### **DATA DRIVEN FRAMEWORK:**

- ➤ Using data driven framework we can easily retrieve the data from excel sheet.
- ➤ If we maintaining all our input data are in Excel sheet, it will be very easy to reuse.
- ➤ In excel sheet have 2 different extensions like,
  - 1. Xls
  - 2. Xlsx

### Xls:

- > Xls is a old one (i.e.) it we used before 2007
- > In Xls have some limitations like,
  - **1.** It will support only 512(2^9) rows and 65536 (2^16) columns
  - 2. It will not support macros(xml format)
  - **3.** Colors also limited (i.e.) up to 56 colors
  - **4.** It will support only xls format

## Xlsx:

- ➤ In this extensions only we have using recently
- ➤ Xlsx support up to 2^14 rows and 2^20 columns
- > It will support macros
- > Colors are unlimited
- > It will support both xls and xlsx format

#### Jars:

- **1.** Jxl
- 2. Apache POI
- > Jxl is an old one. So it will support only xls format.
- Apache POI is a recent one. It will support both xls and xlsx.
- Now a days we mostly used Apache POI jar

## **Steps:**

- 1. Download Apache POI jar
- 2. Set path (Excel sheet location)
- **3.** Sheet name
- 4. Rows detail
- **5.** Cell detail
- **6.** Cell type(number, string, Boolean, blank or formula)
- **7.** String conversion( if other than string)

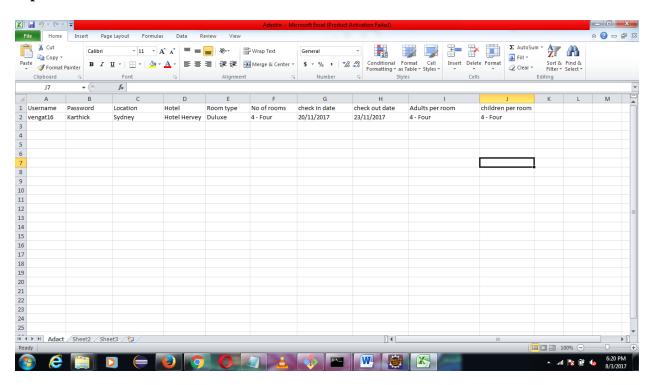
## **Program:**

```
To read data from Excel:
public class HotelSearchTest {
       public static void main(String[] args) {
             List<HashMap<String, String>> mapDatasList = new ArrayList();
             try {
                     File excelLocaltion = new File("./Excel/Adactin.xlsx");
                     String sheetName = "Adact";
                     FileInputStream f = new FileInputStream(
                                   excelLocaltion.getAbsolutePath());
                     Workbook w = new XSSFWorkbook(f);
                     Sheet sheet = w.getSheet(sheetName);
                     Row headerRow = sheet.getRow(0);
                     for (int i = 0; i < sheet.getPhysicalNumberOfRows(); i++) {
                            Row currentRow = sheet.getRow(i);
                     HashMap<String, String> mapDatas = new HashMap<String, String>();
                     for (int j = 0; j < headerRow.getPhysicalNumberOfCells(); j++) {
                                   Cell currentCell = currentRow.getCell(j);
                                   switch (currentCell.getCellType()) {
                                   case Cell. CELL_TYPE_STRING:
       mapDatas.put(headerRow.getCell(j).getStringCellValue(),
                                                        currentCell.getStringCellValue());
                                          break;
                                   case Cell. CELL_TYPE_NUMERIC:
       mapDatas.put(headerRow.getCell(j).getStringCellValue(),
                                                        String.valueOf(currentCell
       .getNumericCellValue()));
                                          break;
                                   }
                            mapDatasList.add(mapDatas);
                     }
                     // System.out.println(mapDatasList);
```

```
String s = mapDatasList.get(1).get("Username");
    String s1 = mapDatasList.get(1).get("Password");
    System.out.println(s);
    System.out.println(s1);

} catch (Throwable e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```

## Input data:



Output:

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### Here,

- > Excel is a workbook
- ➤ Workbook→ class

- $\rightarrow$  Xlsx $\rightarrow$  in this format we use XSSFworkbook
- ➤ If the input data is number, then we have to convert into String because in sendkeys we should pass only string.
- ➤ Using value of() method we can convert integer into string
- ➤ For ex

