Class 1

noted\_down\_11AM\_28\_May.txt

this keyword use----there are two more use

of this keyword

final keyword

Scanner class

implicit and explicit conversion

what is the use of this keyword ?

1) this keyword is used for calling from one

constructor to another and this will be the

first statement while calling from one

consturctor to another and we can't write

more than one this statement inside a constructor

2) this keyword is used for calling from

one method to another method and in case of

method calling you can write this statement

anywhere inside the method and you can write

more than one this statement inside a method.

object creation syntex

classname referenceVariable=new classname();

class1 obj=new class1();

new keyword will create the object

after that memory will be allocatred

there will be some address of that memory

reference\_variable will point to that memory address

class1

class1 ---default this(344);

class1-----1 parameterized this(2,44);

class1-----2 parameterized

assignment on this keyword for method calling

(using this keyword)

3 parameterized method

default method

1 parameterized method

2 parameterized method

4 parameterized method

(internally use this keyword)

variable-------------

which store some value and value can be change

there are two type of variables

1) local variable

2) global variable

local variable----variables which we declare

in a method and we can use these variables in

that method only where we have declared it

global variable---variables which we declare

inside class and outside method and we can

use these variables in the whole class

global variable---scope----in the whole class

local variable----scope----in the method only where we declared it

we can call only global variable using reference\_variable

from the main method

we can't call local variable because local

variable having scope in that method only

where we have delcared it

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

global-------reference\_variable

local--------not allowed to call

local variable-----print + manipulation

you have to call the method where that

local variable has been declared

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

third use

for differentiating the local variable

and global variable when the variable

names are same

global variable---default value----0

static + non static

static + static

non static + static

when the local variable and global variable

names are same

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

constant------which store some value

and value can't be change

in java we declare constant using final

keyword

final method

final class

final variable----------

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

java has given a class named Scanner class

Scanner class is used for taking the inputs

from the user.

public class Scanner

{

public int nextInt()

{

}

}

can we create the object of a class in the

another class

has a relationship

After : ----------that is the return type of that method

After - ----------whatever is written that means

that method belong to that class

we can call using reference\_variable of

that class

Assignment2

((((x1+x2)-x3)+x4)\*x5)/x6)

sum,sub,multi,div

x1,x2,x3,x4,x5 and x6----using scanner class

int x1=scannerobject.nextInt();

int x2=scannerobject.nextInt();

int sumResult=classobj.sum(x1,x2);

Assignment3-----------

((((x1\*x2)-x3)\*x4)+x5)/x6)

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Class 2

noted\_down\_11AM\_29\_May.txt

code execute----line by line

m1() m1()

this.m2();

syso() this(35); // control will go to one

syso();

m2 method execute

next statement execute---print

second constructor(one parameterized)----line by line

first constructor-----next statrement---syso

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

how to debug a java code

inheritance(multiple inheritance pending)

has a vs is a realtionship

inheritance example from automation point of view

what is debugging

debugging is a process by which we can do the

analysis of the code till which point it is

working fine and where is the problem

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

for code debugging we will use the debug points

breakpoint

code execution will start from the main method

code will execute line by line

breakpoints are the points where execution

will stop in the debug mode and after that

we can execute the code line by line

step over------for moving to the next line(F6)

step into------for moving inside(F5)

step return----for moving back(F7)

from one breakpoint to another

resume button

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Object oriented programming

OOPS concepts

inheritance

polymorphism

encapsulation

abstraction

class and object

java support oops concept

inheritance

acquiring the properties of parent class

to the child class

extends is the keyword used for inheritance

inheritance

with the help of child class object

we can call the parent variable + parent

methods

we can create the object of Automation class

with in the same class

in the another class in the same package

in the another class in the different package

single level inheritance

parent----------child

multi level inheritance

grandfather-----father------child

real time example of inheritance from automation point of

view

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

inheritance

debugging practice

recording go through----notes-------

assignment

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Class 3

noted\_down\_11AM\_4\_June.txt

inheritance with constructor

super keyword

polymorphism

jar file creation

command line arguments

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inheritance----

acuqiring the properties of parent class

to the child class that is inheritance

inheritance type

single level

multi level

hierarchical

constructor

1) constructor is like method

2) constructor name and class name will be same

3) no return type

4) no need to call

there are two type of calls

1) implicit call-----if we are not writing

the super keyword, in each of the child class

constructor there is super() keyword defined

and that is calling the parent default

constructor

2) explicit call-----if we want to call the

parent parameterized constructor then we can

use the super keyword explicitly for calling

the parent parameterized constructor

if we are not writing the super keyword

in child class constructors then parent

default constructor will be called that

is implicit call

if we want to call the parent parameterized

constructor then with the help of super keyword

we can call the parent parameterized constructor

that is explicit call

Assignment output should be in

the below sequence(using this and super keyword)

