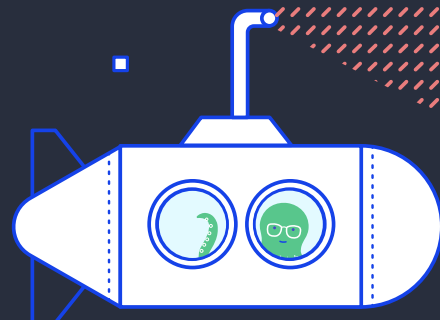
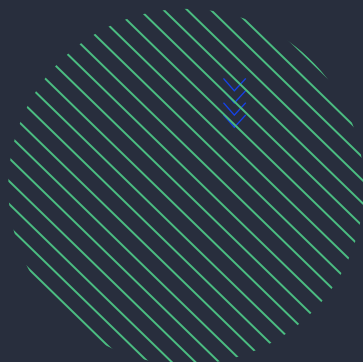




Mastering the art of Object Recognition

Industry Best Practices for a sustainable Automation





Element Identification consists of selecting the attributes or properties of a control that uniquely identify it in the page. The higher the quality of the element identification, the more resilient and maintainable your automated tests become. A few moments spent optimizing your element identification today can eliminate hours of test maintenance tomorrow. Learn and apply best practices from this guide for a **Sustainable Automation**.

Maintainability is the key!

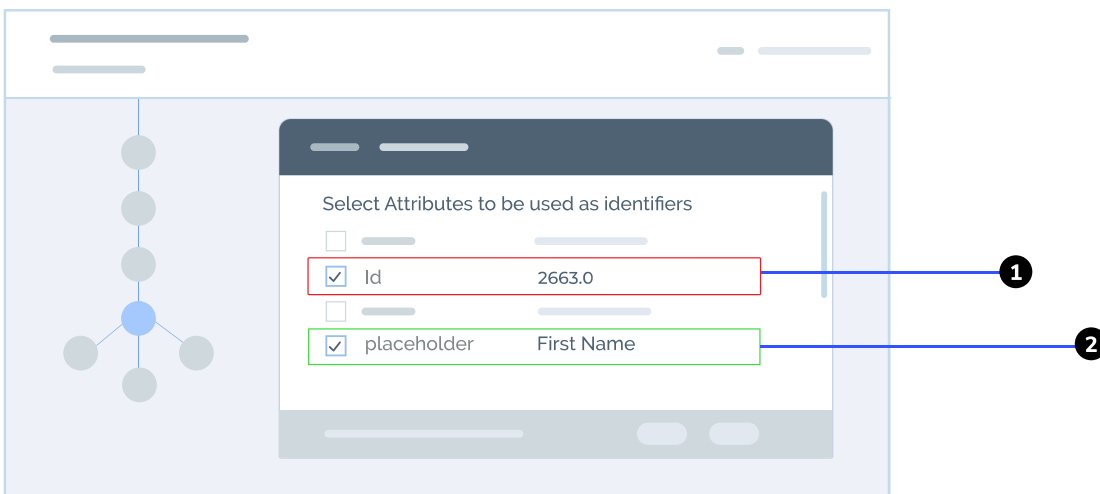
- Multiple attribute combinations may yield uniqueness, but the key is to choose right set of attributes
- When it comes to Element attributes, *change* is a *constant*. Be prepared to adapt to changes from the get-go.
- Element Explorer in ACCELQ provides powerful capabilities to construct stable Element ID.
- Poor element design has significant impact on long term reliability and change management.
- Several techniques discussed in this guide along with applied examples.

Select right attributes

Random or numeric values

Avoid attributes with random numeric or non-functional text/value

- 1 ID in the example, may change any time or may be different for various use cases on the application.
- 2 Placeholder may be a better alternative.





