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The Screenshot table in the selenium pythonTake screenshot of test cases can fail when performing a test set in selenium automation. When a manual tester encounters any discrepancies in the check, i.e. when there is a difference in actual and expected values, manual testers tend to take the screenshot as evidence of a failure. Failures can occur due to the following reasons: Actual and expected values are not matched When there is no item When the page takes longer to download When the unexpected warning comes into focus When there are Approval issues We can take a screenshot of the web page in the selenium python using the save_screenshot method (); save_screenshot will take a full page as a screenshot. from the driver of the web driver import selenium and web driver. Firefox (executable_path the browser driver's path); driver.get (""); driver.save_screenshot (screenshot.png); Mouse Action in Selen Python does not provide any methods to take a screenshot of the item, so we will use the PIL library to trim the item from the web page. From web driver import selenium from PIL to imported image driver and web driver. Firefox (executable_path the browser driver's path); driver.get (""); Element No. driver.find_element_by_name (q); Location and location Size and element size; driver.save_screenshot (pageimage.png); x - location 'x'; y - location 'y'; width and location of 'x size' width; Height and location of 'y size' height; im - image.open (pageimage.png) im.crop ((int(x), int (y), int (width), int (height) im.save (element_image.png) Python Selenium Exceptions Selenium is an excellent tool for browser testing, Internet automation and web scraping. You can also use selenium to take screenshots of your web page. This is very important for testing the user interface (user interface) of your site in various web browsers. Different web browsers use different rendering engines to visualize web pages. Thus, the same interface code may not be the same in all web browsers. To fix this problem, you may need to add some browser-specific interface codes to your site. However, this is not the only difficult part when designing a website that is compatible with different browsers and devices. Manual validation of how a website looks in each of your targeted browsers can be time consuming. You will have to open all of your targeted web browsers, visit the web page, wait for the page to load, and compare the rendered pages with each other. To save time, you can use the selenium screenshot feature to automatically take screenshots site in each of your targeted browsers, and compare the images yourself. This is much faster than the manual method. This article will show you how to take screenshots of browser windows using Selena. Prerequisites To try out the commands and examples discussed in this article, you should have: 1) Linux Linux (preferably Ubuntu) installed on your computer. 2) Python 3 is installed on your computer. 3) PIP 3 is installed on your computer. 4) Python virtualenv package installed on your computer. 5) Mozilla Firefox and Google Chrome web browsers installed on your computer. 6) Know how to install Firefox Gecko Driver and Chrome Web Driver in your system. To meet the requirements 4, 5 and 6, you can read my article Introduction to Selen with Python 3 in Linuxhint.com. You can find many other articles on the required topics on LinuxHint.com. Be sure to check out these articles if you need more help. Set up a project directory to keep everything organized, create a new catalog of the selen-screenshot project/, As follows: \$ mkdir -pv selenium-screenshot/images, drivers Go to the selen screen catalog/project, namely: \$ cd selenium-screenshot/ Create a virtual environment Python in the project catalog, as follows: Activate the virtual environment, namely: \$ source .venv/bin/activate Install Selenium I explained the process of downloading and installing the web drivers in the article If you need any help on this, LinuxHint.com for this article. The basics of taking screenshots with selenium This section will give you a very simple example of taking browser screenshots with selenium. First, create a new ex01_google Python chrome.py and enter the following lines of code in the script. from selenium import webdriver from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import keys googleChromeOptions - webdriver.chrome.options.Options () googleChromeOptions.headless - True googleChromeOptions.add_argument (-window-size-1280,720) googleChrome and webdriver. Chrome (executable_path /drivers/chromedriver, options=googleChromeOptions) pageUrl - ; googleChrome.get (pageUrl) googleChrome.save_screenshot ('images/w3schools_google-chrome.png') googleChrome.close () Once you're done, ex01_google-chrome.py Python script. Line 4 creates a Options object for Google Chrome web browser. Line 5 allows for a free-to-want mode for Google Chrome. Line 6 sets the window size to 1280x720 pixels. Line 8 creates a browser object with a Chrome driver and stores it in the GoogleChrome variable. Line 10 defines pageUrl variable. The variable pageUrl contains the URL of the web page, which Selenium will screenshot. Line 11 downloads the Url page in the browser. Line 12 uses a save_screenshot