

**Deccan Education Society's
Kirti M. Doongursee College of Arts, Science and Commerce
[NAAC Accredited: "A Grade"]**



T.Y.B.Sc. [Computer Science]

Practical Journal

USCS503 : Software Testing and Quality Assurance

Seat Number []

Department of Computer Science

Department of Computer Science
Deccan Education Society's
Kirti M. Doongursee College of Arts, Science and Commerce
[NAAC Accredited: "A Grade"]

C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that Mr. / Miss _____
of T.Y.B.Sc. (Computer Science) with Seat No. _____ has completed ____
Practicals of Paper- **USCS503 : Software Testing and Quality Assurance**
under my supervision in this College during the year **2025-2026**.

Lecturer-In-Charge

Date: / /2022

H.O.D.

**Department of
Computer Science**

Date:

Examined by:

Date:

Remarks:

USCS503 : Software Testing and Quality Assurance				
Sr. No.	Date	Title	Page No.	Signature
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4		Practical No. 4: Write and test the calculator program using JUnit.		
5		Practical No. 5: Write and test a program to update 6 students records into Excel file (using TestNG)		
6		Practical No. 6: Write & test a program to select the number of students who have scored more than 60 in any one subject (or all subjects) using TestNG.		
7		Practical No. 7: Write and test a program to provide total numbers of objects present / available on the page.		
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10		Practical No. 10: Write and test a program to print total numbers of check boxes present / available on the page and print selected check box.		

Practical No. 1:

What is Selenium?

Selenium is a **browser automation framework** that enables testers to perform functional testing of web applications. It automates user actions like clicking buttons, entering text, navigating between pages, and validating outputs. Unlike manual testing, where a human interacts with the application, Selenium executes automated scripts to perform the same actions quickly and repeatedly.

Uses of Selenium:

- **Functional Testing:** Ensures that the functionality of web applications works as expected.
- **Regression Testing:** Automates repeated test cases to check that new changes do not break existing functionality.
- **Cross-Browser Testing:** Verifies compatibility across different browsers (Chrome, Firefox, Edge, Safari).
- **Data-Driven Testing:** Supports integration with external data sources (Excel, CSV, databases).
- **Integration with CI/CD:** Works with Jenkins, Maven, GitHub Actions, and other DevOps tools for continuous testing.
- **Supports Multiple Languages:** Test scripts can be written in Java, Python, C#, Ruby, etc.
- **Supports Parallel Testing:** Saves time by executing multiple tests simultaneously.

History of Selenium:

The history of Selenium is quite interesting and evolved over time:

- **2004 (Selenium Core):** Selenium was originally developed by *Jason Huggins* at ThoughtWorks while testing an internal web application. It was a JavaScript program that could control browser actions.

- 2005 (Selenium RC – Remote Control): Paul Hammant extended Selenium Core into Selenium RC, which allowed testers to write automated tests in multiple programming languages.
- 2006 (Selenium IDE): Shinya Kasatani developed Selenium IDE, a Firefox plugin that enabled record-and-playback testing without writing code.
- 2008 (Selenium WebDriver): Simon Stewart introduced WebDriver, a more powerful and flexible tool that directly communicated with browsers using their native APIs.
- 2011 (Selenium 2.0): Selenium RC and WebDriver were merged into a single tool, known as Selenium 2.0.
- 2016 (Selenium 3.0): Selenium RC was officially deprecated, and WebDriver became the core component.
- 2021 (Selenium 4.0): Released with advanced features like support for W3C WebDriver standard, relative locators, Chrome DevTools Protocol (CDP), and better IDE support

Conclusion:

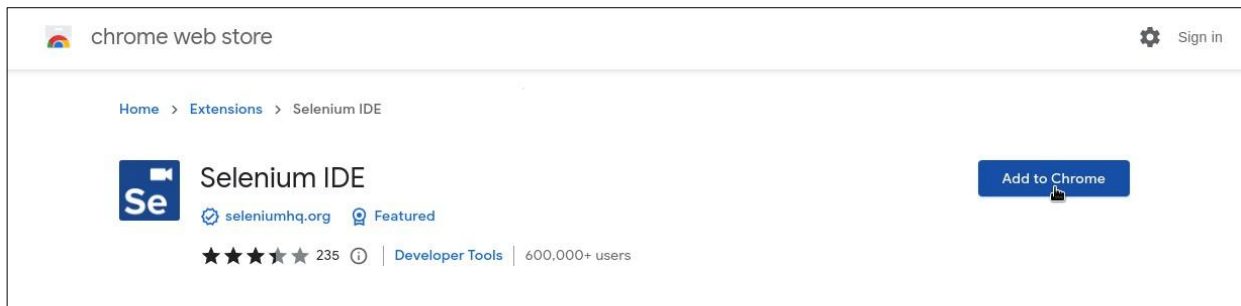
Selenium has grown from a simple JavaScript testing framework into a powerful, industry-standard automation tool. Its open-source nature, cross-platform compatibility, and integration with modern software development practices make it the preferred choice for testers and developers worldwide. With the release of Selenium 4, it continues to evolve and support advanced testing needs in modern web applications.

Practical No. 1:

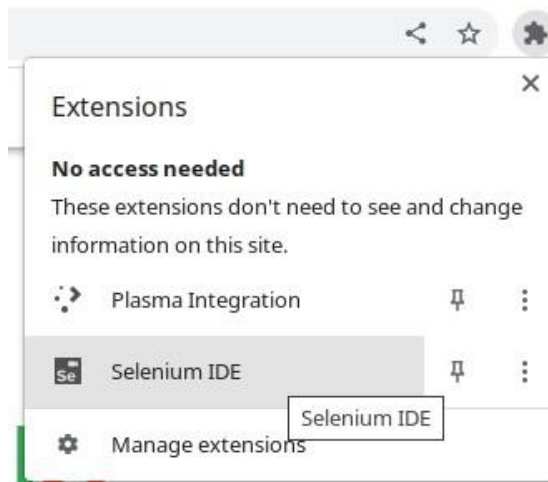
Installation of Selenium IDE:

NOTE: In this practical I will be using chrome browser

1. Open Chrome Browser and type selenium.dev
2. Scroll down you will find Selenium IDE click on read more and click on CHROME DOWNLOAD.
3. This will launch Chrome Web Store click on Add to Chrome.



4. Once done adding Selenium IDE extensions click on icon to launch it on top right corner.



Practical No. 2:

Theory:

A test suite is a collection of test cases grouped logically to test an application's functionality. Instead of running each test individually, suites execute all tests together, saving time and ensuring coverage.

In Selenium IDE:

- A test suite is created by grouping test cases.
- Each test case can represent a particular scenario (e.g., login, search, form submission).
- Running the suite ensures functionality across the application in one go.

Importance:

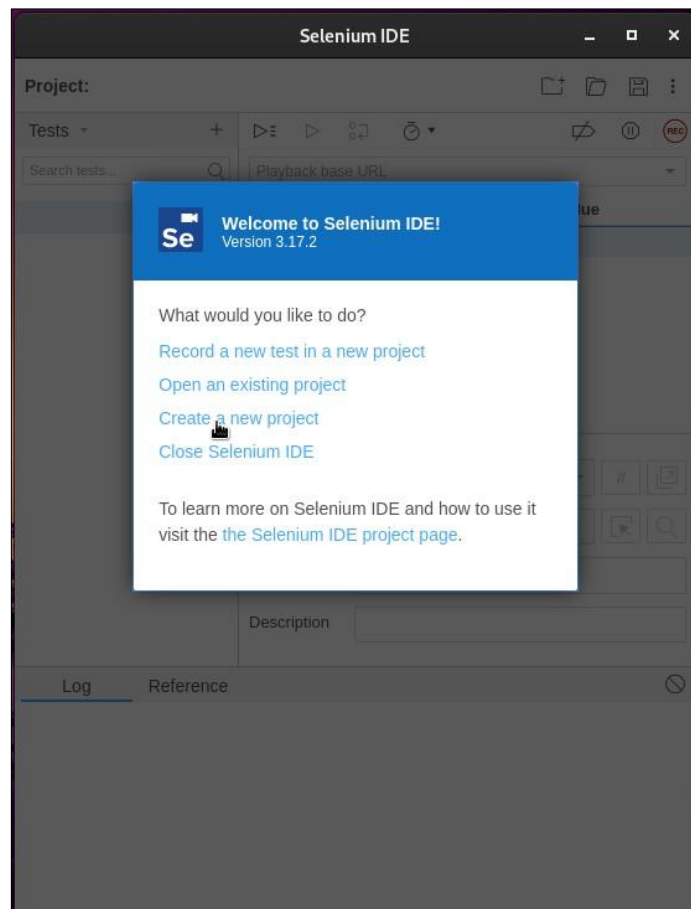
- Detects defects early by validating multiple functionalities.
- Ensures consistent results in regression testing.
- Helps in continuous testing within CI/CD pipelines.

Running a suite on two websites demonstrates Selenium's reusability and flexibility across different domains.

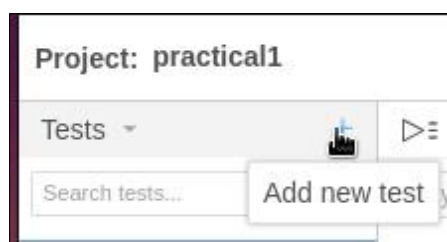
Practical No. 2:

Conduct a test suite for any two web sites.:

1. Select “Create a new project” in Selenium IDE

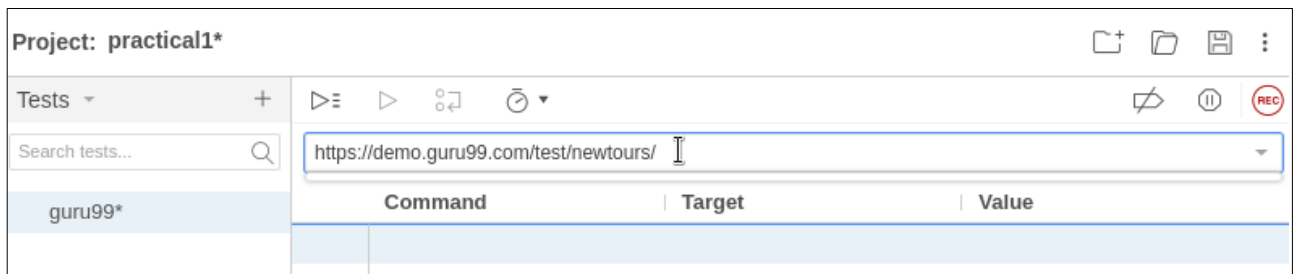


2. Type appropriate Project Name and click on ok
3. Create New Test Case by clicking on the + button.

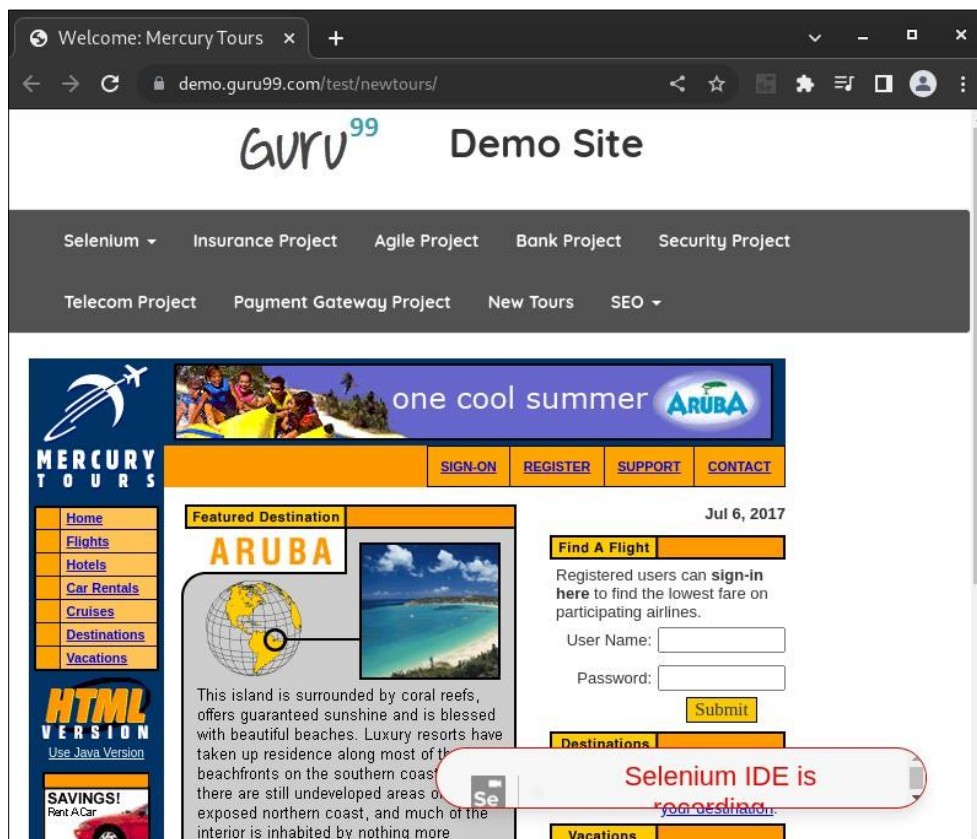


Test Case 1: <https://demo.guru99.com/test/newtours/>

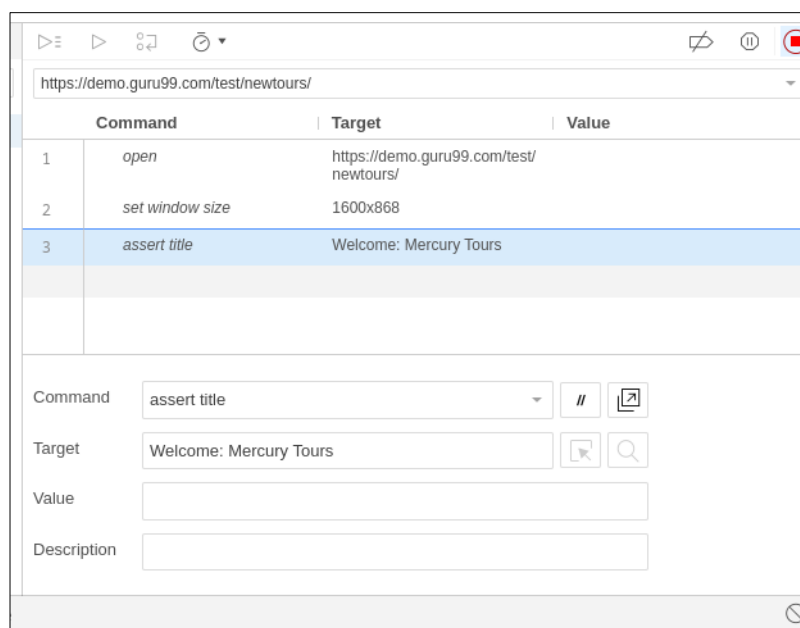
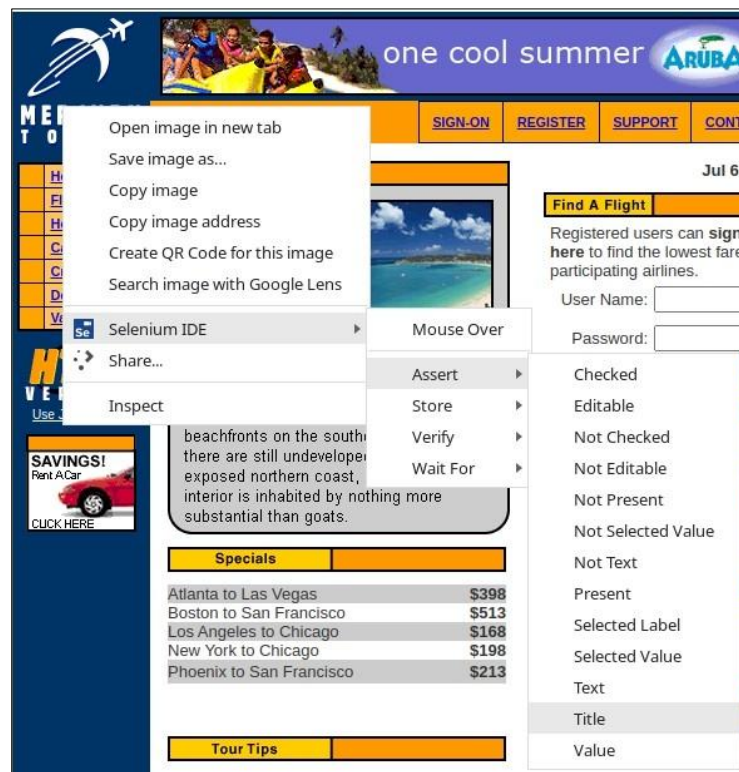
1. set <https://demo.guru99.com/test/newtours/> as Playback base URL



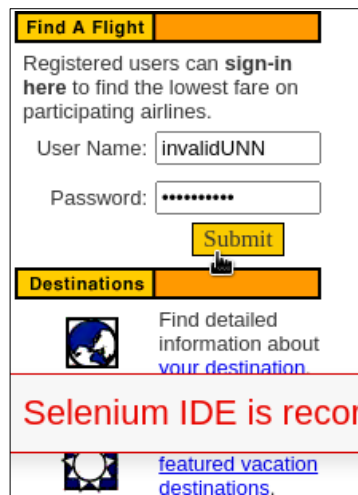
1. Then click on REC (red button) on top right corner.
2. This will Launch Chrome browser with site Entered in Base URL. With Selenium IDE is recording message on mid bottom right corner.



3. Right click on any blank space within the page, like on the Mercury Tours logo on the upper left corner. This will bring up the Selenium IDE context menu.
4. Then hover on Assert and then select Title on selenium IDE new entries will be added as **assert title Welcome: Mercury Tours**. This is the command that makes sure that the page title is correct.



5. Now, In the “User Name” text box of Mercury Tours, type an invalid username, “invalidUNN”. In the “Password” text box, type an invalid password, “invalidPWD”



Find A Flight

Registered users can **sign-in here** to find the lowest fare on participating airlines.

User Name:

Password:

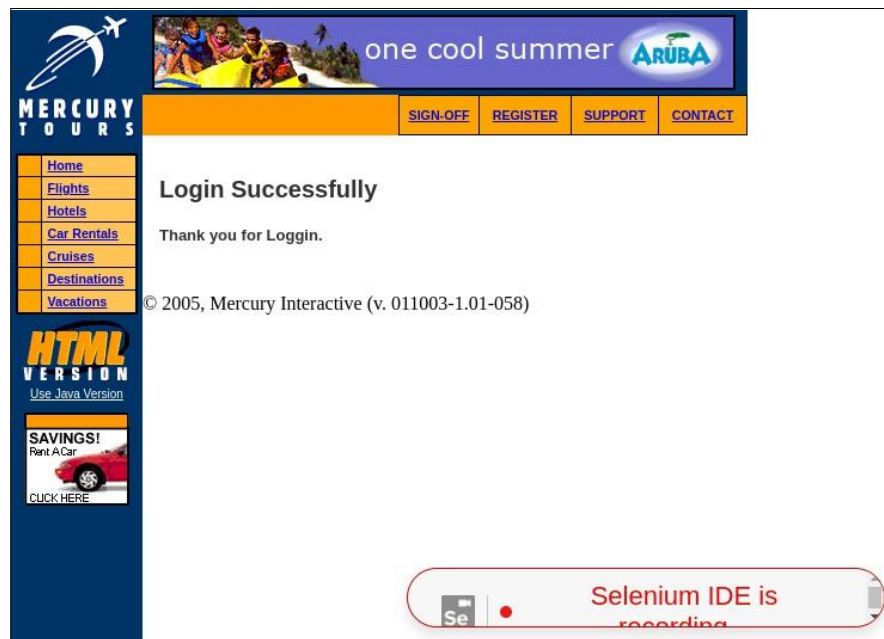
Submit

Destinations

Find detailed information about [your destination](#).

Selenium IDE is recording

6. Click on “Submit” button. Chrome browser should take you to another page.



MERCURY TOURS

one cool summer **ARUBA**

[SIGN-OFF](#) [REGISTER](#) [SUPPORT](#) [CONTACT](#)

Login Successfully

Thank you for Login.

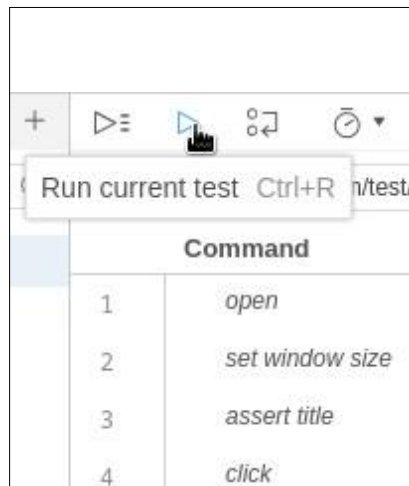
© 2005, Mercury Interactive (v. 011003-1.01-058)

HTML VERSION
[Use Java Version](#)

SAVINGS!
Rent A Car
[CLICK HERE](#)

Selenium IDE is recording

7. Click on the Record button to stop recording.
8. Now, click on the Playback button to execute the whole script. Selenium IDE should be able to replicate everything properly.



<div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div><div>https://demo.guru99.com/test/newtours/</div></div>			
	Command	Target	Value
1	✓ open	https://demo.guru99.com/test/newtours/	
2	✓ set window size	1600x868	
3	✓ assert title	Welcome: Mercury Tours	
4	✓ click	name=username	
5	✓ type	name=username	invalidUNN
6	✓ click	name=password	
7	✓ type	name=password	invalidPWD
8	✓ click	name=submit	

Test Case 2: <https://www.google.co.in/>

1. Type “energy efficient” in the Google Search Input Box.
2. Right click outside on an empty spot and select assets > Title.
3. Right click on Search Button verify the text present as “energy efficient”
4. Save the Test case

Output:

https://www.google.co.in/			
	Command	Target	Value
1	✓ open	https://www.google.co.in/	
2	✓ set window size	1050x848	
3	✓ type	name=q	energy efficient
4	✓ send keys	name=q	#{KEY_ENTER}
5	✓ assert title	energy efficient - Google Search	
6	✓ verify text	css=div:nth-child(1) > .g > div > div .LC20lb	Energy Efficiency

Practical No. 3

Theory:

This practical demonstrates Selenium WebDriver's real-world usage:

1. Opening Chrome from Eclipse:

- Requires ChromeDriver and Selenium libraries.
- WebDriver acts as a bridge between test scripts and the browser.
- Demonstrates environment setup and execution.

2. Searching Selenium tutorial on Google:

- Uses locators like name, id, or xpath to identify search fields.
- Enters query and submits form.
- Demonstrates navigation and interaction.

3. Login into Facebook account:

- Automates input handling (username, password).
- Demonstrates form validation and event handling (button click).

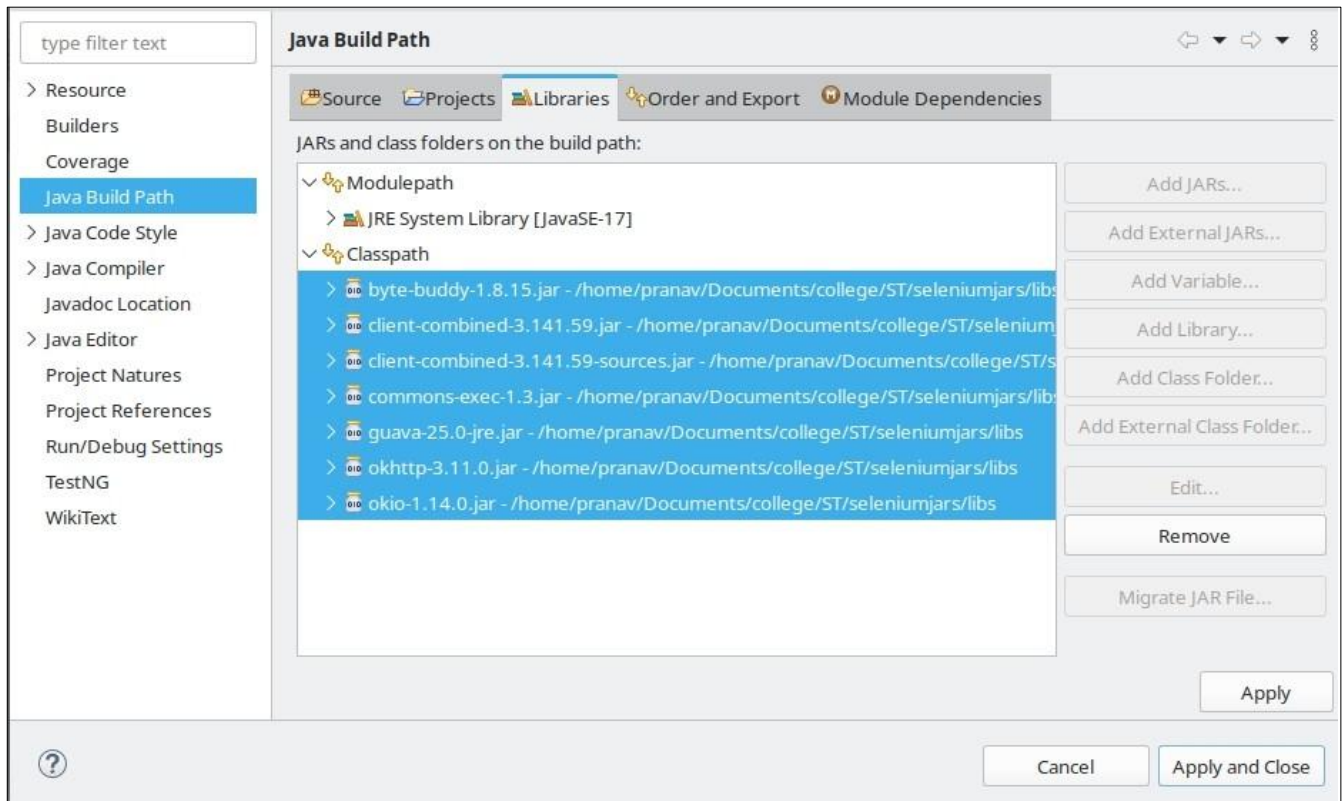
This practical shows how automation can simulate user behavior across websites and verify workflows like searching and logging in.