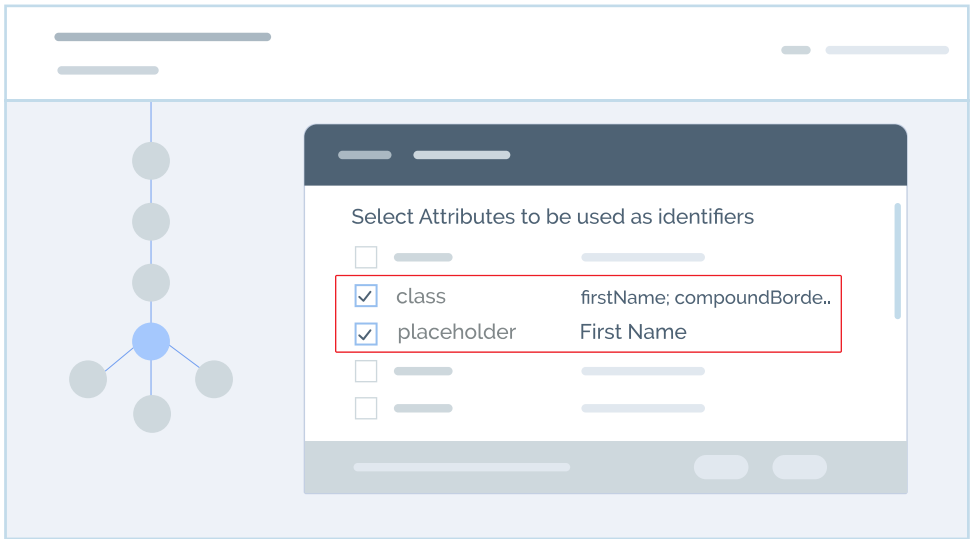
Select right attributes

Use Minimal set of attributes

Judicious choice is important when you have multiple alternatives

Both `placeholder` and `class` provide uniqueness – one of them is enough.

Increased risk of future change when relying on more attributes than necessary.



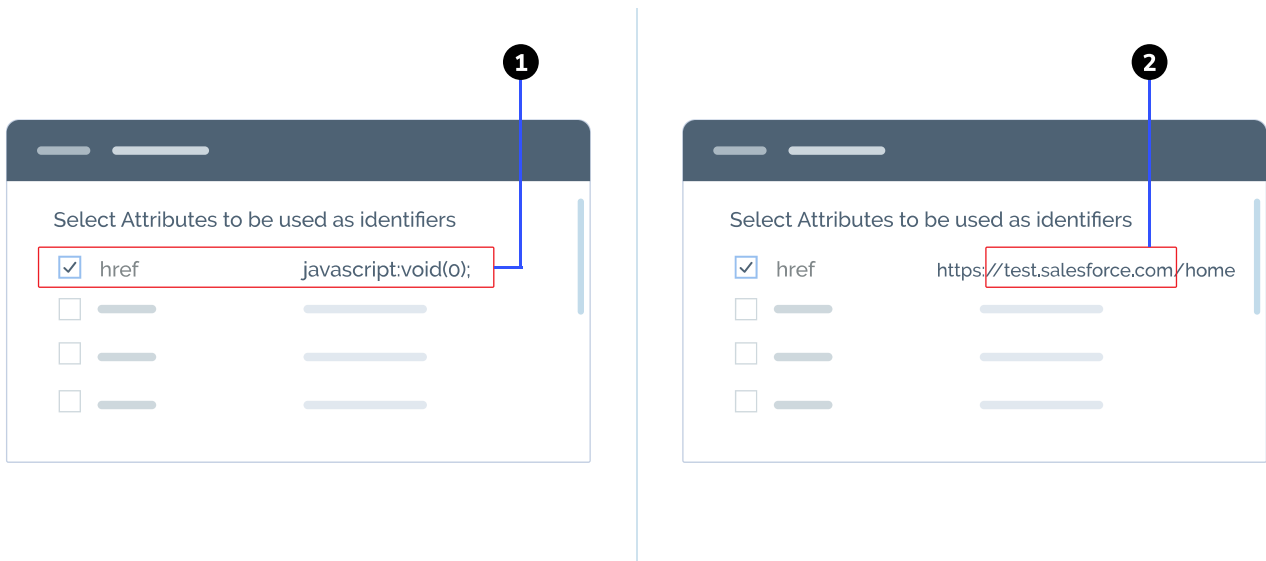


Select right set of attributes

Pay attention to `href` attribute

Look out for gotchas when using `href` attribute

- 1 `href` attribute pointing to a JavaScript function is not a good candidate - uniqueness is usually short-lived.
- 2 When pointing to an absolute path of a resource, make sure to remove environment dependency.
[Learn more in regex section.](#)



