
Introducing TAME

1

TAME builds and runs software tests.

Instead of writing tests one at a time, using TAME, testers fill out simple tables and TAME does the boring and repetitive work of forming combinations to create dozens of useful tests at once.

Turn these tests into automated UI tests by simply showing TAME how to locate the UI objects, then TAME runs fully automated tests.

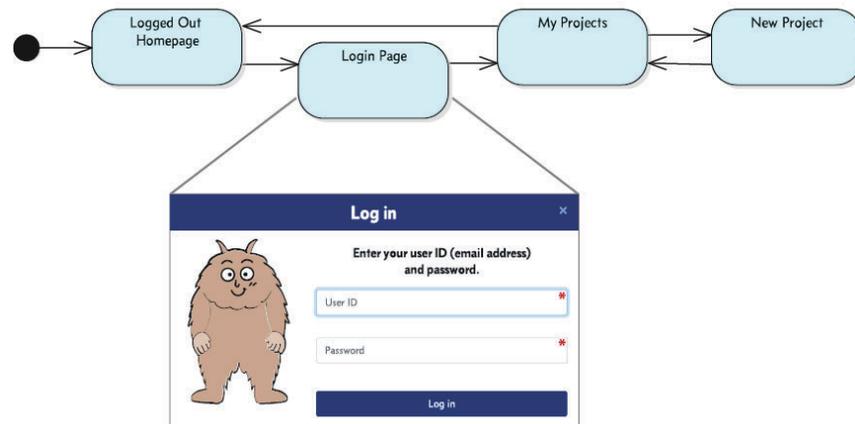
To illustrate how TAME builds and automates software tests, we'll examine a familiar activity—logging into a website. This quick overview will demonstrate core TAME techniques: creating a workbook, identifying inputs and results, defining values, writing directions, and generating test cases. We'll see how TAME can generate scenarios for test planning and review (including the Gherkin language used by Cucumber), how to

add automation instructions to a test suite, and how to run the generated tests on multiple platforms.

Choose a Function to Test

While it's common to analyze and design top-down, development and testing usually proceed bottom-up. Systems divide into processes; processes into activities; activities into units—functions, steps, or UI pages.

The whole login activity can be thought of in three steps: a logged out homepage, the login page, and a logged in homepage.



A user starts on the logged out homepage, clicks a link to go to the login page, then a successful login takes the user to the logged in homepage. From there the user can do other activities, such as creating new projects.

Examining the login activity, the login page itself is the most interesting of the three, so we'll start with that page.

Don't be a Serial Tester

So how many tests would you need to build for a login page? If you're like many testers and developers, you'll likely answer that question by creating tests one at a time.

Perhaps you'll write these as scenarios in a form like this:

Scenario: Logged Out Homepage

Given I am on the logged out homepage

And there is a user in good standing with ID gary@tametest.net

And the user gary@tametest.net has password Test.123

When I click the Log In link in the upper right corner

Then I am on the Login page

When I type "gary@tametest.net" into the User ID field

And I type "Test.123" into the Password field

And I click the blue Log In button

Then the login is successful. I'm taken to the logged in homepage

When I click the Hello link in, then select the Log Out menu item

Then I am on the logged out homepage

Scenario: Wrong Password Error

Given I am on the logged out homepage

And there is a user in good standing with ID gary@tametest.net

And the user gary@tametest.net does not have password Bad-456

When I click the Log In link in the upper right corner

Then I am on the Login page

When I type "gary@tametest.net" into the User ID field

And I type "Bad-456" into the Password field

And I click the blue Log In button

Then I am told that I can't log in

This Given-When-Then form is a common language known as Gherkin - part of the Cucumber system.¹

1. Reference: The Cucumber Book

While Gherkin provides a common, easily understood, human readable form for writing tests, you're still left with having to create each of these tests one by one. If I have a number of scenarios, I'm likely doing a lot of copying and pasting. When it's time to make changes I'll have to go through and inspect those tests and make changes in several different places.

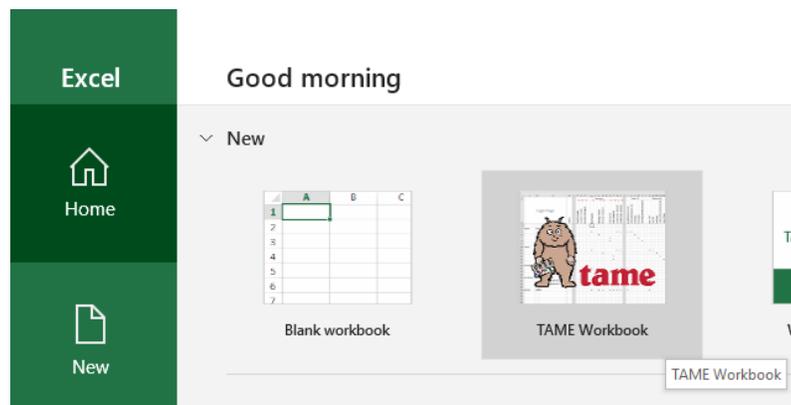
And then there's the problem of turning those into automated executable tests. Often this involves testers (or automation engineers) reading the test scenarios, then recording or writing tests in a programming language.

TAME greatly simplifies the process of building the many test cases needed to completely verify a software system.

