is this book. I hope you find this book useful.

Zhimin Zhan

Brisbane, Australia

Test automation for Desktop App has been around for a long time, with a bad reputation. It seemed that large software companies all had a similar experience: buy an expensive test automation tool license, play a bit and never use it again. Back in 1999, I had a go with WinRunner (from Mercury Interactive, which was later acquired by HP) when I found out no one was using this expensive software. A tester told me it was hard to create, even more effort to maintain the recorded test scripts. The only memory I have now is that I used WinRunner to fill my timesheets.

1.1 Test automation benefits

The benefits of test automation are plenty. Below are five common ones:

Reliable.

Tests perform the same operations precisely each time they are run, therefore eliminating human errors.

· Fast.

Test execution is faster than done manually.

Repeatable.

Once tests are created, they can be run repeatedly with little effort.

Cost-Saving.

Test execution can be scheduled to run at lunchtime or after working hours.

• Regression Testing.

"The intent of regression testing is to ensure that a change, such as a bug fix, did not introduce new faults" [Myers, Glenford 04]. Comprehensive manual regression testing is almost impossible to conduct for two reasons: the time required and human errors. As Steve McConnell pointed out, "The only practical way to manage regression testing is to automate it." [McConnell]

1.2 Test Automation success factors

In a software team with successful test automation implemented, the team members

- runs all UI tests frequently (multiple times a day) as regression testing
- trusts the testing process, if green (all tests pass), they release to production.
- is comfortable on maintaining the test scripts along with frequent changes to the app

Few software projects can achieve that. This is not to belittle IT engineers/managers, rather a failure of our IT education system.

FACT: few software engineers (in Test) received proper education or training in test automation, which is unfortunate. Considering this: 30–40% of staff in a typical software team are testers. Programmers and business analysts spend a lot of time performing functional testing as well. However, to my knowledge, dedicated functional testing courses are rarely offered at universities. Therefore, it is not surprising that many wrong decisions on test automation are made due to a lack of knowledge.

1.3 Why traditional commercial testing tools all failed?

Traditional test automation tools, such as QTP, have existed over two decades, with poor history records. While some tool vendors are still around, the trend of functional test automation is clearly moving towards free and open-source automation frameworks, such as WebDriver.

The reasons for the failures of traditional testing tools are:

• Proprietary test syntax

There are huge financial benefits for software vendors to lock clients in their proprietary test syntax so that they can charge clients a big price. Understandably, they don't like standards. As a result, the poor customers will suffer these:

- The script syntax may be unintuitive

Commonly, the syntax was decided by one or two engineers who might have left
the company many years ago; In other words, it has been in patching mode.

Steep learning curve

Being proprietary, the test engineers find it hard to leverage their existing skills. For example, if the test syntax is in a plain-text scripting language, I could use a regular expression to extract dynamic data out. However, with those tools, I had to learn their way.

Lack of documentation, resources and examples
 The vendors had no incentive to provide up-to-date documentation and examples.
 They want customers to pay support.

- Poor technical support

In theory, after paying the support package, customers shall get good technical support. However, in reality, it never is the case, at least from my past 20+ years of experience. The reason: the support staff are often just out-sourced. The people, who answer the customers' calls and emails, don't have access to the real engineers anyway. Technically, a vendor rarely made a bug fix or enhancement based on a customer's request, a common answer is 'this would be addressed in the next release'.

Record-n-Playback

Record-n-Playback test automation tools gave test automation bad impressions: expensive, hard-to-learn, and above all, does not work. As Lisa Crispin and Janet Gregory put out in their classic book 'Agile Testing': "Record/Playback scripts are notoriously costly from a maintenance perspective." [AT09].

However, in reality, all test automation with purely-recorded test scripts failed. The reason is simple, it is hard to maintain and software changes. It took me years to figure out that most of them never reached the test script maintenance stage, the test automation attempt has failed long before realising the maintenance effort.

• Discouraging team collaboration

One of the most frustrating things, when I worked with these commercial tools, is that I couldn't run the scripts without its tool. Let's say one company paid one license for Tester Toby, who is our automation guy. A programmer wants to run (not develop or edit) an automation script to verify a defect but he cannot because it requires a runtime license!

Expensive

Test Automation software, I think, has to be one of the most expensive by category. I clearly remembered one sponsor speech at ANZTB 2010 conference (the first conference I attended as a speaker): after demonstrating the software, a company sales representative said "It only costs A\$25,000 a license". A few years back, I was

requested to review IBM Rational Functional Tester (RFT), I wrote the same tests in RFT tests, Selenium WebDriver using RFT as Eclipse IDE and Watir. Watir and Selenium WebDriver excelled in the RFT in every aspect, and these two frameworks are free (and featured in the Agile Testing book which was popular at that time). RFT's price was about A\$11,000 a license.

I am NOT saying the test tools shall be free (as costing \$0), far from that. As a matter of fact, I prefer paying a reasonable price for it, this way, I might get continuous support and updates.

Free software means freedom

I attended one presentation of Richard Stallman, the founder of the Free Software Foundation. Richard said: "Free, unfortunately, has two meanings in English: free as in freedom and free as in free beer". (Offical explanation on GNU's website²: "'free software' is a matter of liberty, not price]".

ahttps://www.gnu.org/philosophy/free-sw.en.html

Why expensive GUI testing software is bad? It is now easier to explain with the popular new term "DevOps". In a true DevOps team, Continuous Testing is a key process that every team member is responsible for quality control, continuously. In other words, every one is involved. Managers, please take this consideration when choosing a commercial testing tool.

1.4 Choose a right automation framework

I never believed those commercial testing tools with proprietary script syntax would work (for both web and native apps), so I did not waste my time learning/using them. The history proved me correct.

To make a test automation solution work, in my opinion, a right automation framework shall satisfy the following three criteria:

1. Open test script framework, ideally a standard

Test framework needs to be open-source, ideally a standard.