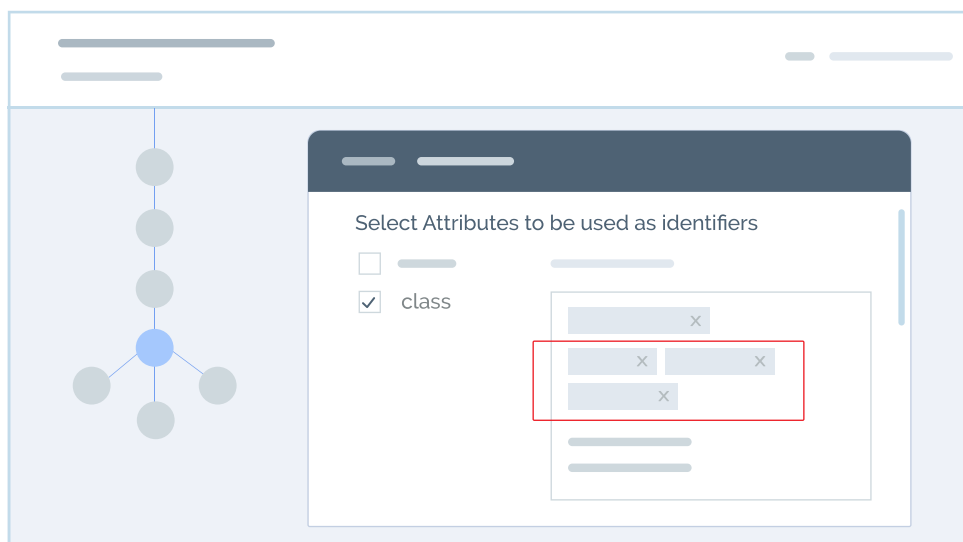


Select right set of attributes

It may not be *All or None* when using Class attribute

Class attribute refers to CSS classes the element is rendered with. You may have multiple classes for a given element.

- When using this attribute, be sure to remove unnecessary classes.
- Make sure the selected classes have a functional connotation.
- Particularly, remove framework specific classes such as bootstrap col division (col-md-*) or angular (ng-*) classes.



Select right set of attributes

Context is important with `text` attribute

`text` attribute is extremely useful, but take a note of the value of this attribute

- 1 First example (Username Link), you will notice that the text value will change if someone else logs in.
- 2 In the second example (forgot password link), text value is pretty functional and safe to use!



Watch out for extraneous blank space characters, leading or trailing spaces, multiple consecutive spaces etc.

Make sure to utilize [Regex](#) so you are not surprised at runtime!

Username link
`<a/>`

1

Select Attributes to be used as identifiers

text Thomas

Forgot Password Link
`<div/>`

2

Select Attributes to be used as identifiers

text Forgot username/password

Dynamic Content?

Regular Expressions to rescue!

- Powerful tool for dealing with dynamic element attribute values.
- Allows using attributes which are not stable as a whole, but may present portions of functional and stable text.
- ACCELQ follows standard JavaScript patterns for regular expressions.



