

Rex Jones II, CSTE, TMap

PART 1  
ABSOLUTE BEGINNER

# Selenium WebDriver for Functional Automation Testing

Your  
Beginners  
Guide



# Preface

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Software QA/Testers are expected to test more development code in less time. The increased production from developers can cause testers to become bottlenecks. However, testing a web application utilizing automation helps speed up the delivery of software products. Selenium WebDriver reduces the time it takes to execute a test. In addition, test automation controls the execution of a test, verifies whether actual results return expected results and report results (Pass/Fail). The purpose of this book is to provide building blocks for automating any web application using Selenium WebDriver.

## Target Audience

Absolute Beginner

## Why You Should Learn Selenium WebDriver?

Selenium WebDriver is a powerful open source test automation effort. Open source refers to free software that is developed for the community. Many test automation tools such as Selenium IDE provide record and playback features. Record and playback allow users to record their actions and replay the actions any number of times. However, Selenium WebDriver does not include a record feature but allow an automation engineer to execute Test Scripts any number of times.

Selenium WebDriver Test Scripts are created and executed within an Integrated Development Environment (IDE). The IDE provide standards, assist with project management, and organize Test Scripts in a structure manner. Employing Selenium WebDriver is a valuable automation effort for assuring quality.

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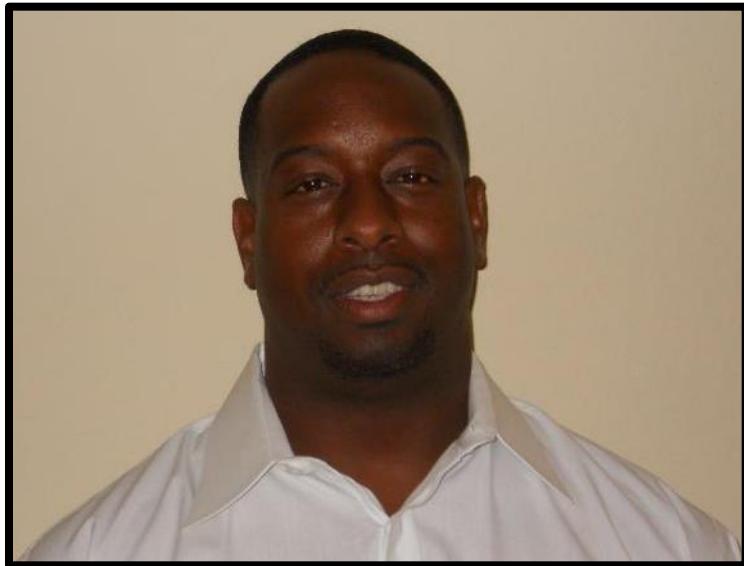
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## About the Author

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Rex Allen Jones II is a QA/Software Tester with a passion for sharing knowledge about testing software. He has been watching webinars, attending seminars, and testing applications over 10 years. Mr. Jones graduated from DeVry University with a Bachelor's of Science degree in Computer Information Systems (CIS).

Rex is an author, consultant, and former Board of Director for User Group: Dallas / Fort Worth Mercury User Group (DFWMUG) and member of User Group: Dallas / Fort Worth Quality Assurance Association (DFWQAA). In addition to his User Group memberships, he is a Certified Software Tester Engineer (CSTE) and has a Test Management Approach (TMap) certification.

Mr. Jones' advice for people interested in Automation Testing is to learn the programming language. This advice led him to write 4 programming books “(Part 1 & Part 2) You Must Learn VBScript for QTP/UFT” and “(Part 1 & Part 2) Java 4 Selenium WebDriver”. VBScript is the programming language for Unified Functional Testing (UFT) formerly known as Quick Test Professional (QTP) and Java is one of the programming languages for Selenium WebDriver.

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## About the Author

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

In addition to the 4 programming books, Mr. Jones wrote 2 more books. The 5<sup>th</sup> book is named Absolute Beginner (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver for Functional Automation Testing which provides a deep foundation of Selenium WebDriver. Finally, a 6<sup>th</sup> book named Getting Started With TestNG (A Java Test Framework). All books are available in Paperback, eBook, and PDF.

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# Free Webinars, Videos, and Live Training

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Mr. Jones plans to have **free** step-by-step demonstration webinars, videos, and live trainings walking people through concepts of Selenium and QTP/UFT from A - Z. The material will teach/train individuals the fundamentals of the programming language, fundamentals of Selenium and QTP/UFT, and important concepts of Selenium and QTP/UFT. All of the webinars, videos, and live training will be directed toward beginners as well as mid-level automation engineers.

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# Acknowledgements

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I would like to express my gratitude to my wife Tiffany, children Olivia Rexe' and Rex III, family, friends, and the many people who provided encouragement. Writing this book took time and your support helped pushed this book forward.

