//setting the basic

1. How to set properties for the browser drivers.

-System.setProperties(String 1//which is key, String 2//which is value.)

Sytem.setProperties("webdriver.chrome.driver","J:\\.......location...\\chromedriver.exe")

//webdriver.chrome.driver" //is the key for selenium standalone jar.

//location followed by name of .exe file //is the value for selenium standalone jar.

2. How to send chrome operations to selenium webdriver.

- WebDriver x=new ChromeDriver()

WebDriver // selenium standalone jar class

ChromeDriver constructor of ChromeDriver class.

3. How to invoke the element.

x.findElement(By.\_typeof\_locators(" "));

4.Xpath syntax

-//tagname[@attribute='value']

6.xpath contains // regular expression

-tagname[contains(text(), 'value')]

-tagname[contains(@attribute, 'value')]

5,css syntax

-tagname[attribute='value']

-tagname#value of the id // this is only for id

-tagname.value of the classname // this is only for class

8. css contains //regular expression

-tagname[attribute\*='value']

7. how ignore tagname in xpath and css

xpath: use \* for tagname

css: blank e.gBy.csselector("\_blank\_[atttribute='value']")

8.difference between relative and absolute xpath

-relative does not have parent nodes or dependency. instead exact landing

-for the absolute parent dependency is needed to land on desired xpath.

//always prefer the relative xpath incase dependency is changed in absolute.

9. absolute xpath traversing to <eg2 class=successful> from <div class =test>

<div class =test> // main parent

<eg>

+<div1> //child 1

<eg1>

+<div2> //child 2

<div>

<eg2> //sibling 1

<eg2 class=successful> //sibling 2

-by xpath: //div[@class='test']/div[2]/div/eg2[2]

here the traverse is form parent child relationship not for step to step

//avoid using absolute xpath for long run of the suite.

9 When to use following-sibling ::

-When you want to travel to sibling

10 Syntax for traversing forward, backward and parent

following-sibling::tag\_name

proceeding -sibling::tag\_name

parent::tag\_name

example start from <eg2 class=successful> & traverse to <div class =test>

-\*//eg2[@class='successful']//parent::div2//parent::div

example start from <eg2 > & traverse to <eg2 class=successful>

-//div2//eg2//following-sibiling::eg2[@class='successful']

11. What is major diff between css and xpath.

-in css we cannot travserse back ie from child to parent

as we do in xpath

12. How to use text in xpath if we donot have tag\_name and attribute.

-syntax //\*[text()="value']

brush xpath:

//tagname[@attribute='value'] //normal

//\*[@attribute='value'] // missing tag name.

//tagname[@attribute='value']//following-sibling::tagname //sibling traverse// forward

//tagname[@attribute='value']//preceding-sibling::tagname// sibling traverse// reverse

//tagname[@attribute='value']//parent:: //parent traversing from sibling// reverse only

tagname[@attribute='value']//div//div[2]//absoulte xpath// forward// & relation wise only

tagname[contains(@attribute, 'value'] //contains with attibute

tagname[contains(text().'value')] //contains with text method.

//\*[text()='value'] // if only text value is know,.

brush css:

//tagname[attribute='value'] //normal

//[attribute='value'] //tagname missing

//tagname[attribute\*='value'] //contains with CSS

//tagname#id or #id //only id

//tagname.classname or .classname //only classname

brush setting

1.system set up

System.setProperty(Key, value);

key= webdriver.browser.driver //small alpha

brower =ie chrome/gecko

value= location with driver filename followed by.exe i.e ChromeDriver.exe

2. Creating webdriver object

WebDriver d=new Browser() //

new Browser() =constructor ie ChromeDriver() /FirefoxDriver

3.Launching elements

d.Findelements(By.locators(" "))

locators= xpath/css/id/classname/name etc

FindElement= methods

window setting

//to set size

Dimensions d1=new Dimensions(int, int) parameters.

driver.manage().windows().setsize(d1)

// to position

Point p1=new Point(int, int) parameters

driver.manage().windows().setPosition

window navigations

driver.navigateto().

Xpath axes

//Tagname[starts-with(@attribute, 'Value')]

//Tagname[contains(@attribute, 'value')]

//Tagname[@attribute=value or @attribute=value ]

//Tagname[@attribute=value and @attribute=value ]

absolute

In the absolute xpath the traverse start from page starting. that is Html tag.

//html/div/div/div

the traverse is from parent to child relationship in forward flow.

how parent to child happen

-once the / is given it jump down to child from parent and so on continue.

to traverse between sibling use

-//tagname[@attribute='value']//following-sibling::tagname //sibling traverse// forward

//tagname[@attribute='value']//preceding-sibling::tagname// sibling traverse// reverse

to traverse between parent use

-//tagname[@attribute='value']//parent:: //parent traversing from sibling// reverse only

relative xpath;

Direct landing on the element without dependency on child or parent tags and best practice to use.

xpath axes are helpers in relative xpath finder.

(//div//img[@class='s-image'])[4] //while giving number close with braces

Difference between find elements and find element

Find elements is used when the Dom as same attribute more then once in page.

e.g <button name=add to cart />

<button name=add to cart />

<button name=add to cart />

here the name=add to cart is there for 3 times