93. Practise Exercise- print the links count in the Page

94. Exercise 1.1-Limiting Webdriver scope

95. How to open the links in Separate Tabs - Optimized solution

96. Getting the Titles of child tabs with optimized while loop

1st que : I just need to know what is the links count. How many links are there

Tag (a) we call it as anchor

Any link on html webpages will have a tag called (a-anchor)

So if it is the link on the page 400 percent that link should have a tag with name it is anchor a tag

Syntax : count of the links

System.out.println(driver.findelements(By.tagname(“a”)).size();

2nd question get me the count of the link present in the footer section ?  how to create driver(object) subset are limiting the scope of driver to only this section ?

 global driver scope objects is an entire page now I want to minimize it.

WebElement footerdriver = driver.findelement(By.id(“gf-BIG”)

System.out.println(footerdriver. findelements(By.tagname(“a”)).size();

footer driver is a variable we created. Footerdriver is the subset or subsection of the driver object

Note :  when you try to create a web element, it should always be find element

singular. when you use find elements, it will not act as an limiting scope of the webdriver.

Requirement is I want the links count of only first column. In footer section total 4 columns.

WebElement columndriver = footerdriver.findelement(By.xpath(“//table/tbody/tr/td[1]/ul”));

System.out.println(columndriver. findelements(By.tagname(“a”)).size());

My next requirement click on each link in the column. Click on each link and check.

The windows are open. check if the pages are opening.

Basically, we are checking if the links are working.

 if someone asks to click on each link in the column and check pages are opening, I will not click on this links based upon these links objects. I will use the concept of um count of how many links are present and go and click on each and every individual link.

For(int i=1;i< columndriver. findelements(By.tagname(“a”)).size());i++)

{

columndriver. findelements(By.tagname(“a”)).get(i).click();

}

It should be fail,bcze if you add this code and run bcze you are trying to click now

the second link, which is not in this page. saying that it have a stale element exception.

Que :  how come you can click on second link once you are navigated to another page ?

You have to written back button in the forloop section

Note : for manual when we click on hold crtl button and click on the link it should be opened in separate tab.

So on single shot, from here you have opened all the four links but in separate tab.

On each link if you click and go back again click on 2nd link it take min 1 minute

But if we use the using Control keys and Enter, with keys dot called, so all the tabs you opened on single shot. So that's how you can optimize your test.

each and every link in the separate window it take max 10sec to achieve this

for (int I;i< columndriver. findelements(By.tagname(“a”)).size());i++)

{

String clickonlinkTab=keys.Chrod(keys.control,keys.ENTER);

columndriver. findelements(By.tagname(“a”)).get(i).sendkeys(clickonlinkTab);

}

we have to navigate to each and every tab and get the title of that page. so, how can you do that?

iterator will help you to move to each and every window.

What is the condition I'm putting here( has next ) So it tells whether the next index is present. If it is present, then go move it to that.

Hasnext tells us whether next index is present or not.

when you say it dot next, it actually moves to next index.

So here condition we are putting as if it is present, then move.

Note : while loop continuously executes the loop until the

condition turns to false, if this condition turns to false after 200 times, then this block will keep on executing 200 times.

So that means for every while loop, it's navigating to each and every tab.

And it grabbed the title.

Interview que : what is a special you did compared to others?Or how did you bring any optimization which got appreciated by your team? So this is like general question people ask to see what best you have done compared to others at that

time.

You can give this example.Just say that we have some 30 links and we have to validate all the 30 links.So we have a script where we have to click each and every link and come back and again click like that.We used to take five minutes, but thereafter you brought some concept like this and everything is openingin separate tabs on one single shot, and that gradually decrease the time from 15 minutes to 1 minute

What does hasNext () method return? – Return true if the iteration has more elements

What is the return type of findElements() method? – List<WebElement>

// opens all the tabs

Set<String> abc=driver.getWindowHandles();//4

Iterator<String> it=abc.iterator();

while(it.hasNext())

{

driver.switchTo().window(it.next());

System.out.println(driver.getTitle());

}

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//1. Give me the count of links on the page.

//2. Count of footer section-

System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver", "C:\\work\\chromedriver.exe");

WebDriver driver=new ChromeDriver();

driver.get("http://qaclickacademy.com/practice.php");

System.out.println(driver.findElements(By.tagName("a")).size());

WebElement footerdriver=driver.findElement(By.id("gf-BIG"));// Limiting webdriver scope

System.out.println(footerdriver.findElements(By.tagName("a")).size());

//3-

WebElement coloumndriver=footerdriver.findElement(By.xpath("//table/tbody/tr/td[1]/ul"));

System.out.println(coloumndriver.findElements(By.tagName("a")).size());

//4- click on each link in the coloumn and check if the pages are opening-

for(int i=1;i<coloumndriver.findElements(By.tagName("a")).size();i++)

{

String clickonlinkTab=Keys.chord(Keys.CONTROL,Keys.ENTER);

coloumndriver.findElements(By.tagName("a")).get(i).sendKeys(clickonlinkTab);

Thread.sleep(5000L);

}// opens all the tabs

Set<String> abc=driver.getWindowHandles();//4

Iterator<String> it=abc.iterator();

while(it.hasNext())

{

driver.switchTo().window(it.next());

System.out.println(driver.getTitle());

}

98. Handling calendar UI in Travel websites

99. Generic method to handle calendar with month and date

100. Solved example on calendar methods

how do you click a specific date and specific month? In the calender pop ?

If you just pass those two parameters, it should automatically open the calendar and select the date and month whatever you have provided in the input of your test case.

Use break command to come out of the forloop

… So if it is true, it'll go inside the block and executes it.

If it is false, it will skip that block. So this loop will keep on execute. While loop will keep on executing until it becomes false.

till you see true attribute inside it.

So negation is nothing, but if it is false, it becomes true.

If it is true, when you add negation to it, it'll become false. So that is how we use negation. It's like a mirror.

import java.util.List;

import org.openqa.selenium.By;  
import org.openqa.selenium.WebElement;  
import org.openqa.selenium.chrome.ChromeDriver;

public class calendar {

public static void main(String[] args) {  
// TODO Auto-generated method stub

System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver", "C://work//chromedriver.exe");  
ChromeDriver driver=new ChromeDriver();  
driver.get("https://www.path2usa.com/travel-companions");  
//April 23  
driver.findElementByXPath(".//\*[@id='travel\_date']").click();  
  
  
while(!driver.findElement(By.cssSelector("[class='datepicker-days'] [class='datepicker-switch']")).getText().contains("May"))  
{  
driver.findElement(By.cssSelector("[class='datepicker-days'] th[class='next']")).click();  
}  
  
  
List<WebElement> dates= driver.findElements(By.className("day"));  
//Grab common attribute//Put into list and iterate  
int count=driver.findElements(By.className("day")).size();  
  
for(int i=0;i<count;i++)  
{  
String text=driver.findElements(By.className("day")).get(i).getText();  
if(text.equalsIgnoreCase("21"))  
{  
driver.findElements(By.className("day")).get(i).click();  
break;  
}  
  
}  
}

}