Thank You,



Rex Allen Jones II

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# Table of Contents

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## Table of Contents

Preface.....	2
About the Author .....	3
Rex Jones' Contact Information.....	5
Free Webinars, Videos, and Live Training .....	6
Acknowledgements .....	7
Copyright, Legal Notice, and Disclaimer .....	8
Table of Contents .....	9
Videos.....	11
Chapter 1 Introduction to Selenium WebDriver.....	12
Chapter 2 WebDriver and WebElements.....	44
Chapter 3 Find WebElement By ID .....	55
Chapter 4 Find WebElement By Name.....	63
Chapter 5 Find WebElement By XPath .....	68
Chapter 6 Find WebElement By CSS Selector .....	80
Chapter 7 Find WebElement By Link Text .....	90
Chapter 8 Find WebElement By Partial Link Text .....	94
Chapter 9 Find WebElement By Tag Name .....	98
Chapter 10 Find WebElement By Class .....	102
Chapter 11 Browser Methods .....	110
Chapter 12 Wait Methods .....	117

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Chapter 13 Navigation Methods.....	123
Chapter 14 WebElement Methods .....	126
Chapter 15 Switch Methods.....	135
Conclusion .....	158
Resources .....	160
Download PDF Version .....	162
Books by Rex Jones II.....	163
Sign Up To Receive .....	165

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# Videos

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## Building Blocks For Selenium

- (Part 1) Building Blocks For Selenium  
<https://tinyurl.com/Selenium-Building-Blocks-Part1>
- (Part 2) Building Blocks For Selenium  
<https://tinyurl.com/Part2-Selenium-Building-Blocks>

## Java

- How To Install Selenium, Java, Eclipse, & TestNG  
<https://tinyurl.com/Install-Selenium-Video>
- Understanding Java Variables & Operators  
<https://tinyurl.com/Variables-Operators-In-Java>

## Selenium

- Selenium Browser Methods  
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# Chapter 1

## Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

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### History

According to [SeleniumHQ](#), the history of Selenium starts in 2004 at Thoughtworks with Jason Huggins building the core mode as JavaScriptTestRunner. He built the core mode because he did not want to manually step through the same test after every change. Therefore, Jason developed a JavaScript library that permitted him to run test repeatedly against multiple browsers such as Firefox, Google, and Internet Explorer.

Soon after, fellow coworker Paul Hammant saw a demo by Jason and started discussions about making Selenium open source. Open source is free software developed by the community and for the community. The JavaScript library became the core of Selenium that underlines Selenium Remote Control (RC).

Selenium RC is a powerful automation tool that allows an engineer to control the browser. The tool drastically improves productivity by reducing test time and cost. Although powerful, Selenium RC has drawbacks due to its JavaScript based automation engine. The drawback makes certain tasks impossible to carry out.

As a result of the drawbacks, an engineer named Simon Stewart started working on a project in 2006 called WebDriver. The goal of WebDriver was to address Selenium's drawbacks. After WebDriver solved the restrictions of Selenium, both developers decided to merge the two projects. The merge made Selenium WebDriver (also known as Selenium 2) a very robust test automation effort.

Selenium WebDriver released in 2011 and became the successor to Selenium RC. Selenium WebDriver runs on multiple platforms and supported by multiple programming languages. The platforms are Windows, Macintosh, and Linux while the programming languages are C # pronounced as C Sharp, Java, Python, and Ruby.

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## Chapter 1

Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

Chapter 1 provides an overview of this book and introduce the following:

- ✓ [WebDriver and WebElements](#)
- ✓ [Selenium WebDriver Locator Types](#)
- ✓ [Selenium WebDriver Method Categories](#)
- ✓ [Installations](#)

## WebDriver and WebElements

Most software applications are web-based applications designed to run on browsers. WebDriver is an interface utilized for testing web applications that contain WebElements (see [WebDriver and WebElements in Chapter 2](#)). WebElements (also known as elements) are buttons, text boxes, checkboxes, drop-down menus, hyperlinks, etc. via a web application. Finding an element then performing an action on the element are keys to automating all applications.

## Selenium WebDriver Locator Types

Selenium WebDriver has 8 locator types to assist with finding an element. The 8 locators in alphabetical order are className, cssSelector, id, linkText, name, partialLinkText, tagName, and xpath. Each locator requires a value to find the element. Most of the values can be inspected from a web application's HyperText Markup Language (HTML). Other times, to find an exact match, the value must be taken directly from the application. The locators are explained in the following chapters:

- [Chapter 3 – ID](#)
- [Chapter 4 – Name](#)
- [Chapter 5 – XPath](#)
- [Chapter 6 – CSS Selector](#)
- [Chapter 7 – Link Text](#)
- [Chapter 8 - Partial Link Text](#)

