



Qualys Browser Recorder

User Guide

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Preface

Welcome to Qualys Browser Recorder! This user guide describes how to install Qualys Browser Recorder extension in your Chrome browser.

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About Qualys

Qualys, Inc. (NASDAQ: QLYS) is a pioneer and leading provider of cloud-based security and compliance solutions. The Qualys Cloud Platform and its integrated apps help businesses simplify security operations and lower the cost of compliance by delivering critical security intelligence on demand and automating the full spectrum of auditing, compliance and protection for IT systems and web applications.

Founded in 1999, Qualys has established strategic partnerships with leading managed service providers and consulting organizations including Accenture, BT, Cognizant Technology Solutions, Deutsche Telekom, Fujitsu, HCL, HP Enterprise, IBM, Infosys, NTT, Optiv, SecureWorks, Tata Communications, Verizon and Wipro. The company is also a founding member of the [Cloud Security Alliance \(CSA\)](#).

You can try the security and compliance solutions offered by Qualys for free using [Qualys Community Edition](#).

For more information, please visit www.qualys.com

Get Started

Thank you for your interest in Qualys Browser Recorder!

This document tells you all about Qualys Browser Recorder. We'll tell you about the requirements, Installation Steps, Uninstallation Steps, features and more.

Introduction to Qualys Browser Recorder

Qualys Browser Recorder is a free browser extension to record & play back scripts for web application automation testing. Qualys Browser Recorder includes the entire Selenium Core, allowing you to capture web elements and record actions in the browser to let you generate, edit, and play back automated test cases quickly and easily. It also allows you to select a UI element from the browser's currently displayed page and then select from a list of Selenium commands with parameters.

Let's see how Qualys Browser Recorder evolved:

- Qualys Web Application Scanning (WAS) supported playing back scripts recorded from the old Selenium IDE Firefox extension, which broke when Firefox 55 was released
- The scripts allow the scanner to navigate complex authentication and workflows
- This new Chrome extension is designed to be essentially a more powerful and modern replacement for Selenium IDE
- It's designed to be compatible with existing scripts recorded originally from Selenium IDE

If you are not familiar with Qualys WAS or the other security and compliance solutions offered by Qualys, feel free to try the [Qualys Community Edition](#).

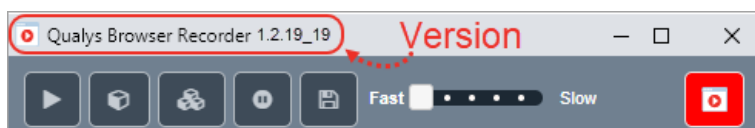
Qualys Browser Recorder Features

Qualys Browser Recorder was developed based on Web Extensions API and supports running on Chrome browser. It retains all the features of the Selenium IDE and provides numerous advanced enhancements.

- Allows you to save test case scripts in HTML format
- Easy to use interface style and locators with target element selection.
- Supports opening, editing and running multiple test suites in one panel.
- Supports automatic triggering of test suites and processing them sequentially.

Qualys Browser Recorder Version

You can easily locate the version of Qualys Browser Recorder above the toolbar.



Installation

It's easy to install Qualys Browser Recorder. We'll walk you through the steps quickly.

[Qualys Browser Recorder Prerequisite](#)

[Installing Qualys Browser Recorder](#)

[Uninstalling Qualys Browser Recorder](#)

Qualys Browser Recorder Prerequisite

You just need to download and install the latest version of the Chrome web browser.

The user needs to be aware of basics of Javascript and HTML concepts to execute effective and successful automation test scripts.

QBR can also be installed and used with the latest Microsoft Edge browser.

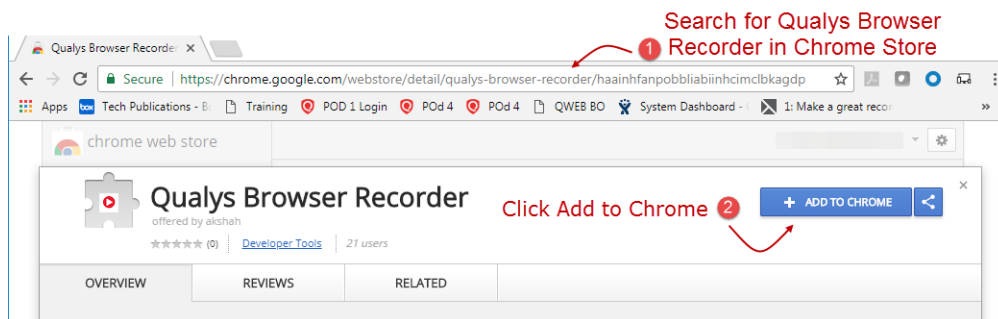
Installing Qualys Browser Recorder

Here are the steps for quick installation of Qualys Browser Recorder:

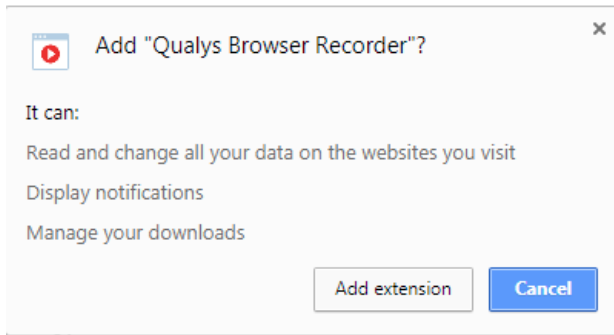
Step 1: Open the Google Chrome browser and go to Chrome Store. Search for Qualys Browser Recorder in the Chrome store.

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Step 2: Once the web page is loaded, click Add to Chrome.

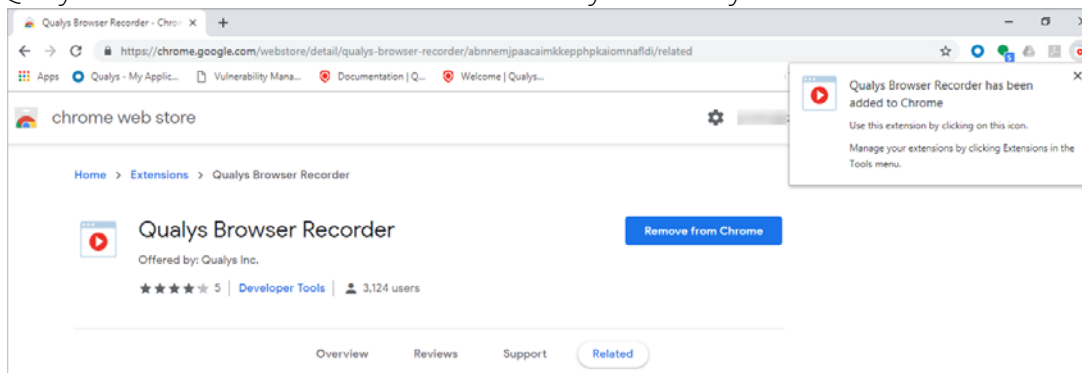


Step 3: Click Add extension in the new pop-up window that is displayed.




What happens next?

As soon as you complete the installation steps, a small pop window is displayed indicating Qualys Browser Recorder has been successfully added to your browser.

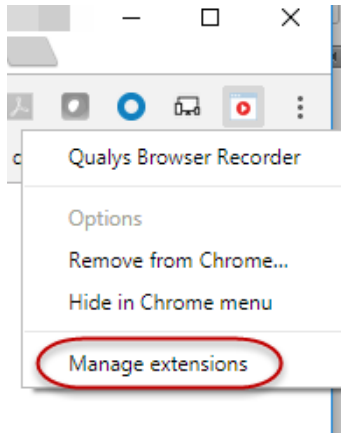


How do I access Qualys Browser Recorder?