Checkbox appears against an attribute when you are editing its value in ACCELQ

Search Field
<input/>

Select Attributes to be used as identifiers

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	text	Account Summary
<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____

Regex

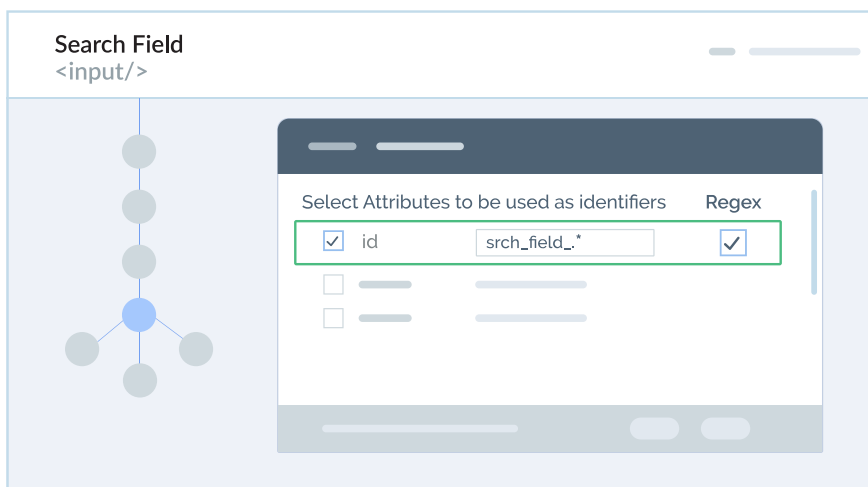
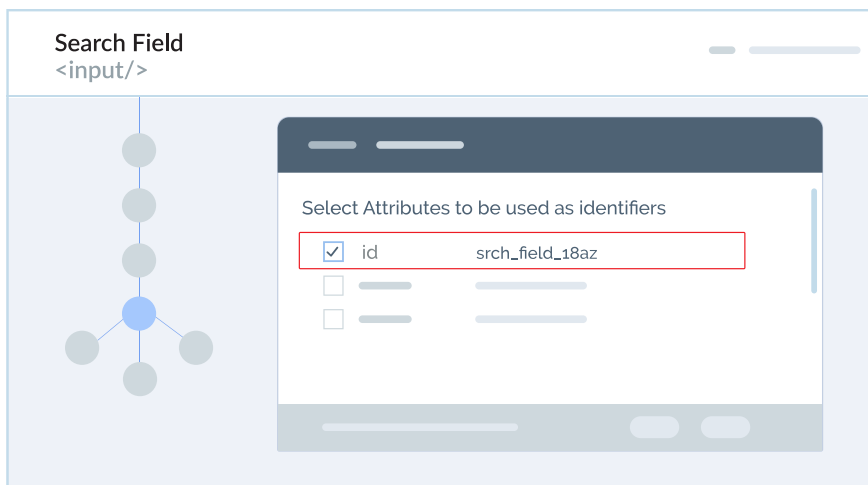




Regular Expression by Example

Using Regular Expression for ID attribute

- Let's remove dynamic/random portion from the id attribute below.
- `srch_field` portion of text in the ID seems perfectly appropriate for the element.





Regular Expression Examples

EXAMPLE		REGEX PATTERN
text with leading and trailing spaces	" Select Hotel "	"Select Hotel" (remove spaces and mark as "regex")
Multiple consecutive spaces	" Select Hotel "	Select[]+Hotel"
Text with unwanted/random numerics	" Select Hotel 1873 "	"Select Hotel [0-9]+"
Text with unwanted alphanumeric text	" Select Hotel a3X0kj8U "	"Select Hotel.*"
Text with multiple variable components	" 18 of 32 flights from \$320 "	"[0-9]+ of [0-9]+ flights from \\$[0-9]+"
Generic Phone number	"972-333-1322"	"[0-9]{3}\-[0-9]{3}\-[0-9]{4}"
Generic email address	"dilbert@accelq.com"	"[a-z]+@[a-z]+\.[a-z]+"

Reference Link <https://www.rexegg.com/regex-quickstart.html>

When self-attributes are not unique, you may count on neighborhood!