parent 3 parameterized constructor

parent default constructor

parent 1 parameterized constructor

parent 2 parmaeterized constructor

child default constructor

child 3 parameterized constructor

child 2 parmaeterized construcotr

child 1 parameterized constructor

super keyword

1) super keyword is used for calling the

parent parameterized constructor, super will

be the first statement

2) super keyword is used for calling the

parent method, you can write anywhere and

you can write more than one super statement

3) super keyword is used for calling the

parent variable

this---constructor---first statement

this---method---------anywhere

super--constructor---first statement

super---method------anywhere

constructor---super------default parent

parameter constructor----super(34,55)

parent va+ parent method---

child class object

parent va + parent method---

super keyword

this vs super

1) this keyword is used for calling from

one constructor to another with in same class

2)this keyword is used for calling from

one method to another with in same class

1) super keyword is used for calling the

parent parameterized constructor and method

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Assignment(Output should be in the below

sequence) this and super

parent 3 parameterized method

parent default method

parent 1 parameterized method

parent 2 parameterized method

child 2 parmaeterized method

child default method

child 1 parmaeterized method

child 3 parameterized method

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

oops concept

inheritance

polymorphism

encapsulation

abstraction

class and object

polymorphism---------------

poly----many

one thing many forms

1) super keyword

2) polymorphism

3) use of polymorphism from automation

when one thing will be used for multiple purpose

that is concept of polymorphism

there are two type of the polymorphism

1) static polymorphism/compile time poly/method overloading

2) dynamic polymorphism/run time poly/method overriding

static polymorphism

it will always happen with in same class

method design

method name

method inputs

method output

static polymorphism

method name---------same

method input data type----always different

method output data type---can be same or can't be

compile time--------when we are writing the

code that is compile time environment

and at the compile time we are deciding

which method we want to use

inheritance possibilities----------->

1) with the help of child class object

we can call the parent va + parent method

2) child class can override the parent method

dynamic polymorphism always happen in case

of inheritance

dynamic polymorphism rule

1) method name-----same

2) method input data type---same

3) method output data type---same

where will be the change ?

in the child class method body

it will decide at run time while executing

the code

child object------->

parent method---------yes(this one)

child-----------------yes

call-----------------child

parent method---------yes

child----------------no

call-----------------parent method

parent method---------no

child----------------yes

call----------------child method

dynamic----------in case of inheritance

static-----------in the same class

dynamic------input data type----same

static-------input data type----always different

dynamic-----output data type----same

static------output data type----can be same/can't be

use of polymorphism from automation

point of view

inheritance possibilities

1) with the help of child class object

we can call the parent varaible + parent

method

2) child class can override the parent

class method

public int sum(int a,int b)

{

}

main method

obj.sum(23,3);

syso("Please enter values");

Scanner object

int x1=s.nextint();

int x2=s.nextint();

obj.sum(x1,x2);

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Class 4

noted\_down\_11AM\_11\_June.txt

loops and condition-----------8/10 assignments

assignments------------push-------

repo url ------------group share

source code management tool(git hub)

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

if deepak wants to share his code with

suraj singh or suraj singh wants to share

his code with deepak

how we can do

we can share the code using sourcr code

management tool(version control tool) like

github/bitbucket/SVN/CVS/teamCity

there are the source code management tool

repository--------folder

there are two ways by which we can push/pull

the code

1) using eclipse(eclipse internally use the

git commands for code push/pull)

2) you can use the git commands directly for

code push and code pull

centralized repository-----------source code

management tool

each repository having its own url

first approach(eclipse)----option---http

https://github.com/deepakchanana/11AM\_MayBatch.git

second approach(git commands directly)----option----ssh

unstage changes

it will show the files in which we have

done the changes

stage changes

here we will keep those files which we want

to push(share)

password we need to create on the github.com

code position-------eclipse

workspace/local repo ?

