# **Selenium Locators**

Locating by ID	driver.findElement(By.id("q")).sendKeys("Selenium 3");
Locating by Name	driver.findElement(By.name("q")).sendKeys("Selenium 3");
Locating by Xpath	driver.findElement(By.xpath("//input[@id='q']")).sendKeys("Selenium 3");
Locating Hyperlinks by Link Text	driver.FindElement(By.LinkText("edit this page")).Click();
Locating by DOM	dom =document.getElementById('signinForm')
Locating by CSS	driver.FindElement(By.CssSelector("#rightbar > .menu > li:nth-of-type(2) > h4"));
Locating by ClassName	driver.findElement(By.className("profile-header"));
Locating by TagName	driver.findElement(By.tagName("select")).Click();
Locating by LinkText	driver.findElement(By.linkText("NextPage")).click();
Locating by PartialLinkText	driver.findElement(By.partialLinkText("NextP")).click();

#### **Handle Alerts/ Pop-ups**

driver.switchTO().alert.getText()	to retrieve the alert message
driver.switchTO().alert.accept()	to accept the alert box
driver.switchTO().alert.dismiss()	to cancel the alert box
driver.switchTO().alert.sendKeys("Text")	to send data to the alert box

## **Annotations**

TestNG	@BeforeSuite @AfterSuite @BeforeTest @AfterTest @BeforeGroups @AfterGroups @AfterClass @BeforeMethod @AfterMethod	@BeforeClass
JUnit	@After @AfterClass @Before @BeforeClass @Ignore @Test	

## Handle multiple windows and tabs

getWindowHandle()	used to retrieve the handle of the current page (a unique identifier)
getWindowHandles()	used to retrieve a set of handles of the all the pages available
driver.switchTo().window("windowName/handle")	switch to a window
driver.close()	closes the current browser window

#### **Practice Script**

Launch Webpage	driver.get("www.webdriverinselenium.com");
Click Button	driver.findElement(By.id("submit")).click();
Store Text Enter Text	String txtDropdown = driver.findElement(By.ID("select")).getText(); driver.findElement(By.xpath("//input[@name='FirstName034']")).sendKeys("Shaheryar");
Handle Alert	Alert Alertpopup = driver.switchTo().alert();
(Mouse)Click	driver.findElement(By.xpath("//input[@value='OBJECT NAME']")).click();
Compare Text	Assert.assertTrue(chkbox12.isSelected());
Disable a Field	driver.getElementsByName(' <objectid>')[0].setAttribute('disabled', '');</objectid>
Enable a Field	driver.get Elements By Name (' <object id="">') [0].remove Attribute ('disabled';</object>
Screenshot	$File\ snapshot = ((TakesScreenshot)driver).getScreenshotAs(OutputType.FILE);$
	FileUtils.copyFile(snapshot, new File("C:\\screenshot.jpg"));
Print the Title of the Page	String pagetitle = driver.getTitle();
	System.out.print(pagetitle);
Implicit Wait	driver.manage().timeouts().implicitlyWait(10, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
Explicit Wait	WebDriverWait wait = new WebDriverWait(driver, 20);
	wait.until(ExpectedConditions.textToBePresentInElementLocated(By.xpath("//div[@id=' <object id="">']"), "Enter Your Personal Details"));</object>
Fluent Wait	Wait wait = new FluentWait(driver)
	.withTimeout(20, SECONDS)
Sleep	Thread.Sleep(10);

#### <u>Difference between Implicit & Explicit Wait</u>

The **Implicit Wait in Selenium** is used to tell the web driver to wait for a certain amount of time before it throws a "No Such Element Exception". The default setting is 0. Once we set the time, the web driver will wait for the element for that time before throwing an exception.

The **Explicit Wait in Selenium** is used to tell the Web Driver to wait for certain conditions (Expected Conditions) or maximum time exceeded before throwing "ElementNotVisibleException" exception. It is an intelligent kind of wait, but it can be applied only for specified elements. It gives better options than implicit wait as it waits for dynamically loaded Ajax elements.