method to save a screenshot of the browser window into the w3schools_google-chrome.png file in the images/project directory. Finally, Line 14 closes the browser. Next run ex01_google-chrome.py Python, next: \$ex01_google-chrome.py Successful run of the script, the screenshot will be saved in the image file w3schools_google-chrome.png in the images/project catalog, as you can see in the screenshot below. To take a screenshot of the same website, but in the Firefox web browser, create a new Python script ex01_firefox.py and enter the following lines of codes in the script. from selenium import webdriver from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys firefoxOptions - webdriver.firefox.options.Options () firefoxOptions.headless - True firefoxOptions.add_argument (-width-1280) firefoxOptions.add_argument (-height-720) Firefox and Web River. Firefox (executable_path /drivers/geckodriver, options=firefoxOptions) pageUrl - ; firefox.get (pageUrl) firefox.save_screenshot ('images/w3schools_firefox.png') firefox.close () Once you're done, save ex01_firefox.py Python script. Line 4 creates a Options object for Firefox's web browser. Line 5 allows a gluten-free mode for Firefox. Line 6 sets the browser window width to 1,280 pixels, and Line 7 sets the browser window height to 720 pixels. Line 9 creates a browser object using the Firefox Gecko driver and stores it in the Firefox variable. Line 11 defines pageUrl variable. The variable pageUrl contains the URL of the web page, which Selenium will screenshot. Line 13 downloads the Url page in the browser. Line 14 uses save_screenshot() method to save a screenshot of the browser window into the w3schools_firefox.png file in the images/project directory. Finally, Line 15 closes the browser. Next, run the script ex01_firefox.py Python as follows: \$ python3 ex01_firefox.py When successfully executing the script screenshot should be stored in the image file w3schools_firefox.png in the images/directory of the project, as you can see in the screenshot below. Taking Screenshots of different screen permissions This section will show you how to take screenshots of the same web page in different screen resolutions. In this section I will use the Google Chrome web browser, but you can use Firefox or any other browser for this section. First, create a new ex02.py Python and enter the following lines of code in the script. from selenium import webdriver from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys pageUrl - resolutions No '320,1080', '500,1080', '720,1080', '1366,1080', '1920,1080' - for permission in resolutions: print (Taking a screenshot for permission % s ... % (resolution.replace(",") "x")) chromeOptions () chromeOptions.headless - True chromeOptions.add_argument ('window-size' - resolution) chrome - web river. Chrome (executable_path /drivers/chromedriver, options=chromeOptions) chrome.get (pageUrl) release image - 'images/homepage_chrome_' - resolution.replace(",") chrome.close ('Saved up to %s' % (outputimage)) After you've done ex02.py Python. Line 4 defines a pageUrl variable that contains a web page URL that I would like to take screenshots in different screen resolutions. Line 5 defines a list of resolutions that includes a list of resolutions that I would like to take screenshots of. Line 7 iterizes each of the resolutions listed on the list of resolutions. Inside the Line 8 loop, a meaningful message is printed on the console. Lines 10-15 create a browser object with the resolution of the current iteration of the cycle and stores it in a chrome variable. Line 17 downloads the Url page in the browser. Line 19 generates the path of the image where the screenshot is saved, and stores the image in the outputimage variable. Line 20 takes a screenshot of the browser window and stores it in the way of outputimage. Line 21 closes the browser. Line 22 prints a meaningful message on the console and completes the loop. The loop then starts again with the next screen resolution (i.e. the next item on the list). Next, run ex02.py Python as follows: the Python script ex02.py must take screenshots of this URL in each of the selected screen permissions. The screenshot w3schools.com 320 pixels wide. The screenshot w3schools.com 500 pixels wide. The screenshot w3schools.com 720 pixels wide. The screenshot w3schools.com 1,366 pixels wide. The screenshot w3schools.com 20 pixels wide. If you compare the screenshots, you'll see that the user interface changes with the width of the browser window. Using the selenium screenshot feature, you can see how your site looks at different screen resolutions quickly and easily. Conclusion This article showed you some of the basics of taking screenshots using selenium and Chrome and Firefox web drivers. The article also showed you how to take screenshots in different screen resolutions. This should help you get started with the Selenium screenshot function. Freelancer and Linux system administrator. I also love developing Web API using Node.js and JavaScript. I was born in Bangladesh. I am currently studying electronics and communication technology at the Khulna University of Engineering and Technology (KUET), one of Bangladesh's most demanding public engineering universities. 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