(I have been using Selenium WebDriver for testing web apps since 2011)

2. Support by underlying technology vendors (not tool vendors)

As a testing framework, obviously, itself must be very reliable. For testing Windows native apps, Microsoft's support is ideal. WinAppDriver (for Appium) is developed by Microsoft.

(Selenium WebDriver is supported by all major browser vendors: Google, Microsoft, Mozilla and Apple. These companies provide the WebDriver-compliant driver, such as ChromeDriver)

3. Flexible scripting with programming language

Programming is the only way to make test scripts flexible enough to cope with frequent application changes. The so-called 'scriptless automation' claimed by some tool vendors has been a complete failure and a joke.

- The success of Selenium WebDriver
 Selenium WebDriver was released in 2011 and has dominated web testing since. Different from the proprietary syntax used by expensive commercial test automation tools, Selenium comes in 5 different programming language bindings: Ruby, Python, Java, JavaScript and C#.
- The role 'software tester' is being replaced by SET (Software Engineer in Test) In top IT companies, the job title "tester" has been renamed to SET or SDET (software development engineer in test). This means testing in those companies requires programming skills.



Only after you decided the framework, then choose a tool to achieve better productivity. Commercial testing tools don't want you to know this, that's why they mix the tool and framework together.

1.5 Appium + WinAppDriver is the solution, period

In the preface, I quoted that Microsoft deprecated its own Coded UI Testing tool and recommended using "Appium with WinAppDriver for testing desktop and UWP apps." This Microsoft blog¹ explained why and clearly stated: "We recommend using Selenium for testing web-applications and Appium with WinAppDriver for testing desktop (WPF, WinForms, Win32) and UWP apps".

¹https://devblogs.microsoft.com/devops/changes-to-coded-ui-test-in-visual-studio-2019/

While some tool vendors might still go around doing sales pitches (much less now in recent years), I think, it is a matter of time that those tools will die just like Microsoft's own Coded UI Test. The fact is: no company knows Windows native apps better than Microsoft.

1.6 Synergy of web app and native app testing

Astute readers might pick up some similarities between "Selenium WebDriver" and "Appium WinAppDriver" (and "Appium Android Driver" for mobile testing). Yes, they share the same gene, I call it "**%ium**" + "**%Driver**".

- Script Tier (top)
 Appium for native apps; Selenium for web apps. This defines the script syntax.
- Driver Tier (below)

WinAppDriver for native apps; WebDriver (e.g. ChromeDriver) for browsers. This provides the capability to drive the application.

Prior to Appium/Selenium, testing frameworks and tools for testing desktop, web and mobile apps are different. As we know, a modern application often offers two forms: Web and Mobile. There is clear demand to test the application on two platforms using the same technology. Now with "%ium" + "%Driver", we can.

Katie Coons, a software engineer at Facebook said this at F8 2015 Conference: "For all of the end-2-end tests at Facebook, we use WebDriver. WebDriver is an open-source JSON wire protocol I encourage you all to check it out if you haven't already. One of the great advantages of WebDriver is that it has got applications across many different platforms. so if I'm writing an end-to-end test for Android, for iOS, for the web, the API that I'm going to use look just the same. This is great, only keep our developers efficient but also make them really flexible and working across platforms".

1.7 Desktop App Automation is harder than Web's

Web technologies, such as HTML and CSS, are defined by W3C. In other words, all web pages are based on the same standard. Desktop apps are all different, therefore, automated testing desktop apps will be more challenging than web apps.

Compared to websites, automated testing desktop apps are more challenging:

Inspecting to locate a control is harder

Control Inspection is a built-in browser feature. For desktop apps, we need to user a third-party tool, which is quite limited compared to web browsers.

App deployment

When testing a website, an automated tester does not need to worry about the app's deployment. To the tester, he is testing something inside the Chrome app. When testing a new build of a desktop app, the first step is to deploy it using automation scripts.

• Test Execution is slow

Generally speaking, driving a desktop app, as compared to a website, is a lot slower.

The app might crash

Chrome browser is very stable, web test automation testers rarely need to worry about what to do if Chrome crashes. But, unfortunately, to test a desktop app, you need.

1.8 Challenges with Appium + WinAppDriver

Future wise, the demand for automated testing Windows native apps was not high, as new development often towards Web + Mobile. However, I am sure many of you are still using native apps every day, so in my opinion, it is worth learning Appium + WinAppDriver.

There are challenges to introduce Appium + WinAppDriver to a software project:

• Still relatively immature

The latest version² is v2.2.2 (2022-12-03), since its first release in 2017.

Lack of tools

With free framework, testing tools vendors have less interest in developing a tool for it (they cannot ask big prices).

I extended TestWise to support Appium + WinAppDriver, not aware of others.

• Hard to get support (false assumption)

Previously, a sale of test automation software often includes a 3-year support package (quite expensive as well). Usually, the support was useless. However, by purchasing the support, the manager felt 'safe'. IT managers with this kind of mindset won't choose 100% free Appium + WinAppDriver.

²https://github.com/appium/appium-windows-driver/releases

Of course, it is wrong. For test automation, it is better to engage an external test automation coach than paying for a 'promised support', which often is a frustrating conversation with someone at outsourced call center in India.

1.9 Next action

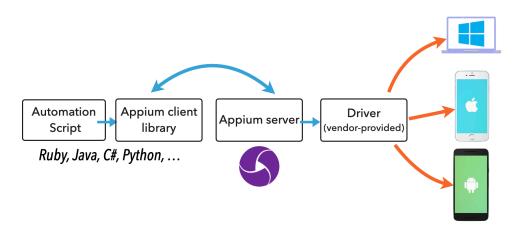
Enough theory for now. Let's roll up our sleeves and write some automated scripts.

2. First Appium Automation Script

Let's write an Appium automation script to drive a Windows native app. We need to set up Appium on your machine first.