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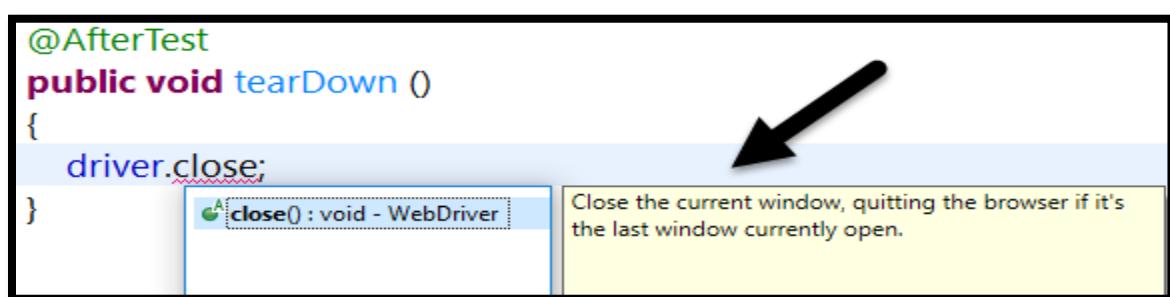
## Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

- [Chapter 9 – Tag Name](#)
- [Chapter 10 – Class Name](#)

## Selenium WebDriver Method Categories

There are 5 Method Categories for Selenium WebDriver. A method is a block of code that performs an action / task. Some methods within the same category can perform a similar task. For example, close() and quit() are methods within the Browser Category. Both methods close the browser's window. However, the close method closes the current window while quit closes every associated window.



```

@AfterTest
public void tearDown ()
{
    driver.close();
}

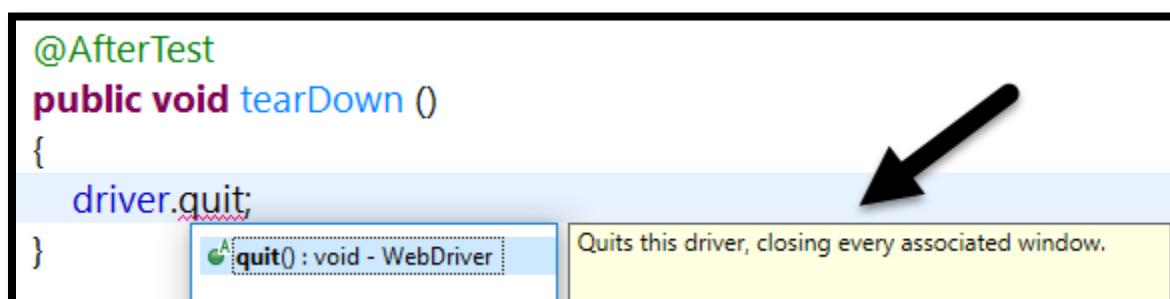
```

`driver.close();`

A tooltip shows the method signature: `close() : void - WebDriver`

The Javadoc comment states: Close the current window, quitting the browser if it's the last window currently open.

Figure 1.1 – Close Method Closes The Current Window



```

@AfterTest
public void tearDown ()
{
    driver.quit();
}

```

`driver.quit();`

A tooltip shows the method signature: `quit() : void - WebDriver`

The Javadoc comment states: Quits this driver, closing every associated window.

Figure 1.2 – Quit Method Closes Every Associated Window

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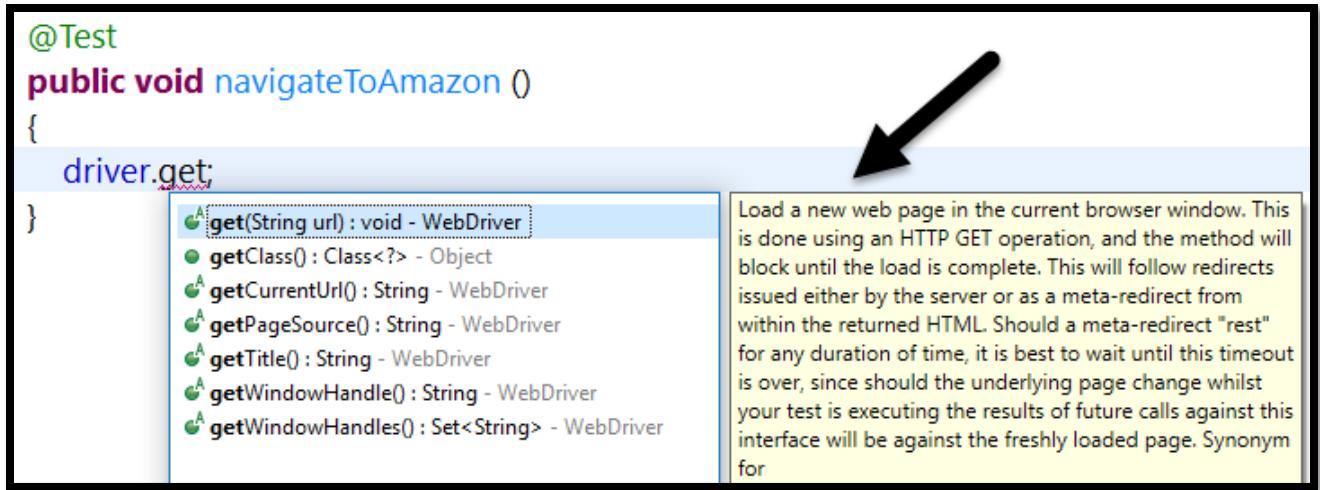
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## Chapter 1

Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

Also, methods in different categories can perform the same task. The Browser Category has a method called `get()` that loads a new web page while Navigation Category has a method called `navigate().to()` that loads a new web page.



```

@Test
public void navigateToAmazon ()
{
    driver.get;
}

```

The screenshot shows a Java code editor with the following code:

```

@Test
public void navigateToAmazon ()
{
    driver.get;
}

```

A tooltip is open over the `get` method call, listing its parameters and return type:

- `get(String url) : void - WebDriver`
- `getClass() : Class<?> - Object`
- `getCurrentUrl() : String - WebDriver`
- `getPageSource() : String - WebDriver`
- `getTitle() : String - WebDriver`
- `getWindowHandle() : String - WebDriver`
- `getWindowHandles() : Set<String> - WebDriver`

The tooltip also contains a detailed description of the `get` method:

Load a new web page in the current browser window. This is done using an HTTP GET operation, and the method will block until the load is complete. This will follow redirects issued either by the server or as a meta-redirect from within the returned HTML. Should a meta-redirect "rest" for any duration of time, it is best to wait until this timeout is over, since should the underlying page change whilst your test is executing the results of future calls against this interface will be against the freshly loaded page. Synonym for

Figure 1.3 – Get Method Loads A New Web Page

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```
@Test
public void navigateToAmazon ()
{
    driver.get("https://www.amazon.com/");
}
```

Figure 1.4 – Load Amazon Web Page via Get Method

```
@Test
public void navigateToAmazon ()
{
    driver.navigate().to
}
```

 **to(String url) : void - Navigation**  
 **to(URL url) : void - Navigation**  
 **toString() : String - Object**



Load a new web page in the current browser window. This is done using an HTTP GET operation, and the method will block until the load is complete. This will follow redirects issued either by the server or as a meta-redirect from within the returned HTML. Should a meta-redirect "rest" for any duration of time, it is best to wait until this timeout is over, since should the underlying page change whilst your test is executing the results of future calls against this interface will be against the freshly loaded page.

Figure 1.5 – Navigate.To Method Loads A New Web Page