Simply click the Qualys Browser Recorder icon  in the menu bar to access and use Qualys Browser Recorder anytime you want.

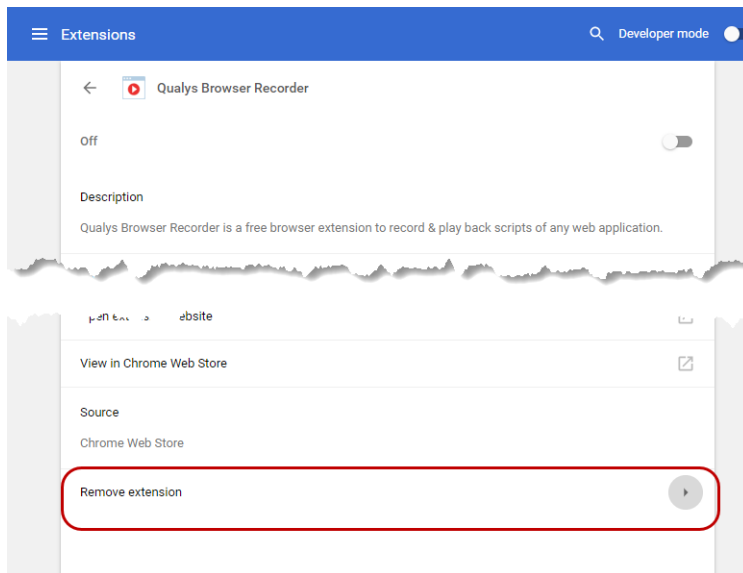
Uninstalling Qualys Browser Recorder

Step 1: Open Chrome browser and right-click on Qualys Browser Recorder icon in the menu bar, and simply select Remove from Chrome or select Manage Extensions.

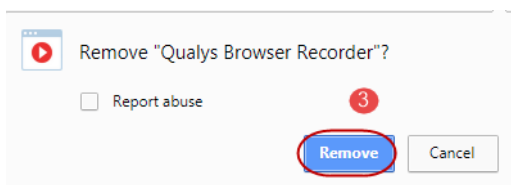


The Extension web page opens with Qualys Browser Recorder extension selected.

Step 2: Click Remove extension icon located at the bottom of the page.



Step 3: Click Remove in the Confirm Removal pop up window.



Qualys Browser Recorder User Interface

Let us get familiar with the various tools, panes and menu options that Qualys Browser Recorder provides us:

[Tool Bar](#)

[Test Suite Pane](#)

[Editor Pane](#)

[Log Pane](#)

[Reference Pane](#)

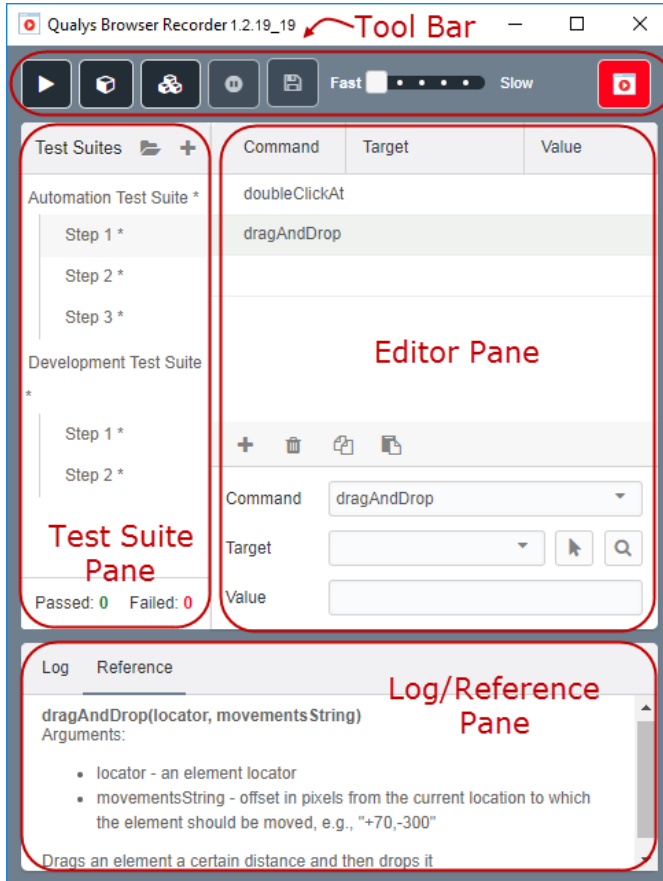
[Save Pane](#)

[Hot Keys](#)

[Commands Supported](#)



Knowing Qualys Browser Recorder






Let's take a look at the various panes and toolbar options in Qualys Browser Recorder.



Tool Bar

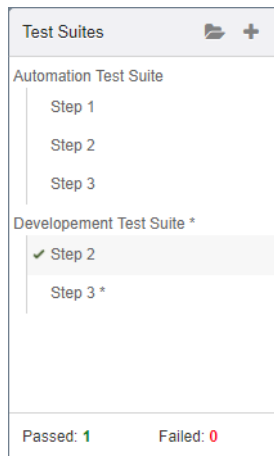
Become familiar with the toolbar buttons.

Icon	Name	Description
	Record	Starts and ends your recording session. Each browser action is entered as a Selenium command in the editor.
	Playback Speed	Controls the speed of your text script execution.

Icon	Name	Description
	Play Current Test Case	Sequentially plays all the test cases of selected test suite listed in the Test Suite pane.
	Play Current Test Suite	Sequentially plays all the test suites listed in the Test Suite pane.
	Play Entire Test Suites	Stops your playback.
	Pause/Resume	Pauses or resumes your playback.
	Save	Allows you to display, copy and save the selected test case script in HTML format. Note that Selenium IDE HTML format must be used for compatibility with Qualys Web Application Scanning (WAS).

Test Suite Pane

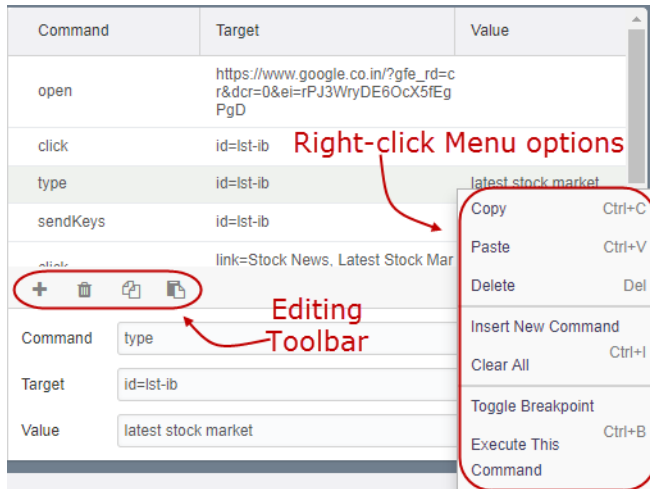
The Test Suite pane is where you'll view your test suites and test cases.



- Open more than one test suite at a time.
- View the list of currently opened test suites.
- When you open a test suite, the test suite pane will automatically list all the test cases contained in it.
- The highlighted test case is the currently selected test case. After playback, each test case has correct or wrong sign icon to represent if it has passed or failed respectively. At the bottom portion is a summary of the number of test cases that were run and failed.





Editor Pane

You can think of the editor pane as the place where all the action happens. This is where you create and modify test case commands. After playback, each step is color-coded.



The Command, Target, and Value entry fields display the currently selected command along with its parameters. These are entry fields where you can modify the currently selected command. You can select a command and use the right-click menu options or editing toolbar to achieve various tasks such as copying the command, inserting new command or clearing all the commands, executing the command, and so on.