2.1 Appium's Client-Server Architecture

Appium at its heart is a server written in Node.js. The server works using a client-server architecture, a client connects to the server to available services hosted on the server. Any communication between the client and server is in the form of requests and responses.



First of all, the Appium server needs to be up running. Appium scripts, in a programming language such as Ruby, invoke an Appium client library sends requests regarding automation to the Appium server. The server then send translated commands to the driver to automate the application.

2.2 Set up Appium Server v1 with WinAppDriver

Appium v2 is released in July 2023. I have verfied it with my TestWise regression suite, with 300+ Appium tests, and found some of features, e.g. mouse right-clicks, are not yet

implemented in WinAppDriver (not Appium's fault). Therefore, I recommend start with Appium v1 first. Appium syntax is relatively stable, even with this major version update, the core remains the same. You can find the book source codes for both v1 and v2.

Windows Application Driver (WinAppDriver in short) is a software that supports Selenium-like UI Test Automation for Windows Applications, including Universal Windows Platform (UWP), Windows Forms (WinForms) and Classic Windows (Win32) apps on *Windows 10* and Windows Server 2016+ PCs. Here are prerequisites for Applium + WinAppDriver tests:

- Appium Server is up running
- WinAppDriver installed
- Developer mode is enabled

Install and start Appium server

There are two ways to install and start up an Appium server v1.

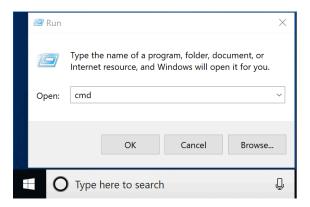
From the command line

Make sure you have Node.js (>= v18) installed first.



Start a command window on Windows

To start a command window on Windows 10, right click the Windows Logo (at the bottom left) \rightarrow 'Run' \rightarrow type 'cmd' and click 'OK'.



Installing Appium is easy, just run the command below in a command window.

> npm install -g appium@1.19.1

Start up the Appium server.

> appium

If you see the output like below, the Appium server is up running on your machine.

```
[Appium] Welcome to Appium v1.19.1
[Appium] Appium REST http interface listener started on 0.0.0.0:4723
```



We prefer this way, as its launching speed is much faster than the Appium Desktop.

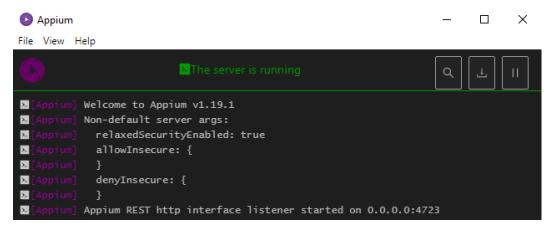
Appium Desktop

Download latest the release from its Github page¹. There are several distributions (for different operating systems), download and run Windows installer (*filename: Appium-windows-VERSION.exe*).



¹https://github.com/appium/appium-desktop/releases

Click "Start Server" button.



If you see the above, your Appium Server is up running.

WinAppDriver

Download and install the latest stable WinAppDriver release².

I highlight the stable version here, this is because Appium Server is very strict on the matching AppDriver version. Otherwise, you may get an error like the below: "UnknownError: An unknown server-side error occurred while processing the command. Original error: Could not verify WinAppDriver install; re-run install".

Enable Developer mode on Windows 10

Type "developer features" in "*Type here to search*" box, and select "Use developer features" to go to the settings page. Enable "Developer mode" there.

²https://github.com/microsoft/WinAppDriver/releases

For developers

Use developer features

These settings are intended for development use only.

Learn more

Microsoft Store apps

Only install apps from the Microsoft Store.

O Sideload apps

Install apps from other sources that you trust, like your workplace.

Developer mode

Install any signed and trusted app and use advanced development features.

In case you wonder why, here is the reply from WinAppDriver developer³: "Enabling DeveloperMode requires Administrative access to the machine, and therefore enforces that the user has the right set of permissions to control the machine".

2.3 Set up Appium Server v2 with WinAppDriver

Install and start Appium server

> npm install -g appium

Start up the Appium server.

> appium

If you see the output like below, the Appium server is up running on your machine.

³https://github.com/Microsoft/WinAppDriver/issues/165

```
[Appium] Welcome to Appium v2.0.0
[Appium] Appium REST http interface listener started on 0.0.0.0:4723
```



Appium Desktop has been deprecated in v2, replaced with Appium Inspector.

WinAppDriver

Appium can be used drive different types of apps via different drivers, including 'windows', 'mac2', 'xcuitest' and 'espresso', ..., etc. We will use "Windows App Driver" to drive desktop apps on Windows platform.

```
> appium driver install windows
```

The output shall be like below:

```
√ Installing 'windows' using NPM install spec 'appium-windows-driver'
i Driver windows@2.2.2 successfully installed
- automationName: Windows
- platformNames: ["Windows"]
```

If you start the Appium server again from the command line (if already running, press Ctrl+C to stop it).

```
> appium
```

The output shall be like below.

```
[Appium] Welcome to Appium v2.0.0
[Appium] Attempting to load driver windows...
[debug] [Appium] Requiring driver at C:\Users\ME\node_modules\appium-windows-driver
[Appium] Appium REST http interface listener started on 0.0.0.0:4723
[Appium] Available drivers:
[Appium] - windows@2.2.2 (automationName 'Windows')
[Appium] No plugins have been installed. Use the "appium plugin" command to install the one(s) you want to use.
```

2.4 Set up Appium Client

Appium client = Appium scripts + Appium client library. The client library is in one of five offical programming languages, including Java, Ruby, JavaScript, Python and C#. Obviously, the test script language matches the client library.

One great feature of Appium (the same for Selenium-WebDriver) is that we could write Appium test scripts in different programming languages, including Java, Ruby, JavaScript, Python and C#. For this book, I will use Ruby, a popular scripting language well suited for writing test scripts. I will show using Appium with other languages such as C# and Python in later chapters, which you will find all quite similar.