local repo-------------------------

suraj must have the code after that he can

do the changes and he can push the code

before that suraj has to pull the code

for code pull suraj must have the repository url

git commands------------------

git pull repositoryUrl

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Class 5

noted\_down\_11AM\_12\_June.txt

so today we will discuss about

loops and conditions

what is condition

condition means something like that

whether we will do the session or not today

that is a condition

whether a number is even or odd again that

is a condition

if condition

if else condition

else if ladder

nested if else

%----modules operator------it will give

the remainder to us

= ----------------for assigning the value

== ---------------for comparison

0/1

122----------0

111----------1

45-----------1

121----------1

if

if else

either if part will execute or else

part will execute

it is not mandatory to write the else part

we can take only if part

or we can take if + else both

if

if else

else if ladder

if

else if

else if

else if

else if

else

&&-----and operator

both the conditons must be true

nested if else

if

if

else

else

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

if

else

if

else

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

if

if

else

else

if

else

switch case---------will take in the

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

what is the use of loop ?

loop is used for the repeatative task

let suppose we need 100 values

will we take 100 variables ?

no we will use loop for it

there are three things required for the loop

1) starting point(initilization)

2) condition check(end point)

3) increment/decrement

for

while

do while

in case of do while loop, condition will be

check at the end

if condition is false it will execute at

least once because condition will be check

at the end

for---------when we know how many times

loop will execute we will go with for loop

for example need to print a table

we will go with the for loop

how many times will execute we don't know

we will go with while loop

for example we want to print the data of

a file do we know how many words/lines/characters

in the file, we will go with the while loop

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Class 6

noted\_down\_11AM\_18\_June.txt

doubts in single loop

prime number

armstrong number

table

palindrome number

fibnocci series

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

prime number

which is divisble by itself or 1 that is

prime number

int number=76;

which is the biggest number that can divide

out number except 76

38 is the biggest number that can divide 76

38 is the half of the number

which is the smallest number that can divide

our number except 1

2 is the smallest number that can divide our

number.

Scanner s=new Scanner(System.in);

int number=s.nextInt(); 25

int half=number/2; 12

int deepak=0;

for(int i=2;i<=half;i=i+1) // 2 to 12

{

if(number%i==0)

{

syso("its not a prime number "+number);

deepak=1;

break; // for moving outside the loop

}

}

if(deepak==0)

{

syso("its a prime number "+number);

}

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

palindrome number----

reversal of the number is equal to the

original number

int number=151;

int oldnumber=number; oldnumber---151

int sum=0;

while(number>0) 151>0 15>0 1>0 0>0

{

int r=number%10; 151%10---1 15%10--5 1%10--1

sum=sum\*10+r; 0\*10+1---1 1\*10+5-15 15\*10+1---151

number=number/10; 151/10---15 15/10--1 1/10--0

}

if(oldnumber==sum)

{

syso("palindrome number "+oldnumber);

}

else

{

syso("not a palindrome number "+oldnumber);

}

armstorng nunber

public static void main(String[] args)

{

int number=153;

int oldnumber=number; oldnumber---153

int sum=0;

while(number>0) 153>0 15>0 1>0

{

int r=number%10; r=153%10--3 15%10--5 1%10---1

sum=sum+r\*r\*r; 0+27---27 27+125---152 152+1---153

number=number/10; 153/10---15 15/10---1 1/10---0

}

if(oldnumber==sum)

{

syso("armstrong number "+oldnumber);

}

else

{

syso("not a armstrong number "+oldnumber);

}

}

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

int number=5;

for(int i=1;i<=10;i=i+1)

{

syso("table is "+number\*i);

}

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

fibnocci series

0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55 89

int a=0;

int b=1;

syso(a); 0

syso(b); 1

int sum;

for(int i=1;i<=10;i=i+1)

{

sum=a+b; 0+1----1 1+1---2 1+2---3

syso(sum); 1 2 3

a=b; 1 1 2

b=sum; 1 2 3

}

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

double loop

file handling(txt)

excel file

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

i++ ----------------post increment

++i ----------------pre increment

a=a+1;

a++

++a

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

single loop---------------------

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Class 7

noted\_down\_11AM\_19\_June.txt

single loop assignment status ?

double loop

data type conversion

command line arguments

\*

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how many loops required

two loops required

one is for row and second is for printing

\* in column

what is int ?

int is a data type

what is float ?

float is also a data type

which one is bigger data type in term of size

float is bigger data type in term of size

String[] args

command line arguments

code inputs--------------

using scanner class

using command line arguments

real time

for example i want to give the browsername

to the code

on which browser i want to execute my automation

code

how i can give

i can give using command line arguments

browsername

and url i want to give

single loop

double loop

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Class 8

noted\_down\_11AM\_25\_June.txt

file handling

today we will discuss

how to read the data from txt file character

by character

how to read the data from txt file line by

line

how to write a single line

how to write multiple lines

how to append the data

it is good coding practice to keep the

files with the project

let suppose i am sharing my code with gufran

and i have given the path of the file in

D drive deepak folder

now where gufran has to keep the file

he has to keep the file at the same location.

