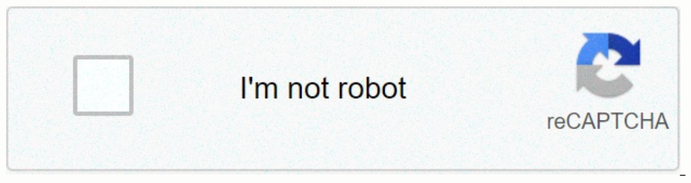

Continue

Testng ireporter listener

I need to create a test scope report (version 3). Here I am explaining two cases without using the code. Case 1: Creating a class that uses the IReporter listener and this class is defined in the test .xml Case 2: Creating a java class (ExtentTestManager.java) and a defined relavent method use the package com.relevantcodes.extentreports.extenttests and com.relevantcodes.extentreports.extentReports for logical execution, and then create a class (TestListener) that uses the ITestenListen listener and expand the BaseTest Class.java. Eventually, this new class will be determined .xml files. Here I want to know which applications are appropriate to generate scope reports and why please. In case 2, why should the TestListener class also expand the TestBase class? These interfaces are commonly known as TestNG listeners in Selenium WebDriver. This is a TestNG tutorial, which I will help you realize different TestNG listeners with examples, so you can use them expertly the next time you plan to work with TestNG and Selenium. Suite level: In this case, you use the listener for a specific set, which includes multiple test cases. The type of TestNG listener in Selenium WebDriver has many TestNG listeners in Selenium WebDriver, some of which are used very often by the test community, and some are almost forgotten. In this TestNG tutorial, I will demonstrate the most popular TestNG listeners with examples, but before that, let me pass various TestNG listeners in Selenium WebDriver quickly, ITestListener IAnnotationTransformer IInvokedMethodListener IListener I ReporteListener IExecutionListener IHookable IMethodInterceptor IConfigurationListener often uses TestNG listeners with examples now in this TestNG tutorial, let us look into the popular and widely used IMethodInterceptor listeners 1. ITestListener ITestListener is the most used TestNG listener in Selenium WebDriver, it gives you an easy-to-use interface through a regular Java class, where classes replace all the ways announced within ITestListener. Methods also define new ways to save or report. Here are some methods provided by this interface: onStart: This method is called before performing any test method. This can be used to obtain a directory from where the test is running onFinish: This method is called after all test methods are executed. You can use it to store the data of all tests running onTestStart: This method is called before any test method is run. You can use to indicate that a specific test method is skipped to onTestSuccess: This method is run when any test method is successful. onTestFailure: This method is called when any test method fails. You can use it to indicate that a specific test method has failed. You can create an event for screen capture that shows where the test failed. onTestTestledButWithinSuccessPercentage: This method is run every time the test method fails. To use this method, we use two attributes as the parameters of test annotations in TestNG, such asPer successcentage and invocationCount success, using the percentage value of a successful test, and invocationCount refers to the number of times a specific test method is performed. For example: @Test (Success Percentage =60, invocationCount=5) In this annotation, the success percentage is 60% and the number of calls is 5, which means that from 5 times, if the test method passes at least 3 times ((3/5)* 100 = 60) is considered passed for all ITestListener methods, we usually pass the following argument: ITestResult interface with instance results, which describes the results of the test. Note: If you want to track your exceptions through ITestResult, you must avoid managing, try/capture the ITestContext interface with contextual instances, which describes the test context that contains all the data of a given test. Now in this TestNG tutorial for listeners, we will use the basic sample code for running tests at the class level. A log is created in the console and will help you understand which tests have failed and skipped. First class (ListentersBlog.java) will have all the methods implemented by the ITestListener interface: TestNgListeners package; import org.testng.ITestContext; import org.testng.iTestListener; Use ITestListener { Public Void onTestStart(ITestResult Results) { System.out.println(New Test Start + result.getName()); } onTestFailure (ITestResult results) { System.out.println(Test failed + result.getName()); } Public void onTestSkipped(ITestResult results) { System.out.println (cross-tested + result.getName()); } println(test failed but within success percentage +.getName()); } Public void + onStart(context); } ITestContext) { System.out.println (Here is how to get started. } System.out.println(here's the method of Finish + context.getFailedTests()); Below is a code with a test method (TestNGListenersTest.java), make sure you add an audience annotation above your class name to use the method added above. Syntax: @Listeners (PackageName.ClassName.class) TestNgListeners; import org.openqa.selenium.By; org.openqa.selenium.By;import.org.openqa.selenium.webDriver; import.org.openqa.selenium.chrome.chromeDriver; import.org.testng.skipException; import.org.add.skipexception org.testng.annotate.listeners; @Listeners(TestNgListeners.ListenersBlog.class) public class TestNGListenersTest { @Test //Public Test Void sampleTest1() Throw InterruptedException { System.setProperty(webdriver.chrome.driver), C:\Users\\Lenovo-I7\Desktop\Selenium\chromedriver.exe) WebDriver driver = new ChromeDriver.com(); driver.manage()window()) maximize(); driver.findElement(by.xpath(///*[@id='ac-globalnav\']/div/ul[2]/li[3])Click (by.