🔹 **Step 1: Create an Explicit Wait**

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| WebDriverWait wait = new WebDriverWait(driver, Duration.ofSeconds(10)); |

* Creates an **explicit wait** object using WebDriver.
* Instructs Selenium to **wait up to 10 seconds** for a condition to be met.
* Useful when elements (e.g., dropdown items) **take time to load or become visible**.

🔹 **Step 2: Wait Until All Options Are Visible**

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| List<WebElement> options = wait.until(  ExpectedConditions.visibilityOfAllElementsLocatedBy(  By.xpath("//div[contains(@class,'wj-listbox-item')]")  )  ); |

* wait.until(...): Waits **until all matching elements are visible**, or **times out after 10 seconds**.
* By.xpath(...): Selects all <div> elements with a class name **containing wj-listbox-item** (these are the dropdown options).
* Returns a **list of dropdown items** as WebElement objects.

🔹 **Step 3: Define the Desired Option**

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| String optionToSelect = "Cardiology"; |

* Stores the **text of the desired dropdown option**.
* Will be used to compare with the actual options available.

🔹 **Step 4: Loop Through All Options**

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| for (WebElement option : options) { |

* A **for-each loop** to iterate through every item in the dropdown list.

🔹 **Step 5: Compare and Click the Matching Option**

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| if (option.getText().trim().equalsIgnoreCase(optionToSelect)) {  option.click();  break;  }  } |

* option.getText().trim():
* Gets the **visible text** of each option.
* trim() removes any **leading/trailing spaces**.
* equalsIgnoreCase(...): Compares it with "Cardiology" case-insensitively.
* If a match is found:
* option.click() **clicks** on the matching item.
* break; **exits the loop early** since the target option is already selected.