```
Int num=12;
String s=String.valueof(num);
```

- Even Cell data type, if it is 0 means it is a numeric and if it is 1 means it will be String
- > getType() is a method is used to print the data type of the input data.

## Advantages of Data driven:

- > Easy to maintain
- ➤ User friendly
- > Reusable purpose

## Disadvantages of Data driven:

➤ If we use excel sheet have some restrictions like limited rows and columns only we can able read

#### Exercise:

## Facebook registration using data driven framework

### 1. Base class:

```
+ "/geckodriver.exe");
              driver = new FirefoxDriver();
       } else if (browser.equals("ie")) {
              System.setProperty("webdriver.ie.driver", f.getAbsolutePath()
                             + "/IEDriverServer.exe");
              driver = new InternetExplorerDriver();
       }
       driver.manage().window().maximize();
       driver.get((String) jsonObject.get("url"));
       return driver;
}
public boolean elementToBeVisible(WebDriver driver, int time,
              WebElement element) {
       boolean flag = false;
       try {
              wait = new WebDriverWait(driver, time);
              wait.until(ExpectedConditions.visibilityOf(element));
              flag = true;
       } catch (Exception e) {
              e.printStackTrace();
       return flag;
public boolean elementFound(WebDriver driver, int time, WebElement element) {
       boolean res = false;
       driver.manage().timeouts().implicitlyWait(time, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
       try {
              res = element.isDisplayed();
       } catch (Exception e) {
              e.printStackTrace();
       return res;
}
public boolean elementFound(WebElement element) {
       boolean b = false;
       try {
              b = element.isDisplayed();
       } catch (Exception e) {
              e.printStackTrace();
```

```
return b;
}
public void setText(WebElement element, String name) {
      if (name != null && elementFound(element)) {
              element.clear();
              element.sendKeys(name);
}
public String getText(WebElement element) {
      String name = null;
      if (elementFound(element)) {
              name = element.getAttribute("value");
      return name;
}
public void clickBtn(WebElement element) {
      if (elementFound(element)) {
              element.click();
}
public static JSONObject JSONReadFromFile() {
      JSONParser parser = new JSONParser();
      JSONObject jsonObject = null;
      try {
              Object obj = parser.parse(new FileReader(f1.getAbsoluteFile()));
              jsonObject = (JSONObject) obj;
       } catch (Exception e) {
              e.printStackTrace();
      return jsonObject;
}
public void dropDownSelect(WebElement element, String name) {
```

```
Select s = new Select(element);
              s.selectByValue(name);
       }
       public void dropDownSelectVText(WebElement element, String name) {
              Select s = new Select(element);
              s.selectByVisibleText(name);
       }
       public void getScreenShot(String screenShotFileName) {
              File screenShotLocation = new File("./screenshot/" + screenShotFileName
                            + ".png");
              TakesScreenshot screenshot = (TakesScreenshot) driver;
              File file = screenshot.getScreenshotAs(OutputType.FILE);
              try {
                     FileUtils.copyFile(file, screenShotLocation);
              } catch (IOException e) {
                     e.printStackTrace();
       }
       public static List<HashMap<String, String>> readValueFromExcelSheet() {
              List<HashMap<String, String>> mapDatasList = new ArrayList();
              try {
                     File excelLocaltion = new File("./Excel/Facebook.xlsx");
                     String sheetName = "Sheet1";
                     FileInputStream f = new FileInputStream(
                                   excelLocaltion.getAbsolutePath());
                     Workbook w = new XSSFWorkbook(f);
                     Sheet sheet = w.getSheet(sheetName);
                     Row headerRow = sheet.getRow(0);
                     for (int i = 0; i < sheet.getPhysicalNumberOfRows(); i++) {
                            Row currentRow = sheet.getRow(i);
                            HashMap<String, String> mapDatas = new HashMap<String,
String>();
                            for (int j = 0; j < headerRow.getPhysicalNumberOfCells(); j++) {
                                   Cell currentCell = currentRow.getCell(j);
                                   switch (currentCell.getCellType()) {
                                   case Cell. CELL_TYPE_STRING:
       mapDatas.put(headerRow.getCell(j).getStringCellValue(),
                                                         currentCell.getStringCellValue());
                                          break;
```