Practical No. 3

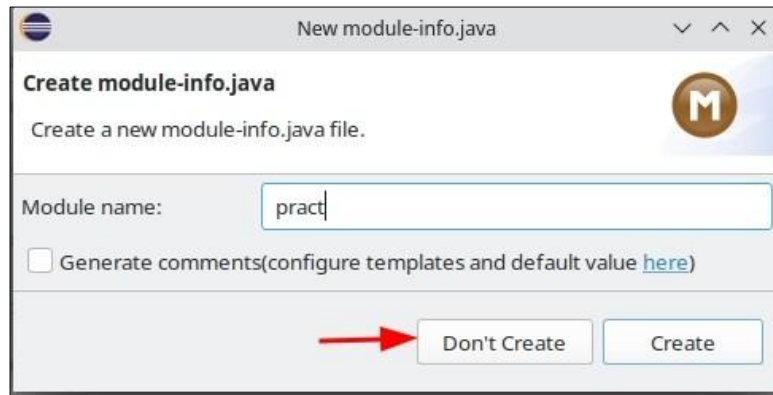
3.1. Opening chrome from Eclipse using selenium

NOTE: We are going to use Eclipse IDE for this practical.

1. Download latest Eclipse IDE (java development) from official site.
2. Install Eclipse IDE and launch it, set its workspace directory.
3. Create a new Java Project, set appropriate project name and click on next



4. Now navigate to Libraries and click on Add External JARs
5. Add these JARs and click on Finish and a window will popup saying do you want to create module? Just click on don't create



Now we are ready to code just create the new class file by right clicking on the “src” folder and set appropriate class name like I am using “LaunchChrome” as my class name. Make sure you have latest ChromeDriver.

Code:

```
package TYCS68;

import org.openqa.selenium.WebDriver;
import org.openqa.selenium.chrome.ChromeDriver; public
class LaunchChrome {

    public static WebDriver driver;

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        System.out.println("Launching Chrome...");

        System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver","D:\\chromedriver.exe1\\chromedriver-
win64\\chromedriver.exe");

        driver=new ChromeDriver();

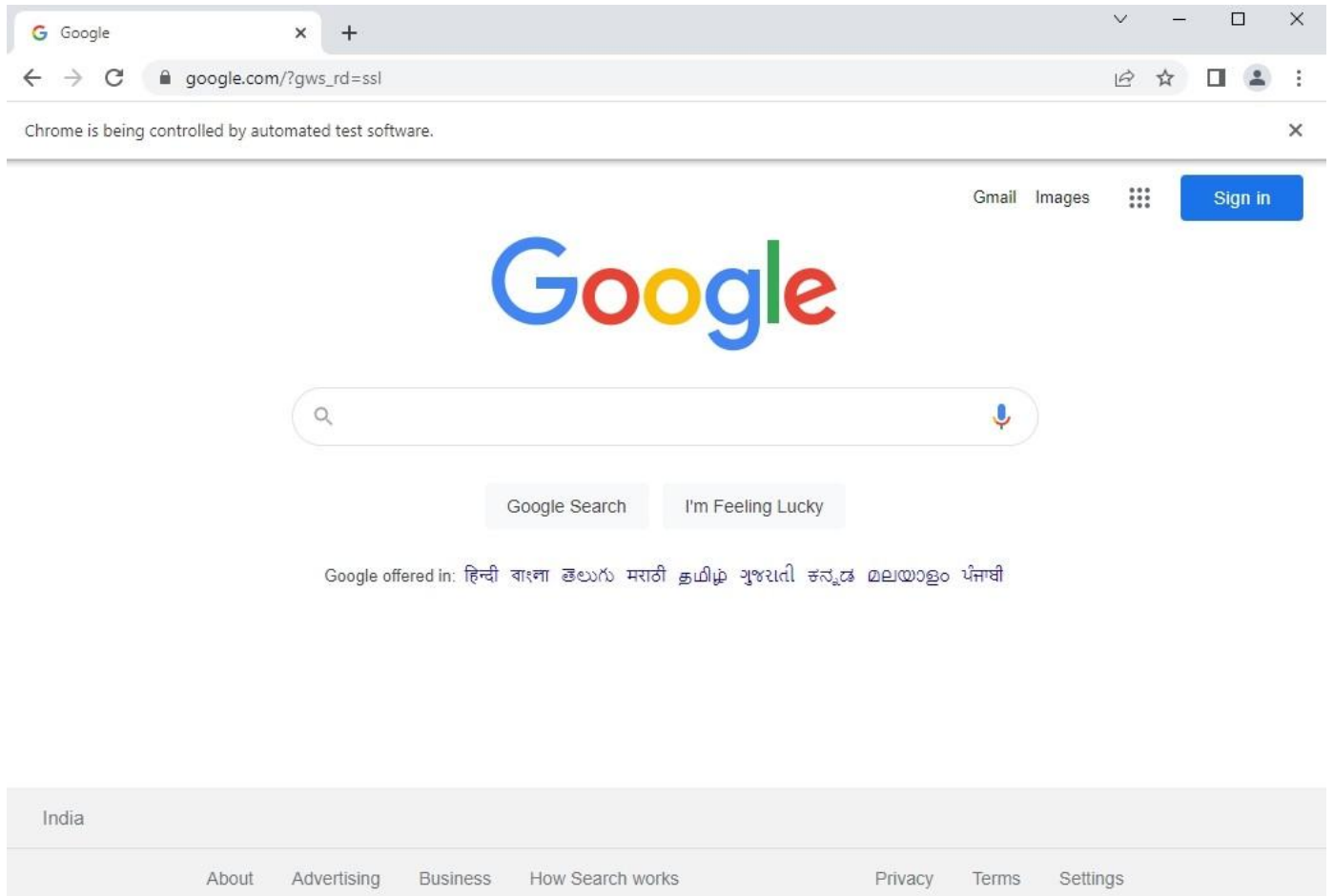
        driver.navigate().to("http://google.com");

    }
```


}

Now, lets run the program by right clicking on class name click on Run As > 1 Java Application

output:



3.2. write a code to search Selenium tutorial in google through code.

Code:

```
package TYCS68;
import org.openqa.selenium.By;
import org.openqa.selenium.WebDriver;
import org.openqa.selenium.WebElement;
import org.openqa.selenium.chrome.ChromeDriver; public
class search {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

        System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver","D:\\chromedriver.exe1\\chromedriver-
win64\\chromedriver.exe");

        WebDriver driver = new ChromeDriver();
        driver.navigate().to("http://google.co.in/");
        driver.manage().window().maximize();
        WebElement    element=driver.findElement(By.name("q"));
        element.sendKeys("junit");
        element.submit();
    }
}
```

Output:

The screenshot shows a Google search interface. The browser's address bar displays the URL: `google.co.in/search?q=Selenium+tutorial&source=hp&ei=QoAoY5CADNCU-AaT57W4DQ&iflsig=AJiK0e8AAAAAYyiOUoV3swGJo6`. Below the address bar, a message states: "Chrome is being controlled by automated test software." The Google logo is on the left, and the search bar contains the text "Selenium tutorial". To the right of the search bar are icons for voice search and image search. Below the search bar, navigation links for "All", "Videos", "Books", "Shopping", "News", and "More" are visible, along with a "Tools" link on the far right. The search results section shows "About 1,63,00,000 results (0.55 seconds)". The first result is an advertisement from <https://ai.autify.com/> titled "No-code Selenium Alternative - Perfect for Selenium Beginners". The ad text reads: "Drastically reduce maintenance with AI self-healing. Schedule a demo or start a trial! A no-code **selenium** alternative perfect for **selenium** beginners. Create tests faster." The second result is from <https://www.javatpoint.com> titled "Selenium Tutorial - Javatpoint". The snippet states: "Selenium Tutorial. Selenium tutorial provides basic and advanced concepts of Selenium. Our Selenium tutorial is designed for beginners and professionals. Selenium WebDriver · Selenium with C# Tutorial · Selenium IDE · Selenium Python". The third result is from <https://www.guru99.com> titled "Selenium Tutorial - Guru99". The snippet states: "26-Aug-2022 — Selenium is a popular open-source web-based automation tool. This online course is a step by step guide to learn Selenium Concepts. It is ... Selenium Tutorial PDF · Selenium IDE Tutorial · Selenium · Selenium Webdriver".

3.3. write and test a program to login into Facebook Account use Selenium.

Code:

```
package TYCS6;
import org.openqa.selenium.By;
import org.openqa.selenium.WebDriver;
import org.openqa.selenium.WebElement;
import org.openqa.selenium.chrome.ChromeDriver; public
class LoginIntoFB {
    public static void main(String[] args) {

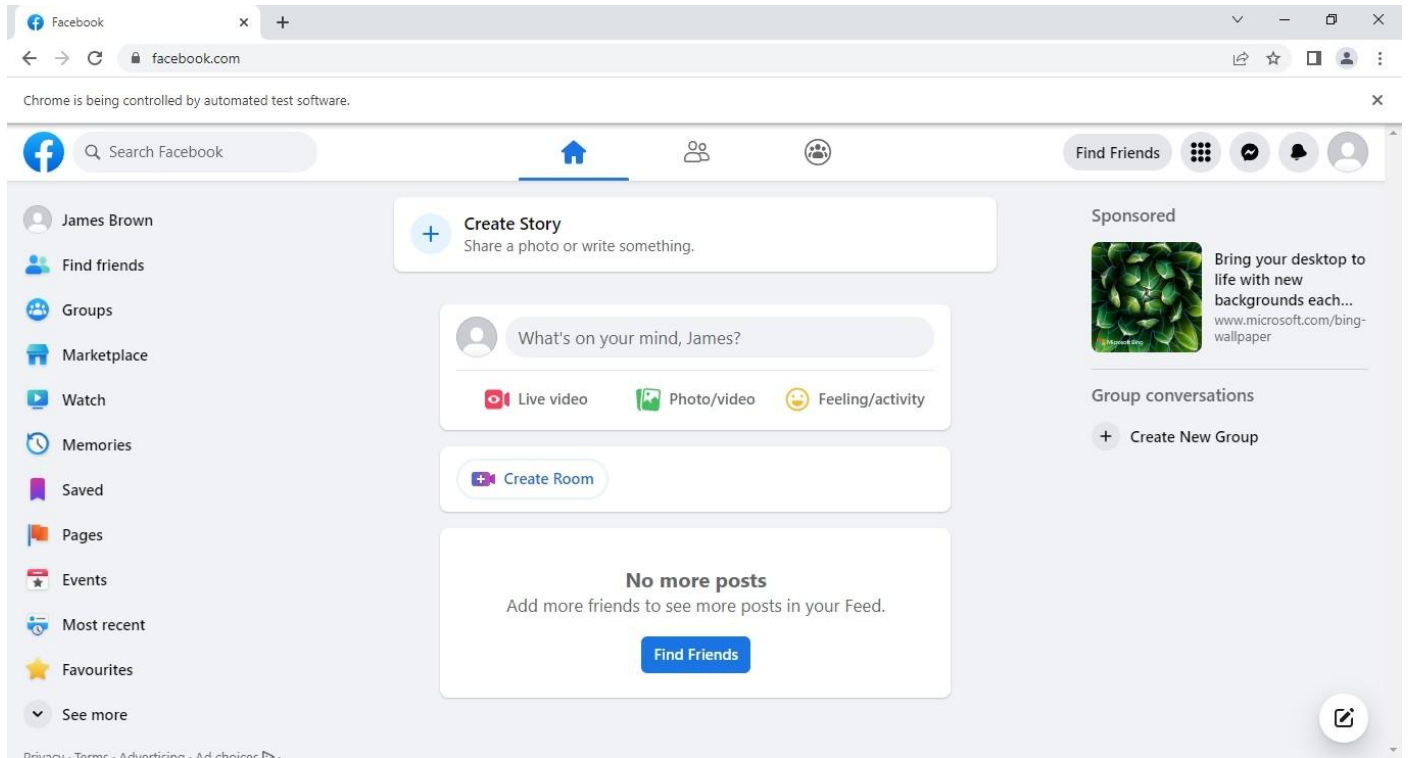
        System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver","D:\\chromedriver.exe1\\chromedriver-
win64\\chromedriver.exe");

        WebDriver driver = new ChromeDriver(); driver.navigate().to("http://www.facebook.com/");
        driver.manage().window().maximize();
        WebElement elementEmail=driver.findElement(By.name("email"));
        elementEmail.sendKeys("student.unity@proton.me"); WebElement
        elementpwd=driver.findElement(By.name("pass"));
        elementpwd.sendKeys("Unity@1234");
        WebElement elementSubmit=driver.findElement(By.name("login"));
        elementSubmit.submit();

    }

}
```

Output:



Practical No. 4

Theory:

JUnit is one of the most popular Java unit testing frameworks. Unit testing is the process of testing individual components or methods of a program in isolation.