```
@Test
public void navigateToAmazon ()
{
    driver.navigate().to("https://www.amazon.com/");
}
```

Figure 1.6 - Load Amazon Web Page via Navigate.To Method

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## Chapter 1

Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

All 5 Method Categories are explained in the following chapters:

- [Chapter 11 – Browser Methods](#)
- [Chapter 12 – Wait Methods](#)
- [Chapter 13 – Navigation Methods](#)
- [Chapter 14 – WebElement Methods](#)
- [Chapter 15 – Switch Methods](#)

## Installations

Eclipse requires several installations to execute automation Test Scripts. It is best to provide all of the installation steps in one section rather than listing the steps in different parts of the book. The following is a list of installations to get started with Selenium WebDriver using Java:

- [Verify The System Type](#)
- [Install Browsers](#)
- [Install Java Development Kit \(JDK\)](#)
- [Install Eclipse IDE](#)
- [Install TestNG](#)
- [Configure WebDriver](#)
- [Download Browser Drivers](#)
- [Download Notepad ++](#)

Note: Steps for installing Selenium IDE, Firebug, and FirePath has been removed since Firefox no longer supports those plugins.

## Verify The System Type

A verification of the System Type determines the computer's version. Knowledge of the System Type helps when downloading/installing a particular product. All types of errors such as

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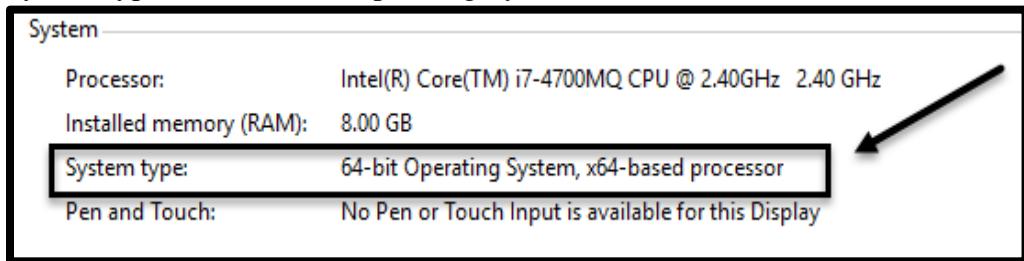
Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

performance issues can occur soon after installing the wrong System Type. The following are steps to verify a computer's System Type:

Steps To Verify The System Type:

1. Go to Start menu
2. Select System
3. System type = "i.e., 64-bit Operating System - Windows 64"



## Install Browsers

A browser is a software application used to access the internet. It provides a way to interact with all of the information on the World Wide Web. There are many browser types that contain similar functionalities. Each browser retrieves and presents information via hyperlinks. The most commonly used browsers are Firefox, Google Chrome, and Internet Explorer (IE). An installation of at least one browser is required in order to install the other products. The following are steps to install Firefox, Google Chrome, and Internet Explorer:

- [Steps To Install Firefox](#)
- [Steps To Install Google Chrome](#)
- [Steps To Install Internet Explorer](#)

Steps To Install Firefox:

1. Go to <https://www.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/new/>
2. Click Free Download

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## Chapter 1

### Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

3. Click Save then save to a location
4. Click Run
5. Click Yes
6. Click Next