#chapternav xpath(2000); div > ul > li.chapternav-item.chapternav-item-ipad-air >>a)click(); Sleep (2000); driver.quit(); driver (@Test); Private = 0; @Test (successPercentage = 60, invocationCount = 5) //test failed, but within public sample success percentage voidtest3() {i++; System.out.println (test failed, but within the test method, success percentage, call count: + i); If (i == 1 ||i == 2) { System.out.println(sampleTest3 failed); } } @Test //Skipping Public Test Void SampleTEST4() { Throw New SkipException (Force SkipException Skip4): } Console Output Screen: Now assume that you have multiple classes in your project, and then add TestNG Listeners in Selenium WebDriver. Here is the sample code (testng.xml) for running the test at batch level: <?xml version =1.0 encoding =UTF-8?> <! 2. IAnnotationTransformer IAnnotationTransformer is an interface that provides a conversion method, which is called by TestNG to modify the behavior of the test annotations method in our test class.<suite name=TestNG Listeners Suite parallel=false><listeners> <listener class-name=TestNgListeners.ListenersBlog></listeners><test name=Test<classes> <class=class=class=TestNgListeners.TestNGListeners><</class>classes/>>>>>>test>>>> The conversion method has several parameters: annotations: annotations read from the testClass test class: If the annotations are found in the class. This parameter represents the same class, testConstructor: If annotation finds the constructor. This parameter represents the same constructor testMethod: If annotations are found, this parameter method represents the same method. Note: One or more non-null parameters below are sample code to be executed at the batch level. In this code, we have used the parameter (alwaysRun =true) in our test annotations that indicate that the test method will always work even if the parameters that the method depends on fail. However, we will change this behavior of our testing method through the IAnnotationTransformer Listener, which will not allow a specific test method to be performed. Listener class file: TestNgListeners package; import java.lang.reflect.Constructor; import java.lang.reflect.Method; import org.testng.I annotateTransformer; org.testng.annotation.ITestAnnotation; } Public void conversion (ITestAnnotation annotation, class test class, builder tester, Method Test Method) { If (isTestRunning(Annotation)) { Test Class File: TestNgListeners Package; import org.testng.annotation.listeners; import org.testng.test; public class annotationsTransformerTests { @Test(alwaysRun = true) Public void test1() { System.out.println (this is my first test where behavior will change while performing); } @Test Public Void Test2() { System.out.println (this is my second test); } } Console output screen: 3. IInvokedMethodListener This interface allows you to perform some before and after operation methods. This listener is called for how to configure and test this TestNG listener in Selenium WebDriver works like ITestLisnterner and ISuiteListerner, however there are differences you should take note of, and that is, in IInvokedMethodListenererer it makes calls before and after all. There are two ways to do this: before the plea(): After Invocation(): This method is called post all the way. Here's an example of the code for this listener performed in class.InvokedMethodListeners.java (including the listener using the method) TestNgListeners package; import org.testng.iInvokedMethod; import org.testng.IInvokedMethodListener; Public class InvokedMethodListeners use IInvokedMethodListener { public void before restriction (IInvokedMethod Method, ITestResult testResult) { System.out.println(before revocation: + method.getTestTesthod()getMethodName() + of: + class + testResult.getTestTestTestTest Public void after Invocation (Method IInvokedMethod, ITestResult testResult) { System.out.println(after Invocation of.java: + method.getTestTesthod()getMethodName() + of Class: + testResult.getClass()); org.testng.annotations.AfterClass; org.testng.annotations.BeforeClass; org.testng.annotate.listeners; @Listeners(value = InvokedMethodListeners.class) Public Class InvokedMethodListeners { Test Public Void test @Test 1() { System.out.println(my first test); } @Test System.out.println(my second test); } @BeforeClass Public void settings {) { System.out.println(before class method); } @AfterClass Public Void Cleanup () { System.out.println(method after class); } } console output screen: 4. ISuiteListener, this TestNG listener in Selenium WebDriver is used at a batch level called ISuiteListener. This method is called before the test batch operation onFinish: This method is called to post the test batch operation. If the mother's dress has an additional child's dress, The children's suite will be operated before the main set is run. Step 1: Apply ISuiteListener to the normal java class and add an unverified method Class: SuiteListeners TestNgListeners Package; import org.testng.ISuite; Import org.testng.ISuiteListener; Class 1: Import