```
case Cell. CELL_TYPE_NUMERIC:
       mapDatas.put(headerRow.getCell(j).getStringCellValue(),
                                                        String.valueOf(currentCell
       .getNumericCellValue()));
                                          break;
                                   }
                            }
                            mapDatasList.add(mapDatas);
                     }
              } catch (Throwable e) {
                     e.printStackTrace();
              return mapDatasList;
       }
}
   2. JUnit class:
public class LoginPageTest extends Base {
       static WebDriver driver;
       LoginPage loginPage;
       static Base base;
       NextPage next;
       @Before
       public void launchBrowser() {
             base = new Base();
             driver=base.getDriver();
       }
       @Test
       public void verifyLogin() {
             loginPage=new LoginPage(driver);
             next=new NextPage(driver);
             getScreenShot("facebookPage");
              setText(loginPage.getTxtFirstName(), readValueFromExcelSheet().get(1)
                            .get("Firstname"));
              getScreenShot("firstname");
              setText(loginPage.getTxtSurName(), readValueFromExcelSheet().get(1)
```

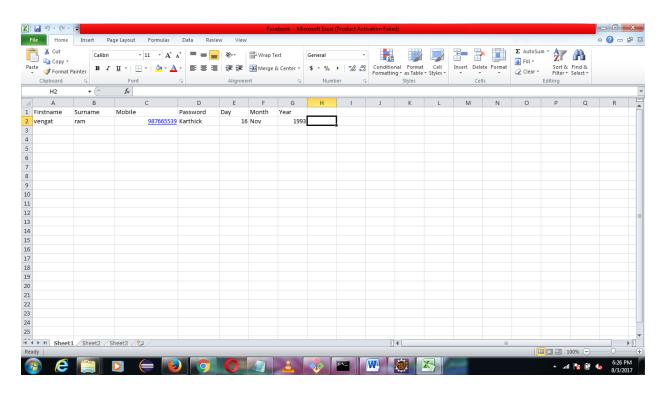
```
.get("Surname"));
             getScreenShot("lastname");
             setText(loginPage.getTxtMobileNum(), readValueFromExcelSheet().get(1)
                           .get("Mobile"));
             getScreenShot("mobile");
             setText(loginPage.getTxtPassword(), readValueFromExcelSheet().get(1)
                           .get("Password"));
             getScreenShot("password");
             dropDownSelectVText(loginPage.getDrpDwnDay(),"16");
             dropDownSelectVText(loginPage.getDrpDwnMonth(),"Nov");
             dropDownSelectVText(loginPage.getDrpDwnYear(), "1993");
             clickBtn(loginPage.getBtnMale());
             clickBtn(loginPage.getBtnSignup());
      }
      @After
      public void closeBrowser() {
             driver.quit();
      }
}
   3. Main class:
public class LoginPage {
      static WebDriver driver;
      @FindBy(id="u_0_2")
      private WebElement txtFirstName;
      @FindBy(id="u_0_4")
      private WebElement txtSurName;
      @FindBy(id="u_0_7")
      private WebElement txtMobileNum;
      @FindBy(id="u_0_e")
      private WebElement txtPassword;
      @FindBy(id="day")
      private WebElement drpDwnDay;
      @FindBy(id="month")
      private WebElement drpDwnMonth ;
      @FindBy(id="year")
      private WebElement drpDwnYear;
      @FindBy(id="u_0_i")
      private WebElement btnMale;
      @FindBy(id="u_0_m")
```

```
private WebElement btnSignup;
public LoginPage(WebDriver ldriver) {
        this.driver=ldriver;
      PageFactory.initElements(driver, this);
}
public static WebDriver getDriver() {
      return driver;
}
public WebElement getTxtFirstName() {
      return txtFirstName;
}
public WebElement getTxtSurName() {
      return txtSurName;
public WebElement getTxtMobileNum() {
      return txtMobileNum;
}
public WebElement getTxtPassword() {
      return txtPassword;
}
public WebElement getDrpDwnDay() {
      return drpDwnDay;
}
public WebElement getDrpDwnMonth() {
      return drpDwnMonth;
}
public WebElement getDrpDwnYear() {
      return drpDwnYear;
}
public WebElement getBtnMale() {
      return btnMale;
}
public WebElement getBtnSignup() {
      return btnSignup;
```

}

}

## Input data:



# **Screenshot output:**