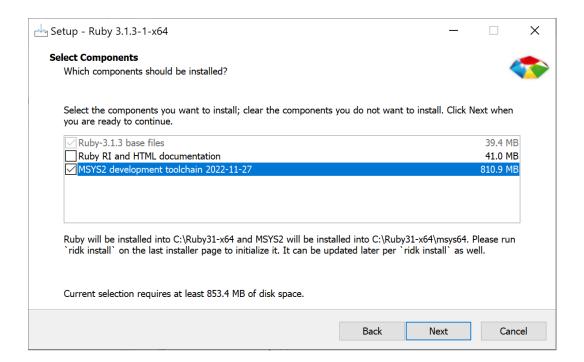
Ruby

Ruby is a free, dynamic, object-oriented, general-purpose scripting language. In my opinion, Ruby is the best language for scripting automated tests (*Disclaimer: I have programmed Java, C# and JavaScript professionally for years*).

Download and install the official Ruby Installer for Windows⁴, there are several distributions, if you are not sure, get the recommended one, which is Ruby+Devkit 3.1.3 (x64) at the time of writing.

Please make sure the 'MSYS2 development toolchain' is checked in the installation wizard.

⁴https://rubyinstaller.org/downloads/





You might find this guide: "10-Minute Guide to Set up Test Automation using Selenium WebDriver with Ruby⁵" useful.

Ruby Library for Appium v1 - appium_lib

Ruby libraries are called Gems. Installing gems is easy.

> gem install appium_lib --version 11.2.0

If you see error messages like below,

 $^{^5}https://zhiminzhan.medium.com/10-minute-guide-to-set-up-test-automation-using-selenium-webdriver-with-ruby-a2454ac86e95$

```
LoadError:
cannot load such file -- 3.1/rubyeventmachine
```

The most likely reason is 'eventmachine-1.2.7-x64-mingw32' not compatible with the Ruby installation on your OS. Here is a workaround:

```
> gem uninstall eventmachine
> gem install eventmachine --platform ruby
```

Then re-run gem install appium_lib command.

Ruby Library for Appium v2 - appium_lib

The appium_lib version v12+ works with Appium v2.

```
> gem install appium_lib
```

2.5 First Appium Desktop App Test

We will use the built-in Calculator app in our first example.

Open 'Calculator' App for Appium v1

Open Notepad, type or paste the following text into it.

```
require 'appium_lib'
desired_caps = {
  caps: {
    platformName: 'Windows',
    deviceName: 'SurfacePro',
    app: "Microsoft.WindowsCalculator_8wekyb3d8bbwe!App"
} }
driver = Appium::Driver.new(desired_caps, true).start_driver
```

Save the file as "start-calc.rb" in a folder (e.g.C:\Users\YOU\learn-appium), please note the file extension is ".rb".

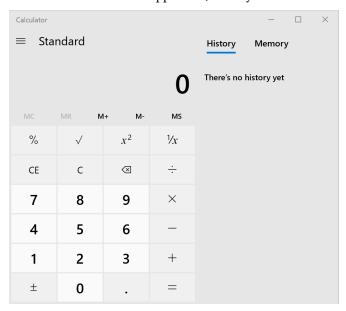
Open a Command window, change to that folder,

> cd C:\Users\YOU\learn-appium

and run this script.

> ruby start-calc.rb

You will see Calculator App starts, hooray!



Please note, if you have used Appium v1 with Ruby, the following section was not required before, but seems mandatory now.

```
appium_lib: {
   server_url: "http://127.0.0.1:4723"
}
```

Without it, I got this error.

The requested resource could not be found, or a request was received using an HTTP method\
that is not supported by the mapped resource
(Selenium::WebDriver::Error::UnknownCommandError)

Open 'Calculator' App for Appium v2

The opts to start Appium is different.

```
require 'appium_lib'

opts = {
    caps: {
        automationName: "windows",
        platformName: "Windows",
        deviceName: "Dell",
        app: "Microsoft.WindowsCalculator_8wekyb3d8bbwe!App"
    },
    appium_lib: {
        server_url: "http://127.0.0.1:4723"
    }
}

driver = Appium::Driver.new(opts).start_driver
```

Please note, if you have used Appium v1 with Ruby, the following section was not required before, but seems mandatory now.

```
appium_lib: {
   server_url: "http://127.0.0.1:4723"
}
```

Without it, I got this error.

The requested resource could not be found, or a request was received using an HTTP method\
that is not supported by the mapped resource
(Selenium::WebDriver::Error::UnknownCommandError)

Drive controls on the app

You may add the following test steps (to start-calc.rb) to drive the Calculator app.

```
#...
driver.find_element(:name, "One").click
driver.find_element(:name, "Plus").click
driver.find_element(:name, "Three").click
driver.find_element(:name, "Equals").click
result = driver.find_element(:accessibility_id, "CalculatorResults").text
puts(result)
```

Run the script again (ruby start-calc.rb), this time, you will see the script is 'using' the Calculator.

```
Display is 4
```

2.6 Control Inspector

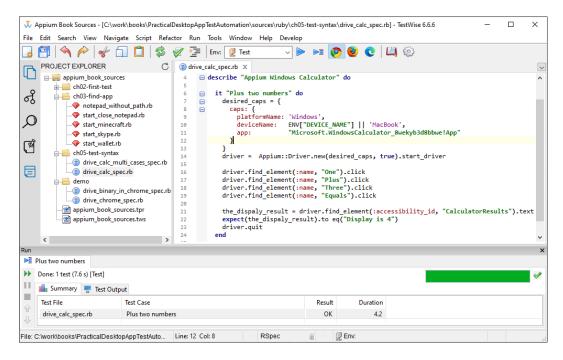
To drive an app, more specifically, the controls in the app, we need to locate them first. Different from web apps, where the browser has a built-in inspector, we'll need to use a third-party inspecting utility. I will cover that in Chapter 4.