In this practical:

- A calculator program (basic arithmetic operations) is tested using JUnit test cases.
- Assertions like assertEquals() are used to compare expected vs. actual results.
- Test annotations (@Test, @Before, @After) provide structure and lifecycle to the tests.

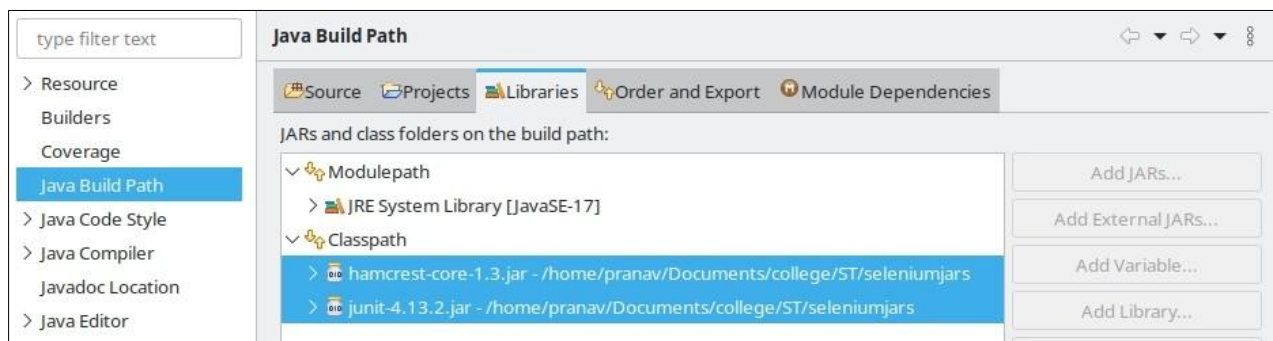
Advantages:

- Ensures correctness of small code units.
- Improves code reliability and maintainability.
- Facilitates Test-Driven Development (TDD).

Practical No. 4

4.1 Write and test the calculator program using JUnit.

1. Download JUnit via <https://search.maven.org/search?q=g:junit%20AND%20a:junit>
2. Download hamcrest-core 1.3 via <https://search.maven.org/artifact/org.hamcrest/hamcrest-core/1.3/jar>
3. Move these 2 JARs to your preferred location or move them to the Selenium JARs folder.
4. Now launch the Eclipse with your workspace and
5. Import these JARs by right click on your project (in Package Explorer) > Build Path > Configure Build Path.
6. The window will appear
7. Click on Classpath and click on Add External JARs Button and add those 2 JARs.
8. Once done click on Apply and Close.

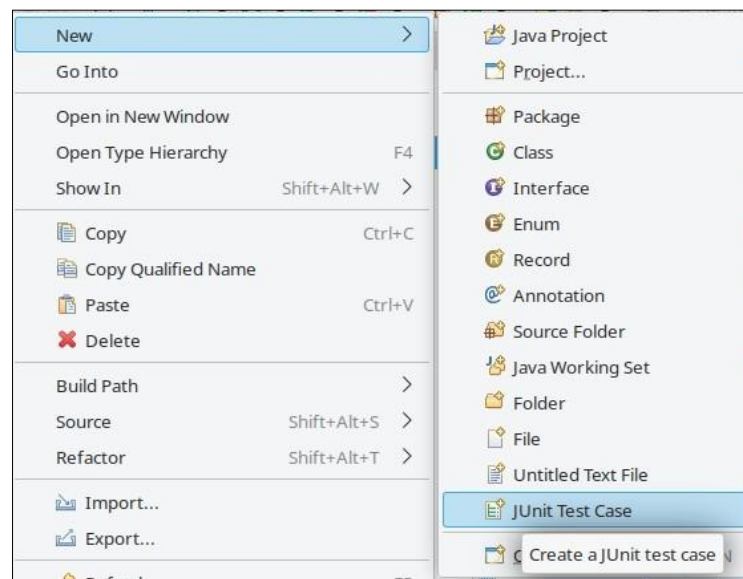


1. Create new class file named as Calculator, and write the following code:

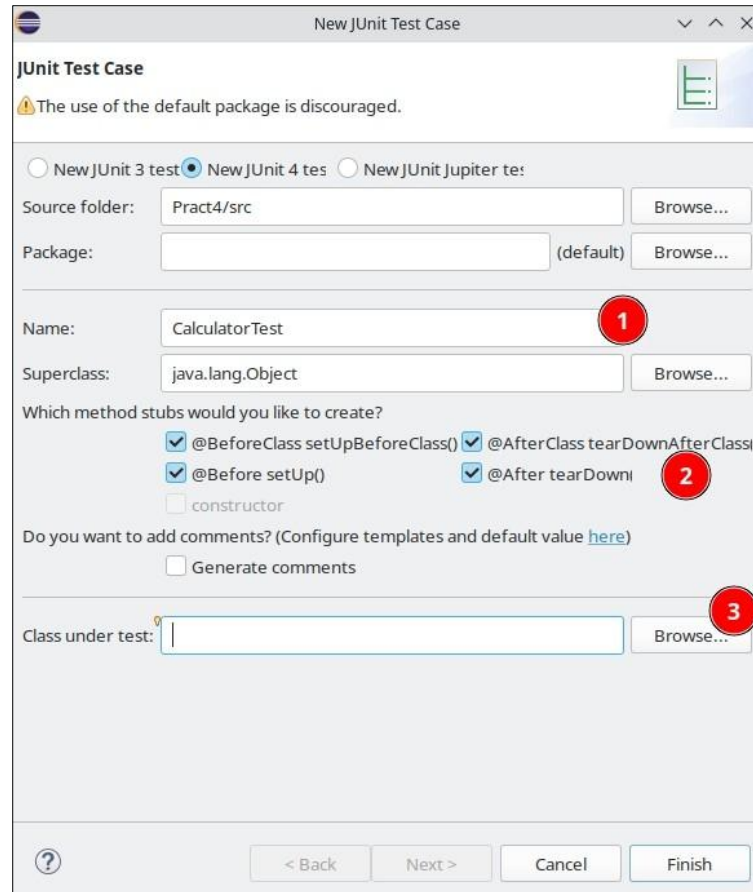
```
package TYCS68;  
  
public class calculator {  
  
    public int add(int a,int b) {  
  
        return a+b;  
    }  
}
```

```
}  
  
public int subtract(int a,int b) { return  
    a-b;  
}  
  
public int mul(int a,int b) {  
    return a*b;  
}  
  
public int div(int a,int b) {  
    return a/b;  
}  
  
}
```

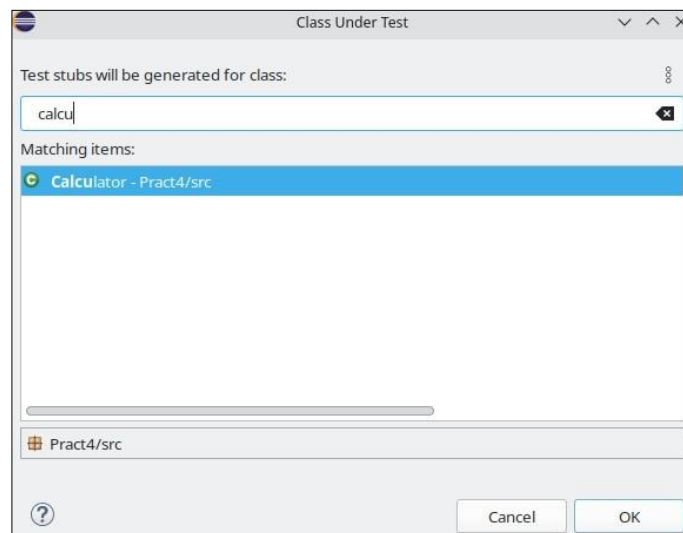
2. Now, Create JUnit Test Case,



3. In class under test field click on browse.



4. Enter Calculator and select appropriate class from the search.



5. Click on OK.
6. Click on Next

JUnit Test Case

⚠ The use of the default package is discouraged.

☐ New JUnit 3 test ☒ New JUnit 4 test ☐ New JUnit Jupiter test

Source folder:

Package: (default)

Name:

Superclass:

Which method stubs would you like to create?

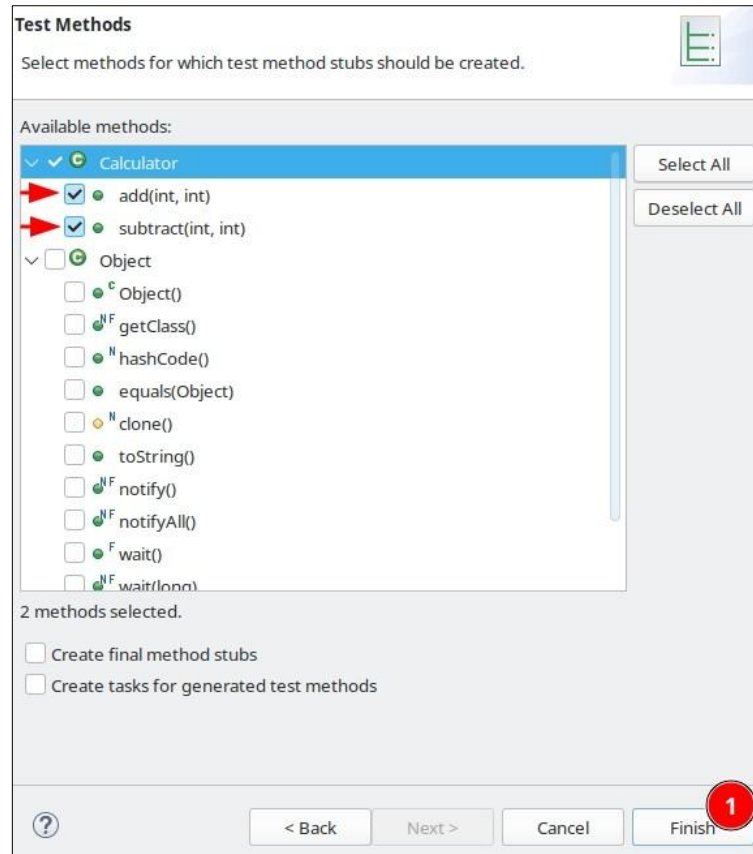
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> @BeforeClass setUpBeforeClass()	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> @AfterClass tearDownAfterClass()
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> @Before setUp()	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> @After tearDown()
<input type="checkbox"/> constructor	

Do you want to add comments? (Configure templates and default value [here](#))

☐ Generate comments

Class under test:

7. Select the 2 Methods of the Calculator, and click on Finish



8. Template will generate. We will be writing the code in **@Test** block:

```
CalculatorTest.java X
1 import static org.junit.Assert.*;
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9 public class CalculatorTest {
10
11     @BeforeClass
12     public static void setUpBeforeClass() throws Exception {
13     }
14
15     @AfterClass
16     public static void tearDownAfterClass() throws Exception {
17     }
18
19     @Before
20     public void setUp() throws Exception {
21     }
22
23     @After
24     public void tearDown() throws Exception {
25     }
26
27     @Test
28     public void testAdd() {
29         fail("Not yet implemented");
30     }
31
32     @Test
33     public void testSubtract() {
34         fail("Not yet implemented");
35     }
36
37 }
38
```

9. Write the code given below in place of fail("Not yet implemented");

@Test

```
public void testAdd() {
    int a=12;
    int b=32;
    int expected=44;
    calculator c=new calculator(); int
    actual=c.add(a, b);
    assertEquals(expected,actual);
}
```

@Test

```
public void testSubtract() { int  
    a=12;  
    int b=10;  
    int expected=2;  
    calculator c=new calculator(); int  
    actual=c.subtract(a, b);  
    assertEquals(expected,actual);  
}
```

@Test

```
public void testmul() {  
    int a=12;  
    int b=10;  
    int expected=120;  
    calculator c=new calculator(); int  
    actual=c.mul(a, b);  
    assertEquals(expected,actual);  
}
```

@Test

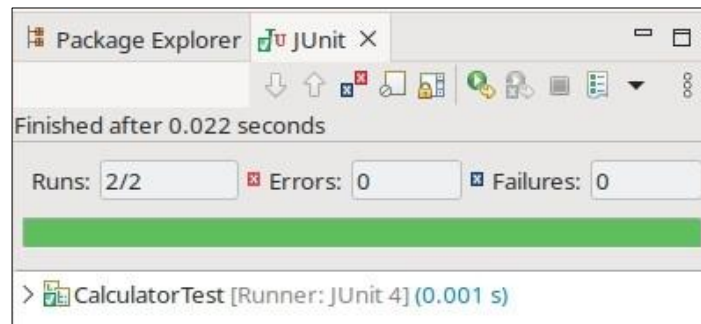
```
public void testdiv() { int  
    a=10;  
    int b=5;  
    int expected=2;  
    calculator c=new calculator(); int  
    actual=c.div(a, b);
```

```
assertEquals(expected,actual);
```

```
}
```

10. Right click > Run as > 1 JUnit File.

Output:

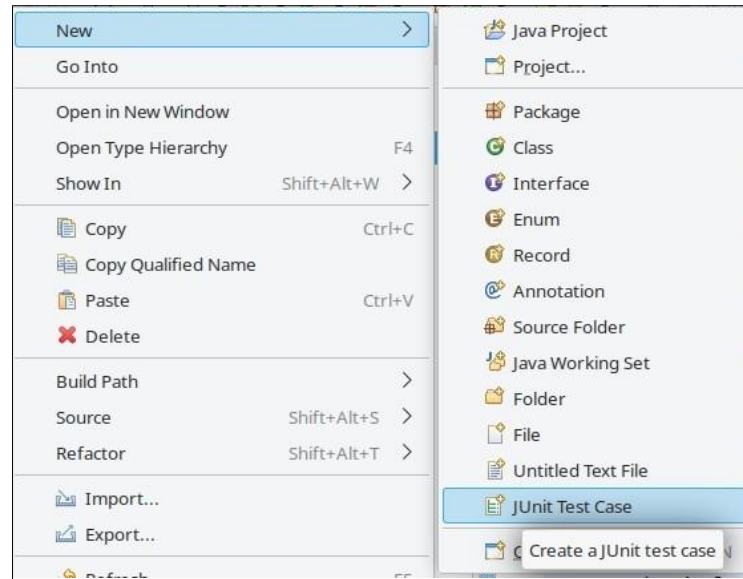


4.2 Write and test the program to calculate the area of triangle using JUnit.

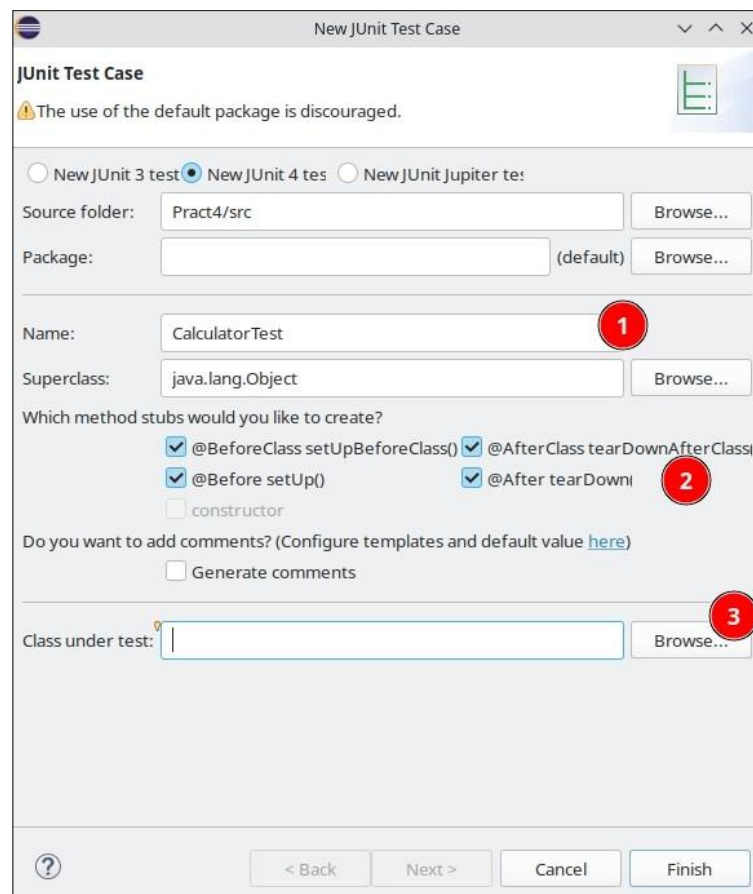
1. Create new class file named as Area , and write the following code:

```
package tyics68;  
  
public class Area{  
    public int triangleArea(int b, int h){  
    }  
}
```

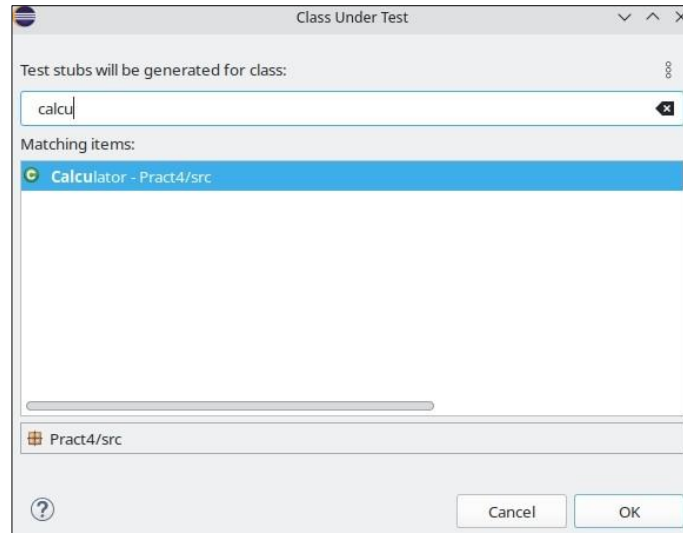
2. Now, Create JUnit Test Case,



3. In class under test field click on browse.

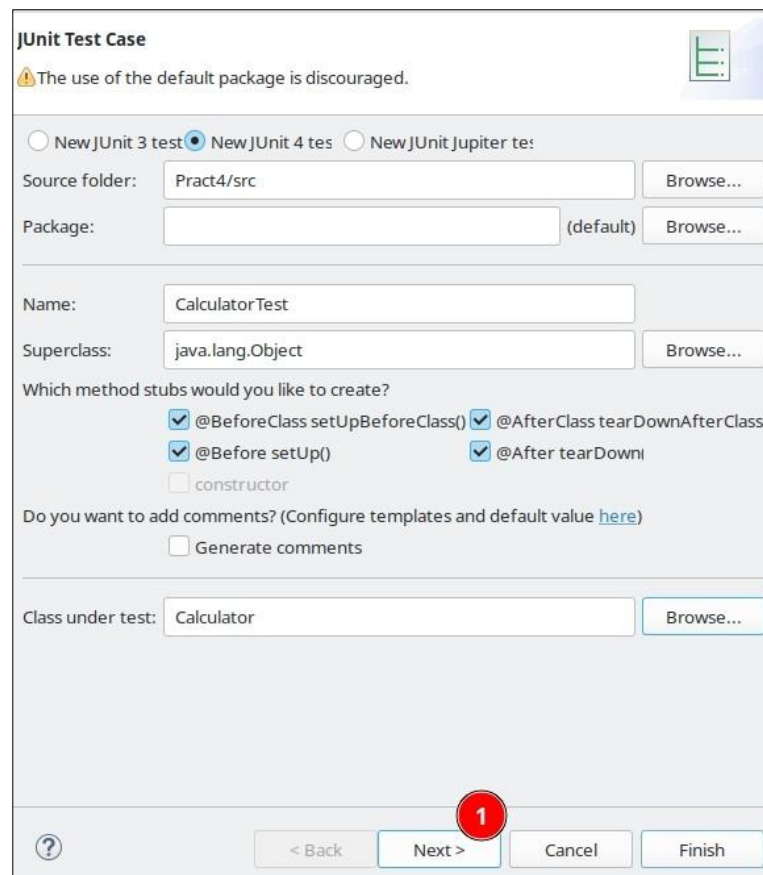


4. Enter Area and select appropriate class from the search.



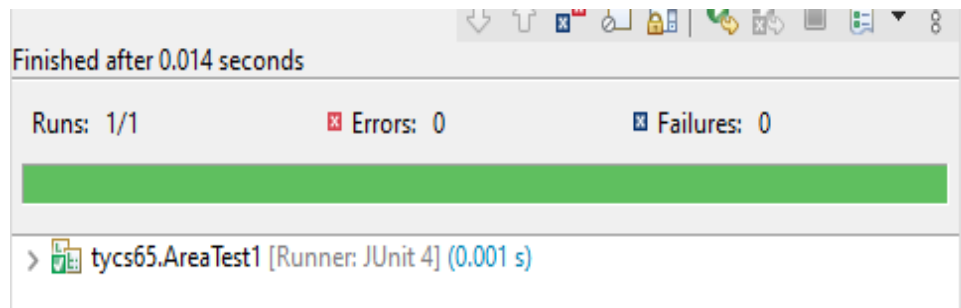
5. Click on OK.

6. Click on Next



```
Calculator.java CalculatorTest.java Area.java AreaTest1.java X
1 package tyce65;
2
3 import static org.junit.Assert.*;
10
11 public class AreaTest1 {
12
13     @BeforeClass
14     public static void setUpBeforeClass() throws Exception {
15     }
16
17     @AfterClass
18     public static void tearDownAfterClass() throws Exception {
19     }
20
21     @Before
22     public void setUp() throws Exception {
23     }
24
25     @After
26     public void tearDown() throws Exception {
27     }
28
29     @Test
30     public void testTriangleArea() {
31         int b=10;
32         int h=5;
33         int expected=25;
34         Area a=new Area();
35         int actual=a.triangleArea(b,h);
36         assertEquals(expected,actual);
37     }
38
39
40 }
41
```

Output:



Practical No. 5

Theory:

TestNG (Next Generation) is an advanced testing framework that overcomes limitations of JUnit. It supports data-driven testing, parallel execution, and detailed reporting.

In this practical:

- Six students' records are updated into an Excel file using Apache POI (a library for handling MS Office files).
- TestNG integrates test execution with external data storage.

Key points:

- Demonstrates parameterization with data providers.
- Ensures data persistence through Excel files.
- Useful in scenarios where test data comes from external sources (common in enterprise testing).

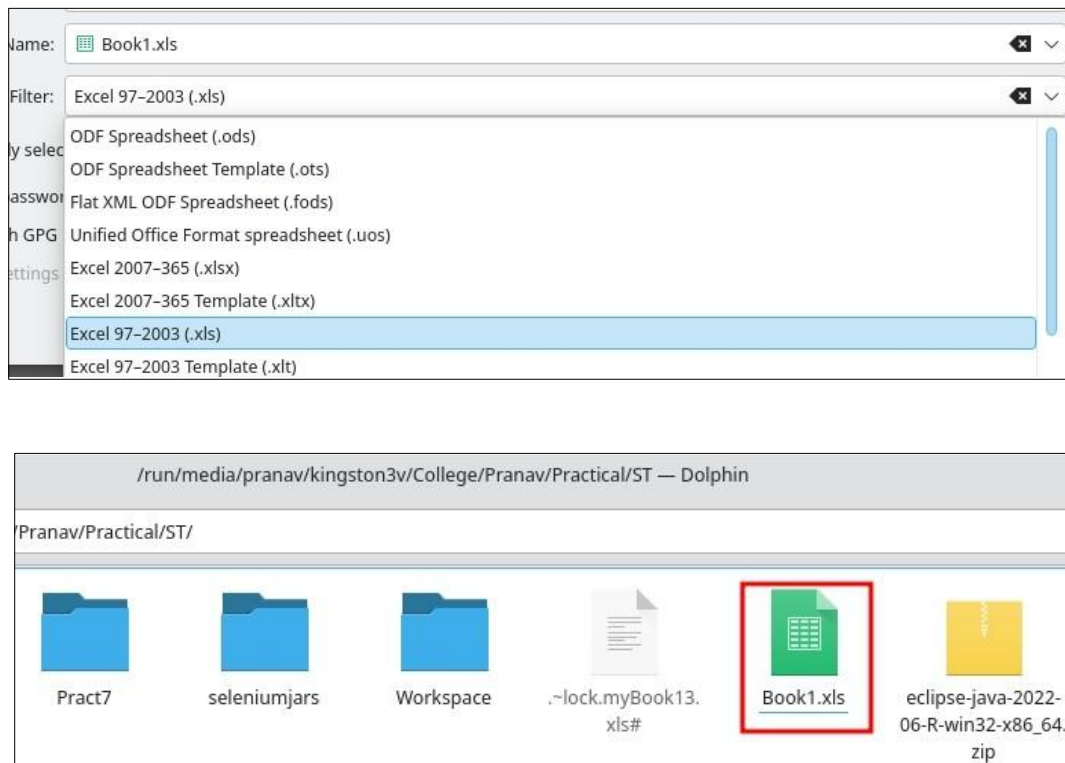
Practical No. 5

Write and test a program to update 6 students records into table into Excel file (using TestNG)

