

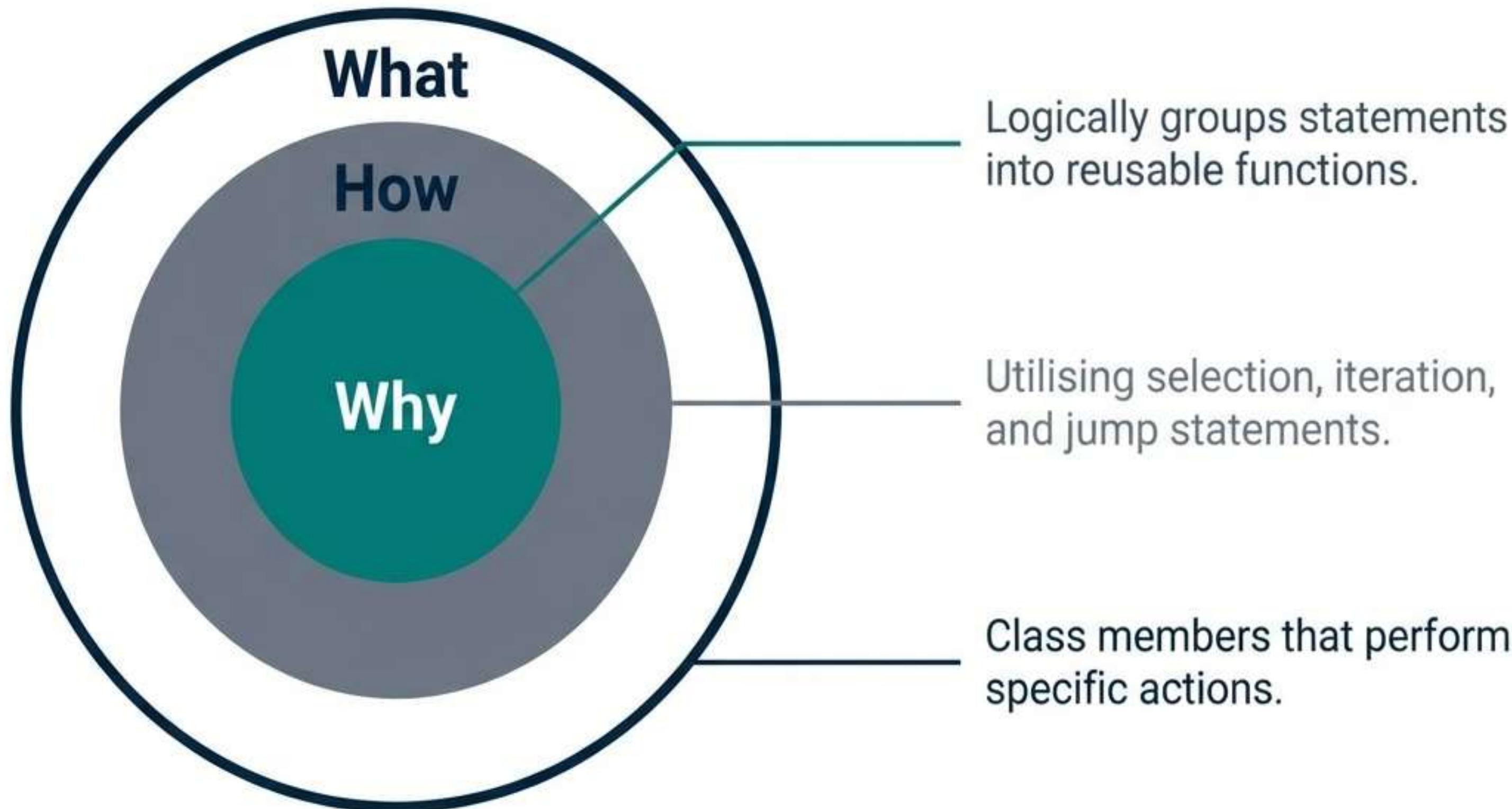
Java Methods & Objects in Selenium Automation