2.7 Test Tools

Appium test scripts are plain text files, which means you may use any text editors such as NotePad to edit them. Of course, NotePad won't be a good choice. Typically, we use an integrated development environment (IDE) or a programmer editor.

TestWise IDE

TestWise is a functional testing IDE to help testers develop 0and maintain automated test scripts efficiently (*Disclaimer: I created TestWise*). You can create, edit, run and debug test scripts in TestWise.



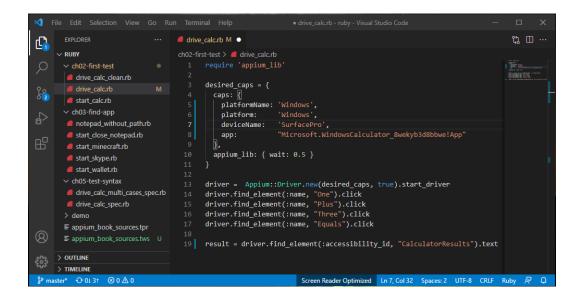
If you have read Zhimin's other books on web test automation, you will know that we use TestWise for Selenium WebDriver tests. Yes, you may use it for Appium test scripts as well, in pretty much the same way.



Check out Chapter 11 for simple instructions to use TestWise efficiently.

Visual Studio Code

Visual Studio Code is a free and popular source-code editor. While VS Code is mainly used by programmers, we can use it for developing test scripts as well.



2.8 Review

Compared to Appium v1, v2 installation of driver is much easier. Please note, the set-up of Appium (server, scripting language and client library) is only needed to done once. From now on, we will focus on the test scripts.

3. Test Syntax Framework

Test Automation Framework = Driver framework + Test Syntax framework

Despite Appium being widely known as a test automation framework, strictly speaking, it is the 'Automation' part of a test automation framework. Automation (also known as Driver) frameworks drive the application's UI; test syntax frameworks provide the test structure and assertion mechanism.

In this chapter, I will introduce RSpec, the syntax framework choice of this book.

3.1 RSpec Framework

RSpec is a popular Behaviour Driven Development (BDD) framework in Ruby. According to RubyGems, the download count of RSpec v3.8 alone exceeds 207 million!

More expressive

Compared to xUnit test frameworks, RSpec tests are easier to read. For example, for the JUnit test below:

```
class UserAuthenticationTest {
  public void testCanLoginWithValidUsernameAndPassword {
     // ...
  }
  public void testAccessDeniedForInvalidPassword() {
     // ...
  }
}
```

Its RSpec version will be like this:

Test Syntax Framework 24

```
describe "User Authentication" do
  it "User can login with valid login and password" do
    # ...
  end
  it "Access denied for invalid password" do
    #...
  end
end
```

Execution Hooks

Execution hooks are similar to setUp() and tearDown() functions in JUnit. Test steps inside an execution hook are run before or after test cases depending on the nature of the hook. The example below shows the order of execution in RSpec:

```
describe "Execution Order Demo" do
 before(:all) do
   puts "Calling before(:all)"
  end
 before(:each) do
   puts " Calling before(:each)"
 end
 after(:each) do
   puts " Calling after(:each)"
  end
  after(:all) do
   puts "Calling after(:all)"
  end
 it "First Test Case" do
   puts " In First Test Case"
 end
 it "Second Test Case" do
   puts " In Second Test Case"
 end
```

end

Output

```
Calling before(:all)
Calling before(:each)
In First Test Case
Calling after(:each)
Calling before(:each)
In Second Test Case
Calling after(:each)
Calling after(:all)
```

What is the use of execution hooks? Let's look at the test script below (*please just focus on the structure of test scripts rather than test statement syntax, for now*). There are three login test cases in a single test script file.

```
describe "User Login" do
  include TestHelper # defined functions such as open_app, sign_in, ..., etc
 it "Can login as Registered User" do
   open_app
   sign_in("james", "pass")
   expect(page_text).to include("Welcome James")
   sign_off
   close_app
 end
  it "Can login as Guest" do
   open_app
    sign_in("guest", "changeme")
   expect(page_text).to include("Login OK")
   close_app
 end
  it "Can login as Administrator" do
   open_app
   sign_in("admin", "secret")
   assert_link_present_with_text("Settings")
   sign_off
   close_app
  end
```

end

By utilizing execution hooks, we can refine these test cases to:

```
describe "User Login" do
  include TestHelper
 before(:all) do
   open_app
 end
 after(:each) do
    sign off
 end
  after(:all) do
   close_app
 end
 it "Can login as Registered User" do
   sign_in("james", "pass")
    expect(page_text).to include("Welcome James")
 end
 it "Can login as Guest" do
   sign_in("guest", "changeme")
   expect(page_text).to include("Login OK")
 end
 it "Can login as Administrator" do
    sign_in("admin", "secret")
   assert_link_present_with_text("Settings")
 end
end
```

By utilizing RSpec's before(:all), after(:each) and after(:all) hooks, this version is not only more concise, more importantly, every test case is now more focused (distinguished from each other). Using these hooks effectively will make test scripts more readable and easier to maintain. For readers who are new to RSpec, don't worry, I will cover it more in later chapters.