1. Create new Excel Workbook and add the following data:

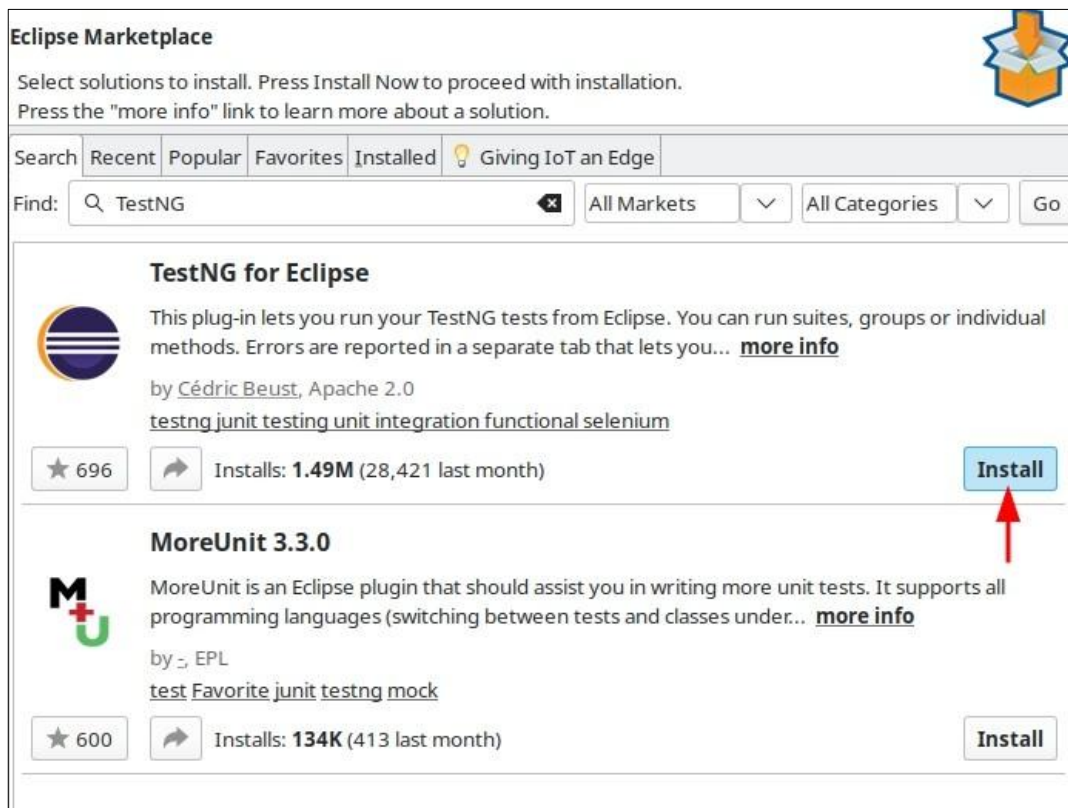
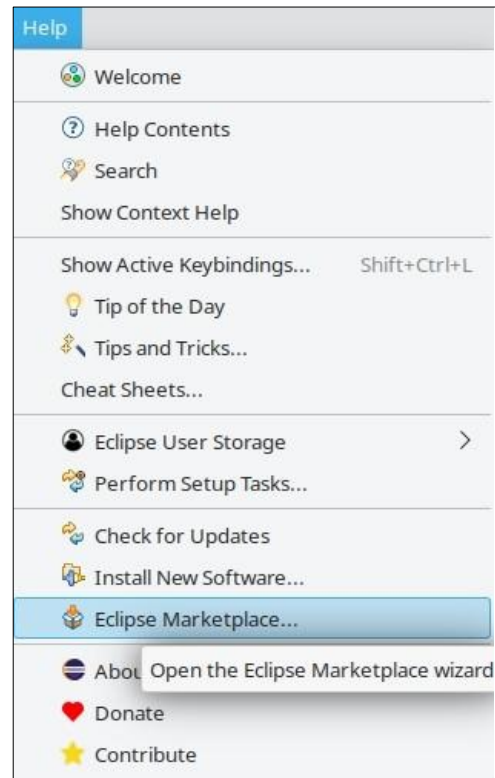
	A	B	C	D	E	F	
1	rollno	name	X	Y	Z	Total	
2	1	ram	60	50	20	130	
3	2	jay	70	40	30	140	
4	3	kamal	50	60	40	150	
5	4	shyam	65	80	60	205	
6	5	raj	80	45	30	155	
7	6	rahul	75	40	60	175	

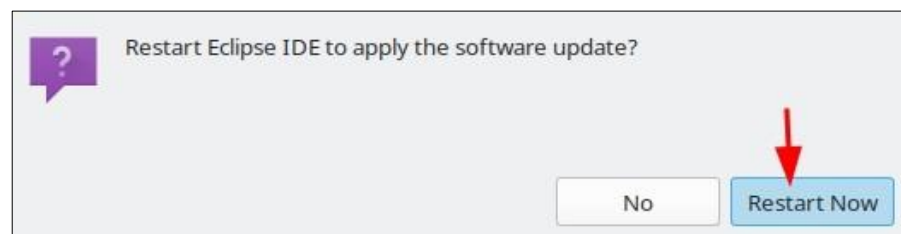
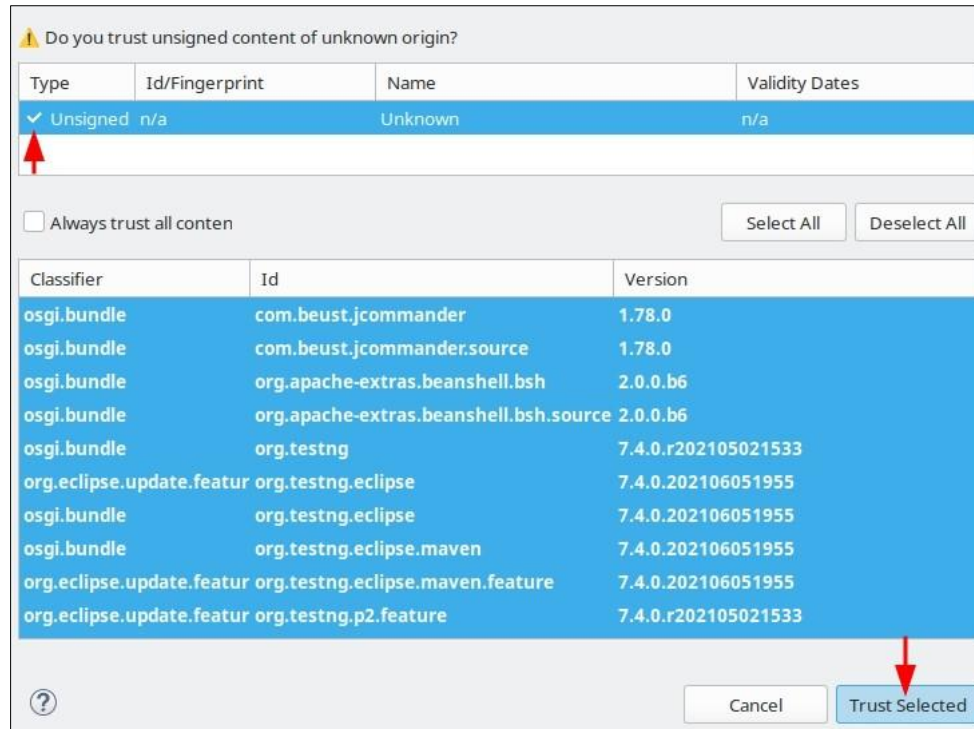
2. And now save as



2. Now start Eclipse and install TestNG by click on Help and select Eclipse Marketplace.

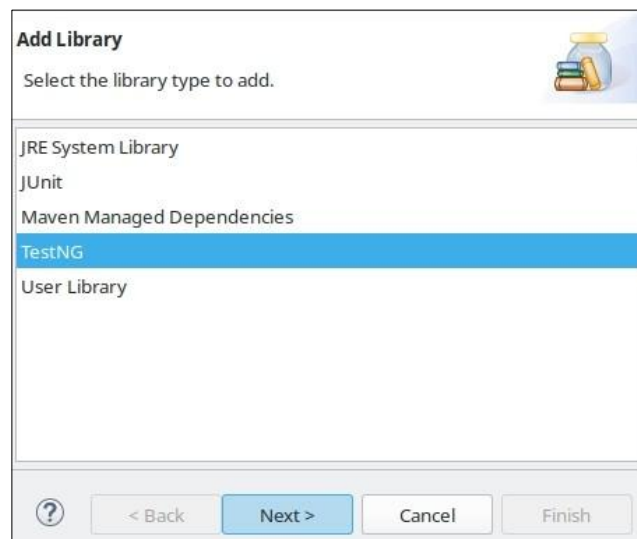
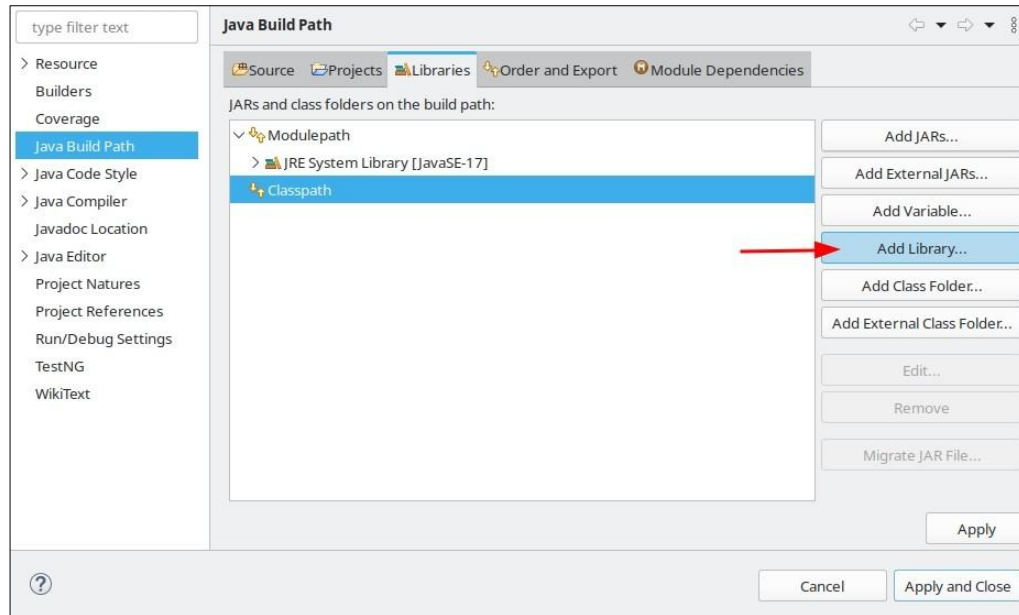
3. Search TestNG and hit Enter, and click on Install

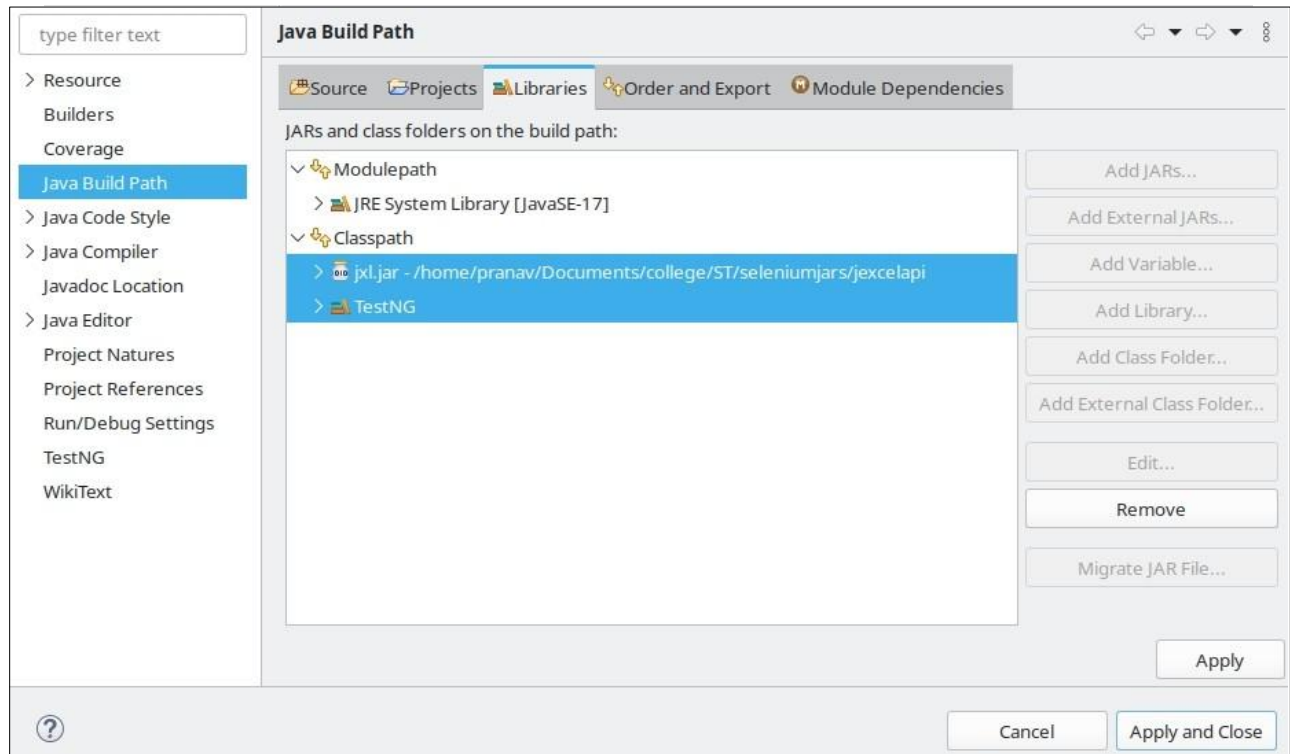




3. Now, create new Java Project, create new Java Class.

4. And Add TestNG Library and jexcelapi JARs.





5. Add these JARs and click on Finish and a window will popup saying do you want to create module? Just click on don't create.

