Selenium WebDriver Tests for the Dung Dong Furniture Store Website

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***Abstract*—This undergraduate thesis investigates automated testing of the Dung Dong furniture store website with Selenium WebDriver. Retail websites need repeatable checks for navigation, product search, carts, and other user actions. The student studies automated web testing and develops Java and Selenium WebDriver test cases for selected furniture-store interactions. The report documents test steps, execution material, and the difference between manual and automated testing. The source shows a partial test suite and records learning about Selenium. Its conclusion acknowledges that some tool functions were not used, test cases did not perform as expected, and the code needs optimization. The report does not establish complete functional coverage, a validated defect count, or quantified time savings. One sentence in its conclusion refers to an unrelated system, so the summary relies on the actual test chapters and stated website topic. The contribution is a documented student study or prototype whose stated scope can guide further testing.**

***Index Terms*—Selenium WebDriver, automated testing, furniture website, Java**

I. Introduction

Retail websites need repeatable checks for navigation, product search, carts, and other user actions. This thesis investigates automated testing of the Dung Dong furniture store website with Selenium WebDriver. It begins from a practical engineering need and explains the technologies and workflow chosen for the case. The objective is to document a student implementation or comparative investigation, together with the evidence available in the manuscript. Broader operational or economic effects require separate measurements and are not assumed from the existence of a prototype [1]. Earlier ICTU student work on related designs is included here for context [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10]. These contextual works were selected for this English summary; they are not asserted to appear in the original thesis bibliography.

II. Methods

The student studies automated web testing and develops Java and Selenium WebDriver test cases for selected furniture-store interactions. The report documents test steps, execution material, and the difference between manual and automated testing. The source is summarized through its stated design, implementation material, examples, and conclusion. Features shown in the manuscript are distinguished from proposals for later development. This review does not add a new experiment, fill missing measurements with estimates, or treat a planned capability as an observed result. The source thesis remains the provenance for the reported work [1].

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III. Results

The source shows a partial test suite and records learning about Selenium. Its conclusion acknowledges that some tool functions were not used, test cases did not perform as expected, and the code needs optimization. The report's screens, configurations, examples, or measurements constitute the evidence for this summary. A capability described only as a design intention is not counted as a validated operational outcome. No additional performance, adoption, financial, or safety figure has been introduced here. The result is interpreted within the scope of the student's documented setup [1].

IV. Discussion

The report does not establish complete functional coverage, a validated defect count, or quantified time savings. One sentence in its conclusion refers to an unrelated system, so the summary relies on the actual test chapters and stated website topic. A later test plan could define expected outcomes, expand coverage of the furniture site, record failures and fixes, and compare repeat runs. These limitations affect how the evidence should be read. The current manuscript can support understanding of the design and reported demonstration, while independent tests would be needed for stronger claims. Any later deployment should document its environment and separate observed outcomes from intended benefits [1].

V. Conclusion

The thesis documents automated testing of the Dung Dong furniture store website with Selenium WebDriver. The source shows a partial test suite and records learning about Selenium. Its conclusion acknowledges that some tool functions were not used, test cases did not perform as expected, and the code needs optimization. The report does not establish complete functional coverage, a validated defect count, or quantified time savings. One sentence in its conclusion refers to an unrelated system, so the summary relies on the actual test chapters and stated website topic. A later test plan could define expected outcomes, expand coverage of the furniture site, record failures and fixes, and compare repeat runs.

Accordingly, the present contribution is a source-grounded account of the student work and its tested or illustrated scope. Claims about broader effectiveness should be assessed in later work using explicit evaluation conditions [1].

References

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