3.2 Transform automation scripts to test scripts

In the previous chapter, we created an Appium automation script that drives the Calculator app.

```
require 'appium_lib'
# please note this for Appium v2.
# for v1, see Chapter 2 or check out the book's source code under v1
opts = {
 caps: {
   automationName: "windows",
   platformName: "Windows",
   deviceName: "Dell",
   app: "Microsoft.WindowsCalculator_8wekyb3d8bbwe!App"
 },
  appium_lib: {
   server_url: "http://127.0.0.1:4723",
   wait: 0.5
 }
}
driver = Appium::Driver.new(opts).start_driver
driver.find_element(:name, "One").click
driver.find_element(:name, "Plus").click
driver.find_element(:name, "Three").click
driver.find_element(:name, "Equals").click
the_display_result = driver.find_element(:accessibility_id, "CalculatorResults").text
puts(the_display_result)
driver.quit
```

Put it into a structure

```
require 'rspec'
require 'appium_lib'
describe "Appium Windows Calculator" do
 it "Plus two numbers" do
   opts = {
     caps: {
        automationName: "windows",
        platformName: "Windows",
        deviceName: "Dell",
        app: "Microsoft.WindowsCalculator_8wekyb3d8bbwe!App"
     },
      appium_lib: {
        server_url: "http://127.0.0.1:4723",
       wait: 0.5
     }
    }
   driver = Appium::Driver.new(opts).start_driver
   driver.find_element(:name, "One").click
   driver.find_element(:name, "Plus").click
   driver.find_element(:name, "Three").click
   driver.find_element(:name, "Equals").click
    the_display_result = driver.find_element(:accessibility_id, "CalculatorResults").text
    puts(the_display_result)
   driver.quit
 end
```

end

describe

Scope of a test suite. A test suite may contain one or more test cases.

• it

Scope of a test case.

Use RSpec hooks

The initialization part is the first thing we do, so I put it in before (:all). By the same token, driver.quit is in after(:all).

```
before(:all) do
 opts = {
    caps: {
      automationName: "windows",
      platformName: "Windows",
      deviceName: "Dell",
      app: "Microsoft.WindowsCalculator_8wekyb3d8bbwe!App"
    },
    appium_lib: {
      server_url: "http://127.0.0.1:4723"
    }
 }
 @driver = Appium::Driver.new(opts).start_driver
end
after(:all) do
 driver.quit
end
# a convenient function to use driver in test scripts
def driver
 @driver
end
```

I added a convenient method def driver. This is to create an alias to the instance variable @driver. To put it simply, an instance variable in Ruby can be used anywhere in the script file, not limited to a local scope.

Now the main test case is extracted out, easier to read.

```
it "Plus two numbers" do
    driver.find_element(:name, "One").click
    driver.find_element(:name, "Plus").click
    driver.find_element(:name, "Three").click
    driver.find_element(:name, "Equals").click
    the_display_result = driver.find_element(:accessibility_id, "CalculatorResults").text
    puts the_display_result
end
```

Add Assertions

A test script without assertions (also known as checkpoints) is not a real test. In the example, I replace printing out the calculated result with an assertion.

```
it "Plus two numbers" do
    # ...
    the_display_result = driver.find_element(:accessibility_id, "CalculatorResults").text
    expect(the_display_result).to eq("Display is 4")
end
```

If an assertion in one test case failed, RSpec will mark that test case (and the whole test script file) as failed.

Add one more test case

Quite often, a test suite contains one or more related tests. For example, a user login test script usually contains at least two test cases: "Login OK" and "Login Failed".

I add one more test into our test script file.

```
it "Minus" do
    driver.find_element(:name, "Six").click
    driver.find_element(:name, "Minus").click
    driver.find_element(:name, "One").click
    driver.find_element(:name, "Equals").click

    result = driver.find_element(:accessibility_id, "CalculatorResults").text
    expect(result.gsub("Display is ", "")).to eq("5")
end
```

3.3 Run RSpec tests

There are serveral ways to execute RSpec tests.

Run RSpec test script file from the command line

```
rspec calc_4_multi_cases_spec.rb

Test Pass
...
Finished in 5.31 seconds (files took 2.75 seconds to load)
2 examples, 0 failures
```

Test Fail

If there a test failures, RSpec shows F in the test output (like JUnit) and detail.

F.

Failures:

```
1) Appium Windows Calculator Plus
    Failure/Error: expect(result).to eq("Display is 3")

    expected: "Display is 3"
        got: "Display is 4"

        (compared using ==)
        # ./calc_4_multi_cases_spec.rb:31:in `block (2 levels) in <top (required)>'
Finished in 5.71 seconds (files took 3.16 seconds to load)
2 examples, 1 failure
```

Run a specific test case from the command line

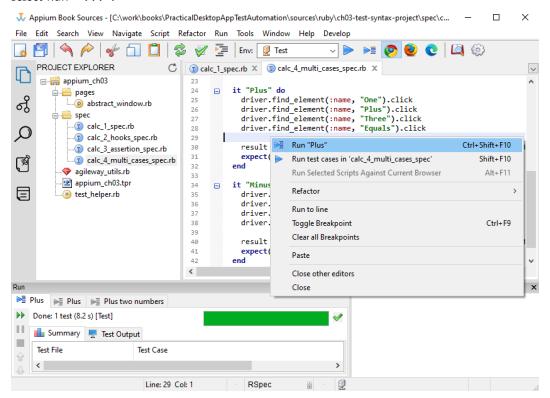
To run a specific test case within a RSpec test script file, simply append a line number in chosen test case range. For example, the command below will run the second test case (based on the line number) only in *calc_4_multi_cases_spec.rb*.

```
rspec calc_4_multi_cases_spec.rb:38
```

Run RSpec tests in TestWise

TestWise has built-in support for RSpec.

Open the test project (e.g. ch03-test-syntax-project/appium_ch03.tpr), click a test script file (*_spec.rb) on the left to open in the editor, right-click a test case (under it "...") and select Run "...".



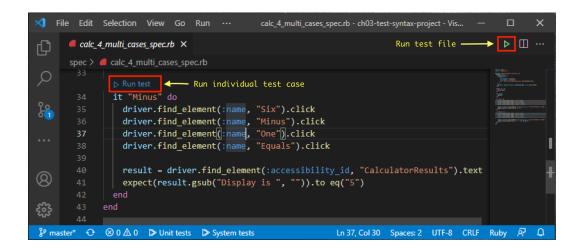


For more on using TestWise, please check out Chapter 11.