- At times, an element itself may not have any unique attributes of its own.
- Notice the “New Password” field has no unique attributes (3 matches with its attributes)

The screenshot shows a web application interface on the left and a developer tool overlay on the right. The web application has a sidebar with 'User Settings' and 'Change Password' options. The main content area shows a 'New Password' field highlighted with a blue box. The developer tool overlay shows the DOM tree for the 'New Password' field, with the element selected. A dialog box titled 'E <input/> [used]' is open, showing a list of attributes to be used as identifiers. The 'type' attribute is checked, and the 'class' attribute is also checked. The 'Match Count' is 03.

New Password
<input/>

A4
A3
A2
A1
E

E <input/> [used]

Select Attributes to be used as identifiers

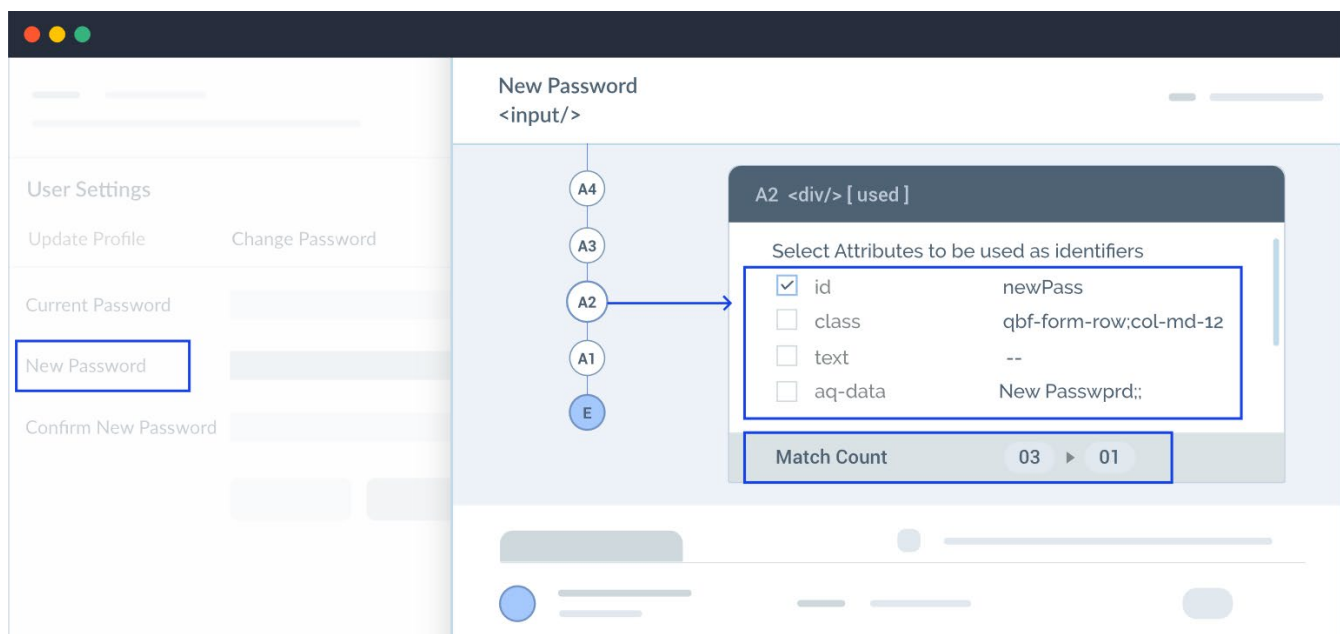
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	type	password
<input type="checkbox"/>	text	--
<input type="checkbox"/>	class	qbf-input; medium; ng-pristi..

Match Count 03 ▶



Utilize neighborhood nodes for uniqueness

- Utilize one or more Ancestor or Descendant nodes attributes for additional options.
- You “add” nodes to Selector, which typically only contains the Element itself.
- In this example, we added “A2” node to selector with “id” attribute.