that's why it is good coding practice to

keep the file with the project

File

FileReader----character by character read

which loop we will use

we will use while loop

read() method will give the ascii value of

the character

ascii value----integer value

File

FileReader

BufferedReader

write------------if file exist

then it will override the data

if file doesn't exist it will create a file

and it will write in it

append--------keep the existing data + new data

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Class 9

noted\_down\_11AM\_2\_July.txt

single loop

double loop

file handling

3rd

4th

5th

double loop----last

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

to read the data of a particular line number

public void ReadaParticularline(int line)

{

File f=new File("path");

FileReader fr=new FileReader(f);

BufferedReader b=new BufferedReader(fr);

int deepak=0;

String s;

while((s=b.readLine())!=null)

{

deepak=deepak+1;

if(deepak==line) 2==2

{

syso(s);

break; // for moving outside the loop

}

}

}

main method

ob.ReadaParticularline(6); // call the method

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

to read the data of range

public void ReadaParticularline(int initial,int end)

{

File f=new File("path");

FileReader fr=new FileReader(f);

BufferedReader b=new BufferedReader(fr);

int deepak=0;

String s;

while((s=b.readLine())!=null)

{

deepak=deepak+1;

if((deepak>=initial)&&(deepak<=end))

{

syso(s);

}

}

}

main method

ob.ReadaParticularRange(2,6); // call the method

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

to write the data

public void writeData(int rowCount)

{

File f

FileWriter

BufferedWriter object

Scanner object

String data;

syso("Please enter data");

for(int i=1;i<=rowCount;i++)

{

data=scannrObject.next();

bufferedWriterObject.write(data);

bufferedWriterObject.nextLine();

}

bufferedWriterObject.close();

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Write in a range

public void writeData(int initial,int end)

{

File f

FileWriter

BufferedWriter object

Scanner object

String data;

syso("Please enter data");

for(int i=1;i<=end;i++)

{

if((i>=inital)&&(i<=end))

{

data=scannrObject.next();

bufferedWriterObject.write(data);

bufferedWriterObject.nextLine();

}

else

{

bufferedWriterObject.nextLine();

}

}

bufferedWriterObject.close();

main method

obj.writeData(3,7);

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

public void copyPaste(int particularline)

{

File f1=new File(ReadFile);

File f2=new File(WriteFile);

FileReader fr=new FileReader(f1);

FileWriter fw=new FileWriter(f2);

BufferedReader br=new BufferedReader(fr);

BufferedWriter bw=new BufferedWriter(fw);

String input;

int deepak;

while((input=br.readLine())!=null)

{

deepak=deepak+1;

if(deepak==particularline)

{

bw.write(input);

bw.nextLine();

}

else

{

bw.nextLine();

}

}

br.close();

bw.close();

}

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

\*

\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

outer loop--------row

inner loop1------space in column

inner loop2------print \* in column

a1

a2

a3

a4

a5

a6

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Class 10

3 July Topics Missing

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Class 11

noted\_down\_11AM\_9\_July.txt

ExcelFile Doubts ?

row no and column no

range write

copy paste

maven introduction

apache poi introduction

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

public void writeInExcel(int row,int col)

{

File f=new File("path");

WritableWorkbook wk=Workbook.createWorkbook(f);

Sheet ws=wk.createSheet(0);

Syso("Please enter data");

Scanner s=new Scanner(System.in);

String data=null;

for(int i=0;i<row;i++)

{

for(int j=0;j<col;j++)

{

data=s.next();

Label L=new Label(j,i,data);

ws.addCell(L);

}

}

wk.write();

wk.close();

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Read + Write

public void ReadWrite()

{

File f1=new File("Read File");

File f2=new File("Write File");

Workbook wk=Workbook.getWorkbook(f1);

WritableWorkbook wk2=Workbook.createWorkbook(f2);

Sheet ws=wk.getSheet(0);

WritableSheet ws1=wk2.createSheet("SheetN",0);

for(int i=0;i<ws.getrows();i++)

{

for(int j=0;j<ws.getColumns();j++)

{

Cell wc=ws.getCell(j,i);

Label L=new Label(j,i,wc.getContent());

ws1.addCell(L);

}

}

wk2.write();

wk2.close();

wk.close();

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Maven----------

Maven is a tool which is used to maintain

the jar files of the project

as of now we have seen we were attaching

the jar files manually using build path

option

Library----->jar file----->maven dependency

either we can attach the jar file manually

using build path

or we can give the maven dependency of that

jar file and maven will download the jar file

and will attach it.

apache poi is a library which provides

the classes and methods for handling the

xlsx format

we require the apache poi library maven

dependency and we will give to the maven

project

there are two ways for maven project creation

1) either you can convert your java project

into maven project.