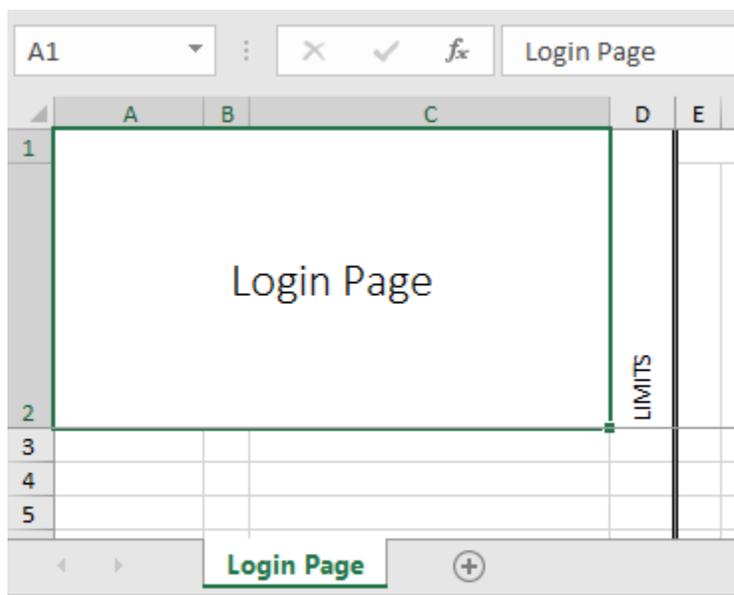
Create a Workbook

To build tests for the login page, create a TAME workbook.

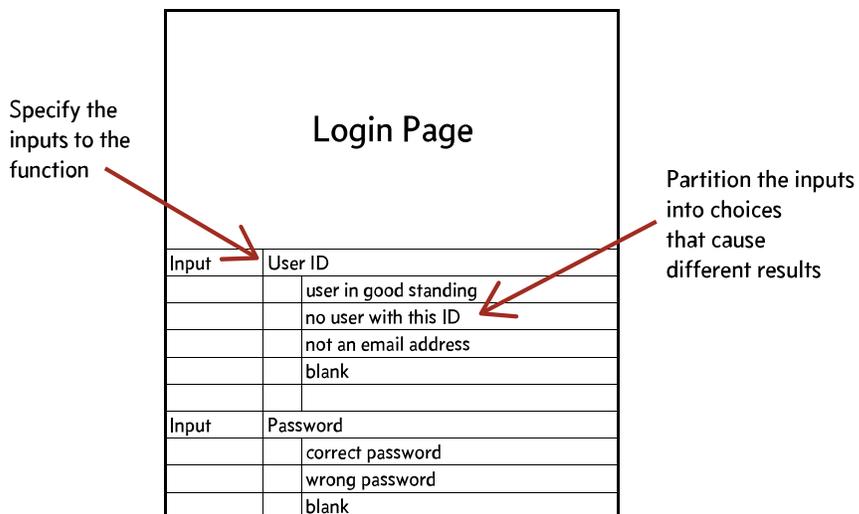
If you have Excel and the TAME plugin, just select the TAME Workbook template.



Name the worksheet by typing “Login Page” into cell A1. Note how this changes the name of the tab as well.



The login page has two inputs, the user ID and the password. Create input categories for each. Then partition the inputs into choices representing different inputs that will produce different behavior.



The other part of building tests is to define the expected results. One result is a successful login. This requires entering a good user ID and a good password before clicking the Login button. Define the result by naming it in the top row under the Checks header, then marking cells for the two input choices and the event.

Entering the user ID of a user who does not exist—entering an email address that doesn't match a registered user —will produce an error regardless of the choice for the password. In this case, a User ID choice is marked, but no choice is selected for the password.

Other error results include:

- a good user ID but the wrong password for the user
- leaving the user ID blank
- leaving the password blank

Each of these are marked with sets of choices that lead to the result.

Finally, create an Event for the Login button—the user behavior that triggers the Login.

List the different expected results

Name the events that trigger the function's behavior

Login Page		LIMITS	Checks						
			Successful Login	Bad Login Error	User ID not email error	Missing User ID Error	Missing Password Error		
Input	User ID								
	user in good standing		x	x					
	no user with this ID			x					
	not an email address					x			
	blank						x		
Input	Password								
	correct password		x						
	wrong password			x					
	blank							x	
Event	Log In button		x	x	x	x	x	x	

"X marks the spot" to define which choices lead to which results

Generate Tests

Save the workbook and click the Generate Tests button. The Test Viewer opens to show six different scenarios.

1. Successful Login

Test
Start: Login Page
Input: user in good standing for User ID
Input: correct password for Password
Event: Log In button
Check: Successful Login

2. Bad Login Error (Password=wrong password)

Test
Start: Login Page
Input: user in good standing for User ID
Input: wrong password for Password
Event: Log In button
Check: Bad Login Error

3. Bad Login Error (User ID=no user with this ID)

Test
Start: Login Page
Input: no user with this ID for User ID
Event: Log In button
Check: Bad Login Error

4. User ID not email error

Test
Start: Login Page
Input: not an email address for User ID
Event: Log In button
Check: User ID not email error

5. Missing User ID Error

Test
Start: Login Page
Input: blank for User ID
Event: Log In button
Check: Missing User ID Error

6. Missing Password Error

Test
Start: Login Page
Input: blank for Password
Event: Log In button
Check: Missing Password Error

Conditions

Are there certain properties of the environment or the objects within it that contribute to different outcomes? For example, it's not just enough to have a user ID in the form of an email address: it must also be the user ID of a real known user.

Likewise, the it's not enough to have a nonblank password: it has to be the right password for the user.

The input choices define properties of the input itself

Separately define environment conditions

Name the events that trigger the function's behavior

Login Page		LIMITS	Checks							
			Successful Login	Bad Login Error		User ID not email error	Missing User ID Error	Missing Password Error		
Input	User ID									
	good email address		x	x	x					
	not an email address					x				
	blank						x			
Condition	User									
	in good standing		x	x						
	no user with this ID				x					
Input	Password									
	not blank		x	x	x					
	blank								x	
Condition	User's Password									
	correct password		x							
	wrong password			x						
Event	Log In button		x	x	x		x	x	x	

Some results depend upon a combination of input and condition choices

Don't forget to mark the event that triggers the behavior

While we could have just made these into additional choices of the inputs, defining these distinct environment conditions also

signals what needs to be true and what needs to be set up before the tests run.

