2. Locating Web Page Elements

1. Using ID as a Locator

- Open Eclipse
- Finding Web element using Locator ID
 - a. Syntax: id = id of the element
 - b. Example : driver.findElement(By.id("Email"));

2. Using class name as a Locator

- Finding Web element using Locator ClassName
 - a. Syntax: class = Class Name of the element
 - b. Example : driver.findElement(By.class("classname"));

3. Using Name as a Locator

- Finding Web element using Locator Name
 - a. Syntax : name = Name of the element
 - b. Example : driver.findElement(By.name("name"));

4. Using LinkText as a Locator

- Finding Web element using Locator Link Text
 - a. Syntax: link = partialLink of the element
 - b. Example : driver.findElement(By.partialLinkText("plink"));

5. Using Xpath as a Locator

- Finding Web element using Locator **Xpath**
- Xpath can be created in two ways
 - a. Relative Xpath
 - Syntax : relativeXpath : //*[@class='relativexapath']
 - Example: driver.findElement(By.xpath("//*[@class='relativexapath']"));

b. Absolute Xpath

- Syntax: absoluteXpath: html/body/div[1]/div[1]/div/h4[1]/b
- Example : driver.findElement(By.xpath("html/body/div[1]/div[1]/div/h4[1]/b"));

6. Using Xpath as a CSS Selector

- CSS Selector have many formats, namely
 - a. Tag and ID
 - Syntax :"css = tag#id"
 - Example: driver.findElement(By.cssSelector("input#email"));
 - b. Tag and Class
 - Syntax: "css = tag.class"
 - Example : driver.findElement(By.cssSelector("input.inputtext"));
 - c. Tag and Attribute
 - Syntax: "css = tag[attribute=value]"
 - Example : driver.findElement(By.cssSelector("input[name=lastName]"));
 - d. Tag, Class and Attribute
 - Syntax: "tag.class[attribute=value]"
 - Example: driver.findElement(By.cssSelector("input.inputtext[tabindex=1]"));
 - e. Inner text
 - Syntax: "css = tag.contains("innertext")"
 - Example : driver.findElement(By.cssSelector(font:contains("Boston")));

7. Using Xpath Handling complex and Dynamic elements

- Dynamic Xpath has many formats, Namely
 - a. Contains();
 - Syntax: "xpath = //*[contains(text(),'text')]
 - Example: driver.findElement(By.xpath("//*[contains(text(),'sub']"));
 - b. Using OR & AND
 - Syntax : xpath=//*[@type='submit' or @name='btnReset']
 - Example :

driver.findElement (By.xpath("=//*[@type='submit' or @name='btnReset']"));

- c. Start-with function
 - Syntax : xpath= //label[starts-with(@id,'message')]
 - Example:

driver.findElement (By.xpath("//label[starts-with(@id,'message')]"));

- d. Text();
 - Syntax : xpath=//td[text()='UserID']
 - Example : : driver.findElement (By.xpath("=//td[text()='UserID']"));

e. Following

- Syntax : xpath=//*[@type='text']//following::input
- Example: driver.findElement(By.xpath("=//*[@type='text']//following::input"));

f. Preceding

- Syntax : xpath=//*[@type='text']//preceding::input
- Example: driver.findElement(By.xpath("//*[@type='text']//preceding::input"));

g. Following - sibling

- Syntax : xpath=//*[@type='submit']//preceding::input
- Example :

driver.findElement (By.xpath ("//*[@type='text']//following-sibling::input"));

Pushing the code to your GitHub repositories : -

- Open your folder where the Project . And then click the right button to open the git bash command prompt.
- Before that, open the github and create a new repository.
- Initialize your repository using the following command:

git init

- Add all the files to your git repository using the following command: git add.
- To check the status of the repository use the below command: git status
- Commit the changes using the following command: git commit . -m "Changes have been committed."
 - To add the files to the repository use the (URL) from the github and use the command;

git remote add origin <url>

• Push the files to the folder you initially created using the following command: git push origin master.