



SELENIUM

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PageLoad TimeOut in Selenium

Selenium: Selenium With Java Basics

- **Timeout Interface in Selenium** : Timeout is Interface in WebDriver Interface, which manage all waits of WebDriver Instances.
- Timeouts interface has three abstract methods:
 - **implicitlyWait**
 - **setScriptTimeout**
 - **pageLoadTimeout**
- There is no implementation present for these methods in Timeouts interface, the browser classes(FirefoxDriver, ChromeDriver..) provides the implementations for these methods because browser classes implements WebDriver Interface.

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- **PageLoadTimeout()** : Page load timeout in selenium requests/set the time limit for a page to load.
- If page is not loaded within the given time frame selenium throws **TimeoutException** exception .
- Page load timeout is useful when we perform performance test, or when we test execution in IE.
- Setting Negative time limit makes the selenium to wait for the page load infinitely.

Selenium: Selenium With Java Basics

- `setScriptTimeout()` : `setScriptTimeout` sets the time limit for asynchronous script to finish execution.
- If process is not Completed within the given time frame selenium throws **TimeoutException** exception .
- The `setScriptTimeout` method affects only JavaScript code.
- Why we need `setScriptTimeout`?
- The default timeout for `setScriptTimeout` method is 0 (zero), if we don't set any time our `executeAsyncScript` method may fail because the javascript code may take more than zero seconds. So to avoid unnecessary failures we have to set the `setScriptTimeout`.

Will see you in Next Lecture...

Thank you!

A close-up photograph of a hand holding a black marker, completing the word 'Thank you!' in a cursive script on a white surface. The hand is positioned on the right side of the frame, with the index and thumb fingers visible, holding the marker. The marker is black with a silver band. The text 'Thank you!' is written in a fluid, cursive style, with the exclamation mark being the final stroke. The background is a plain, light-colored surface.

See you in next lecture ...