Login Schema for Web Applications
CBTA 3.0 SP11
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1 Foreword

To be able to automate web scenarios, the recorder and the execution engine must be able to log automatically into the System under Test, using its login page. Since a login page can be different on each tested system, the user needs to define a login schema to describe how the login page is, by specifying Uniform Resource Identifiers of the UI elements.

A login schema can define Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI) of input fields, buttons, checkboxes, links, etc.

To ease the definition of login schemas, a user can use an assistant (see Fig. 1) which will help him/her to define the Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) of the login page elements.

![Figure 1: Login Schema Definition Assistant](image)

With CBTA comes a login schema called "NW_STANDARD_LOGON" which can be used to record and to execute test scripts on SAP NetWeaver Java systems with at least version 7.01.

All login schemas are stored in the MIME repository of the Solution Manager system.
2 Login Schema Structure

A login schema contains three different parts: pre-login steps, login steps and post-login steps. Each part contains some actions. An action is defined by an URI and an optional value. This value is used when the action needs a parameter, for example to set a value in an input field or to select a checkbox (in that case, the value would be “checked”). Of course, it is not possible to define a value for the user field, the password field and the login button since this makes no sense.

2.1 Pre-login Steps

This part can be used to perform mandatory actions before entering the username and the password. The user can define as many actions he wants.

2.2 Login Steps

This is the main part of a login schema. This is where the user will define the URI of the username field, the URI of the password field and the URI of the login button. Additional URI can also be defined if the login screen contains some other fields, for example to specify the language. Such actions will be performed before pressing the login button.

2.3 Post-login Steps

If some steps are mandatory once the login button has been pressed, some post-login actions have to be defined. As for pre-login steps, the user can define as many actions he wants.
3 Login Schema Definition

3.1 Creation

To create a new login schema, from the test script attributes view, press the F4 button of the login schema field (see Fig.2).

![Figure 2: Login Schema F4 button from the testscript attributes view.](image)

The list of existing login schema found in the MIME repository will be displayed, press the “Create” button (see Fig.3) to display the login schema creation assistant.

![Figure 3: List of existing login schema.](image)
3.2 Login Page Definition

The same mechanism as the Object Spy and the Check Picker exists here: by specifying the Internet Explorer session, it is possible to automatically retrieve the URI of a login screen UI element.

- To do so, using Internet Explorer, first navigate to the login page of the System under Test (See Fig.4).

![Figure 4: Example of a login page.](image)

- Back to the login schema definition assistant, press the “Refresh” button and select the session which corresponds to the login page (See Fig.5).

![Figure 5: How to select the correct session from the assistant.](image)
- Press the “Spy” button of the “User Field URI”. In the login page in Internet Explorer, UI elements under the mouse should be highlighted. Select the “User” field (See Fig.6).

![Figure 6: Press the “Spy” button and select the “User” field in the login page.](image)

- Repeat this operation to get the URI of the password field and the URI of the login button.

- Now the main part of the login schema has been defined. If some actions have to be performed before pressing the login button, use the additional login steps (See Fig.7).

![Figure 7: How to define additional actions before pressing the login button.](image)
- If some actions have to be performed before setting the username, repeat this operation using the pre-login steps part (See Fig.8).

![Figure 8: How to define some pre-login steps.](image)

- If some additional actions have to be performed after pressing the login button, repeat the operation using the post-login steps part (See Fig.9).

![Figure 9: How to define some post-login steps.](image)
• Give a name to this new login schema and an optional description. Please note that there is an option to overwrite any existing login schema with the same name. If this option is not selected, a counter suffix will be appended to this new login schema name.

• Once this is done, press the “Next” button to upload this new login schema to the MIME repository.

3.3 Save login schema

The Object Directory Entry Creation window should appear to ask for the package in which the login schema should be saved (local object can also be selected).

Please note that this window is not modal to the login schema definition wizard and is not visible in the Windows taskbar, consequently, if the wizard seems to be blocked on the upload step, please minimize all others applications to find the Object Directory Entry Creation window.

![Object Directory Entry Creation window.](image)

Figure 10: Object Directory Entry Creation window.

• When the upload is finished, the upload status is displayed in the Login Schema Assistant. Press the “Finish” button to close the wizard.
Figure 11: Upload status of the login schema.

- Finally, back to Test Composition Environment, after refreshing the list, this new login schema can be selected.