70. Code formatting and Debugging

Miscellaneous:

How to format and align the code in Eclipse ? - ctrl + shift + f

once you complete your coding and automation test, you will raise a pull request to merge. It is called in to develop branch. So that's how it generally happens in realtime.

So when you raise a request, someone has to approve your code, just not that you write a code and it goes through the branch. Someone has to look your code and approve.

So that time they may ask you to format

Name Conventions in defining class, Variable and method names

There is one industry standard called camel case standard, which you need to follow when you are defining this class name, variable name and method name.

whenever you define a class name, make sure the first character is capital letters and all the remaining of small letters.

when you define a variable, variable name should always start with small letter.

(Ex : mouse Pad - variable - P should be capital)

when you have multiple words in your variable name, all the subsequent words should start with a capital letter.

EX : totalSumValue – variable – correct

whenever you write a code at the end before you push your code in to branch, just make sure you follow format your code and see if they have proper naming conventions.

How to debug the code in Eclipse ?

when I say debugging, you can execute step by step and you can watch the result.

you can pause the script at one particular point and from that point you can continue execution step by step by watching your execution

right click the Number and click the toggle breakpoint. Instead of select run , now select as debug as.

So if you get any errors in your test, this is a right way to debug and understand on which line it is failing and how our application is behaving with that line execution.

Now, if you want to watch this execution step by step, then you don't step over.

When you step over, it executes this step and your control will get passed again to the next step.

 if you want to switch your debugging mode, just click on resume it will execute in normal fashion.

Resume icon - So you can jump from one point to another breakpoint without moving step by step.

Stepover(F6) - if you want to move step by step

Whenever there is a method instead of a single line, if there is a method and if you want to go insidethat method and then then you have to go step into.

So that goal will go inside the method.

71. Problem - Adding Items into Cart for Ecommerce App

I told you that you can actually create a XPath based upon your text as well.

add to cart is not any attribute value, it's just the text. So you have to write text bracket equals to the actual text. This will create xpath //button [text()=’ADD TO CART’]

So first of all, identify which index cucumber is present for that, take all the product names, iterate through it and get the index which cucumber is present.

For that specific index, go and click this button.

72. Sending Array of Products to Cart for checkout

 in general, return type of this find element is WebElement

WebDriver driver = **new** ChromeDriver();

String[] itemsNeeded = {"Cucumber","Brocolli"};

driver.get("https://rahulshettyacademy.com/seleniumPractise/#/");

List<WebElement> products=driver.findElements(By.*cssSelector*("h4.product-name"));

**for**(**int** i=0;i<products.size();i++)

{

String name = products.get(i).getText();

**if**(name.contains("Cucumber"))

{

// click on add to cart

driver.findElements(By.*xpath*("//button[text()='ADD TO CART']")).get(i).click();

**break**;

73. Building Programming Logic to process items in array for Cart

 how to convert array into our array list – 1st goal

will check whether the name what you've got is present in that array list or not -2nd goal

1st goal – google just type convert array to arraylist

List itemsNeededList = Arrays.aslist(ItemsNeeded);

Above syntax is convert array from array list

ItemsNeededList is an object

Items Needed is an array

If you depend upon this arraylist concept, you cannot use break.

you cannot use a break concept here when you are going with multiple values in that array.

If you have single element, then you can just go and use the brake statement.

74. Debugging the code to understand how flow is being built

Brocoli – 1 kg

Split method used to split (“ – “);

there is a method called trim in Java where it just trims white spaces, either in the leftmost or rightmost. ( After broccoli there is one space we need to remove the space )

75. Fixing the problem of inconsistent locators and making tests clean

how did it work in debug when you are working in debug mode?

You slowly ramp, step by step. – it take 3 sec to come back to add cart

 everyone says that do not depend upon text when you want to build locators. Bcze that may change anytime

we use length method we to get size of array

we use size method to get size of array list

WebDriver driver = **new** ChromeDriver();

**int** j=0;

String[] itemsNeeded = {"Cucumber","Brocolli","Beetroot","Onion"};

driver.get("https://rahulshettyacademy.com/seleniumPractise/#/");

Thread.*sleep*(3000);

List<WebElement> products=driver.findElements(By.*cssSelector*("h4.product-name"));

**for**(**int** i=0;i<products.size();i++)

{

//Brocolli - 1 Kg

//Brocolli, 1 Kg

String[] name = products.get(i).getText().split("-");

String formattedName=name[0].trim();

// format it to get actual vegetable name

//convert array into array list for easy search

//check whether name you extracted is present in arraylist or not

List itemsNeededList = Arrays.*asList*(itemsNeeded);

**if**(itemsNeededList.contains(formattedName))

{

j++;

// click on add to cart

driver.findElements(By.*xpath*("//div[@class='product-action']/button")).get(i).click();

**if**(j==itemsNeeded.length)

{

**break**;