11-FEB-2020

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3. classname:

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Sometimes we can also prefer classname to address Webelement

Syntax:

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driver.findElement(By.classname(class value));

Ex: Write script to enter "Mercury" in Pwd editbox in "lambdatest" application using "classname" as locator

Url: https://accounts.lambdatest.com/login

Script:

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// To enter pwd

\*\* I.Q. In QTP it gives error stating these are more than one webelements

\*\* Where as in Selenium it will take from root node & takes the 1st element

driver.findElement(By.className("form-control")).sendKeys("Mercury");

\*\* As classname will update Mercury in Email instead of Pwd

As classname is also present in "Email" as well as "Pwd"

It will enter value in "Email" edit box where as Email & Pwd editboxes having same "className" value

Note:

Where as there can be more than one webelement can exist with same classname value in a page

In this case whichever element first occurs from root/node that element WD will identify & perform operation

Note: Sometimes when we use className as locator then WD is unable to identify WebElement.

i.e. Class value contains space

Ex: class= "form-control"

(If there are spaces will not accept className)

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4. linkText:

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Which is used to address hyperlinks

In general hyperlinks tagname will be "a"(i.e. anchor tag)

For this hyperlinks we can prefer visibletext as "linkText" locator value

Syntax:

driver.findElement(By.linkText(visibleText of link));

Ex: Write script to click on "Forgotten account?" link in FB- homepage

Script:

driver.findElement(By.linkText("Forgotten account?")).click();

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5. partialLinkText:

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In general it is preferable to address dynamic links .

Dynamic link means which link visible text may changes during runtime.

Ex: Your order No.150

Your order No.151

Your order No.152

Sign On

Sign Off

Syntax:

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driver.findElement(By.partialLinkText(some portion of visibletext of Link));

Ex#1

driver.findElement(By.partialLinkText("your order No.")); // It will take the entire text i.e. Your order No.150

Ex#2

Write script to click on "Forgotten account?" link in FB-homepage using partialLinkText as locator

Sol#1 : driver.findElement(By.partialLinkText("Forgotten")).click();

Sol#2 : driver.findElement(By.partialLinkText("account")).click();

Sol#3 : driver.findElement(By.partialLinkText("ten acc")).click();

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6. tagName:

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To work on similar type of webelements in a page then we can use tagName.

Ex: To find no of links in a page

Syntax: driver.findElements(By.tagName(tag name));

Note: findElements --> will work on more than one "1" element

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7.\*\* xpath:

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Xpath means XML path (Extendable Markup Language)

Xpath is preferred when webelements doesn't consist proper attribute values to address

\*\* Xpath means addressing webelement based on hierarchy of nodes/tagnames in a page

\*\*IQ What is Xpath?

Addressing the webelement from the root/node

There are 2 types of xpaths

a. Absolute xpath (Full xpath)

b. Relative xpath (Partial xpath)

Xpath can be identified manually by observing code in DOM or we can use some Add-ons for Browser like

- Chropath

- Truepath

- Firepath (Not Available)

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i. Chropath:

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It is Add-on for Firefox and Chrome browsers

Use of Chropath:

- We can capture Absolute, Relative xpath and cssSelector values for Webelement

- We can also verify manually identified xpath is right or wrong

Navigation (To download Chropath)

Open Chrome Browser

Open Google search engine

Type "download chropath in search result"

Click on Enter

click on First link in search result

click on "Add to Chrome"

click on "Add to extension"

Restart browser

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ii. Truepath:

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Truepath also add-on for Firefox Browser which we can use to find only relative xpath for web element

Download Truepath for Firefox browser

Note: Firebug & Firepath are add-ons for Firefox browser but these are not available for latest versions of Ff (v54)

Firebug: to inspect webelements;

Firepath: to identify Absolute & Relative xpath of webelement

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a. Absolute xpath:

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In this we address webelement based on hierarchy of nodes/tagnames from root tag in a page without using any attribute value

It is preferred with "/"

CODE IN DOM

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Ex: <html .......

<head......

<body...

<form...

<div...

<div...

<div...

<input...

<li.....Ele1

<input....

<input....

<input...Ele2

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Ex: find Absolute xpath for Ele1 from above code

The way it travels

/html/body/div/div[2]/li

Ex: Find Absolute xpath for Ele2:

/html/body/div/div[2]/li/input[3]

Ex: find absolute xpath for "Email" edit box in www.yahoomail.com login page

/html/body/div[2]/div/div/div[2]/form/div/div[3]/input

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