Editing Toolbar

Icon	Name	Description
	Add	Inserts a command
	Delete	Deletes the selected command.
	Copy	Copies the selected command
	Paste	Pastes the copied command

Log Pane

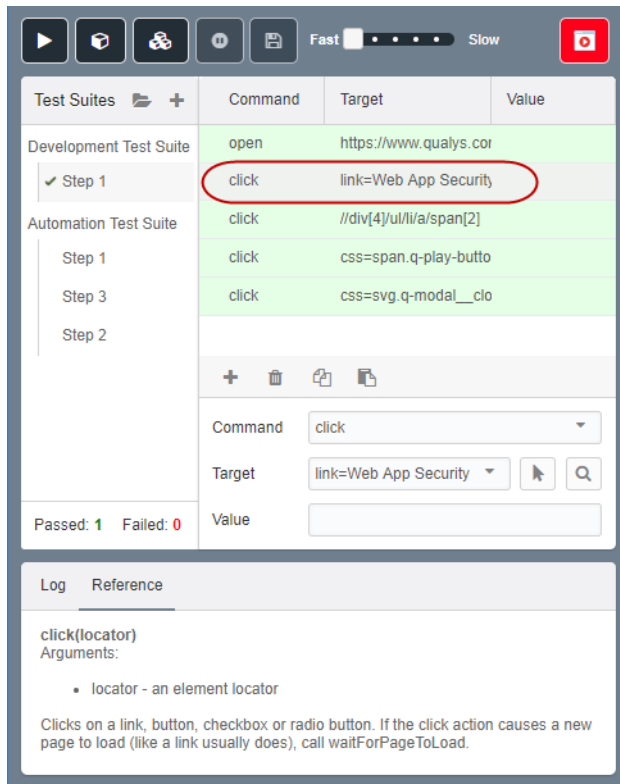
The Log pane displays runtime messages during execution. It provides real-time updates as to what Qualys Browser Recorder is doing.



These messages are often useful for test case debugging. You can clear the logs by clicking the clear logs button.

Reference Pane

The Reference pane shows a concise description of the currently selected command in the Editor pane. It also shows the description about the locator and value to be used on that command.

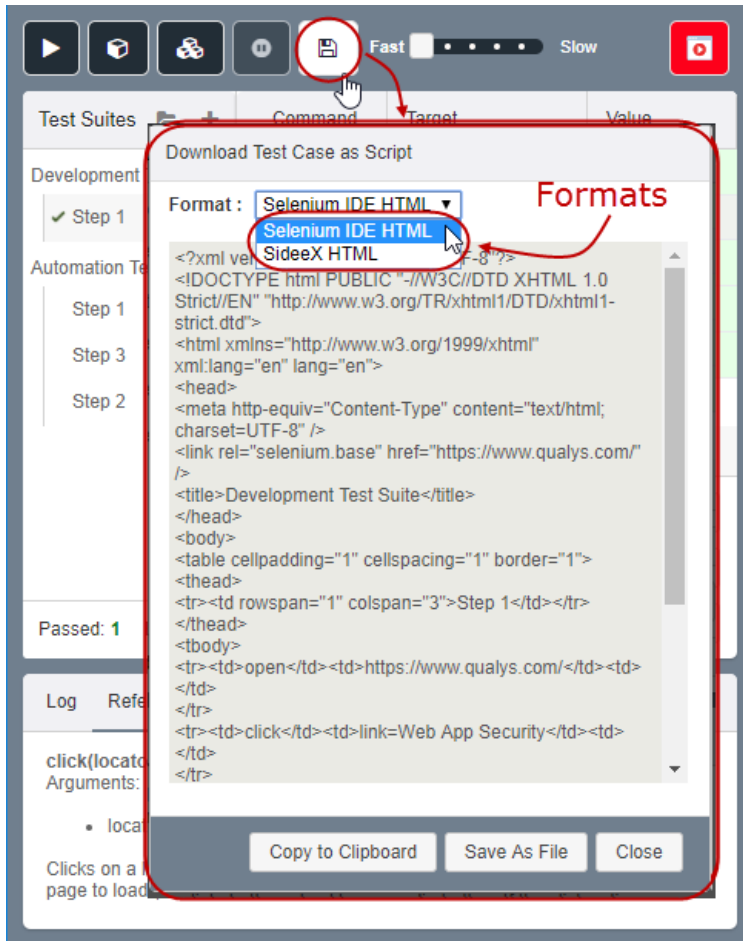


The number of parameters provided must match the number specified, the order of parameters provided must match the order specified, and the type of parameters provided must match the type specified. If there is a mismatch in any of these three areas, the command will not run correctly.

Save Pane

The Save pane allows you to copy and save a test case in its raw form. Currently, two file formats are supported: Selenium IDE HTML and Sidex HTML format. By default, scripts are downloaded in Selenium IDE HTML format. Note that Selenium IDE HTML format is required for compatibility with Qualys Web Application Scanning (WAS).

To view the test case in its native form, click the save button on the toolbar. Click the Format drop-down to switch and change the HTML format.



It displays the test case in the native format (HTML) in which the file is stored.

Hot Keys

You could try some of the shortcut keys for common actions. Try it out.

Keys	Description
Ctrl + S	Save a test suite.
Ctrl + O	Open a test suite.
Ctrl + P	Play this test case.
Ctrl + I	Insert a new command.
Ctrl + A	Select all commands.
Ctrl + X	Cut a command.
Ctrl + C	Copy a command.
Ctrl + V	Paste a command.
Del	Delete the selected command (s).
Ctrl + B	Toggle a breakpoint.

Commands Supported

We provide over 500 commands in Qualys Browser Recorder. This is a list of most commonly used commands required for building a test case. See [Command Reference](#) chapter for the complete list of commands.

Command	Description
open	Opens an URL in the test frame. This accepts both relative and absolute URLs. The "open" command waits for the page to load before proceeding, ie. the "AndWait" suffix is implicit.
click	Clicks a link, button, checkbox or radio button. If the click action causes a new page to load (like a link usually does), call <code>waitForPageToLoad</code> .
<code>waitForPageToLoad</code>	Waits for a new page to load.
<code>waitForElementPresent</code>	Verifies that the specified element is somewhere on the page.
<code>verifyText</code>	Gets the text of an element. This works for any element that contains text. This command uses either the <code>textContent</code> (Mozilla-like browsers) or the <code>innerText</code> (IE-like browsers) of the element, which is the rendered text shown to the user.
<code>sendKeys</code>	Simulates keystroke events on the specified element, as though you have typed the value key-by-key.
<code>type</code>	Sets the value of an input field, as though you have typed it in.
<code>pause</code>	Wait for the specified amount of time (in milliseconds).
<code>mouseOver</code>	Simulates a user hovering a mouse over the specified element.

Command	Description
verifyTextPresent	Verifies that the specified text pattern appears somewhere on the rendered page shown to the user.
selectFrame	Selects a frame within the current window.

Building Test Cases

You could build a test case from scratch involving the following steps:

[Step 1: Recording](#)

[Step 2: Editing](#)

[Step 3: Saving a test case](#)

[Step 4: Running test cases](#)

[Example](#)

Step 1: Recording

Many first-time users begin by recording a test case from their interactions with a website. When you open Qualys Browser Recorder, the record button is at the upper right corner. Click the record button and it will start recording your actions.

During recording, Qualys Browser Recorder automatically inserts commands into your test case based on your actions. Typically, this may include:

- clicking a link - click or clickAndWait commands
- entering values - type command
- selecting options from a drop-down listbox - select command
- clicking check boxes or radio buttons - click command

Qualys Browser Recorder records full URL paths for commands that store URL path. For example, the “Open” command records the full URL path of the opened Website. If you import a script that has relative paths, Qualys Browser Recorder automatically converts these to full paths while importing.

