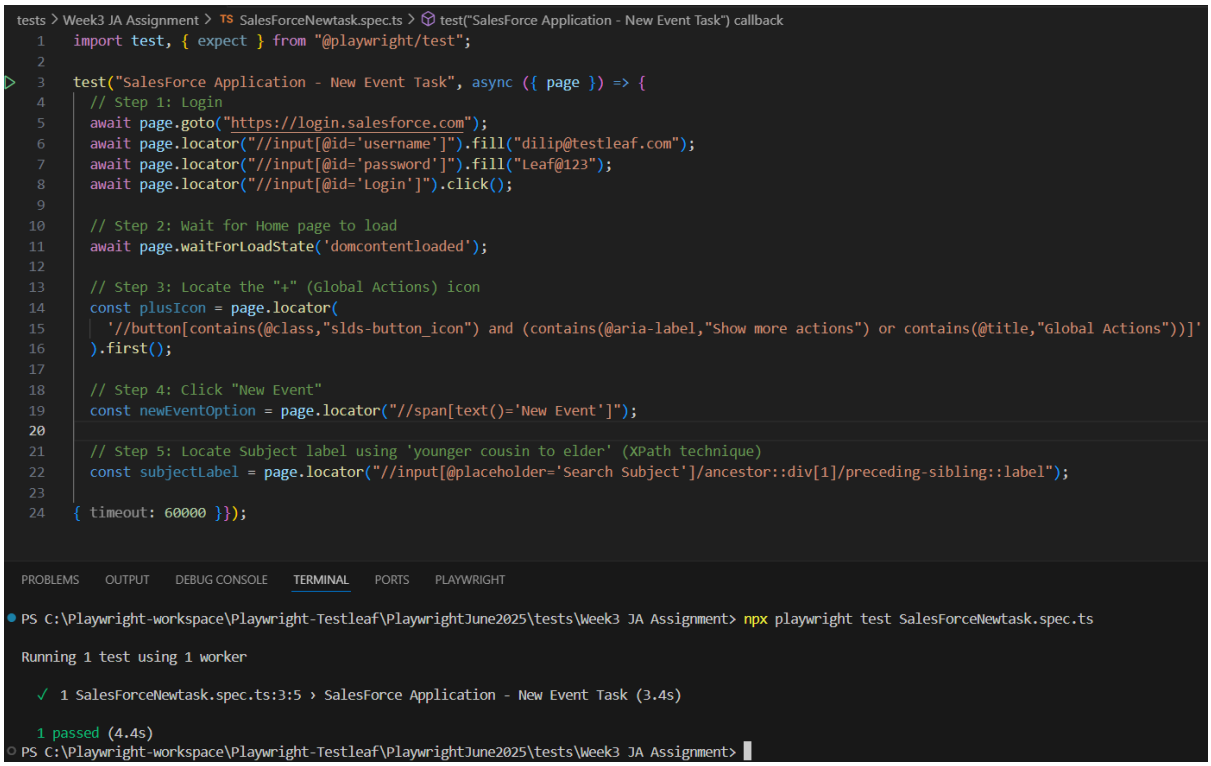
Salesforce: New Task

Steps :

1. Go to https://login.salesforce.com/?locale=in
2. And login using credentials. [username : ravindran.ramdas@testleaf.com, password : RaviSalesTest]
3. Click on the "+" icon (6th icon from top right corner)
4. Choose and click "New Task" from dropdown.
5. Now get the xpath for "Subject" label web element.