6. Now create new JAVA Class.

7. Now type the code given below in Pract5.java

```
package TYCS68;  
  
import jxl.*;  
  
import jxl.write.*;  
  
import org.testng.annotations.*; import  
java.io.*;  
  
public class pract5 {  
  
    @BeforeClass  
  
    public void fl() {}  
  
    @Test  
  
    public void testImportExport() throws Exception{
```

```
FileInputStream fi=new FileInputStream("D:\\Book1.xls"); Workbook
w=Workbook.getWorkbook(fi);
Sheet s=w.getSheet(0);
String a[][]=new String[s.getRows()][s.getColumns()]; FileOutputStream
fo=new FileOutputStream("D:\\Book1res.xls"); WritableWorkbook
wwb= Workbook.createWorkbook(fo); WritableSheet
ws=wwb.createSheet("result",0);
for(int i=0;i<s.getRows();i++)
    for(int j=0;j<s.getColumns();j++) {
        a[i][j]=s.getCell(j,i).getContents(); Label
        l2=new Label(j,i,a[i][j]); ws.addCell(l2);
        Label l1=new Label(6,0,"Result");
    }
for(int i=1;i<s.getRows();i++)
    for(int j=2;j<s.getColumns();j++) {
        a[i][j]=s.getCell(j,i).getContents(); int
        x= Integer.parseInt(a[i][j]); if(x>35) {
            Label l1=new Label(6,i,"Pass");
            ws.addCell(l1);
        }
        else {
            Label l1=new Label(6,i,"Fail");
            ws.addCell(l1);
        }
    }
}
```

```
        break;
    }

}

wwb.write();

wwb.close();

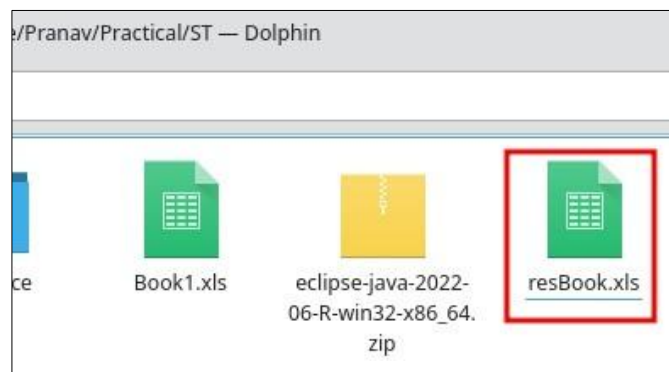
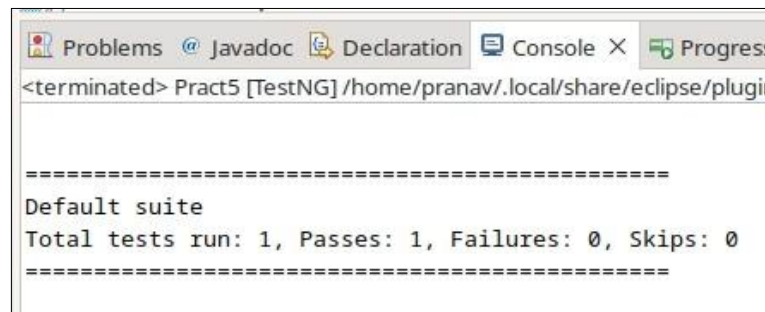
}

}
```

8. Now run the file as 1 TestNG test



Output:



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
1	rollno	name	X	Y	Z	Total	Result	
2	1	ram	60	50	20	130	fail	
3	2	jay	70	40	30	140	fail	
4	3	kamal	50	60	40	150	pass	
5	4	shyam	65	80	60	205	pass	
6	5	raj	80	45	30	155	fail	
7	6	rahul	75	40	60	175	pass	

Practical No. 6

Theory:

This practical demonstrates **conditional logic and validation** in TestNG:

- Student records (marks) are stored in a data file or array.
- The program checks which students scored above 60 in one subject or all subjects.
- TestNG generates a report highlighting the selected students.

Applications:

- Filtering and validating test data.
- Automating result analysis.
- Demonstrating how TestNG can combine logic with automated testing.

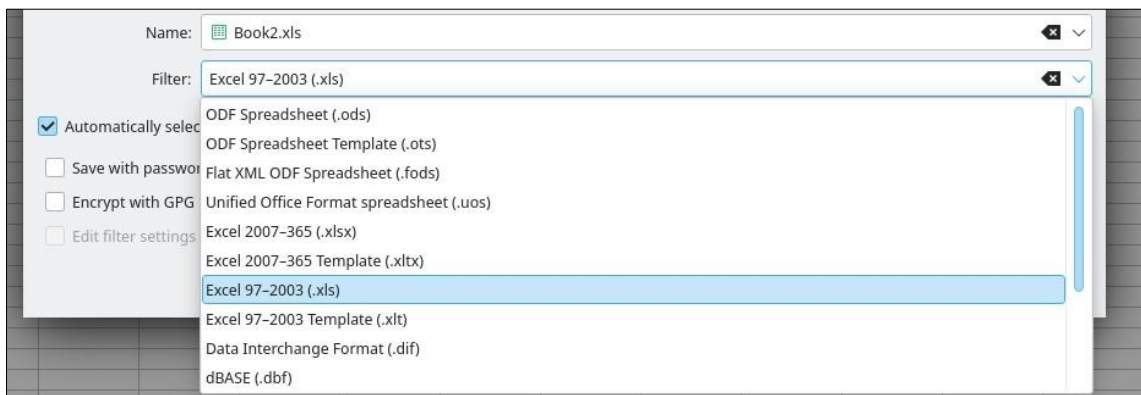
It emphasizes the importance of data validation in quality assurance.

Practical No. 6

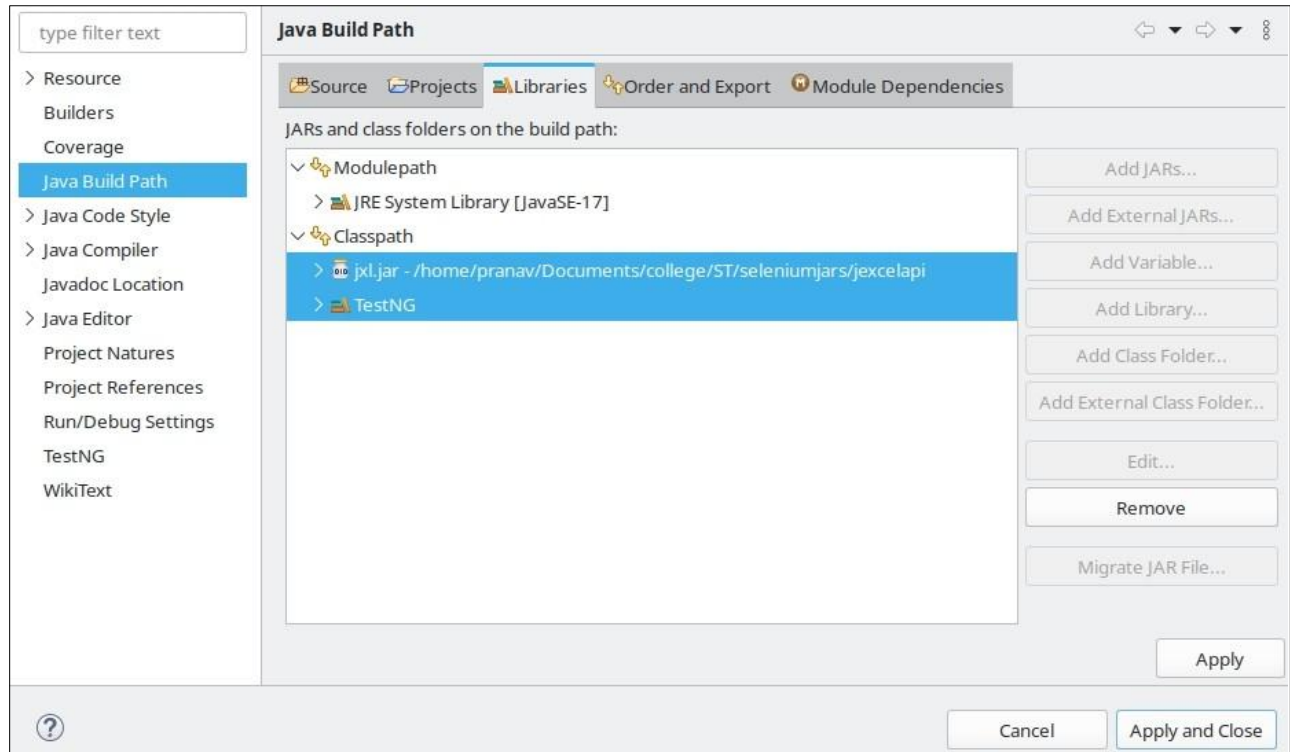
Write & test a program to select the number of students who have scored more than 60 in any one subject (or all subjects) using TestNG.

1. Create new Excel Workbook and add the following data:
2. And now save as

	A	B	C	D	E	F	
1	rollno	name	X	Y	Z	Total	
2	1	ram	60	50	20	130	
3	2	jay	70	40	30	140	
4	3	kamal	50	60	40	150	
5	4	shyam	65	80	60	205	
6	5	raj	80	45	30	155	
7	6	rahul	75	40	10	125	
8							



3. Now, create new Java Project, create new Java Class.
4. And Add TestNG Library and jexcelapi JARs. Into buildpath (classpath)



5. Add these JARs and click on Finish and a window will popup saying do you want to create module? Just click on don't create.

6. Now create new JAVA Class and type following code:

```
package TYCS68;

import jxl.*;

import jxl.write.*;

import java.io.*;

import org.testng.annotations.Test;

public class pract6 {

    @Test

    public void testimportexport1() throws Exception{ FileInputStream

        fi=new FileInputStream("D:\\Book2.xls"); Workbook

        w=Workbook.getWorkbook(fi);

        Sheet s=w.getSheet(0);
```

```
String a[][]=new String[s.getRows()][s.getColumns()]; FileOutputStream
fo=new FileOutputStream("D:\\countBook2res.xls"); WritableWorkbook
wwb= Workbook.createWorkbook(fo); WritableSheet
ws=wwb.createSheet("result",0);
int c=0;
for(int i=0;i<s.getRows();i++) {
    for(int j=0;j<s.getColumns();j++)
    {
        if(i>=1)
        {
            String b=new String();
            b=s.getCell(3,i).getContents(); int
            x=Integer.parseInt(b); if(x<60)
            {
                c++;
                break;
            }
        }
        a[i][j]=s.getCell(j,i).getContents();
        Label l2=new Label(j,i-c,a[i][j]);
        ws.addCell(l2);
    }
}
```



```
        ww.write();  
  
        ww.close();  
  
    }  
  
}
```

7. Now run the file as 1 TestNG test

Output:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	
1	rollno	name	X	Y	Z	Total	
2	3	kamal	50	60	40	150	
3	4	shyam	65	80	60	205	
4							

Practical No. 7

Theory:

Web pages are made up of multiple elements such as links, buttons, images, checkboxes, input fields, etc. In automation testing, verifying the presence and count of elements ensures the UI is complete.

Selenium WebDriver:

- `findElements()` retrieves all objects of a given type.
- The `size()` function gives the total count.

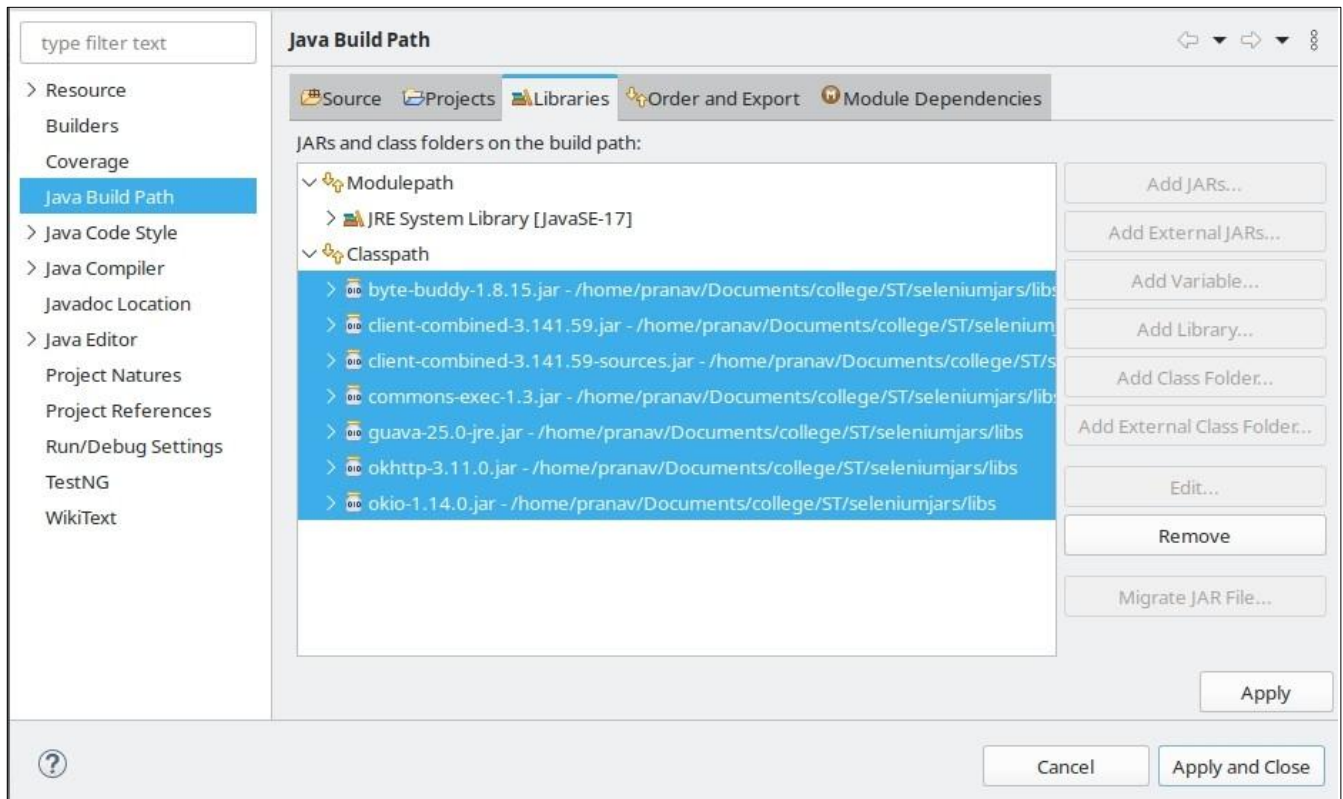
Applications:

- Checking that all elements are loaded correctly.
- Ensuring no missing components after deployment.
- Useful in layout verification and smoke testing.