Step 2: Editing

Once you complete recording the interactions, you could either edit the commands or insert new commands.

Inserting a Command

Select the command and then right-click and select Insert Command from the right-click menu; the Qualys Browser Recorder will add a blank line just below the line you selected. Alternatively, you can click ‘+’ in the Editing toolbar.

Now, use the command editing text fields to enter your new command and its parameters.

Editing a Command

Simply select the line to be changed and edit it using the Command, Target, and Value fields.

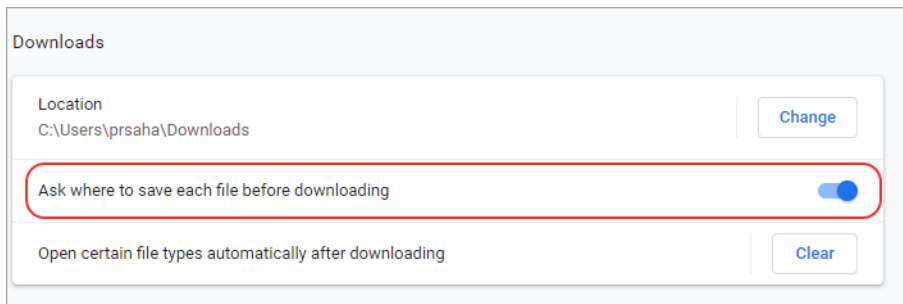
Note that advanced users can open a saved test case script in a text/xml editor and edit the script.

Step 3: Saving a test case

Qualys Browser Recorder distinguishes between test cases and test suites. You can add one or more test cases and form a test suite.

To save your tests for later use you can either save the individual test cases, or add the test cases to a test suite and then save the test suite. If the test cases of your test suite have not been saved, you'll be prompted to save them before saving the test suite. To save a test case/suite - in the 'Test Suite' pane, select the test case/suite and then right-click on particular test case/suite to save. You cannot have any special characters except the underscore "_" in the file name.

Note: Qualys Browser Recorder saves the test case or test suite files to a default location. To enable the option to save the file to a different location, go to the Chrome browser and then Settings > Advanced > Downloads. Enable the "Ask where to save each file before downloading" option.



To open a test case/suite in the 'Test Suite' pane, click Open Test Suites on the toolbar, which lets you browse your existing file and when you open an existing test suite, Qualys Browser Recorder displays its commands in the command Pane.

Step 4: Running test cases

Qualys Browser Recorder allows many options for running your test case. You can execute a test case all at once, stop and start it, run one line at a time, run a single command you are currently developing, and you can do a batch run of an entire test suite. Execution of test cases is very flexible.

Run a Test Case

Select the test case and click the play button to play the current test case

Run a Test Suite

Select the test suite and click the play button to execute all the test cases in the currently loaded test suite.

Stop and Start

The Play button toggles between play and stop. When you execute the test case, you can use the same button to stop the test case while it is being executed. When you stop the test case, use the same stop button now to play the test case.

Stop in the Middle

You can set a breakpoint in the test case to cause it to stop on a particular command. This is useful for debugging your test case. To set a breakpoint, select a command, right-click, and select Toggle Breakpoint.

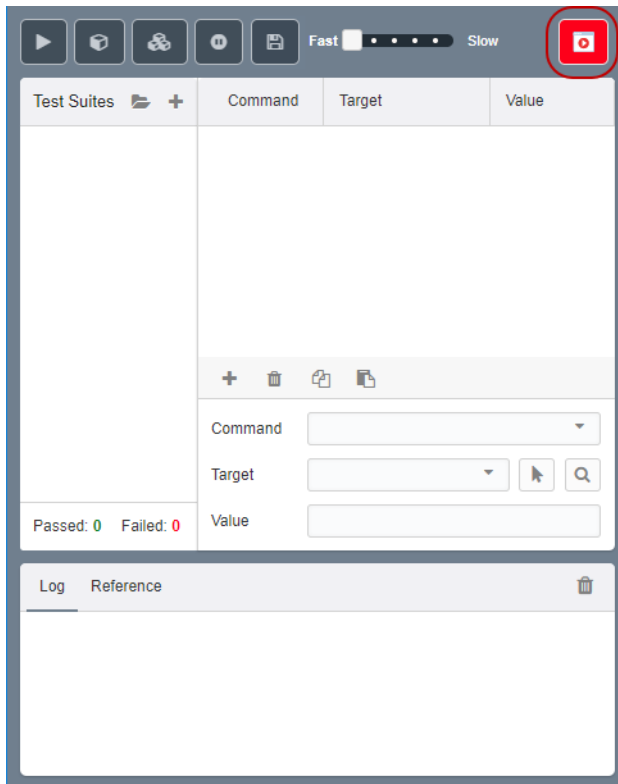
Run Any Single Command

Click any single command on command pane and then right-click and select 'Execute this command'. This is useful when you write a single command. It lets you immediately test a command you are constructing. You can run single command to see if it runs correctly.

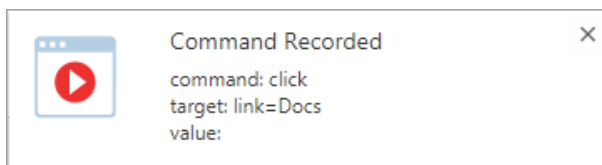
Example

Let us build a sample test case to understand the sequence better. For example, let us record the steps needed to open Qualys website.

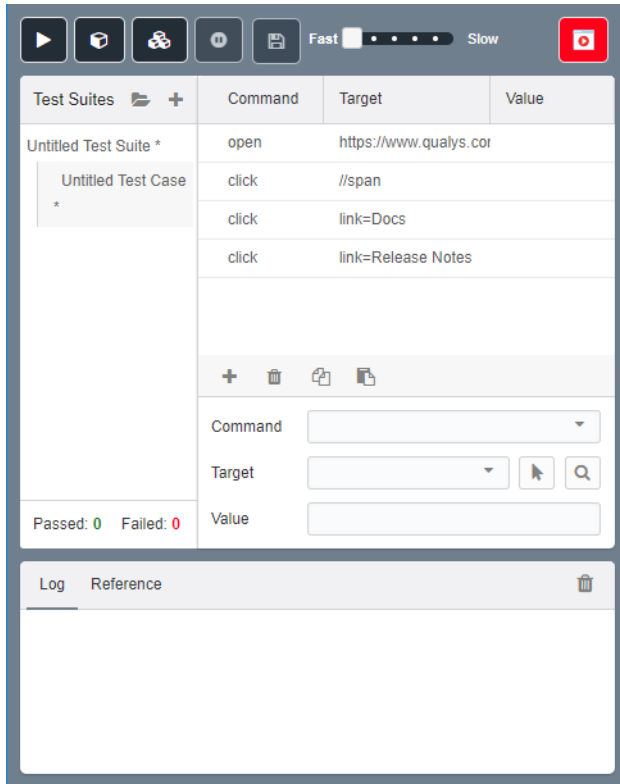
Step 1: Open Qualys Browser Recorder and click Record.



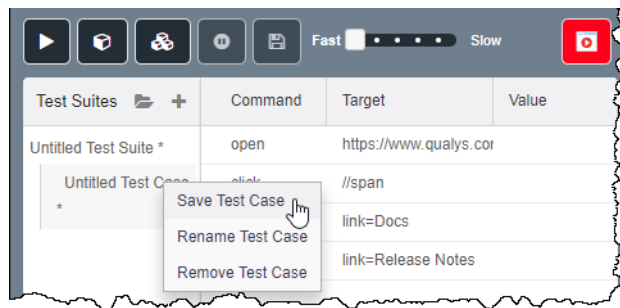
Step 2: Type the URL in the browser in the browser and perform few clicks. For every click, Qualys Browser Recorder displays a prompt on the screen.