Hint : New Task younger cousin to elder

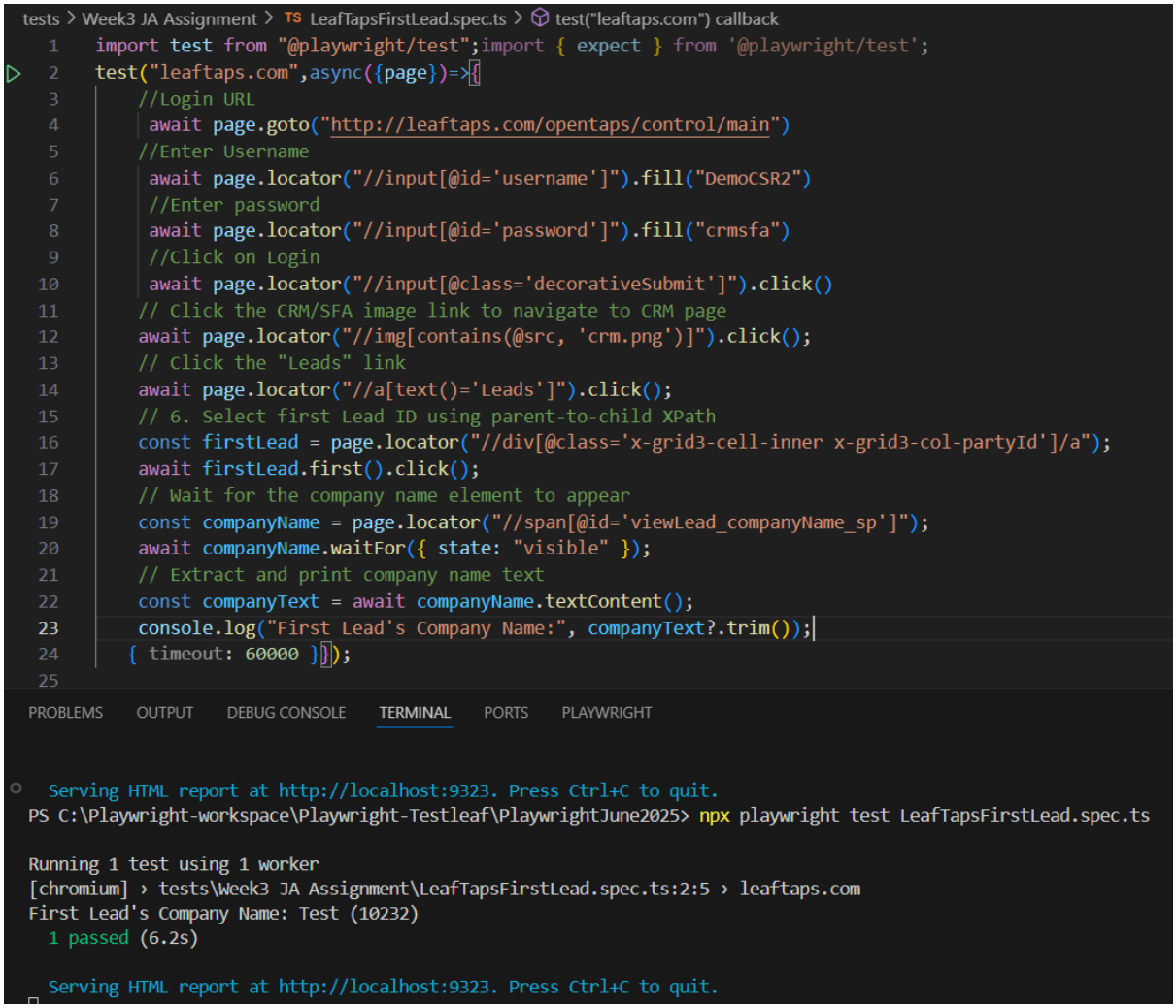


leaftaps: First leadid

Steps :

1. Go to "http://leaftaps.com/opentaps/control/login" and login.
2. Click CRM/SFA .
3. Click "Leads" select the first lead from the list of leads

leaftaps: First leadid paren to child



Myntra: Checkbox

-> Go to mynthra.com choose "MEN" from the tab available.
-> Select the check box of "Roadster" under the brands

Myntra: Checkbox elder sibling to younger sibling

tests > Week3 JA Assignment > TS MyntraCheckbox.spec.ts > test("Myntra checkbox") callback

```
import test from "@playwright/test";import { expect } from '@playwright/test';
test("Myntra checkbox",async({page})=>{
    //Login URL
    await page.goto('https://www.myntra.com');
   // Hover over the "MEN" tab
    await page.hover('a[data-group="men"]');
   // Click on "T-Shirts" under the MEN section
  await page.click('a[href="/men-tshirts"]');
  // Scroll to "Brand" filter's search box
  const brandSearch = page.locator('input[placeholder="Search Brand"]');
  // Type "Roadster" in the brand search
  brandSearch.click();
  await brandSearch.fill('Roadster');
  //left side in Brand check Roadster checkbox-->Using XPath – elder sibling to younger sibling
 const roadsterCheckbox = page.locator(
    "//label[.//span[text()='Roadster']]/div[@class='common-checkboxIndicator']"
  );
  // Click the checkbox
  await roadsterCheckbox.click();
  console.log("Checked 'Roadster' using elder sibling XPath");
    { timeout: 60000 }});
```