2) or you can create maven project from

scratch.

in case of maven project we will get a

file named pom.xml

maven will keep the jar files in your system

in .m2 folder

1 dpeendency--------4 jar files

4 jar files------manually download---attach

1 dependency---------maven---------4 jar files

maven will check in the .m2 folder whether the

jar file exist or not

if no then it will download from google and

will keep the copy in the .m2 folder

if yes jar file exist then it will not download

apache poi-------xlsx format

jxl--------------xls format

XSSFWorkbook

workbook----sheet-------row-----cell

first three assignment---read----

apache poi-------

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Selenium introduction

doubts--------jxl or apache poi + apache

poi write-------------next weekend

yes/no

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Class 12

noted\_down\_11AM\_10\_July.txt

so today we will discuss about

selenium introduction

what is selenium ?

Selenium is a open source tool for the

web based application automation.

open source------

you don't need to pay anything for it.

it support multiple languages.

it support multiple browsers.

it support multiple OS.

it support android and ios automation.

there are four components in selenium

selenium IDE---------record and play back

plugin, earlier firefox is giving the support

of ide.

selenium RC--------Remote Control----

we have to start the server again and again

selenium webdriver-----

webdriver is a library which provides the

built in classes and methods.

there are corresponding jar file to the

webdriver library.

we required the jar files

old jar-------I will share----that is stable jar

new jar-------we will download from google

browser plugin

selenium grid--------that is used for parallel

execution

new jars

https://www.selenium.dev/downloads/

old jars---junit+testNG

extract -----------

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1bAdtH\_LuunMn\_SipTZtwBoKfIxOqn6KW?usp=sharing

troubleshoot

jars -------attach

browser exe-----system browser version

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Class 13

noted\_down\_11AM\_16\_July.txt

anything on the webpage

any button/text box/radio button/

drop down--------anything

we call it webelement

how we will work in selenium ?

1) firstly we need to identify webelement

uniquely on which we want to work

2) After that we can perform the action

action can be like click, value pass or

drop down selection or radio button

selection

what do you mean by uniquely identify

for uniquely identifying a webelement

we will use some techniques

element locating techniques

element locator

these are the techniques used for the

identifying a webelement uniquely

1) id

2) name

3) classname

4) cssselector

1) tag with id-----tagname#idvalue

2) tag with class--tagname.classvalue

3) tag with attri--tagname[attnam='attVal']

4) tag with class with att---

tagname.classvalue[attname='attVal']

each technique will not work for every webelement

id dynamic-----changing again and again

task------------

linktext

link------------html--------a tag-----anchor

link------------a tag

<a>text</a>

link text

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Class 14

noted\_down\_11AM\_17\_July.txt

so today we are going to discuss about

drop down handling

junit

we have two type of drop down

1) either in the select tag

2) or in some other tag

if it is in select tag then select class will

be used

if it is in some other tag then actions class

will be used

today we will discuss about select class

select class is used for handling the drop down

having select tag

there are three approaches given by select class

1) select by visible text

2) select by index number

3) select by value

whatever is visible in the drop down that

we want to select we will use that thing

approach 2

whatever is the index number of the item

we will pass the index number and indexing

will start from 0

other tag-------actions class

junit

junit is a unit testing tool which is used to

run the classes which don't have main method

it is based on annotations and annotations

will be applied on the method

@Test----------mandatory annotation

@Before

@After-----------

control + shift + ?

before and after will execute with each

test annotation

beforeclass

afterclass

complete signup page automate using junit

Chromedriver driver;

@Before browser open + url hit + maxmize

public void brow()

{

driver=new ChromeDriver();

}

@Test signup code

@After browser close

beforeclass and after class will execute only

once, it will execute in the starting and in

the end

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Class 15

noted\_down\_11AM\_23\_July.txt

xpath

what is xpath ?