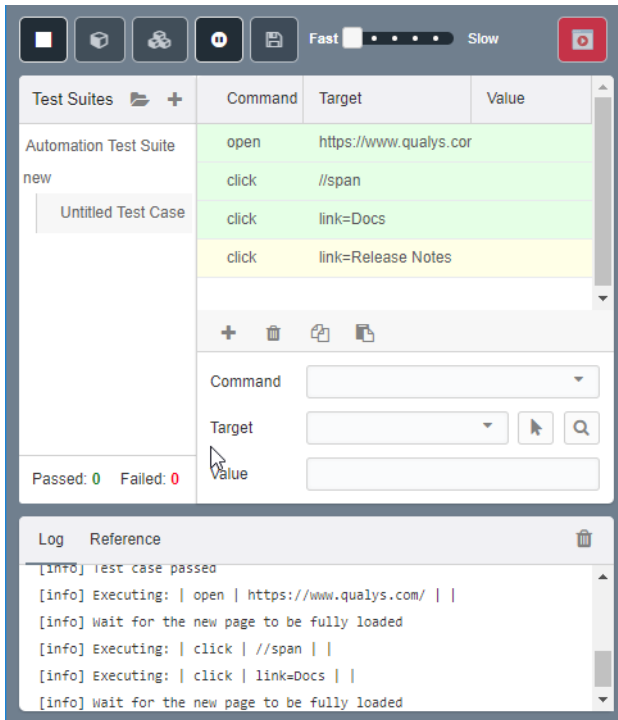
Step 3: After you complete the sequence of clicks, click Record button to stop the recording. Qualys Browser Recorder automatically populates all the actions in the editor pane.



Step 4: Save the test case and test suite.



Step 5: You can now replay the recorded steps. the background will change to light green color if the script gets executed successfully and the log statement gets printed.



Configure Input of Time-Based One-Time Password (TOTP)

Qualys Browser Recorder has been enhanced to allow your WAS scans to support two-factor authentication (2FA). This means you can use QBR to automate the input of a time-based one-time password (TOTP) token used for 2FA. The "sendTotp" command is used to provide the values that both QBR and the WAS scan engine need to generate the proper TOTP for your web application

Use the sendTotp command for the form field that accepts input of the TOTP. You will need to configure the sendTotp command in the QBR script to specify the hashing algorithm, the number of digits, the time window in seconds, and the secret key. These values are required to generate the correct TOTP for a given point in time.

With the sendTotp command, every time the script is run, either in QBR or by the WAS engine during a scan, the correct TOTP for that moment in time will be generated and entered into the field.

Command	Target	Value
open	http://10.11.68.45/login_2/php-login-script-without-using-database/login.php	
click	css=html	
sendKeys	name=Username	Alex
sendKeys	name=Password	123456
fireEvent	name=Password	change
click	name=Submit	
click	id=totp	
sendTotp	id=totp	SHA-1, 6, 120, PEHMPSDNLXIOG65U
fireEvent	id=totp	change
click	css=input[type="submit"]	

+
-
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🗑️

Command

Target

🔍

Value

Input Arguments

Parameter	Description
locator	(Required) An element locator.
settingsString	<p>(Required) Accepts these four arguments for token generation. Specify these four arguments in the settingsString parameter as a comma-separated values in the this order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) hashing_algorithm - Hashing algorithm to be used for calculating HMAC hash. The valid values are: SHA-1,SHA-256, and SHA-512. 2) number_of_digits - Number of digits in the token. The standard token length is usually 6 to 8 digits long. 3) time_window - Number of seconds the token will remain valid, which is usually 30 seconds. 4) secret_key_in_base32 - Base 32 encoded secret key that will be hashed to generate the token. <p>An example of settingsString: "SHA-1, 8, 60, GEZDGNBVG Y3TQOJQGEZDGNBVG Y3TQOJQ"</p>

Troubleshooting

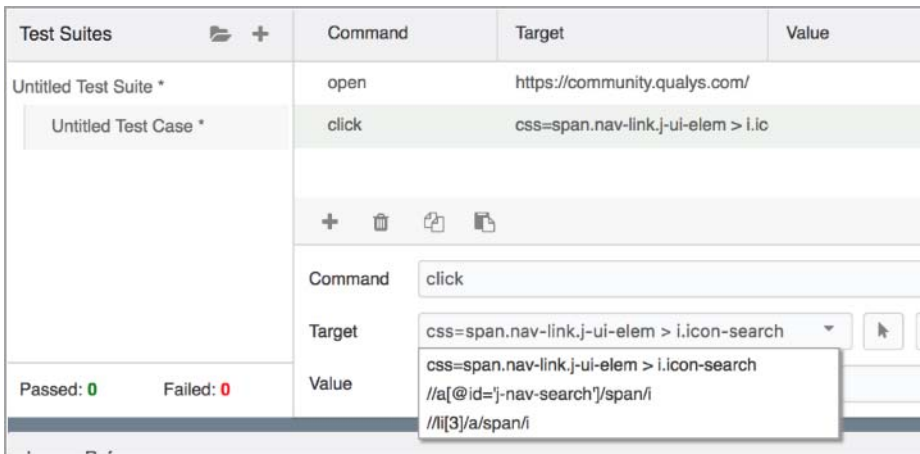
Troubleshooting: General QBR usage

1) Save the script with .xml extension or specify a location for saving the script

By default, QBR will save the file with a .html extension (it's still valid XML data - XHTML to be precise). If you enable "Ask where to save each file before downloading" in Chrome, then you can change the extension to .xml if desired and also decide where to save the file. It doesn't matter if you save the file with .xml or .html extension. Either will work for playback in QBR as well as Qualys WAS.

2) Element not found when playing back the script

When you record a script, targets are selected automatically. Occasionally, the resulting script will not find the target during playback. QBR allows you to choose a different representation of the target by selecting from the drop-down. See the screenshot below for an example.



3) Manually identifying targets for QBR commands

Identifying a target for your QBR commands can be challenging when manually editing a script. The easiest way is to continue recording your script after you authenticate. While still recording on a post-authentication page, click on an interactive element, such as a button or text. Stop the recording and replace the post-authentication "click" command you just recorded with the "waitForElementPresent" command.

You can also manually add the command. First, pick an element on your web page, such as a button or text. Use your mouse to right click and select "Inspect". This will take you to a DOM view of the page and from here you can find a way to reference this element uniquely. Two common ways are by "id" or by css location.

In some applications, you will find buttons, labels, or form fields identified by `id="name"` where "name" is unique for that element. This is very often the easiest solution when available. For example:

```

<div id="ext-comp-2838" class=" section-panel section-edit-panel x-form-label-top" style="width: 648px;">
  <div id="ext-gen2092" class="section-panel-header x-unselectable">
    event
    <span id="ext-gen2095" class="section-panel-header-text">
      Record Information</span>
    </div>
  <div id="ext-gen2093" class="section-panel-bwrap">...</div>
</div>
  
```

Here you can clearly see there is an element in a span section called `id="ext-gen2095"`. To use this in your script, set it as the target for your command:

Command	Target	Value
waitForElementPresent	id="ext-gen2095"	