SuiteListenersTests1 package org.testng.annotations.AfterSuite; org.testng.annotations.BeforeSuite; org.testng.annotations.Test; Public Class SuiteListenersTes1 { @BeforeSuite Public Void Test1() { System.out.println(BeforeSuite method in Suite1); } @Test Public Void Test2() { System.out.println (main test method) } @AfterSuite Public Void Test3() { System.out.println (AfterSuite method in Suite1); } Class 2: SuiteListenersTests2 imported org.testng.testng.aftersuite; to lead Import org.testng.annotations.Test; Public Class SuiteListenersTes2 { @BeforeSuite Public Void Test1() { System.out.println(BeforeSuite method in Suite2); } @Test Public Void Test2() { System.out.println (Master Test Method 2); } @AfterSuite Public Void Test 3() { System.out.println (AfterSuite method in Suite2); } } 1: .xml Test Room <?xml version=1.0 encoding=UTF-8?><suite name=SuiteClassIn>Suite 2: Test Room<Test name=Test Method1><<classes gt; <class=nameListeners.SuiteListeners1>><class>class </classes></test></suite>.xml<?xml version=1.0 encoding=UTF-8?>Step 4: Creating a parent set xml file that will include two other set defined combinations with the listener class<suite name=Test Suite Two>test=test2><<classes>class>.). <class name=TestNgListeners.SuiteListenersTests2></class> </classes></test<</suite><?xml version=1.0 encoding=UTF-8? >Console output screen: 5. This TestNG listener in Selenium WebDriver has an interface that lets you customize test reports created by TestNG <suite name=suiteListener> <listeners> <listener class-name=TestNgListeners.SuiteListeners></listener> </listeners> <suite-files> <suite-file path=./suite1.xml<</suite-file> <suite-file path=./Suite2.xml></suite-file> </suite-files> <suite-files>suite/suite> The additional method contains three parameters: xmlSuite: It provides a list of several suites offered in the testng xml file that is under the operation. Suite: This object represents a large amount of information about the test execution package class along with all test methods. Typically, detailed information about the batch after the final outputDirectory operation: there is a result folder path in which the report is created. ด้านล่างนี้เป็นตัวอย่างของตัวฟัง IReporterer ที่ระดับชุด ชื่อไฟล์ :ReporterListener.javaแพ็กเกจ TestNgListener; นำเข้า java.util.List; นำเข้า java.util.Map; นำเข้า org.testng.IReporter; นำเข้า org.testng.ISuite; นำเข้า org.testng.ISuiteResult; นำเข้า org.testng.ITestContext; นำเข้า org.testng.xml.XmlSuite; คลาสสาธารณะ ReporterListener ใช้ IReporter { โมฆะสาธารณะสร้างReport(รายการ xmlSuites, ชุดรายการ, เอาต์พุตสตริงDirectory) { สำหรับ (ไอสุอิต: ห้องสวีท) { แผนที่ & lt; สตริง, isuiteresult = & gt; suiteResults = isuite.getResults(); สตริง sn = isuite.getName(); สำหรับ (ISuiteResult obj: suiteResults.values()) { ITestContext tc = obj.getTestContext(); System.out.println(ผ่านการทดสอบของ + sn + = + tc.getPassedTests()getAllResults()ขนาด()); System.out.println(การทดสอบที่ล้มเหลวของ + sn + = + tc.getFailedTests()getAllResults()ขนาด()); System.out.println(การทดสอบแบบข้ามของ + sn + = + tc.getSkippedTests()getAllResults()ขนาด()); } } } & lt; /string,> File name: .java test package org.testng.SkipException; org.testng.annotate.listeners; org.testng.annotations.Test; import junit.framework.Assert @Test @Test @Test; Console output screen: Frequently used TestNG listeners in Selenium WebDriver. I have avoided practical demonstrations of these TestNG listeners with their examples, as they are rarely used. 6. IConfigurationListener this TestNG listener in Selenium WebDriver is used to create an event only when the configuration method fails or skips. Below is a method not defined by this listener: onConfigurationSuccess: It was called when the configuration method succeeded onConfigurationFailure: It was called when the configuration method failed OnConfigurationSkip: as the name suggested when your configuration method was skipped, it called the onConfigurationSkip method 7. There are two ways: onExecutionStart: It is triggered before the batch or test starts onExecutionFinish: It is triggered after the batch or test has been executed. Note: This listener cannot prevent action, but only creates an event in some way. @Test In addition, you can give more than one IExecution listener as you configure TestNG 8. The test method is triggered when the callback () of the IHookCallBack parameter is called, the IHookable listener is used when you want to perform a test in a class that requires JAAS authentication. The IMethodInterceptor interface has only one way to use Traps, which returns a list of modified test methods. Example: One of the sampletestOne test methods is a log test, so we grouped it in LogCheck now, assuming we want to run a test that groups LogCheck and not the other tests, so we need iMethodInterceptor listeners who can get rid of others. IConfigurable IConguralble listeners are quite similar to IHookable listeners. Then the configuration method is triggered when the callback() of the IConfigureCallBack parameter, which TestNG listeners in Selenium WebDriver you make the most of? I hope this TestNG tutorial helps you realize which TestNG listener is best suited for the needs of your project. Also, if you have any questions related to the article, let me know. I look forward to your reply. Happy test! Test!

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