Similar Element Pattern

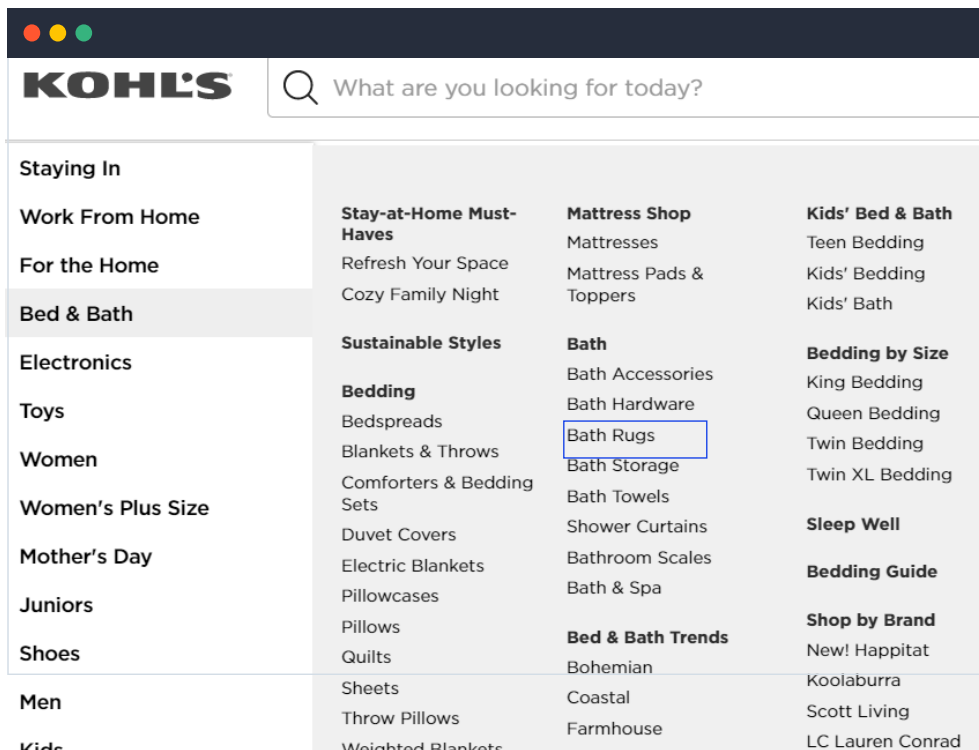
- Group of elements that are functionally similar in the context of the application.
- Differ among each other by one or two attribute values.
- Typically list type of elements in one functional context.



Example with large set of menu links

Similar elements are all-pervasive!

- There is a total of 906 category links across all Departments on Kohl's home page!
- It is obvious we do not want to save 906 elements in our Repository. How do we optimize this?



Notice the Category Links are Similar Elements

- All these links are indicating a shopping category.
- 'text' value is the only difference among all the Category links in the example.

Bringing Element Repo & Logic Editor together

3 Steps to optimization

- 1 Define one of the category links with a generic name, "Category Link".
- 2 In the action logic, update the text attribute with the value for the link you are interested. (Update Element Text Property).
- 3 In the action logic, operate on the element now. For example, a click operation.

The image shows two screenshots from a software interface. The left screenshot, labeled '1', shows the 'Category Link' element configuration. A table titled 'Select Attributes to be used as identifiers' has the following content:

Attribute	Value
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> text	Home Sale
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> href	/catalog/*
<input type="checkbox"/> aq-data	Home Sale
<input type="checkbox"/> title	--

The right screenshot, labeled '2', shows the 'Click Required Category' logic editor. The 'Element ID' is 'Category Link'. The logic steps are:

- 1 Update text property of UI Element `Category Link` to `'Kids Shoes'`
- 2 Click on `Category Link` element
- 3
- 4
- 5



Repeat Elements

- Set of elements that repeat on a page, and functionally same. Page contains multiple instances of the same element!
- Differentiate from Similar Elements, which are group of equivalent elements, but not the same.



Uniqueness not to be expected

Characteristics of Repeat Elements

- Multiple occurrences of exactly the same element on a screen.
- Every element is functionally exactly same.
- Number of occurrences is not fixed and there is no need to differentiate one instance from the other.
- Don't look for *uniqueness* while setting up element ID.