1. Successful Login

Test
Start: Login Page
Conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• User: in good standing• User's Password: correct password
Input: good email address for User ID
Input: not blank for Password
Event: Log In button
Check: Successful Login

2. Bad Login Error (User's Password=wrong password)

Test
Start: Login Page
Conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• User: in good standing• User's Password: wrong password
Input: good email address for User ID
Input: not blank for Password
Event: Log In button
Check: Bad Login Error

Values

These descriptions are nice, but real tests have real values. To define values, create sets of columns for each input. The column header (on row 1) is the name of the input; values are placed below on row 2.

Values are entered and marked just like results.

Specify different values for each input

Special indicator for a null value

Login Page		LIMITS	Checks						User ID			Password					
			Successful Login	Bad Login Error		User ID not email error	Missing User ID Error	Missing Password Error	gary@tametest.net	charlie@tametest.net	not_an_email	(nothing)	Test.123	Bad.456	(nothing)		
Input	User ID																
	good email address		x	x	x					x	x						
	not an email address					x						x					
	blank						x						x				
Condition	User																
	in good standing		x	x						x							
	no user with this ID				x						x						
Input	Password																
	not blank		x	x	x									x	x		
	blank							x								x	
Condition	User's Password																
	correct password		x											x			
	wrong password			x											x		
Event	Log In button		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x			

Identify each input's default value

"X marks the spot" to state which choices lead to which values

The User ID values are

- a real user with ID gary@tametest.net
- an ID of a user not registered, charlie@tametest.net
- the special keyword "(nothing)" for a blank value. (Note that this keyword is necessary to distinguish a blank value from an empty cell.)

Password values include

- the correct password, Test.123
- a wrong password, Bad.456
- an empty value

Regenerating the tests again (by clicking the Generate Tests button) produces the same six tests, but this time since they contain real values, they should be easier for a tester to follow and replicate consistently.

1. Successful Login

Test
Start: Login Page
Conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> User: in good standing User's Password: correct password
Input: gary@tametest.net into User ID
Input: Test.123 into Password
Event: Log In button
Check: Successful Login

2. Bad Login Error (User's Password=wrong password)

Test
Start: Login Page
Conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> User: in good standing User's Password: wrong password
Input: gary@tametest.net into User ID
Input: Bad-456 into Password
Event: Log In button
Check: Bad Login Error

3. Bad Login Error (User=no user with this ID)

Test
Start: Login Page
Conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> User: no user with this ID
Input: charlie@tametest.net into User ID
Input: Test.123 into Password
Event: Log In button
Check: Bad Login Error

4. User ID not email error

Test
Start: Login Page
Input: not_an_email into User ID
Input: Test.123 into Password
Event: Log In button
Check: User ID not email error

5. Missing User ID Error

Test
Start: Login Page
Input: blank for User ID
Input: Test.123 into Password
Event: Log In button
Check: Missing User ID Error

6. Missing Password Error

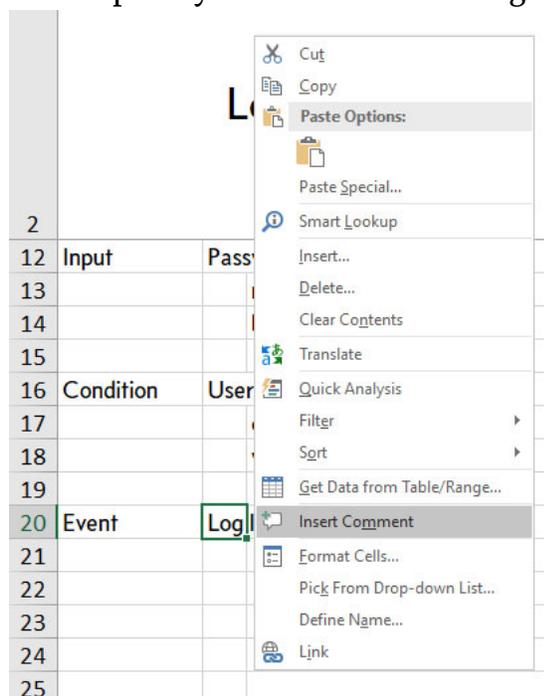
Test
Start: Login Page
Input: gary@tametest.net into User ID
Input: blank for Password
Event: Log In button
Check: Missing Password Error

Note that good tests describe both the kind of value being used (the name of the input choice) and the actual value.

Directions

The scenarios above are better, but they are still a bit stilted. They do not read as smoothly as hand-written tests.

For example, the direction “Event: Log In Button” could be written more descriptively as “Click the blue Log In button.”



By adding an Excel comment¹ to the cell, this more descriptive direction will be written into the test protocol.

		wrong password
Event	Log In	Click the blue Log In button

Cell comments can also include value templates (yes, these are double braces) so that actual values are inserted into the directions.

Input	User ID	LIMITS	Success	Bad Log
	good		x	x
	not an email address			x
	blank			
Condition	User			
	in good standing		x	x

Annotations in the image:

- A yellow box pointing to the "good" row: "Type '{{User_ID}}' into the User ID field"
- A yellow box pointing to the "blank" row: "Leave the User ID blank"

These templates may also include formatting tokens for adding currency symbols, thousands separators, and decimal points to numbers. Similar to the format specifiers in Java and C#, these can also be used to present date and time values.

Individual input choices may have their own cell comments. For example, instead of "Type " into the User ID" a better

1. This is not really the original intent of comment tags in Excel, but we've found this works well for its purpose.

direction would read, “Leave the User ID blank.” Comments can also be used for describing result checks.