xpath is also a locating technique

like id,name,classname,css

xpath is the hierarchical path of

any element

there are two type of the xpath

absoluate xpath

relative xpath

main benefit of the xpath is that we can

handle the dynamic things

dynamic things

changing again and again

in a html there can be below things that can

be dynamic

tagname

attributename

attributevalue

innertext

<>text</>---------->innertext

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>

<BODY>

<DIV>

<BUTTON Id="abc"/>

absoluate xpath

/HTML/HEAD/TITLE/BODY/DIV/BUTTON

relative xpath

//BUTTON

THERE are some techniques for making the

relative xpath also

1) tag with attribute

//tagname[@attributename='attributeValue']

//input[@id='email']

2) tag with multiple attribute with and condition

//tagname[@attributename='attributeValue' and @attributename='attributeValue']

//input[@id='email' and @name='email']

3) tag with multiple attribute with or condition

//tagname[@attributename='attributeValue' or @attributename='attributeValue']

//input[@id='email' or @name='email']

4) dynamic tag with attribute

//\*[@id='email']

\* means any tag name

//\*[@data-cy='account']

5) if your criteria meets at multiple places

there are two solutions of it

1) you can handle using indexing

(//\*[@data-cy='account'])[1]

By.xpath("//\*[@data-cy='account'][1]")

2) that is findelements

6) if attribute name is dynamic

(//\*[@\*='account'])[1]

any tag having any attribute with value account

7) tag with innertext(innertext is fixed)

//tagname[text()='innerTextValue']

//span[text()='Flights']

8) tag with innertext(where innetext is

changing again and again)

//tagname[contains(text(),'commonValue')]

//span[contains(text(),'Flights')]

Flights

//span[text()='Homestays']

//span[contains(text(),'Homes')]

9) tag with dynamic attribute value

tagname-----\*

attributename--\*

innertext------contains

attributevalue--contains

u\_4\_5\_DK

u\_2\_3\_zQ

//tagname[contains(@attributename,'commonValue')]

//input[contains(@id,'u\_')]

signup----------xpath------------all techniques

+ junit

findelements

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Class 16

noted\_down\_may\_batch\_31\_July.txt

Last week

Jul 31

Deepak Chanana uploaded an item

Text

noted\_down\_may\_batch\_31\_July.txt

Collection----

Collection is used for storing the objects

Collection is a framework given by java

there are three interfaces given by collection

Set(duplicate not allowed)

List

Map

there are three classes that are implementing

the Set interface

HashSet(will not maintain the order)

LinkedHashSet(will maintain the order)

TreeSet(Ascending order)

there are two classes which are implementing the

list interface

ArrayList

LinkedList

there are three classes which are implementing

the map interface

HashMap

LinkedHashMap

TreeMap

Array----you have to define the size while

declaring the array

ArrayList-----you don't need to define the

size

there is a concept of generic in collection

int is a data type

Integer is a class

while loop

for loop

there is a another loop named for each loop

there is no need of initilization

condition check or increment/decrement

in case of for each loop

searching is faster in case of arraylist

because searching will happen based upon the

index number

searching is slower in case of linkedlist

insertion and deletion is faster in case of

linkedlist

insertion and deletion is slower in case of

arraylist

map is used in case of key:value pair

browsername chrome

url abc.com

HashMap----random order

linkedhashmap---will maintain the order

treemap----------ascending order

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Class 17,18

6,7 August File Missing

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Class 19

noted\_down\_11AM\_8\_Aug.txt

Today

1:45 PM

Deepak Chanana uploaded an item

Text

noted\_down\_11AM\_8\_Aug.txt

what is testng ?

testng is a unit testing tool like junit.

with the help of testng we can execute

the classes which don't have main method.

junit vs testng

before that we need to install the testng

plugin in our eclipse

there are three ways for testng plugin

installation

1) using eclipse marketplace

2) if you are not able to find testng in

marketplace then use the second approach

that i will share in the group

3) if you are not able to do with above two

approach then install the eclipse photon

and use the first approach

junit vs testng

1) more annotations in testng comparing to the junit

@BeforeClass

@Before

@Test

@After

@AfterClass

@ignore

testNG

@BeforeSuite

@BeforeTest

@BeforeClass

@BeforeMethod

@Test

@AfterMethod

@AfterClass

@AfterTest

@AfterSuite

2) we can set the priority of the testcases in testNG, in

junit we can't

3) reports

4) we can set the dependency in testng

5) the most importance difference we can execute multiple classes having test annotation using testng.xml

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