Run RSpec tests in Visual Studio Code

You need to install an extension to run RSpec tests in Visual Studio Code. Ruby Test Runner¹ is a good one.

¹https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=MateuszDrewniak.ruby-test-runner



3.4 Alternative test syntax frameworks

Appium, as a driver framework, can work with most test syntax frameworks, which fall into one of three categories:

• JUnit variants (known as xUnit)

The granddaddy of the test syntax frameworks is JUnit created by Kent Beck and Erich Gamma in 1997. As its name suggests, it is designed for unit testing. With JUnit-style frameworks being widely used, JUnit variants were created for integration and functional tests, such as PyTest for Python.

- RSpec variants in other languages
 Mocha for JavaScript, Pytest for Python.
- Gherkin syntax frameworks, such as Cucumber and SpecFlow.
 I don't recommend using Gherkin syntax (also known as Given-Then-When) for test automation, as it significantly increases test maintenance efforts with little benefit.

The first challenge is to start (a new instance) or find (existing) your app via Appium scripts.

4.1 A closer look at the script

1. Define Desired Capabilities

Desired Capabilities are settings in a JSON object, sent by Appium clients to the server to start a new automation session.

Example:

```
require 'appium_lib'
opts = {
    caps: {
        automationName: "windows",
        platformName: "Windows",
        deviceName: "Dell",
        app: "Microsoft.WindowsCalculator_8wekyb3d8bbwe!App"
    },
    appium_lib: {
        server_url: "http://127.0.0.1:4723",
        wait: 0.5
    }
}
```

The important part is the app. The setting for app is either the AppID for UWP apps or the exe path of classic apps. Calculator app for the above example.

2. Start App

The statement starts a new Appium session, which will launch the application (specified in the desired capabilities).

```
driver = Appium::Driver.new(opts).start_driver
```

3. Drive UI elements

Driver the controls like user actions.

```
driver.find_element(:name, "One").click
driver.find_element(:name, "Plus").click
driver.find_element(:name, "Three").click
driver.find_element(:name, "Equals").click
```

4. Get data from one UI element

Get the result from the Calculator. This is a different type of operation from the above, in the context testing, it fetches data from the app for verification.

```
display_result = driver.find_element(:accessibility_id, "CalculatorResults").text
puts(display_result)
```

We will cover verifications later, here I use puts (in Ruby) to print out the calculation result.

5. Close App

There is still one step missing in the above script: the Calculator window remains after the script. As a convention, we close the app in the end, so that it won't cause too many applications running.

```
driver.quit
```

4.2 Launch UWP App by Appld

For a Microsoft Universal Windows Platform application (UWP), use its unique App ID.

```
caps: {
    #...
    app: "Microsoft.WindowsCalculator_8wekyb3d8bbwe!App"
}
```

How to find a UWP's App ID?

Start "Windows PowerShell", use Get-AppxPackage command to get App details including App ID. For example, the command below returns Calculator App details.

```
> Get-AppxPackage | out-string -stream | select-string Calculator
The 'PackageFamilyName' value in the output is the App ID.
```

PackageFamilyName: Microsoft.WindowsCalculator_8wekyb3d8bbwe

Paste the appID in your script and append "!App" after it. This is important, without that, your app won't start.

If you are not sure the App name, use the command below to list all installed UWP apps on your machine.

```
Get-AppxPackage | out-string -stream | select-string PackageFamilyName
```



Launch another UWP app with Appium

Write a new script to launch your favourite UWP app such as MineCraft and Skype.

4.3 Launch Classic App by executable

The AppId is only applicable to UWP apps. For Classic Win32 Apps, we need to specify the exe filename of the application. The script below opens NotePad, wait 3 seconds, then close it.

```
require 'appium_lib'

opts = {
    caps: {
        automationName: "windows",
        platformName: "Windows",
        deviceName: "Dell",
        app: "notepad.exe"
    },
    appium_lib: {
        server_url: "http://127.0.0.1:4723"
    }
}

driver = Appium::Driver.new(opts).start_driver
sleep 3
driver.quit
```

If the executable (.exe file) is in the PATH, you may just use the exe filename.

```
app: "notepad.exe"
```

However, I recommend using an absolute path to avoid confusion.

4.4 Launch app with arguments

Quite often, we want to start the application with arguments. For example, the below launches Notepad with an existing text file.

```
opts = {
   caps: {
     automationName: "windows",
     platformName: "Windows",
     app: "notepad.exe",
     appArguments: "C:\\agileway\\TestWise6\\ReadMe.txt",
   },
   appium_lib: {
     server_url: "http://127.0.0.1:4723",
   },
}
```

This is equivalent to notepad C:\agileway\TestWise6\ReadMe.txt.

4.5 Find existing App Window

You can attach an Appium session to an existing Window. This will be very handy for debugging.

Here is how it works: Create a new session without launching a new app instance by setting app: "Root" in the desired capabilities.

```
opts = {
  caps: {
    automationName: "windows",
    platformName: "Windows",
    deviceName: "Dell",
    app: "Root"
  },
  appium_lib: {
    server_url: "http://127.0.0.1:4723",
    wait: 0.5
  }
}

@driver = Appium::Driver.new(opts).start_driver
```

You can think this is an Appium session for the whole desktop, then find the main window normal way.

The example below is to find the BuildWise Agent window and click the 'Stop' button in it. To make the test script working, install BuildWise Agent¹ first and then click the 'Start' button to get it started.

```
win_title = "BuildWise Agent - Evaluation"
main_win = driver.find_element(:name, win_title)
main_win.find_element(:name, "Stop").click
```

¹https://agileway.com.au/buildwise/download

5. Appium Locators

This content is not available in the sample book. The book can be purchased on Leanpub at http://leanpub.com/practical-desktop-app-test-automation-with-appium.