If you are familiar with using your browser's developer tools to access the console, you can use the following command to pull out all the `id="name"` references:

```
document.querySelectorAll("[id]:not([id=''])")
```

```

>> document.querySelectorAll('[id]:not([id=''])')
<- NodeList(2020)
  [0..99]
  ▶ 0: <body id="ext-gen3" class="ext-gecko ext-gecko3 ext-mac x-border-layout-ct">
  ▶ 1: <div id="ext-comp-1037" class=" main-frame-header x-border-panel x-box-layout-ct" style="height: 110px; left: 0px; top: 0px; width: 1200px;">
  ▶ 2: <div id="ext-gen19" class="x-box-inner" style="width: 1200px; height: 110px;">
  ▶ 3: <div id="ext-comp-1038" class=" header-logo x-box-item ux-layout-center" style="width: 1200px; height: 40px; left: 0px; top: 0px;">
  ▶ 4: <div id="FrameLogoHeader" class=" ux-layout-center-item" style="width: 1280px; height: 40px;">
  ▶ 5: <div id="ext-comp-1032" class=" x-box-item x-box-layout-ct" style="width: 1200px; height: 70px; left: 0px; top: 40px;">
  ▶ 6: <div id="ext-gen22" class="x-box-inner" style="width: 1200px; height: 70px;">
  ▶ 7: <div id="ext-comp-1028" class=" frame-main-bar x-box-item ux-lavout-center" style="height: 36px; width: 1200px; left: 0px; top: 0px;">
  >>
  
```

If you cannot find an `id="name"` element or need to target an element that does not use `id`, you can also use a `css` location and match against anything in quotes. This target will use the following format: `css=<css_element>:contains("<some text>")`. Using the same screenshot as above, you can also reference the same target using `css=span:contains("section-panel-header-text")` and leverage the class name.

In this example, our QBR script would look like this:

Command	Target	Value
waitForElementPresent	css=span:contains("section-panel-header-text")	

4) Activating fields that require user action

Sometimes a user action, such as clicking, is required before the fields in a form become active. In this case, you need to use the mouse to click the field for it to get populated. In that scenario, the "keyPress" command can be used to activate the field as part of the script playback.

Below is an example script where the keyPress command is used.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?><!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en"><head
profile="http://selenium-ide.openqa.org/profiles/test-case"><meta http-
equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" /><link
rel="selenium.base" href="https://example.com/Login.aspx" />
<title>test3_good</title></head><body><table cellpadding="1" cellspacing="1"
border="1"><thead><tr><td rowspan="1" colspan="3">test3_good</td></tr>
</thead><tbody><tr> <td>open</td>
<td>https://example.com/Login.aspx</td> <td></td></tr><tr>
<td>waitForElementPresent</td> <td>css=b</td> <td></td></tr><tr>
<td>click</td> <td>cbAgree</td> <td></td></tr><tr> <td>type</td>
<td>id=rtbEmail</td> <td>qualys@example.com</td></tr><tr>
<td>keyPress</td> <td>id=rtbEmail</td> <td>\13</td></tr><tr>
<td>type</td> <td>id=rtbPassword</td> <td>10K4you2use</td></tr><tr>
<td>keyPressAndWait</td> <td>id=rtbPassword</td> <td>\13</td></tr>
<tr> <td>clickAndWait</td> <td>id=btnSubmit</td> <td></td></tr>
<tr> <td>waitForElementPresent</td>
<td>ctl00$NavBar1$btnLogout</td> <td></td></tr></tbody></table></body>
</html>
```

5) Handling a popup window

Some application may use a popup window during the authentication process or other activity. If so, you may need to add a "waitForPopUp" command with a target of title and the popup window's title. Also add a "selectWindow" command to ensure the popup window is selected. Then, use the sendKeys and click commands as you normally would to submit the login form.

```
...
<tr>
  <td>click</td>
  <td>id=loginButton</td>
  <td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>waitForPopUp</td>
  <td>title=Quick Login</td>
  <td>50000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
```

```
<td>selectWindow</td>  
<td>name=login</td>  
<td></td>  
</tr>  
<tr>  
<td>sendKeys</td>  
<td>name=user</td>  
<td>testuser</td>  
</tr>
```

Troubleshooting: Script playback in Qualys WAS scan

1) Review QID 150100 (Selenium Diagnostics) in your scan report

Once your WAS scan has finished, view the scan report and look under Information Gathered for QID 150100. This is where you will find diagnostic information for the script. You should see each command in your script executing. If the scanner ran into a problem, you will see it here and can take appropriate corrective action.

You may see an error, for example, that says an element could not be found. If that's the case, try adding "waitForPageToLoad" command with a value 50000 milliseconds to your script. Alternatively, it may help to add a "waitForElementPresent" command as explained in the next section.

2) Verifying that authentication was successful during the scan

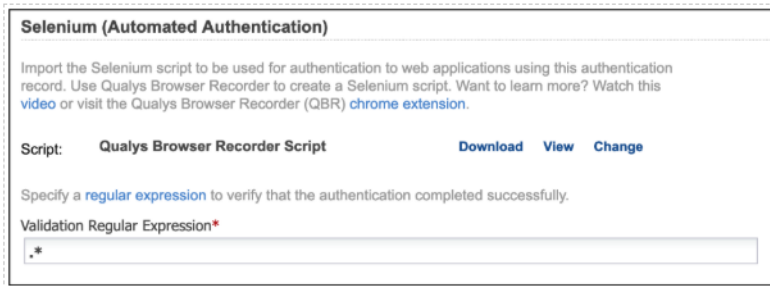
After uploading the authentication script into Qualys WAS, you must specify a regular expression to verify that the authentication completed successfully. The regular expression must match against the very first response received after the script executes. For example, if the last command is to click on a submit button (generating a POST request to the server), the server response must have a match for the regex you've specified. This is how WAS verifies that authentication succeeded. It can match against the displayed text of even against content found in the HTML source code itself.

In older web applications, a simple regex of "logout" was often sufficient as this was usually part of this initial response back. However, many new applications, including most dynamic/AJAX web apps, will often first respond back with a script that loads other content. Remember, only the first response back is checked for the regular expression match. In this case, your validation regular expression may fail even if you are successfully authenticated.

A more versatile method to ensure you are authenticated and pass the validation regular expression match is to leverage the QBR script itself to check for the presence of an element only available on an authenticated page and use a "dummy" regular expression (such as ".*") within WAS for the validation regex. In this scenario, the script will run to completion only if it finds an element present on ANY post authentication page that is loaded. You can check QID 150100 in the WAS scan report to see all script commands that executed.

After this has occurred, the validation regular expression will match against ANYTHING and QID 150094 will report you are successfully authenticated. If, however, the QBR script fails to execute fully, and it cannot find the target element on the post-authentication page, then QID 150100 will report that the script did not successfully execute fully and QID 150095 will report the QBR script failed to authenticate to the application.

To implement this method, please see the section for "The WaitForElementPresent Command" to adjust your QBR script, and use ".*" (without the quotes) for your validation regex within WAS as shown in the screenshot below.



3) Leveraging "waitForElementPresent" for successful playback in WAS

The "waitForElementPresent" command in a QBR script can be used for a variety of practical and useful operations. For example, if you need to add a delay to a command to allow time for dynamic content on a web application to fully load, you can use the "waitForElementPresent" command to pause execution until the target element is loaded and available.

A good application of this is when attempting to use the "sendKeys" command to pass in the username for a WAS authentication record. After the page is accessed, instead of immediately going to the sendKeys command, you can first use the "waitForElementPresent" command to slow the script playback down until the necessary fields have loaded/rendered.

For example, if the form field for the username is identified by id=user, you could modify your QBR script to add a "waitForElementPresent" command after the initial open command. Another useful scenario is to use it at the end of your script to verify you have successfully authenticated. This is shown in bold below.

Command	Target	Value
open	https://www.myapp.com	
waitForElementPresent	Id=user	
sendkeys	Id=user	John.Smith
sendkeys	Id=password	P@\$\$w0rd123
click	Id=submit	
waitForElementPresent	Id=logout	

The script itself gives you greater flexibility in confirming authentication compared to the validation regex within WAS. You just need to find an element that only appears in the post-authentication page. You can use text or elements from the DOM.

For example, you may have a button on the page labeled "Log Out". To use this for the `waitForElementPresent` command, you have to identify this button by its element and not by the text itself. So "Log Out" won't work, but `id=logout` will if this is how the button is referenced.

In this example, you would add the `waitForElementPresent` as your final command in your QBR authentication script. For example:

See the issue on "Manually identifying targets for QBR commands" to better understand how to find elements for modifying your QBR scripts.

4) Prevent auto-login when recording an authentication script

When recording your authentication script using QBR, you may need to utilize Chrome's Incognito Mode. This is sometimes necessary because applications will seamlessly authenticate you due to existing cookies, local storage, Windows Integrated login, etc. During a WAS scan, of course, the scanner does not have access to this data. It interacts with the web application using a "clean" history, so it is important to record your script from that perspective.

Simply open a Chrome Incognito window and record your script there. Note you may need to activate QBR for use in Incognito Mode by enabling the "Allow in incognito" setting for the extension in Chrome.

5) Using a single authentication script for different apps that use a common SSO

If you need to scan a web application that uses single sign-on (SSO), you will most likely need to use a Selenium script for Qualys WAS to successfully authenticate ([more information](#)). If you have multiple web apps that use the same SSO mechanism, you may find that your authentication scripts are identical except for the URL of the initial open command. If that's the case, you can edit the script manually using a text editor and replace the URL with "@@webappURL@" (without the quotes). This is known as a WAS parameter. When the script is played back during the WAS scan, the scanner will recognize the WAS parameter and replace it with the web application's target URL.

This can greatly simplify management of your scripts because you can have a single authentication script that works across many different web apps.

Below is a snippet of a Selenium script that uses a WAS parameter (highlighted).