7. Click Install
8. Click Finish

### Steps To Install Google Chrome:

1. Go to <https://support.google.com/chrome/answer/95346?hl=en>
2. Click Download
3. Click Accept and Install
4. Click Run
5. Click Yes

### Steps To Install Internet Explorer:

1. Go to <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=39232>
2. Click Download
3. Click Run
4. Click Continue
5. Click Install

Note: The steps to install each browser are subject to change.

## Install Java Development Kit (JDK)

The Java Development Kit (JDK) is a software development environment used for writing code in Java. This book presumes the reader has knowledge of Java. If not, [\(Part 1 and Part 2\) Java 4 Selenium WebDriver](#) covers core Java which is important for Selenium WebDriver. JDK includes many required components for creating and testing applications. Some of the components are Java Runtime Environment (JRE), Java Compiler, Java Interpreter, and Java Archiver (JAR).

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- Java Runtime Environment (JRE) – provides the requirements to execute code in a web browser
- Java Compiler – primary program that reads class definitions then compiles it into bytecode class files
- Java Interpreter – primary program that executes bytecode for Java Virtual Machine
- Java Archiver (JAR) – files used to combine Java class files

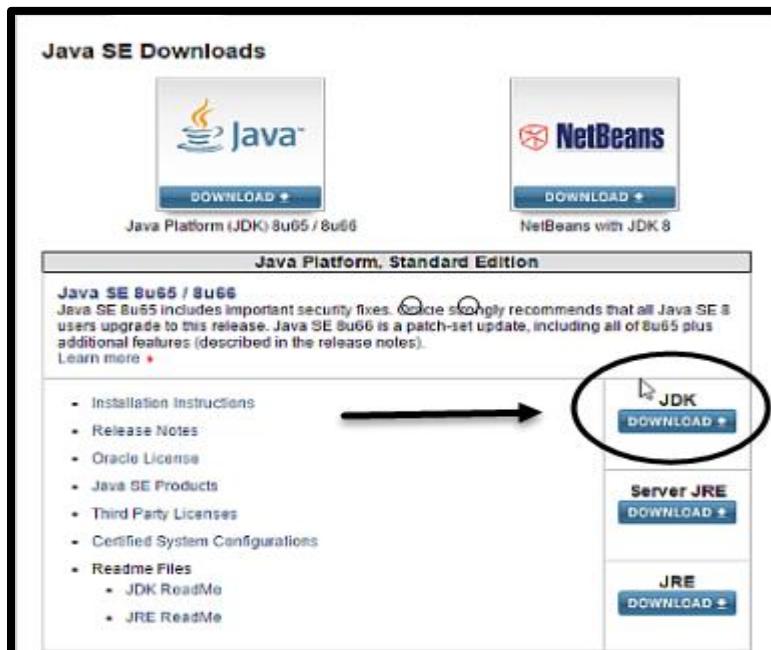
The following are steps to install JDK:

Steps To Install JDK:

1. Go to Java SE Downloads

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html>

2. Click the JDK Download button



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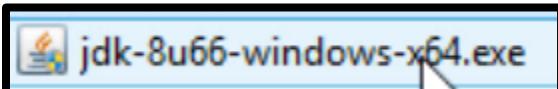
## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

3. Click Accept License Agreement in the Java SE Development Kit 8u66 section

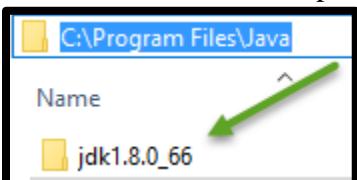
Note: There may be a more recent version than 8u66

Product / File Description	File Size	Download
Linux x86	154.67 MB	jdk-8u66-linux-i586.rpm
Linux x86	174.83 MB	jdk-8u66-linux-i586.tar.gz
Linux x64	152.69 MB	jdk-8u66-linux-x64.rpm
Linux x64	172.89 MB	jdk-8u66-linux-x64.tar.gz
Mac OS X x64	227.12 MB	jdk-8u66-macosx-x64.dmg
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Solaris SPARC 64-bit	99.05 MB	jdk-8u66-solaris-sparcv9.tar.gz
Solaris x64 (SVR4 package)	140 MB	jdk-8u66-solaris-x64.tar.Z
Solaris x64	96.2 MB	jdk-8u66-solaris-x64.tar.gz
Windows x86	181.33 MB	jdk-8u66-windows-i586.exe
Windows x64	186.65 MB	jdk-8u66-windows-x64.exe

4. Click the Download link for the appropriate System Type “i.e., Windows x64”
5. Go to the Download folder
6. Open the downloaded executable file



7. Click the Next button to Set Up Java SE Development Kit
8. Click the Next button for Custom Set Up
9. Click the Next button to Install to a specific location  
“i.e., C:\Program Files\Java”