5.1 Tools to identify UI elements

This content is not available in the sample book. The book can be purchased on Leanpub at http://leanpub.com/practical-desktop-app-test-automation-with-appium.

Appium Inspector

This content is not available in the sample book. The book can be purchased on Leanpub at http://leanpub.com/practical-desktop-app-test-automation-with-appium.

WinAppDriver UI Recorder

This content is not available in the sample book. The book can be purchased on Leanpub at http://leanpub.com/practical-desktop-app-test-automation-with-appium.

Accessibility Insights

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Inspect.exe

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Page Source

Appium Locators 40

5.2 Appium's six locators

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Accessibility Id

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Name

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XPath

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Tips on simplifying XPath

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Class Name

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ID

Appium Locators 41

Tag Name

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5.3 Chain find_element to find child elements

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5.4 Guide on selecting locator?

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5.5 Advice on performance

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Which locator is faster?

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Limit the scope

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5.6 Find multiple elements

6. Getting started

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6.1 An End-To-End Notepad scenario

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Start Notepad and type some text

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Find the main window

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Send Keys to the main window

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Send keys to an editor control

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Click a menu item

Getting started 43

Drive popup window

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Close the app

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6.2 Get Calculator App's Information

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Get Window's title

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Get Appium server info

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Get an element's location on the page or screen

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Get an element's size in pixels

Getting started 44

Get an element's dimensions and coordinates

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Get an element's attribute

7. Keyboard and Mouse

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7.1 Keyboard

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Type non-visible characters

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Clear

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Type special keys

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Select menu item by key combinations

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Select menu item by keyboard shortcut

Keyboard and Mouse 46

7.2 Mouse

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Click a menu

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Click a button on the toolbar

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Double Click

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Context Click

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7.3 Advanced User Interactions

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Double Click

Keyboard and Mouse 47

Move window

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Context click

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Drag and drop

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Click by offset

8. Assertion

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8.1 Assert Window title

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8.2 Assert Text in an Edit control

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8.3 Assert a control's attributes

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8.4 Assert text present

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8.5 Assert CheckBox is checked

Assertion 49

8.6 Assert not ...

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8.7 Assert RadioButton is checked

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8.8 Assert Disabled

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8.9 Assert ComboBox option

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8.10 Check equal of two elements

9. Review

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9.1 Syntax errors

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How to avoid syntax errors?

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9.2 Set up source control

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Git Installation

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Set up Git for local working folder

Review 51

Set up Git for a shared folder on a network drive

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Frequently used Git commands after set up

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9.3 GUI/Object map

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9.4 Custom libraries

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9.5 Debugging

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9.6 What is the best learning method?

10. Test Maintenance

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10.1 Linear test steps are hard to maintain

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10.2 Maintainable automated test design

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Intuitive to read

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Reusable function

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Page Object Model

Test Maintenance 53

When to use Reusable Functions or Page Objects?

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10.3 Don't Repeat Yourself

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DRY with Reusable Functions

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Parameterizing functions

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DRY with Page Objects

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10.4 Maintain with ease

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10.5 Wrap Up

11. Improve Efficiency

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11.1 Simple project structure

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11.2 Test execution

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Run test cases in a test script file (F10)

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Run individual test case (Shift+F10)

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11.3 Quick navigation

Improve Efficiency 55

Go to Test Script File (Ctrl+T)

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Go to Test Case (Ctrl+Shift+T)

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11.4 Fast Editing with Snippets

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11.5 Script library

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11.6 Test refactoring

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11.7 Debug test scripts

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Keep the app window open

Improve Efficiency 56

Attach test execution to an existing window

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11.8 Wrap up

12. Functional Test Refactoring

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12.1 Functional test refactoring

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Functional test refactoring goals

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12.2 Tool support

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12.3 Case study

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Extract Function

Move to Helper

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Move

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Extract to Page Function

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Introduce Page Object

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Rename

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12.4 Wrap up

13. Test Data

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13.1 Test data needs to be reusable

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13.2 Generate Test Data on the fly

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Get date dynamically

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Intuitive date utility by ActiveSupport

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Get a random boolean value

Test Data 60

Generate a number

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Get a random string at a fixed length

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Get a random string in a collection

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Generate random person names, emails, addresses

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Generate a test file at fixed sizes

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13.3 Retrieve data from Database

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13.4 Reset database

14. Case Study: Test TestWise

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14.1 Launch App cleanly

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14.2 App Version

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14.3 Custom execution with Environment Variables

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14.4 Common UI elements

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ToolBar

Checkbox

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Tab

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HyperLink

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Text Edit Controls

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Button

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14.5 Launch App with Argument

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14.6 Reusable Test Data

14.7 Open a specific test file

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14.8 Test Automation Support in App

This content is not available in the sample book. The book can be purchased on Leanpub at http://leanpub.com/practical-desktop-app-test-automation-with-appium.

14.9 Context Click

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14.10 Drag and drop

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14.11 Verify a file moved

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14.12 Wrap up

15. Continuous Testing

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15.1 CT Overview

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15.2 Prerequisite

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Test Scripts are source controlled in Git

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The CT server is up running

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Appium set up on build machines

Continuous Testing 65

Build Agents on build machines are up running

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15.3 Continuous Testing Steps

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Trigger a build on the server via web interface

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Build Agent preparation

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Parallel Test Execution with Build Agents

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15.4 Parallel Testing Lab

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15.5 Ongoing maintenance

Continuous Testing 66

15.6 Test Stats or Reports

16. Appium in other languages

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16.1 Appium with Python

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Install Appium Python Client

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First Python Appium Script

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First Python Appium Test

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16.2 Appium with C#

Install Appium C# Client Library

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First C# Appium Script

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First C# Appium Test

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16.3 Wrap up

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Web Sites

This content is not available in the sample book. The book can be purchased on Leanpub at http://leanpub.com/practical-desktop-app-test-automation-with-appium.

Tools

References