```
...
<tr>
  <td>open</td>
  <td>@@webappURL@@</td>
  <td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
```



```
<td>sendKeys</td>
<td>name=email</td>
<td>test@example.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>sendKeys</td>
  <td>name=password</td>
  <td>mypass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>click</td>
  <td>id=SignInButton</td>
  <td></td>
</tr>
...
```

Command Reference

This chapter lists all the commands available in the Qualys Browser Recorder.

A

- addLocationStrategy
- addLocationStrategyAndWait
- addScript
- addScriptAndWait
- addSelection
- addSelectionAndWait
- allowNativeXpath
- allowNativeXpathAndWait
- altKeyDown
- altKeyDownAndWait
- altKeyUp
- altKeyUpAndWait
- answerOnNextPrompt
- assertAlert
- assertAlertAndWait
- assertAlertNotPresent
- assertAlertPresent
- assertAllButtons
- assertAllFields
- assertAllLinks
- assertAllWindowsIds
- assertAllWindowsNames
- assertAllWindowsTitles
- assertAttribute
- assertAttributeFromAllWindows
- assertBodyText
- assertChecked
- assertChildWindowName

assertConfirmation
assertConfirmationAndWait
assertConfirmationNotPresent
assertConfirmationPresent
assertCookie
assertCookieByName
assertCookieNotPresent
assertCookiePresent
assertCssCount
assertCursorPosition
assertEditable
assertElementHeight
assertElementIndex
assertElementNotPresent
assertElementPositionLeft
assertElementPositionTop
assertElementPresent
assertElementWidth
assertEval
assertExpression
assertHtmlSource
assertLocation
assertMouseSpeed
assertNotAlert
assertNotAllButtons
assertNotAllFields
assertNotAllLinks
assertNotAllWindowsIds
assertNotAllWindowsNames
assertNotAllWindowsTitles
assertNotAttribute

assertNotAttributeFromAllWindows
assertNotBodyText
assertNotChecked
assertNotChildWindowName
assertNotConfirmation
assertNotCookie
assertNotCookieByName
assertNotCssCount
assertNotCursorPosition
assertNotEditable
assertNotElementHeight
assertNotElementIndex
assertNotElementPositionLeft
assertNotElementPositionTop
assertNotElementWidth
assertNotEval
assertNotExpression
assertNotHtmlSource
assertNotLocation
assertNotMouseSpeed
assertNotOrdered
assertNotPrompt
assertNotSelectOptions
assertNotSelectedId
assertNotSelectedIds
assertNotSelectedIndex
assertNotSelectedIndexes
assertNotSelectedLabel
assertNotSelectedLabels
assertNotSelectedValue
assertNotSelectedValues

assertNotSomethingSelected
assertNotSpeed
assertNotTable
assertNotText
assertNotTitle
assertNotValue
assertNotVisible
assertNotWhetherThisFrameMatchFrameExpression
assertNotWhetherThisWindowMatchWindowExpression
assertNotXpathCount
assertOrdered
assertPrompt
assertPromptAndWait
assertPromptNotPresent
assertPromptPresent
assertSelectOptions
assertSelectedId
assertSelectedIds
assertSelectedIndex
assertSelectedIndexes
assertSelectedLabel
assertSelectedLabels
assertSelectedValue
assertSelectedValues
assertSomethingSelected
assertSpeed
assertTable
assertText
assertTextAndWait
assertTextNotPresent
assertTextPresent

assertTitle
assertTitleAndWait
assertValue
assertVisible
assertWhetherThisFrameMatchFrameExpression
assertWhetherThisWindowMatchWindowExpression
assertXPathCount
assignId
assignIdAndWait

B

break

C

captureEntirePageScreenshot
captureEntirePageScreenshotAndWait
check
checkAndWait
chooseCancelOnNextConfirmation
chooseCancelOnNextPrompt
chooseCancelOnNextPromptAndWait
chooseOkOnNextConfirmation
chooseOkOnNextConfirmationAndWait
click
clickAndWait
clickAt
clickAtAndWait
close
contextMenu
contextMenuAndWait
contextMenuAt
contextMenuAtAndWait
controlKeyDown

controlKeyDownAndWait

controlKeyUp

controlKeyUpAndWait

createCookie

createCookieAndWait

D

deleteAllVisibleCookies

deleteAllVisibleCookiesAndWait

deleteCookie

deleteCookieAndWait

deselectPopUp

deselectPopUpAndWait

doubleClick

doubleClickAndWait

doubleClickAt

doubleClickAtAndWait

dragAndDrop

dragAndDropAndWait

dragAndDropToObject

dragAndDropToObjectAndWait

E

echo

echoAndWait

editContent

editContentAndWait

F

fireEvent

fireEventAndWait

focus

focusAndWait

G

goBack

goBackAndWait

H

highlight

highlightAndWait

I

ignoreAttributesWithoutValue

ignoreAttributesWithoutValueAndWait

K

keyDown

keyDownAndWait

keyPress

keyPressAndWait

keyUp

keyUpAndWait

M

metaKeyDown

metaKeyDownAndWait

metaKeyUp

metaKeyUpAndWait

mouseDown

mouseDownAndWait

mouseDownAt

mouseDownAtAndWait

mouseDownRight

mouseDownRightAndWait

mouseDownRightAt

mouseDownRightAtAndWait

mouseMove

mouseMoveAndWait

mouseMoveAt
mouseMoveAtAndWait
mouseOut
mouseOutAndWait
mouseOver
mouseOverAndWait
mouseUp
mouseUpAndWait
mouseUpAt
mouseUpAtAndWait
mouseUpRight
mouseUpRightAndWait
mouseUpRightAt
mouseUpRightAtAndWait

O

open
openWindow
openWindowAndWait

P

pause

R

refresh
refreshAndWait
removeAllSelections
removeAllSelectionsAndWait
removeScript
removeScriptAndWait
removeSelection
removeSelectionAndWait
rollup
rollupAndWait

runScript

runScriptAndWait

S

select

selectAndWait

selectFrame

selectPopUp

selectPopUpAndWait

selectWindow

sendKeys

sendKeysAndWait

sendTotp

setCursorPosition

setCursorPositionAndWait

setMouseSpeed

setMouseSpeedAndWait

setSpeed

setSpeedAndWait

setTimeout

shiftKeyDown

shiftKeyDownAndWait

shiftKeyUp

shiftKeyUpAndWait

showElement

showElementAndWait

store

storeAlert

storeAlertPresent

storeAllButtons

storeAllFields

storeAllLinks

storeAllWindowsIds
storeAllWindowsNames
storeAllWindowsTitles
storeAndWait
storeAttribute
storeAttributeFromAllWindows
storeBodyText
storeChecked
storeChildWindowName
storeConfirmation
storeConfirmationPresent
storeCookie
storeCookieByName
storeCookiePresent
storeCssCount