1. Successful Login

Test
Start: I am on the login page
Conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a user in good standing with ID gary@tametest.net The user gary@tametest.net has password Test.123
Input: Type "gary@tametest.net" into the User ID field
Input: Type "Test.123" into the Password field
Event: Click the blue Log In button
Check: The login is successful. I'm taken to the logged in homepage

2. Bad Login Error (User's Password=wrong password)

Test
Start: I am on the login page
Conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a user in good standing with ID gary@tametest.net The user gary@tametest.net does not have password Bad-456
Input: Type "gary@tametest.net" into the User ID field
Input: Type "Bad-456" into the Password field
Event: Click the blue Log In button
Check: I am told that I can't log in

3. Bad Login Error (User=no user with this ID)

Test
Start: I am on the login page
Conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no user with ID charlie@tametest.net
Input: Type "charlie@tametest.net" into the User ID field
Input: Type "Test.123" into the Password field
Event: Click the blue Log In button
Check: I am told that I can't log in

4. User ID not email error

Test
Start: I am on the login page
Input: Type "not_an_email" into the User ID field
Input: Type "Test.123" into the Password field
Event: Click the blue Log In button
Check: I am told the User ID is not in the form of an email address

5. Missing User ID Error

Test
Start: I am on the login page
Input: Leave the User ID blank
Input: Type "Test.123" into the Password field
Event: Click the blue Log In button
Check: I am told the User ID is required

6. Missing Password Error

Test
Start: I am on the login page
Input: Type "gary@tametest.net" into the User ID field
Input: Leave the Password blank
Event: Click the blue Log In button
Check: I am told the Password is required

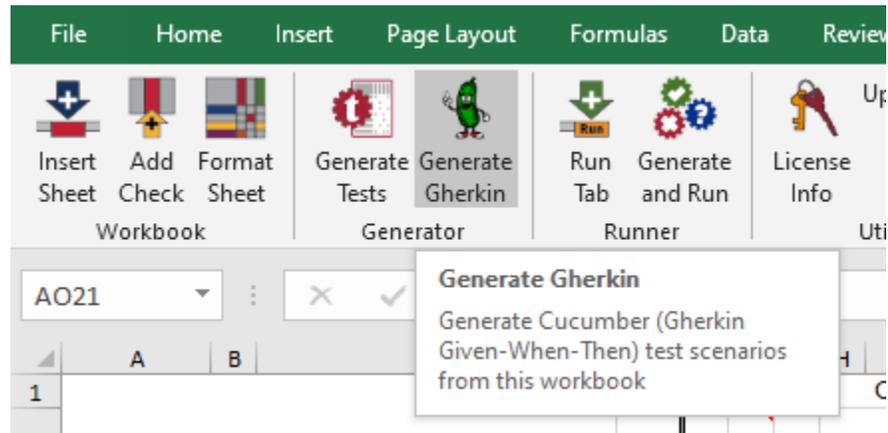
See how the comments make the scenarios much clearer.

Cucumber (Gherkin)

Gherkin is a little language used in the Cucumber system for writing test scenarios. Consisting primarily of sentences written in a Given (precondition) –When (behavior) – Then (post-

condition) form, it has become a popular human-readable format for describing scenarios.

Click the Generate Gherkin button to get a Gherkin feature file.



With just this one button click, TAME has generated Cucumber scenarios, ready for review and use by the many tools available for interpreting and generating tests from Cucumber.

```
1 Feature: Login Demo
2
3   A typical login page used as the initial demonstration of TAME.
4
5 Scenario: Successful Login
6   Given I am on the login page
7     And there is a user in good standing with ID gary@tametest.net
8     And the user gary@tametest.net has password Test.123
9   When I type "gary@tametest.net" into the User ID field
10  And I type "Test.123" into the Password field
11  And I click the blue Log In button
12  Then the login is successful. I'm taken to the logged in homepage
13
14 Scenario: Bad Login Error (User's Password=wrong password)
15  Given I am on the login page
16  And there is a user in good standing with ID gary@tametest.net
17  And the user gary@tametest.net does not have password Bad 456
18  When I type "gary@tametest.net" into the User ID field
19  And I type "Bad 456" into the Password field
20  And I click the blue Log In button
21  Then I am told that I can't log in
22
23 Scenario: Bad Login Error (User=no user with this ID)
24  Given I am on the login page
25  And there is no user with ID charlie@tametest.net
26  When I type "charlie@tametest.net" into the User ID field
27  And I type "Test.123" into the Password field
28  And I click the blue Log In button
29  Then I am told that I can't log in
30
31 Scenario: User ID not email error
32  Given I am on the login page
33  When I type "not_an_email" into the User ID field
34  And I type "Test.123" into the Password field
35  And I click the blue Log In button
36  Then I am told the User ID is not in the form of an email address
37
38 Scenario: Missing User ID Error
39  Given I am on the login page
40  When I leave the User ID blank
41  And I type "Test.123" into the Password field
42  And I click the blue Log In button
43  Then I am told the User ID is required
44
45 Scenario: Missing Password Error
46  Given I am on the login page
47  When I type "gary@tametest.net" into the User ID field
48  And I leave the Password blank
49  And I click the blue Log In button
50  Then I am told the Password is required
```

TAME is a great complement to Cucumber. Without TAME, testers need to write each individual scenario. Often this involves a lot of copy-and-paste since the scenarios are mostly identical. Maintaining these scenarios and keeping them consistent in the face of changes can be tough. Because TAME does the boring and repetitive work of forming combinations, there's no copy-and-paste. TAME workbooks follow the "DRY" (Don't Repeat Yourself) principle, thereby making maintenance and updates a snap.