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Interview Questions Arrays:

Q1. What is the difference between map(), forEach(), and filter()?

map()

Purpose: Transforms each element in an array and returns a **new array** of the same length.
Use case: When you want to modify or transform the elements of an array.
Returns: A **new array** with the results of calling a function on every element.

javascript
CopyEdit

```
const nums = [1, 2, 3];
const doubled = nums.map(n => n * 2);
console.log(doubled); // [2, 4, 6]
```

🔄 **forEach()**

Purpose: Executes a function once for each array element.
Use case: When you want to perform side effects (like logging or updating UI), not transformation.
Returns: Nothing (i.e., undefined).

javascript
CopyEdit

```
const nums = [1, 2, 3];
nums.forEach(n => console.log(n * 2));
// Output:
// 2
```

// 4
// 6

🔍 **filter()**
Purpose: Filters elements based on a condition and returns a **new array** with only those that match.
Use case: When you want to **remove** elements that don't meet a condition.
Returns: A **new array** with elements that pass the test.
javascript
CopyEdit
const nums = [1, 2, 3, 4];
const evens = nums.filter(n => n % 2 === 0);
console.log(evens); // [2, 4]

🧠 **Summary Table:**

Method	Returns New Array	Can Modify Elements	Can Remove Elements	Side Effects
map()	Yes	Yes	🚫 No	❌ Avoid
forEach()	❌ No	Yes (but not returned)	🚫 No	Yes
filter()	Yes	🚫 No	Yes	❌ Avoid

Q2. What is the difference between slice() and splice()?
slice()
Purpose: Creates a **shallow copy** of part of an array into a **new array** without modifying the original.
Returns: A **new array**
Syntax:
javascript
CopyEdit
array.slice(start, end);

- start: Index to begin extraction (inclusive)
- end: Index to end extraction (exclusive)

javascript
CopyEdit
const nums = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
const part = nums.slice(1, 4);
console.log(part); // [2, 3, 4]
console.log(nums); // [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] (unchanged)

🛠️ **splice()**
Purpose: Changes an array **in place** by removing, replacing, or adding elements.
Returns: An array of **removed elements**
Syntax:
javascript
CopyEdit
array.splice(start, deleteCount, item1, item2, ...)

- start: Index to begin changes
- deleteCount: Number of elements to remove

- item1, item2, ...: Elements to insert (optional)

javascript
CopyEdit
```
const nums = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
const removed = nums.splice(1, 2, 'a', 'b');
console.log(removed);  // [2, 3]
console.log(nums);     // [1, 'a', 'b', 4, 5] (modified)
```

Feature	slice()	splice()
Modifies original?	❌ No	Yes
Returns	New array (copied portion)	Removed elements
Use case	Copy part of array	Add/remove/replace elements
Destructive?	❌ No	Yes

Q3. How do you convert an array to a string? And string to array?

Array ➡️ String

join() method

Converts an array to a string by **joining elements with a separator**.

```
const fruits = ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry'];
const result = fruits.join(', ');
console.log(result); // "apple, banana, cherry"
```

- Default separator is a comma , if not specified.
- You can use any string (e.g., space, hyphen) as a separator.

```
fruits.join(' - '); // "apple - banana - cherry"
```

🔁 String ➡️ Array

split() method

Splits a string into an array based on a **separator**.

```
const str = "apple, banana, cherry";
const arr = str.split(', ');
console.log(arr); // ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
```

- The separator defines **how to break the string**.
- You can split on commas, spaces, characters, etc.

```
"hello world".split(' ');   // ["hello", "world"]
"abc".split('');            // ["a", "b", "c"]
```

Q4. Find all pairs in an array whose sum is a given number

Function to find all pairs in an array that sum up to a given target

```
function findPairs(arr, target) {
  // Loop through each element in the array
  for (let i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
    // Inner loop starts from the next element after i
    for (let j = i + 1; j < arr.length; j++) {
      // Check if the sum of arr[i] and arr[j] equals the target
      if (arr[i] + arr[j] === target) {
        // If so, print the pair to the console
        console.log(`Pair found: (${arr[i]}, ${arr[j]})`);
```

```
    } } }}
// Sample array of numbers
const numbers = [2, 4, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9];

// Target sum to find in the array
const targetSum = 10;

// Call the function with the array and target sum
findPairs(numbers, targetSum);
output:
Pair found: (2, 8)
Pair found: (3, 7)
```