The screenshot displays the Budget website interface for car rentals. It features three distinct car options, each presented in a consistent layout. Each option includes a car image, a title, a description, an original price, a discounted price, and two buttons: 'Pay Later' (orange) and 'Pay Now' (dark blue). The 'Pay Now' button also includes a 'Pay Now & Save' amount and a small information icon.

Vehicle Type	Model	Original Price	Discounted Price	Savings
Standard Elite Coupe	Dodge Charger R/T or similar	\$59.00	\$47.20	\$11.80
Luxury	Chrysler 300 or similar	\$62.00	\$55.80	\$6.20
Standard Recreational Vehicle	-	\$67.00	\$53.60	\$13.40

Working with Element Explorer

Setting up a Repeat Element

- Make sure the match-count displayed on the Element Explorer matches the number of occurrences displayed on the screen.
- Mark the checkbox for “Repeat Element” at the footer
- Setup an index policy based on the need. This refers to the specific instance you are interested.
 - First, Last, n-th from first, n-th from last, Random



Even when you add an element which is Repetitive in nature, ACCELQ might try to find attributes for unique match in the Element Explorer.

Be sure to modify the Selector (often by removing some attributes/nodes) to get multi-match count as per the page display.

The screenshot shows the 'Element Properties' window for the selector `<a/>`. On the left, a vertical list of four circles represents the element's position in the DOM tree, with the bottom one highlighted in blue. The main area displays a configuration panel for the element `E <a/> [used]`. This panel includes a section 'Select Attributes to be used as identifiers' with a table:

Attribute	Value
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> text	Pay Now
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> id	res-vehicules-pay-now
<input type="checkbox"/> []	[]
<input type="checkbox"/> []	[]

Below this, a box indicates '21 MATCHES'. The element selector is shown as `E Link ` with the text 'text Pay Now | type res-vehicules-pay-now' and a count of '21'. At the bottom, the 'Repeat Element' checkbox is checked, and the 'Index' dropdown is set to 'Random'.



Generalizing repeat element access

Updating the *instance* of Repeat Element

- Your test logic may require pointing to a specific instance of Repeat Element
- Logic editor provides ability to override the `index` setting in the Element Explorer
- Useful commands
 - Set Repeat Element by Ordinal Index
 - Set Repeat Element by Text
 - Set Repeat Element by Property

```
1 Point the repeat element Pay Now Button, to an instance  
2 with ordinal index '3'  
3 Click on Pay Now Button element  
4  
5
```



Container Elements

Container is an element that encompasses multiple “related” elements in a page.



Elements related with a common characteristic

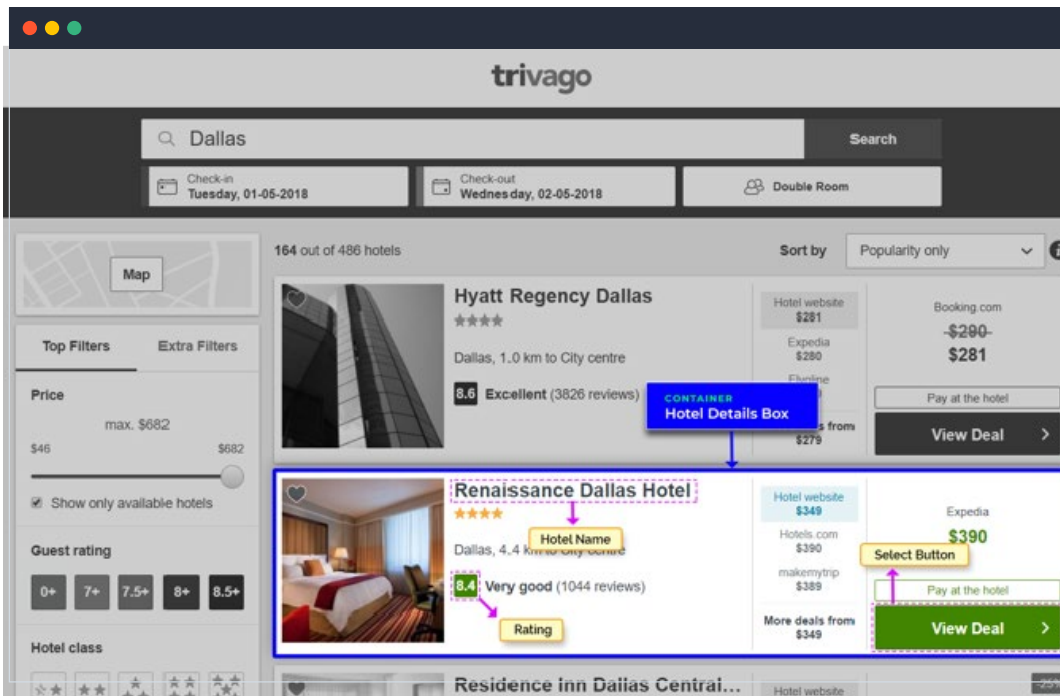
It's all in the family!