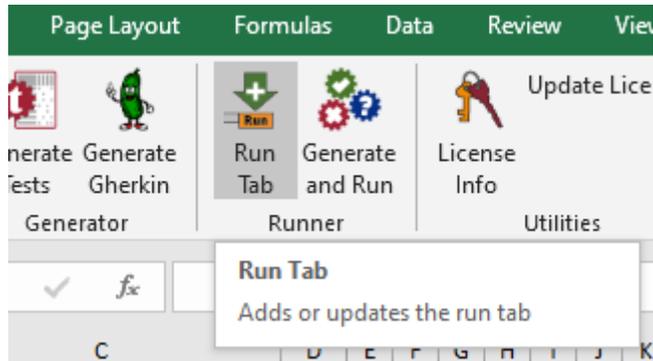
Reviewing Scenarios

Whether presented in TAME format or in Gherkin, the generated scenarios can be reviewed with the whole product team prior to committing to feature development. The team can decide which scenarios are important, which are safely out of scope, and if any additional scenarios are needed. Because TAME generates tests quickly, the workbook can be updated and test plans generated in real-time during these reviews.

Selenium Automation

Selenium is a popular technology for automating web browsers. It's easy to use TAME to create automated tests. Just click

the button on the Excel ribbon to add a Run tab to the workbook.



The Run tab contains places to add the Selenium instructions for each input and result. There are also #setup and #teardown

rows for instructions to be run before and after each test case or the whole test suite.

Specify instructions that only run on certain browsers or sizes

Setups and teardowns say what to do at the start and end of each test case (and test suite)

Page/Item/Choice	Browser	Size	Verb	Selector	Path	Value
#case						
#setup			open		/	
#teardown						
#variables						
BaseURL						https://login.demos.tametest.com/Account/Login
Login Page						
#setup						
User ID			type	ID	UserID	
Password			type	ID	Password	
Log In button			click	ID	LoginButton	
Successful Login			verify text	ID	NavbarHelloLink	Hello gary@tametest.net!
			click	ID	NavbarHelloLink	
			click	ID	NavbarLogOutLink	
			verify text	ID	NavbarLoginLink	Log in
Bad Login Error			verify text	ID	InstructionMessage	We can't log you in with this email address and password.
User ID not email error			verify text	ID	UserID-error	The User ID field is not a valid e-mail address.
Missing User ID Error			verify text	ID	UserID-error	The User ID field is required.
Missing Password Error			verify text	ID	Password-error	The Password field is required.
#teardown						

Instruction entries for each of the inputs

Instruction entries for each of the checks

TAME uses ordinary Selenium instructions and selector expressions (just copy from your Selenium IDE tests!)

An easy way to get the instructions to put into the Run tab is to record some actions using Selenium IDE, a free open source add-in for Chrome and Firefox.

Selenium IDE (a Chrome and Firefox plug-in)

List of recorded tests (You don't need to record all tests—just enough to sample the instructions)

Instructions as recorded

Detail of the selected instruction

The screenshot shows the Selenium IDE interface with a project named 'Login Sample Recordings'. The URL bar shows 'https://login.demos.lametest.com'. The left sidebar lists test suites: 'Default Suite', 'Successful Login', 'Missing User ID', and 'Missing Password'. The main area displays a table of recorded instructions:

	Command	Target	Value
1	open	/	
2	set window size	945x1030	
3	click	id=NavbarLoginLink	
4	type	id=UserID	gary@lametest.net
5	type	id=Password	Test.123
6	click	id=LoginButton	
7	verify text	id=NavbarHelloLink	Hello gary@lametest.net
8	click	id=NavbarHelloLink	
9	click	id=NavbarLogoutLink	
10	verify text	id=NavbarLoginLink	Log in

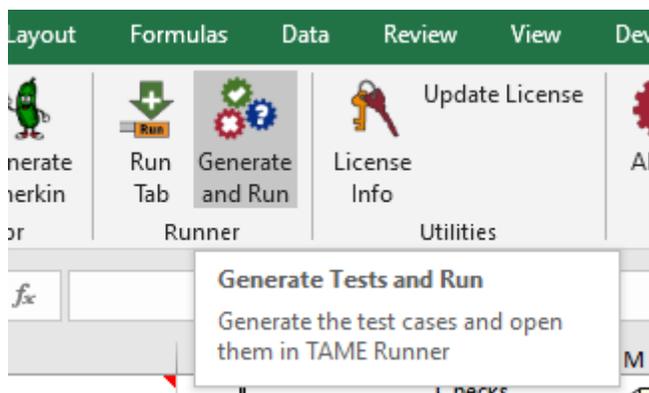
Below the table, the details for the selected instruction (row 4) are shown:

Command: type
 Target: id=UserID
 Value: gary@lametest.net
 Description:

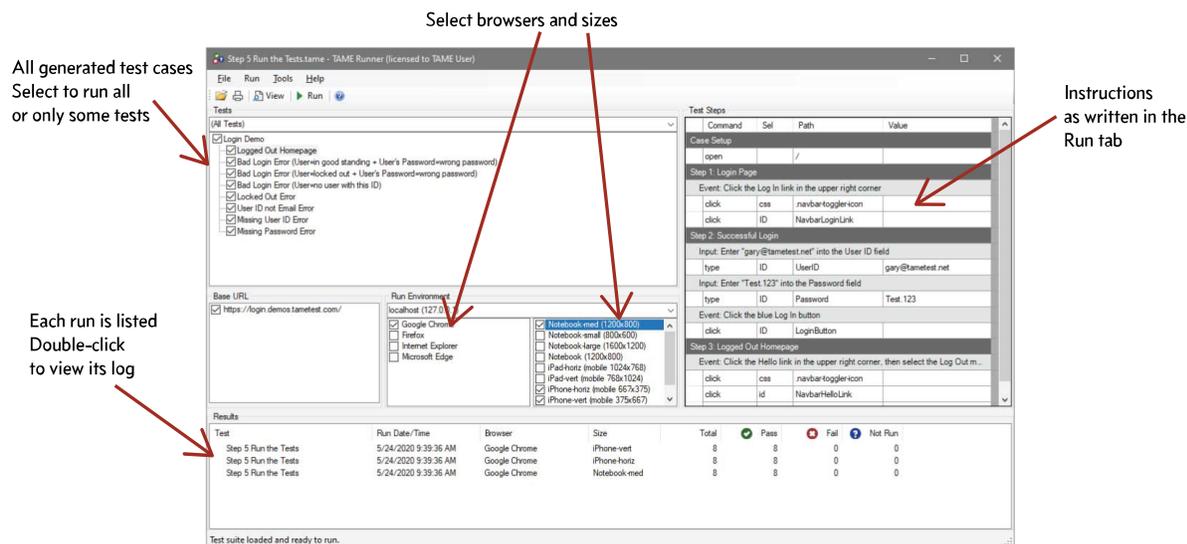
It's not necessary to record the whole test. Just record the actions necessary to determine the verbs and selector expressions for each action. Then copy the instructions to the Run tab.

