Selenium Tips

Use Meaningful Variable Names

```
// Bad:
WebElement el1 = driver.findElement(By.id("elementId"));

// Good:
WebElement usernameInput = driver.findElement(By.id("usernameInput"));
```



Follow Java Naming Conventions

```
// Bad:
public void logindata() {
    // code...
}

// Good:
public void loginData() {
    // code...
}
```



Use Explicit Waits

```
// Bad:
driver.manage().timeouts().implicitlyWait(10, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
WebElement element = driver.findElement(By.id("elementId"));

// Good:
WebDriverWait wait = new WebDriverWait(driver, 10);
WebElement element = wait.until(ExpectedConditions.presenceOfElementLocated(By.id("elementId")));
```



Create Reusable Methods

```
// Bad:
driver.findElement(By.id("username")).sendKeys("testuser");
driver.findElement(By.id("password")).sendKeys("testpass");
driver.findElement(By.id("loginBtn")).click();

// Good:
public void login(String username, String password) {
    driver.findElement(By.id("username")).sendKeys(username);
    driver.findElement(By.id("password")).sendKeys(password);
    driver.findElement(By.id("loginBtn")).click();
}
```



Page Object Pattern

```
// Bad:
driver.findElement(By.id("username")).sendKeys("testuser");
driver.findElement(By.id("loginBtn")).click();

// Good:
LoginPage loginPage = new LoginPage(driver);
loginPage.enterUsername("testuser");
loginPage.clickLoginButton();
```



Indentation and Formatting



Handle Exceptions Gracefully

```
// Bad:
try {
    // code that may throw an exception
} catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}

// Good:
try {
    // code that may throw an exception
} catch (Exception e) {
    System.out.println("An error occurred: " + e.getMessage());
}
```



Use Meaningful Assertions

```
// Bad:
Assert.assertTrue(element.isDisplayed());

// Good:
Assert.assertTrue("Element is not displayed", element.isDisplayed());
```