Mastering Modular Code Structure and Scope Control

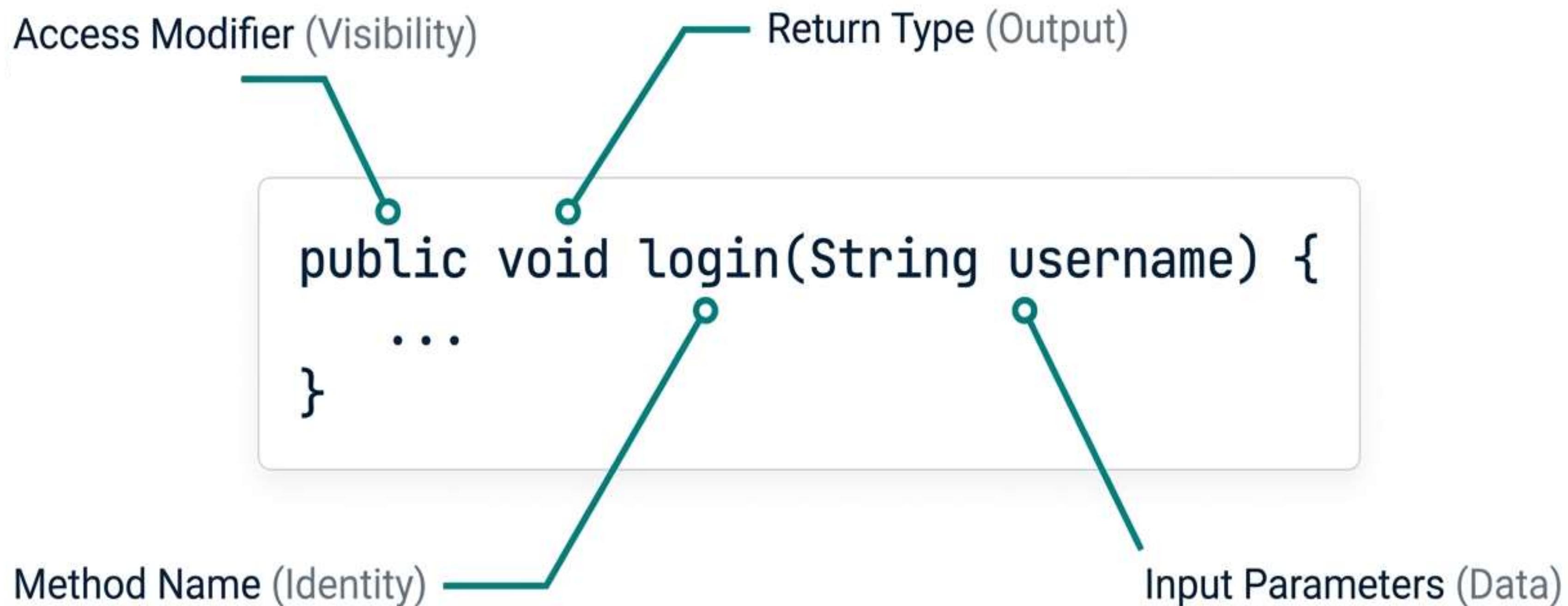
```
public void setup() {  
    System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver", "path/to/chromedriver");  
    WebDriver driver = new ChromeDriver();  
}  
  
public void seleniumSetup() {  
    System.setProperty("selenium.driver", "chrome");  
    return setup();  
}  
  
public void teardown() {  
    System.setProperty("selenium.driver", "none");  
    driver.quit();  
}  
  
public void cleanup() {  
    System.setProperty("selenium.driver", "none");  
}
```