One caveat: the TAME login demo has been built to be easy to test. Each of the input fields, buttons, and error messages has a unique HTML ID. Not all web applications will be so easy—but TAME should still be able to automate them.

Once the instructions are in place, click the Generate and Run button. This opens the TAME Runner.

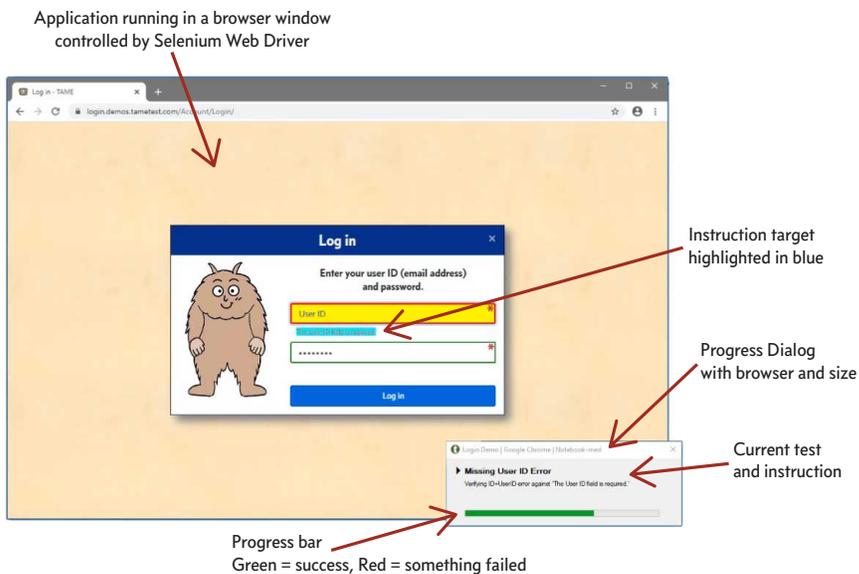


All of the test cases are listed on the left. Select a test case and see its instructions in the right panel.



Choose browsers and sizes for running the tests. TAME can run tests on any installed browser for which a Selenium driver has been installed.

Click Run to watch the tests run. The main Runner window minimizes and is replaced by a small progress dialog in the lower right corner. As the tests run, the target of each instruction is highlighted in blue. These are used in the screen snapshots placed into the test log.



When the tests complete, the Runner displays the count of passed, failed, and not-run tests for each different run.

Double-click the result to view the log. Note the summary and pie chart at the top of the log. Each instruction is listed for each

test along with a screen snapshot, the time required to run the instruction, and whether the instruction succeeded or failed.

The image shows a TAME test run for a 'Login Demo'. On the left, there are sections for 'Login Demo' (description), 'Authoring Information', 'Run Settings', 'Run Information', and 'Test Cases'. The 'Test Cases' list includes: 1. Logged Out Homepage, 2. Bad Login Error (User's Password=wrong password), 3. Bad Login Error (User=no user with this ID), 4. User ID not email error, 5. Missing User ID Error, and 6. Missing Password Error. Each case has a green checkmark indicating it passed.

The main part of the image is a detailed view of '1. Logged Out Homepage'. It shows a 'Case Setup' table with columns for 'open', 'ID', and 'time', with a value of '6997 ms' and a green checkmark. Below this is a screenshot of the 'TAME Login Demo' page. The 'Step 1: Login Page' section shows the start condition 'I am on the logged out homepage' and an event 'Click the Log In link in the upper right corner'. A table below this event shows the instruction details: 'click', 'ID', 'NavbarLoginLink', '372 ms', and a green checkmark. A screenshot of the login page is shown below the table. The 'Step 2: Successful Login' section shows the start condition 'I am on the Login page', conditions 'There is a user in good standing with ID gary@tametest.net' and 'The user gary@tametest.net has password Test.123', and an input 'Type "gary@tametest.net" into the User ID field'. A table below this input shows the instruction details: 'type', 'ID', 'UserID', '"gary@tametest.net"', '258 ms', and a green checkmark.

Annotations on the right side of the image point to various elements: 'Test case pass/fail' points to the green checkmark at the top right; 'Screen capture at each instruction' points to the screenshot of the login page; 'Instruction pass/fail' points to the green checkmark in the instruction table; and 'Instruction run time (for performance measurement)' points to the '372 ms' value in the instruction table.

Annotations on the left side of the image point to the 'Test cases as run' section and the 'Pass/Fail indications' (green checkmarks) for the test cases.

Combine Steps into Sequences

The individual login page is just one step in the entire login activity. While analysis and design generally proceed top-down, coding and testing are often done bottom-up. This means that we start with individual units, such as functions or single pages, test those units, and then assemble the units into more complex sequences.

Testing with TAME follows this pattern. Now that we have a worksheet for the login page, we can add worksheets for the other steps in the sequence.

Add tabs for the logged out homepage and the logged in homepage. Note that each tab in TAME corresponds to a step in a test. Even if a test goes back to the same UI page more than once, if each step represents a different state in the test (such as “I’m not logged in” vs. “I’m logged in”), representing those different states as separate tabs makes test development much easier.