storeCursorPosition
storeEditable
storeElementHeight
storeElementIndex
storeElementPositionLeft
storeElementPositionTop
storeElementPresent
storeElementWidth
storeEval
storeExpression
storeHtmlSource
storeLocation
storeMouseSpeed
storeOrdered
storePrompt
storePromptPresent

storeSelectOptions
storeSelectedId
storeSelectedIds
storeSelectedIndex
storeSelectedIndexes
storeSelectedLabel
storeSelectedLabels
storeSelectedValue
storeSelectedValues
storeSomethingSelected
storeSpeed
storeTable
storeText
storeTextAndWait
storeTextPresent
storeTitle
storeTitleAndWait
storeValue
storeVisible
storeWhetherThisFrameMatchFrameExpression
storeWhetherThisWindowMatchWindowExpression
storeXPathCount
submit
submitAndWait

T

type
typeAndWait
typeKeys
typeKeysAndWait

U

uncheck

uncheckAndWait
useXpathLibrary
useXpathLibraryAndWait

V

verifyAlert
verifyAlertNotPresent
verifyAlertPresent
verifyAllButtons
verifyAllFields
verifyAllLinks
verifyAllWindowsIds
verifyAllWindowsNames
verifyAllWindowsTitles
verifyAttribute
verifyAttributeFromAllWindows
verifyBodyText
verifyChecked
verifyChildWindowName
verifyConfirmation
verifyConfirmationNotPresent
verifyConfirmationPresent
verifyCookie
verifyCookieByName
verifyCookieNotPresent
verifyCookiePresent
verifyCssCount
verifyCursorPosition
verifyEditable
verifyElementHeight
verifyElementIndex
verifyElementNotPresent

verifyElementPositionLeft
verifyElementPositionTop
verifyElementPresent
verifyElementWidth
verifyEval
verifyExpression
verifyHtmlSource
verifyLocation
verifyMouseSpeed
verifyNotAlert
verifyNotAllButtons
verifyNotAllFields
verifyNotAllLinks
verifyNotAllWindowsIds
verifyNotAllWindowsNames
verifyNotAllWindowsTitles
verifyNotAttribute
verifyNotAttributeFromAllWindows
verifyNotBodyText
verifyNotChecked
verifyNotChildWindowName
verifyNotConfirmation
verifyNotCookie
verifyNotCookieByName
verifyNotCssCount
verifyNotCursorPosition
verifyNotEditable
verifyNotElementHeight
verifyNotElementIndex
verifyNotElementPositionLeft
verifyNotElementPositionTop

verifyNotElementWidth
verifyNotEval
verifyNotExpression
verifyNotHtmlSource
verifyNotLocation
verifyNotMouseSpeed
verifyNotOrdered
verifyNotPrompt
verifyNotSelectOptions
verifyNotSelectedId
verifyNotSelectedIds
verifyNotSelectedIndex
verifyNotSelectedIndexes
verifyNotSelectedLabel
verifyNotSelectedLabels
verifyNotSelectedValue
verifyNotSelectedValues
verifyNotSomethingSelected
verifyNotSpeed
verifyNotTable
verifyNotText
verifyNotTitle
verifyNotValue
verifyNotVisible
verifyNotWhetherThisFrameMatchFrameExpression
verifyNotWhetherThisWindowMatchWindowExpression
verifyNotXpathCount
verifyOrdered
verifyPrompt
verifyPromptNotPresent
verifyPromptPresent

verifySelectOptions
verifySelectedId
verifySelectedIds
verifySelectedIndex
verifySelectedIndexes
verifySelectedLabel
verifySelectedLabels
verifySelectedValue
verifySelectedValues
verifySomethingSelected
verifySpeed
verifyTable
verifyText
verifyTextAndWait
verifyTextNotPresent
verifyTextPresent
verifyTitle
verifyTitleAndWait
verifyValue
verifyVisible
verifyWhetherThisFrameMatchFrameExpression
verifyWhetherThisWindowMatchWindowExpression
verifyXPathCount

W

waitForAlert
waitForAlertNotPresent
waitForAlertPresent
waitForAllButtons
waitForAllFields
waitForAllLinks
waitForAllWindowsIds

waitForAllWindowsNames
waitForAllWindowsTitles
waitForAttribute
waitForAttributeFromAllWindows
waitForBodyText
waitForChecked
waitForChildWindowName
waitForCondition
waitForConfirmation
waitForConfirmationNotPresent
waitForConfirmationPresent
waitForCookie
waitForCookieByName
waitForCookieNotPresent
waitForCookiePresent
waitForCssCount
waitForCursorPosition
waitForEditable
waitForElementHeight
waitForElementIndex
waitForElementNotPresent
waitForElementPositionLeft
waitForElementPositionTop
waitForElementPresent
waitForElementWidth
waitForEval
waitForExpression
waitForFrameToLoad
waitForHtmlSource
waitForLocation
waitForMouseSpeed

waitForNotAlert
waitForNotAllButtons
waitForNotAllFields
waitForNotAllLinks
waitForNotAllWindowsIds
waitForNotAllWindowsNames
waitForNotAllWindowsTitles
waitForNotAttribute
waitForNotAttributeFromAllWindows
waitForNotBodyText
waitForNotChecked
waitForNotChildWindowName
waitForNotConfirmation
waitForNotCookie
waitForNotCookieByName
waitForNotCssCount
waitForNotCursorPosition
waitForNotEditable
waitForNotElementHeight
waitForNotElementIndex
waitForNotElementPositionLeft
waitForNotElementPositionTop
waitForNotElementWidth
waitForNotEval
waitForNotExpression
waitForNotHtmlSource
waitForNotLocation
waitForNotMouseSpeed
waitForNotOrdered
waitForNotPrompt
waitForNotSelectOptions

waitForNotSelectedId
waitForNotSelectedIds
waitForNotSelectedIndex
waitForNotSelectedIndexes
waitForNotSelectedLabel
waitForNotSelectedLabels
waitForNotSelectedValue
waitForNotSelectedValues
waitForNotSomethingSelected
waitForNotSpeed
waitForNotTable
waitForNotText
waitForNotTitle
waitForNotValue
waitForNotVisible
waitForNotWhetherThisFrameMatchFrameExpression
waitForNotWhetherThisWindowMatchWindowExpression
waitForNotXPathCount
waitForOrdered
waitForPageToLoad
waitForPopUp
waitForPrompt
waitForPromptNotPresent
waitForPromptPresent
waitForSelectOptions
waitForSelectedId
waitForSelectedIds
waitForSelectedIndex
waitForSelectedIndexes
waitForSelectedLabel
waitForSelectedLabels

waitForSelectedValue
waitForSelectedValues
waitForSomethingSelected
waitForSpeed
waitForTable
waitForText
waitForTextNotPresent
waitForTextPresent
waitForTitle
waitForValue
waitForVisible
waitForWhetherThisFrameMatchFrameExpression
waitForWhetherThisWindowMatchWindowExpression
waitForXpathCount
windowFocus
windowFocusAndWait
windowMaximize
windowMaximizeAndWait