The Golden Circle: Understanding Understanding Methods



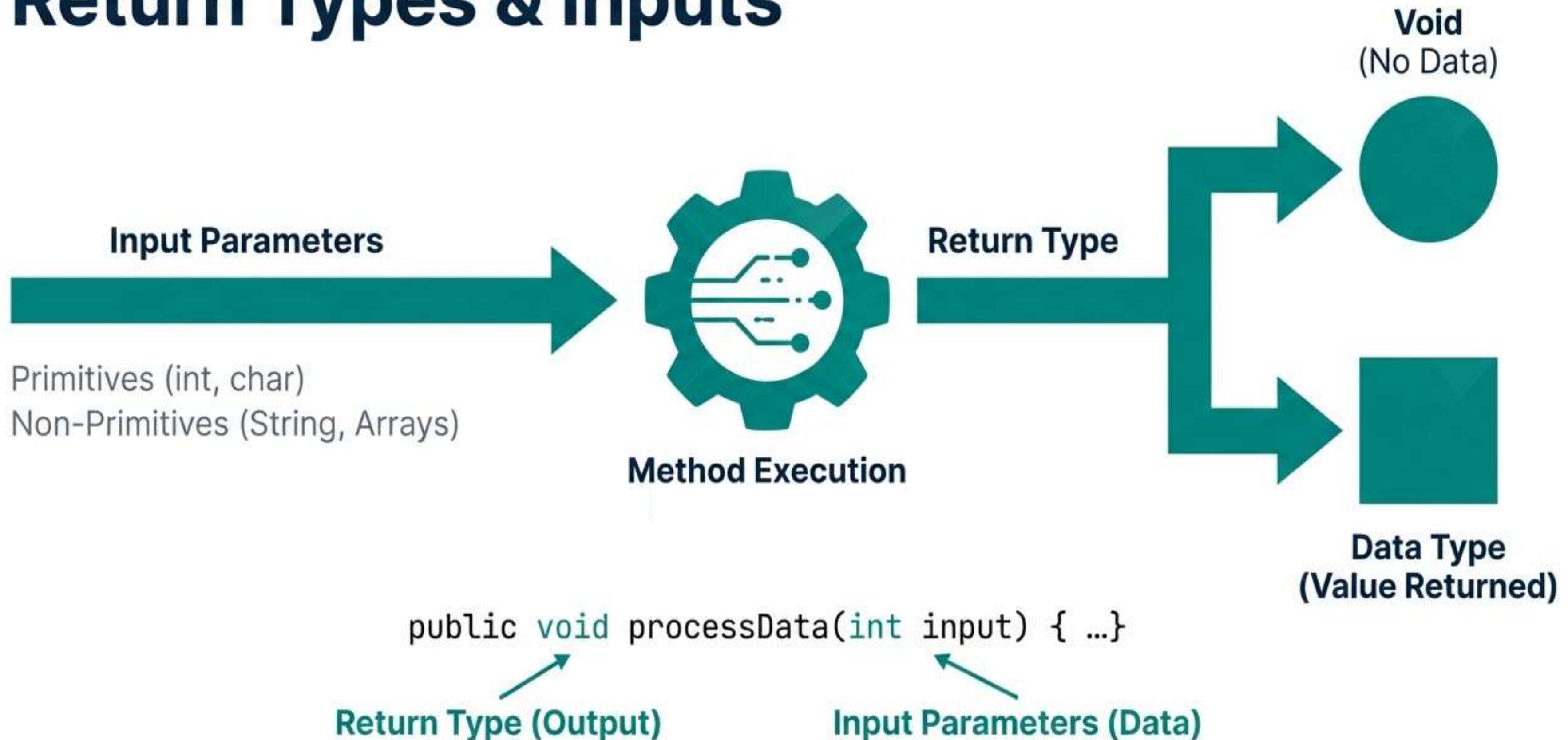
The Anatomy of a Method



Controlling Visibility: Access Modifiers

	Same Class	Same Package	Different Package	Different Project
Public	✓	✓	✓	✓
Protected	✓	✓	✓ Subclass only	✗
Default	✓	✓	✗	✗
Private	✓	✗	✗	✗