Specify a transition by making the result of one tab match the next tab's name.

Or name the result then name the next tab

		LIMITS	Checks				
			Successful Login -> Logged In Homepage	Bad Login Error	User ID not email error	Missing User ID Error	Missing Password Error
Input	User ID						
	good email address		x	x	x		
	not an email address					x	
	blank					x	
Condition	User						
	in good standing		x	x			
	no user with this ID			x			
Input	Password						
	not blank		x	x	x		
	blank						x
Condition	User's Password						
	correct password		x				
	wrong password			x			
Event	Log In button		x	x	x	x	x

Create one tab for each step (page)

Connect tabs by making result names match the names of other tabs. For example, the result of clicking the Log In navbar (menu) item on the Logged Out homepage is to go to the Login page.

On the Login page, a successful login goes to the Logged In Homepage. Instead of having to replace the very useful “Successful Login” result name with the destination page, a little

arrow in the result cell lets the tester keep the result name and define the next page.

The generated tests now begin at the Logged Out Homepage and proceed to the Login page. Each test is divided into steps.

1. Logged Out Homepage

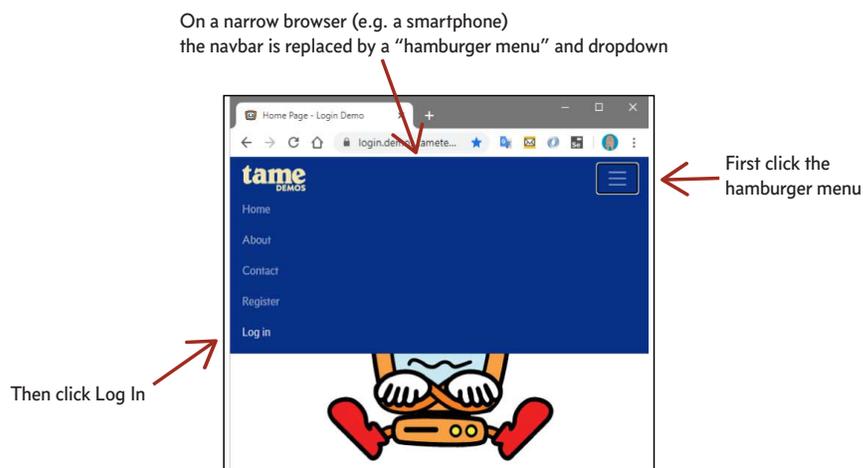
Case Setup			
open		/	
Step 1: Login Page			
Start: I am on the logged out homepage			
Event: Click the Log In link in the upper right corner			
click	ID	NavbarLoginLink	
Step 2: Successful Login			
Start: I am on the Login page			
Conditions:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a user in good standing with ID gary@tametest.net • The user gary@tametest.net has password Test.123 			
Input: Type "gary@tametest.net" into the User ID field			
type	ID	UserID	"gary@tametest.net"
Input: Type "Test.123" into the Password field			
type	ID	Password	"Test.123"
Event: Click the blue Log In button			
click	ID	LoginButton	
Step 3: Logged Out Homepage			
Start: I am on the logged in homepage			
Event: Click the Hello link in the upper right corner, then select the Log Out menu item			
click	ID	NavbarHelloLink	
click	ID	NavbarLogOutLink	

Updating Automation

To add the additional pages and their elements to the Run tab, simply click the Run Tab button. The current elements are left in place, but new rows are added for the inputs and checks in the other two pages. Add the Selenium instructions, and you're ready to run complete test sequences.

Platform-Specific Instructions

If you run the Login demo on a small web browser such as the ones on a smartphone, you'll notice that the navbar is replaced with the iconic three-line "hamburger menu." To get to the Login button, a user has to first click the hamburger menu then click the Login button.



Adding this kind of conditional logic in most automation tools has required either creating two separate suites of test cases

(which then have to be separately maintained) or adding conditional logic in code.

Columns for denoting platform-specific instructions

Open the hamburger menu on small devices

Page/Item/Choice	Browser	Size	Verb	Selector	Path	Value
Logged Out Homepage						
Log In Menu Item		iPhone-*	click	css	.navbar-toggler-icon	
			click	ID	NavbarLoginLink	
Login Page			verify text	ID	PageTitle	Log in
#setup						
#teardown						
Logged In Homepage						
Log Out Menu Item		iPhone-*	click	css	.navbar-toggler-icon	
			click	id	NavbarHelloLink	
			click	id	NavbarLogOutLink	
Logged Out Homepage			verify text	ID	NavbarLoginLink	Log in

Unmarked instructions will run on all devices

TAME makes this common use case easy. Just add the instructions for clicking the hamburger menu to the Run tab and mark the instructions with the size(s) that require this instruction.

Now when the tests run on a regular large browser, the click is not run. In the log file, the instruction is marked with a strike-through to indicate that it was skipped. But on a narrow smartphone browser, the instruction is run. Similar methods exist for including instructions to be run on specific browsers or platforms.

Grow with New Features

TAME has been built with agile incremental development in mind. Not only is it easy to review scenarios before committing

to stories during iteration planning, it is also easy to add elements and to tag them as related to particular user stories.

For example, to add new controls to the Login page—a Register link, a Remember Me checkbox, and a Forgot Password button—tag the new elements with Excel names.