In the example below, *specific instances* of Hotel name, Rating and Select Button are all part of one *specific* hotel we are interested in.

There are multiple instances of such elements in the page, but they belong to different hotels (families).

Container is any element that encompasses all the elements in the family we are interested in.

Hotel Details Box in the example here, is the Container.



In this example, the Container (Hotel Details Box) itself is a Repeat Element, but once you decide on a specific Container, members of that Container are not repeating.

Working in Element Explorer

Adding Container and member elements to repository

Step 1

Find the Container element and add it to the Repository. (Hotel Details Box)

Hover on the View and find a rectangle that encompasses all the member elements that we want to work with.



Container element may itself be a Repeat Element, as the same containers may be repeating multiple times in the page.

Step 2

Hover on a member element and add to repository. (Select Hotel Button)

Mark the Container element from step# 1 as the "reference" while defining the child element (figure below).



Unique identification of a member element is evaluated in the limited "context" of the Container element.

The screenshot displays the Element Explorer interface. At the top, a box labeled "Select Hotel Button" contains the HTML tag `<button/>`. Below this, a vertical list of four circles is shown, with the bottom one highlighted in blue. A modal window titled "E <button/> [used]" is open, showing a "Select Attributes to be used as identifiers" section with the following options:

Attribute	Value
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> text	View Deal
<input type="checkbox"/> aq-data	View Deal
<input type="checkbox"/> class	btn; btn-deal; btn-regular;

Below the modal, a "UNIQUE MATCH" button is visible. A dropdown menu shows "Match count in reference to A5-Hotel Details Box". The main interface shows a "Button <button/>" element with a "01" count and a "Repeat Element" checkbox that is unchecked.

Point to required Container & work with members

Updating Container instance in Action Logic

Step 1

Set Container element to required instance

Locate Container by Text Content

Example: Select hotel by name.

Locate Container by Child Element

Example: Selecting a hotel which has strike-through price displayed.

Locate Container by Ordinal Index

Example: Selecting 3rd hotel from the top.

Locate Container by Random Ordinal Index

Example: Selecting a random hotel

Step 2

Operate on the member/family element.

Just perform normal operations such as enter-text, get-element-text, click etc.

Since the Container is already set, no further tweaking necessary for the member.

```
1 Find a hotel with given name and get the pricing details
2 Locate Container element, Hotel Details Box by text content: contains 'Renaissance'
3 Get text from Best Price element. Store result in hotel best price
4 Click on Select Hotel Button element
5
```



ACCELQ is the only cloud-based Continuous Test Automation and Test Management platform that seamlessly automates API and web testing without writing a single line of code. IT teams of all sizes use ACCELQ to accelerate their testing by automating critical aspects of lifecycle like test design, planning, test generation and execution.

ACCELQ customers typically save over 70% of the cost involved in the change and maintenance efforts in testing - addressing one of the major pain points in the industry. ACCELQ makes this possible with an AI-powered core that brings self-healing and resilience as a critical dimension to test development capability.

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