Practical No. 7

Write and test a program to provide total numbers of objects present / available on the page.

1. Create a new Java Project and create a new Class then add External Selenium JARs



2. Click on Finish and a window will popup saying do you want to create module? Just click on don't create.

3. Now add the following code in newly created Class.

```
package TYCS68;  
  
import org.openqa.selenium.By;  
  
import org.openqa.selenium.WebDriver;  
  
import org.openqa.selenium.WebElement;  
  
import org.openqa.selenium.chrome.ChromeDriver;
```

```
public class pract7 {  
  
    public static WebDriver driver; public  
    static void main(String args[])  
    {  
  
        System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver","D:\\chromedriver.exe1\\chromedriver-  
win64\\chromedriver.exe");  
  
        driver=new ChromeDriver();  
  
        driver.get("http://amazon.com/");  
  
        java.util.List<WebElement>links=driver.findElements(By.tagName("a"));  
  
        System.out.println("Total links are"+links.size());  
  
        for(int i=0;i<links.size();i=i+1)  
        {  
            System.out.println("Link "+i+" Link name "+links.get(i).getText());  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Output:

```
ChromeDriver was started successfully.  
Aug 19, 2022 9:39:47 PM org.openqa.selenium.remote.ProtocolHandshake createSession  
INFO: Detected dialect: W3C  
Total Links are275  
Link0Link name  
Link1Link name  
Link2Link name
```

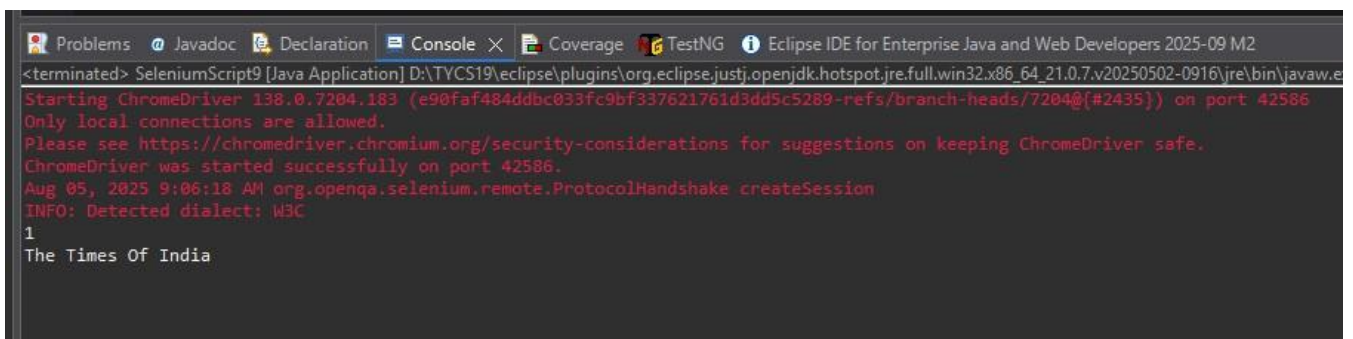
Extra Code: In this program browser will open and close simultaneously.

```
package TYCS68;

import java.util.Set;
import org.openqa.selenium.WebDriver;
import org.openqa.selenium.chrome.ChromeDriver;

class SeleniumScript9
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver", "D:\\chromedriver.exe1\\chromedriver-
win64\\chromedriver.exe");
        WebDriver driver=new ChromeDriver();
        driver.get("http://www.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/");
        Set<String> allWH=driver.getWindowHandles();
        int count=allWH.size();
        System.out.println(count); for(String
        wh:allWH)
        {
            driver.switchTo().window(wh);
            String title=driver.getTitle();
            System.out.println(title);
            driver.close();
        }
    }
}
```

Output:



```
<terminated> SeleniumScript9 [Java Application] D:\TYCS19\eclipse\plugins\org.eclipse.justj.openjdk.hotspot.jre.full.win32.x86_64_21.0.7.v20250502-0916\jre\bin\javaw.e
Starting ChromeDriver 138.0.7204.183 (e90faf484ddbc033fc9bf33/621761d3dd5c5289-refs/branch-heads/7204@{#2435}) on port 42586
Only local connections are allowed.
Please see https://chromedriver.chromium.org/security-considerations for suggestions on keeping ChromeDriver safe.
ChromeDriver was started successfully on port 42586.
Aug 05, 2025 9:06:18 AM org.openqa.selenium.remote.ProtocolHandshake createSession
INFO: Detected dialect: W3C
1
The Times Of India
```

Practical No. 8

Theory:

Drop-down menus are common UI components for selecting one option. Selenium provides the Select class to handle drop-downs.

Methods:

- `getOptions()` → Retrieves all available options.
- `getFirstSelectedOption()` → Gets the currently selected item.
- `selectByVisibleText()` → Chooses an option programmatically.

Applications:

- Validating drop-down values (e.g., countries, states).
- Checking default selections.
- Ensuring user inputs are restricted to valid options.

Practical No. 8

Write and test a program to print total numbers of single drop down list items present / available on the page and print selected item.

NOTE: Follow the same steps to create new project and class as Practical 7 for Practical 8, Practical 9 and Practical 10.

code:

```
package pract; import  
java.util.List;  
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;  
import org.openqa.selenium.By;  
import org.openqa.selenium.WebDriver;  
import org.openqa.selenium.WebElement;  
import org.openqa.selenium.chrome.ChromeDriver;  
import org.openqa.selenium.support.ui.Select; public  
class prac8 {  
    public static WebDriver driver;  
    public static void main(String[] args)throws InterruptedException {  
        System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver","C:\\chromedriver.exe\\");  
        WebDriver driver = new ChromeDriver();  
        driver.manage().timeouts().implicitlyWait(10,TimeUnit.SECONDS);  
  
        driver.get("https://www.tutorialspoint.com/selenium/practice/selenium_automation_practice.php");
```

```
Select oSelect=new Select(driver.findElement(By.name("state")));  
  
oSelect.selectByVisibleText("NCR");  
  
Thread.sleep(2000); oSelect.selectByIndex(2);  
  
Thread.sleep(2000);  
  
List<WebElement>oSize=oSelect.getOptions(); int  
iListSize=oSize.size(); System.out.println("No of  
items"+iListSize); for(int i=0;i<iListSize;i++) {  
  
    String sValue = oSelect.getOptions().get(i).getText();  
  
    System.out.println(sValue); if(sValue.contentEquals("Haryana"))  
  
    {  
  
        oSelect.selectByIndex(i); break;  
  
    }  
  
}  
  
driver.quit();  
  
}  
  
}
```

Output:

```
ChromeDriver was started successfully.  
Aug 19, 2022 9:41:40 PM org.openqa.selenium.remote.ProtocolHandshake createSession  
INFO: Detected dialect: W3C  
No of items5  
None Selected  
USA
```


Practical No. 9

Theory:

A multiple drop-down allows more than one selection at a time. Selenium handles these with the same Select class.

Methods:

- isMultiple() → Confirms multi-select property.
- getAllSelectedOptions() → Returns all chosen options.
- deselectAll() → Clears selections.

Applications:

- Validating multi-choice forms (e.g., skills, hobbies).
- Ensuring multiple selections work correctly.
- Testing UI flexibility and form validations.

Practical No. 9

Write and test a program to print total numbers of Multiple drop down list items present / available on the page and print selected item.

NOTE: Follow the same steps to create new project and class as Practical 7 for Practical 8, Practical 9 and Practical 10.

```
package pract9; import  
  
java.util.List;  
  
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;  
  
import org.openqa.selenium.By;  
  
import org.openqa.selenium.WebDriver;  
  
import org.openqa.selenium.WebElement;  
  
import org.openqa.selenium.chrome.ChromeDriver;  
  
import org.openqa.selenium.support.ui.Select; public  
  
class pract9 {  
  
    public static WebDriver driver;  
  
    public static void main(String[] args)throws InterruptedException{  
  
        System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver","C:\\chromedriver.exe\\");  
  
        WebDriver driver = new ChromeDriver();  
  
        driver.manage().timeouts().implicitlyWait(10,TimeUnit.SECONDS);  
  
        driver.get("https://www.techlistic.com/p/selenium-practice-form.html");  
  
        Select oSelect =new Select(driver.findElement(By.id("selenium_commands")));  
  
        oSelect.selectByIndex(0);  
  
        Thread.sleep(2000);
```

```
oSelect.deselectByIndex(0);

oSelect.selectByVisibleText("Browser Commands");

Thread.sleep(2000);

oSelect.deselectByVisibleText("Browser Commands");

List<WebElement>oSize=oSelect.getOptions();

int iListSize=oSize.size(); System.out.println("No of

items"+iListSize); for(int i=0;i<iListSize;i++) {

    String sValue = oSelect.getOptions().get(i).getText();

    System.out.println(sValue); oSelect.selectByIndex(i);

    Thread.sleep(2000);

}

oSelect.deselectAll();

driver.close();

}

}
```

Output:

```
ChromeDriver was started successfully.
Aug 19, 2022 9:43:23 PM org.openqa.selenium.remote.ProtocolHandshake createSession
INFO: Detected dialect: W3C
No of items3
Manual Testing
Automation Testing
ETL Testing
```

Practical No. 10

Theory:

Checkboxes are used when multiple inputs are required. Selenium can locate them using attributes like id, name, or xpath.

Key concepts:

- `findElements()` retrieves all checkboxes.
- `isSelected()` checks whether a checkbox is ticked.
- Automation can simulate checking/unchecking options.

Applications:

- Form testing (e.g., terms & conditions, subscription options).
- Ensuring defaults are selected/unselected as expected.
- Validating correct number of checkboxes are displayed.

Practical No. 10

Write and test a program to print total numbers of check boxes present / available on the page and print selected check box.

NOTE: Follow the same steps to create new project and class as Practical 7 for Practical 8, Practical 9 and Practical 10.

```
package practical10; import  
  
java.util.List;  
  
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;  
  
import org.openqa.selenium.By;  
  
import org.openqa.selenium.WebDriver;  
  
import org.openqa.selenium.WebElement;  
  
import org.openqa.selenium.chrome.ChromeDriver; public  
  
class prac10 {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver","C:\\chromedriver.exe\\");  
  
        WebDriver driver = new ChromeDriver();  
  
        driver.manage().timeouts().implicitlyWait(10, TimeUnit.SECONDS);  
  
        driver.get("https://www.techlistic.com/p/selenium-practice-form.html");  
  
        List<WebElement> rdBtn_Gender = driver.findElements(By.id("sex-0"));  
  
        boolean bValue = false;  
  
        bValue = rdBtn_Gender.get(0).isSelected(); if  
  
        (bValue == true) {  
  
            rdBtn_Gender.get(1).click();  
  
        } else {
```

```
rdBtn_Gender.get(0).click();  
  
}  
  
List<WebElement> chkBx_Profession = driver.findElements(By.name("profession")); int  
iSize = chkBx_Profession.size();  
  
System.out.println("Checkbox Size:" + iSize); for  
(int i = 0; i < iSize; i++) {  
  
    String sValue = chkBx_Profession.get(i).getAttribute("value"); System.out.println("Checkbox  
Value:" + sValue);  
  
    if (sValue.equalsIgnoreCase("Manual Tester")) {  
  
        chkBx_Profession.get(i).click();  
  
        break;  
  
    }  
  
}  
  
System.out.println("Successssfull");  
  
driver.quit();  
  
}  
  
}
```

Output:

```
ChromeDriver was started successfully.  
Aug 19, 2022 9:44:51 PM org.openqa.selenium.remote.ProtocolHandshake createSession  
INFO: Detected dialect: W3C  
Checkbox.Size:2  
Checkbox.Value:Manual Tester  
Successssfull
```