Assign names to cells corresponding to new features:
inputs, conditions, choices, events, and results

Describe the feature (story)

Row	Category	Description
2	LIMITS	Successful Login -> Logged in Homepage
3	Checks	Login Persisted
4	Checks	Bad Login Error
5	Checks	User ID not email error
6	Checks	Missing User ID Error
7	Checks	Missing Password Error
8	Checks	Recover Forgotten Password
9	Checks	Register for New Account
10	Inputs	good email address
11	Inputs	not an email address
12	Inputs	blank
13	Conditions	User in good standing
14	Conditions	no user with this ID
15	Inputs	Password not blank
16	Inputs	blank
17	Conditions	User's Password correct password
18	Conditions	wrong password
19	Inputs	Remember Me not checked
20	Inputs	checked
21	Events	Login button
22	Events	Forgot Password button
23	Events	Register link

Name	Value	Refers To	Scope	Comment
Forgot_Password_button	(...)	= Login Page!\$B\$26	Workbook	Add a 'recover forgotten password' button to the Login page.
Register_link	(...)	= Login Page!\$B\$27	Workbook	Add a Register for a New Account link to the Login page.
Remember_Me	(...)	= Login Page!\$B\$28	Workbook	Add the Remember Me checkbox to the Login page.

The test protocol now identifies the test cases affected by each of these stories.

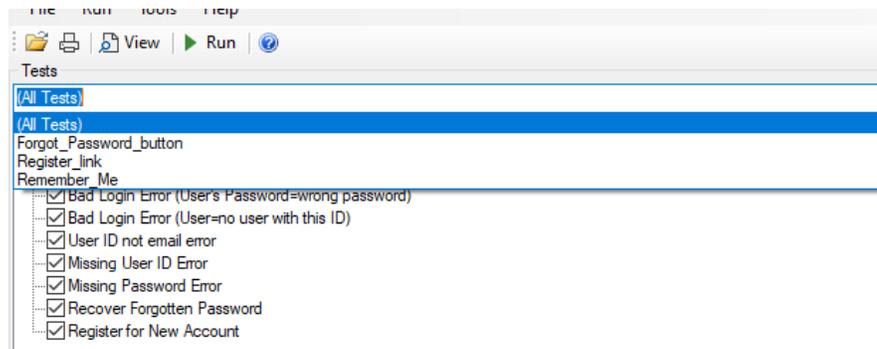
Test Cases

1. Remember Me=not checked
2. Remember Me=checked
3. Bad Login Error (User's Password=wrong password)
4. Bad Login Error (User=no user with this ID)
5. User ID not email error
6. Missing User ID Error
7. Missing Password Error
8. Recover Forgotten Password
9. Register for New Account

Features

- Add a "recover forgotten password" button to the Login page.
 - 8. [Recover Forgotten Password](#)
 - Add a Register for a New Account link to the Login page.
 - 9. [Register for New Account](#)
 - Add the Remember Me checkbox to the Login page.
 - 1. [Remember Me=not checked](#)
 - 2. [Remember Me=checked](#)
- These tests were added or changed by the named stories

Moreover, the Runner lets you choose to run all tests or just the tests for selected stories.



Share Results with your Team

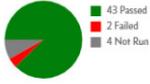
Every active TAME user can create online workspaces. Upload workbooks and results to share those results with others in your team.

[Projects](#) > Authentication

Info [Edit](#)

Description Activities for managing and using a user account (register, log in, recover forgotten password, etc.)

Status



43 Passed
2 Failed
4 Not Run

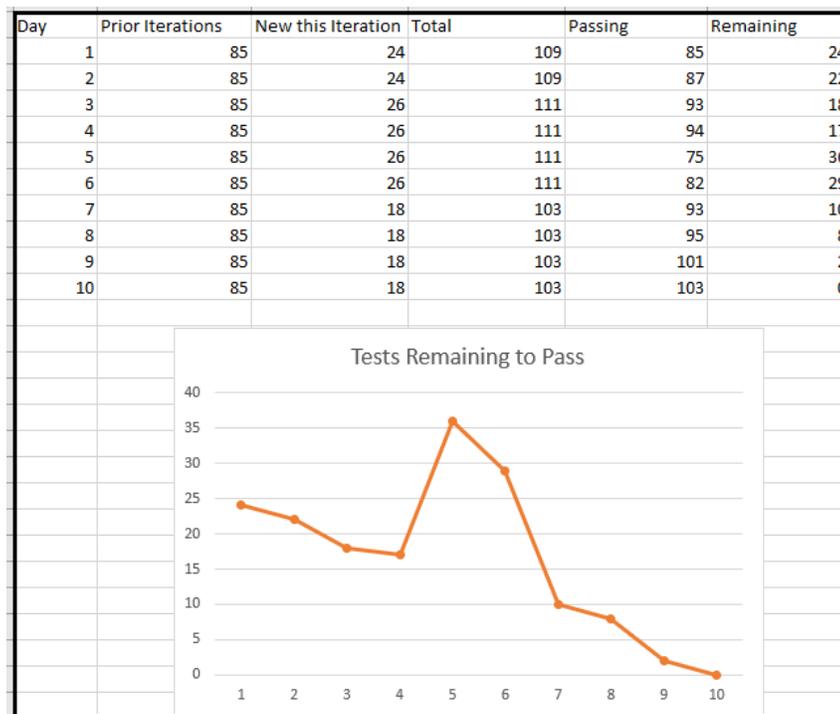
Add Files to Project

Drop files here or click to upload.

Tests

Name	Cases	Workbook	Runner Script	Results
01 Login	6			 <p>6 Passed 0 Failed 0 Not Run</p>
02 Register	18			 <p>14 Passed 0 Failed 4 Not Run</p>
03 Recover	9			 <p>9 Passed 0 Failed 0 Not Run</p>
04 Change Password	6			 <p>6 Passed 0 Failed 0 Not Run</p>
05 Edit Profile	10			 <p>8 Passed 2 Failed 0 Not Run</p>

Over time as you upload results you can track progress toward completion as a number of tests remaining to pass.



“But wait! There’s more!”

This quick overview only covered some of TAME’s many features. The following chapters provide more detail on how to build test suites and to automate those tests.

- Inputs and Results
- Conditions
- Values
- Properties
- Sequences and State Models
- Automation Instructions
- Running Automated Tests