Data Exchange: Return Types & Inputs



Execution Flow: Calling a Method

Instantiation

```
ClassName object = new ClassName();
```

Note: Allocates memory



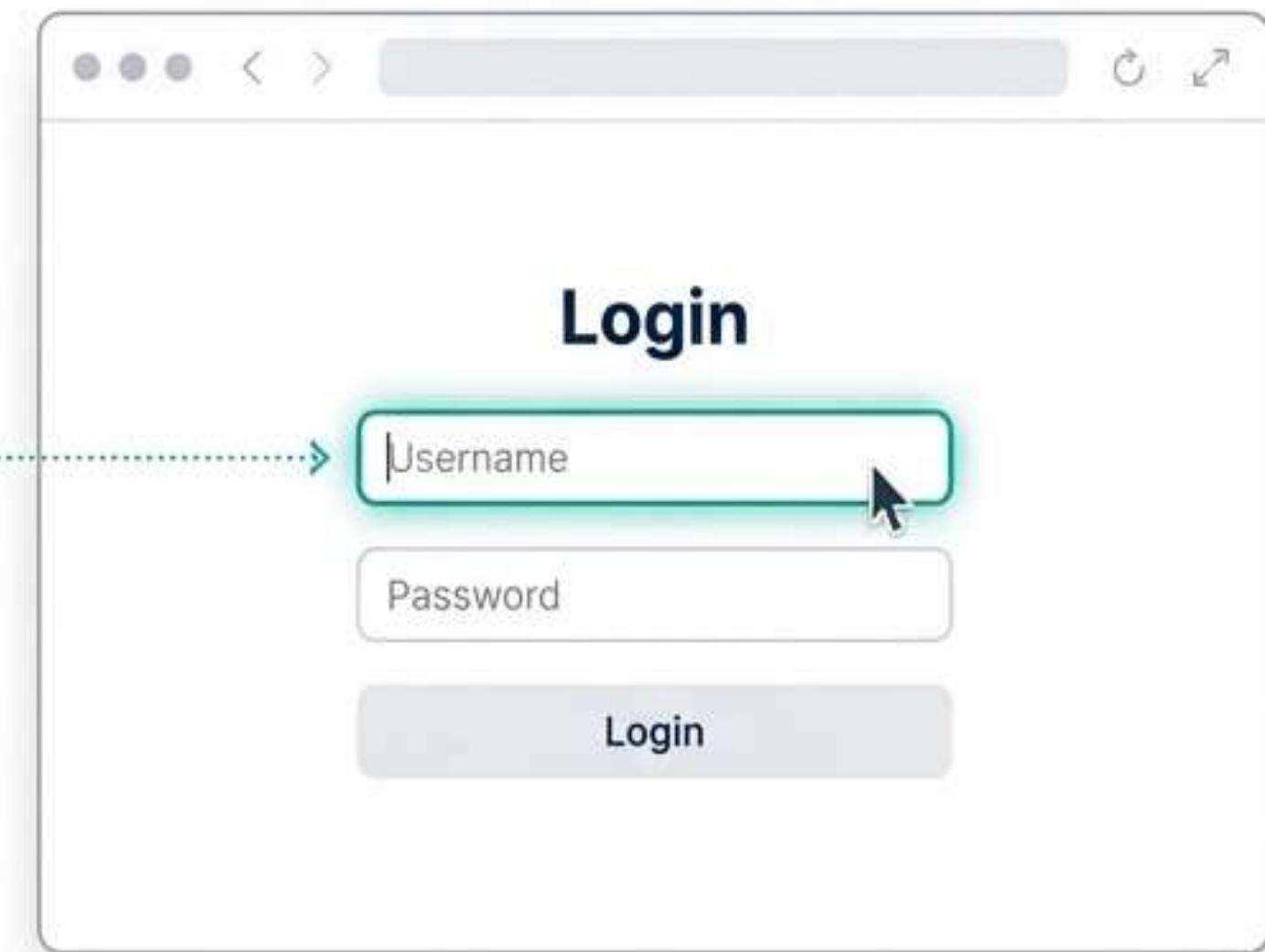
Invocation

```
object.methodName();
```

Note: Executes action

Applying Methods in Selenium

```
1 // LoginPage.java
2 public class LoginPage {
3
4     private WebDriver driver;
5     private By usernameField = By.id("username");
6
7     public void enterUsername(String uName) { .....}
8         driver.findElement(usernameField).sendKeys(uName);
9     }
10
11    // Other methods...
12 }
```



Public methods in Page Objects allow tests to drive browser interactions.

Optimising Method Design

Best Practices

- ✓ Naming Conventions
 - Meaningful Name
- ✓ Single Responsibility
- ✓ Parameter Usage
- ✓ Scope Management

Code Examples

- use camelCase (e.g., `clickSubmit`)
- One method = One specific action
- Keep arguments minimal
- Use `private` for internal helpers