10. Go to the location and Open the jdk folder “i.e., jdk1.8.0\_66”



11. Open the bin folder

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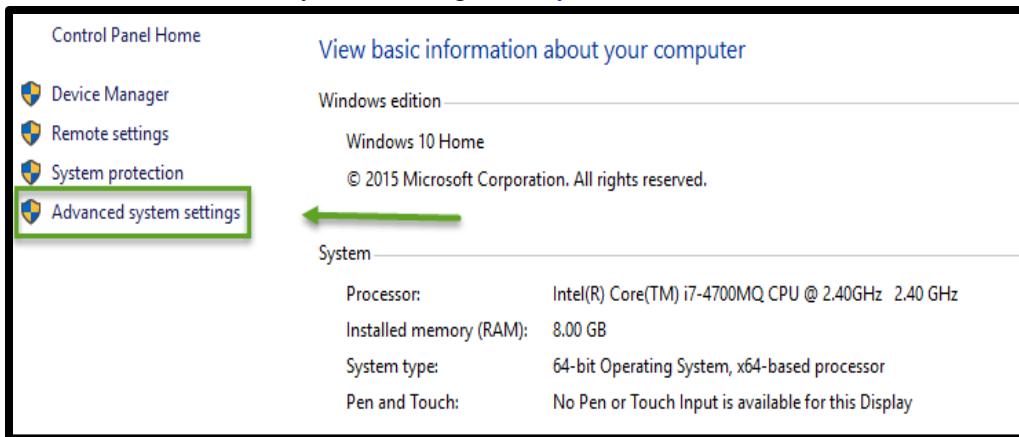
## Chapter 1

## Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

12. Copy the bin folder's location "i.e., C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0\_66\bin"

13. Access the Advanced system settings via [System](#)



14. Click the Advanced tab

15. Click Environment Variables

16. Go to Path within System variables section

System variables	
Variable	Value
NUMBER_OF_PROCESSORS	8
OS	Windows_NT
Path	C:\ProgramData\Oracle\Java\javapath;C:\WINDOWS\system32;C:\... (The value is cut off)
PATHEXT	.COM;.EXE;.BAT;.CMD;.VBS;.VBE;.JS;.JSE;.WSF;.WSH;.MSC
PROCESSOR_ARCHITECTURE	AMD64
PROCESSOR_IDENTIFIER	Intel64 Family 6 Model 60 Stepping 3, GenuineIntel
PROCESSOR_LEVEL	6

17. Click Edit

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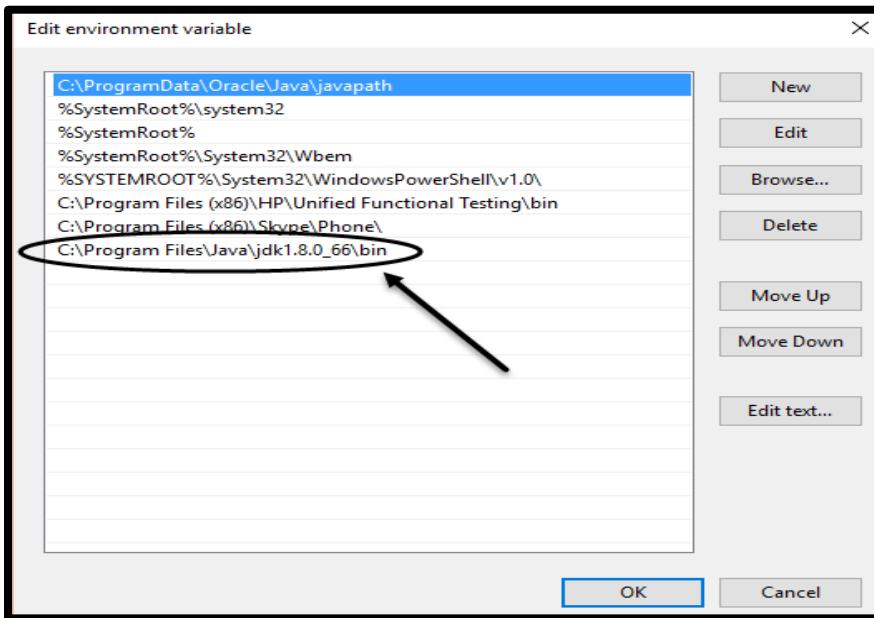
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## Chapter 1

## Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

18. Paste the bin folder's location “i.e., C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0\_66\bin”



19. Click OK
20. Click Apply
21. Click OK

Note: Steps 10 – 21 are optional but beneficial. Eclipse automatically searches for the path “i.e., C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0\_66\bin” that is placed in the Environment Variables modal.

## Install Eclipse IDE

Eclipse is an open source IDE used for developing and testing applications. An IDE is comprehensive whereby it contains many features. The source code editor and debugger are some of the features. A source code editor allows code creation while a debugger examines the created code. Eclipse supports multiple programming languages but mainly used for Java. One of the benefits of Eclipse is the use of plugins. The plugins allow customizations and additional functionalities. The following are steps to install Eclipse IDE:

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## Chapter 1

## Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

## Steps To Install Eclipse:

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

1. Go to <https://eclipse.org/downloads/>
2. Select the platform (Windows, Mac OS, or Linux)
3. Click the System Type “i.e., 64 bit” for Eclipse IDE for Java EE Developers



4. Choose a mirror close to you “i.e., Columbia University”



5. Go to Download folder

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Email: [Rex.Jones@Test4Success.org](mailto:Rex.Jones@Test4Success.org)

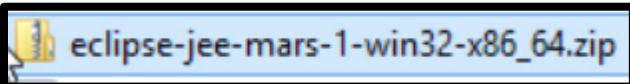
LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/rexjones34>

## Chapter 1

## Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

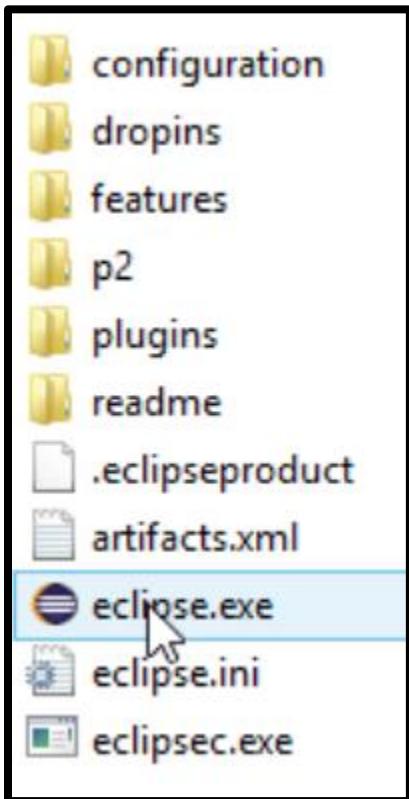
## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

6. Right click the Eclipse zip file and Extract All files



7. Open the eclipse.exe file to launch Eclipse IDE

- a. Go the extracted folder “i.e., eclipse-jee-mars-1-win32-x86\_64”
- b. Open eclipse folder
- c. Right click eclipse.exe and Select Open



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## Chapter 1

## Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

## 8. Load Eclipse IDE



## Install TestNG

TestNG is a powerful testing framework structured for Java. The framework is designed to cover all types of testing such as unit, regression, functional, end-to-end, and integration. Eclipse requires a TestNG installation to utilize TestNG features such as annotations “@BeforeTest, @Test, and @AfterTest”. The following are steps to install TestNG:

Steps To Install TestNG:

1. Open Eclipse
2. Load a Project “i.e., Hello World”

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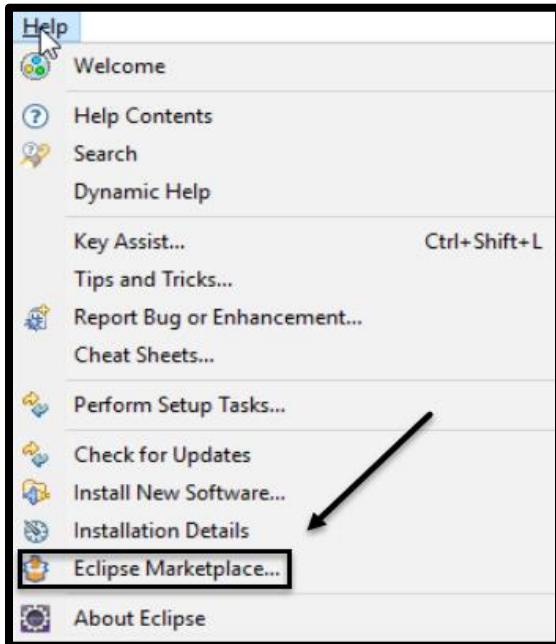
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## Chapter 1

## Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

## 3. Click Help &gt; Eclipse Marketplace



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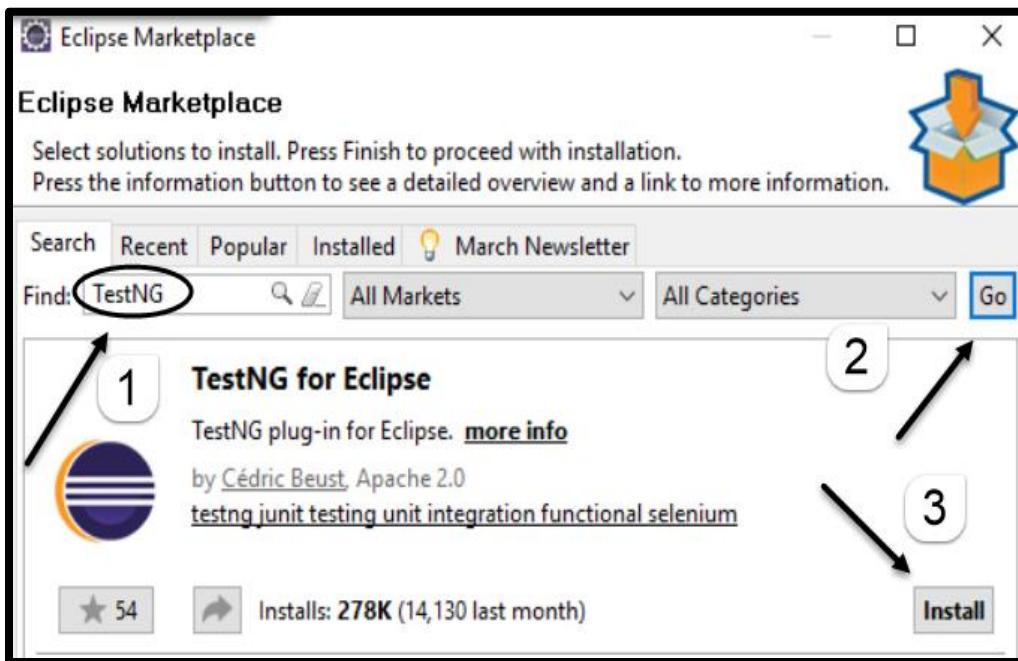
<http://tinyurl.com/Free-QTP-UFT-Selenium>

## Chapter 1

## Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

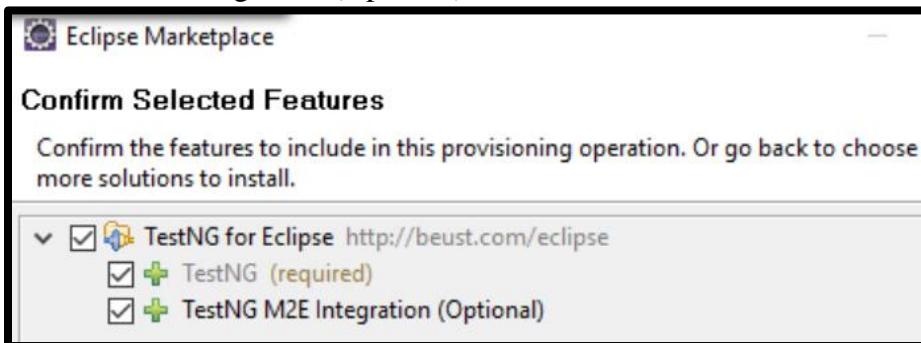
## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

- Search for TestNG, Click the Go button, then Click the Install button



- Click the Confirm button to confirm the following features:

- TestNG (required)
- TestNG M2E Integration (Optional)



- Click the radio button “I accept the terms of the license agreement”
- Click the Finish button
- Click OK if a Security Warning appears in a modal

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## Chapter 1

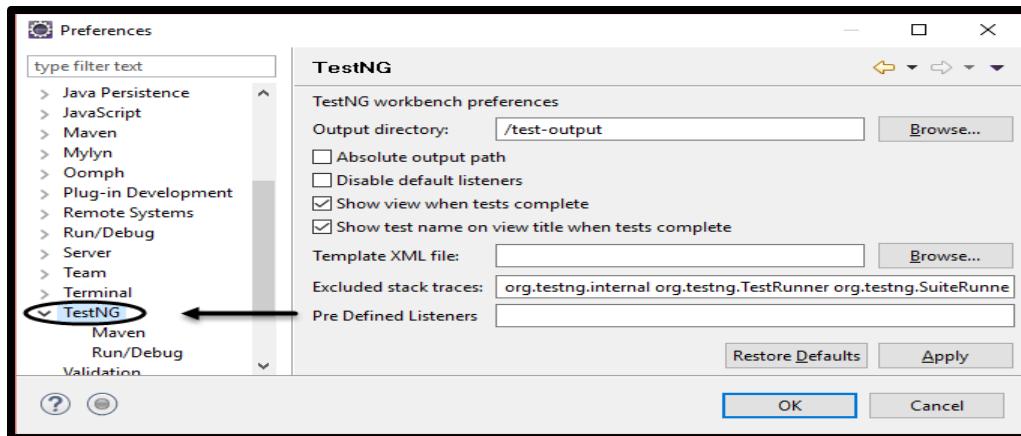
## Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

9. Click Yes to restart Eclipse

10. Verify TestNG has been added

- a. Re-open Eclipse after restart
- b. Click Window
- c. Click Preferences



## Configure WebDriver

As mentioned earlier, Selenium WebDriver supports multiple programming languages. The programming languages are C#, Java, Python, and Ruby. Download the client driver in order to execute Test Scripts for a particular language. In this case, WebDriver requires a client driver specific to Java. After downloading, configure the client driver in Eclipse by adding JAR files. A JAR file is a collection of multiple Java class files used to distribute Java libraries. [Selenium HQ](#) allows a download of the most recent client version for all supported languages. The following are steps to configure a Java client driver:

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## Chapter 1

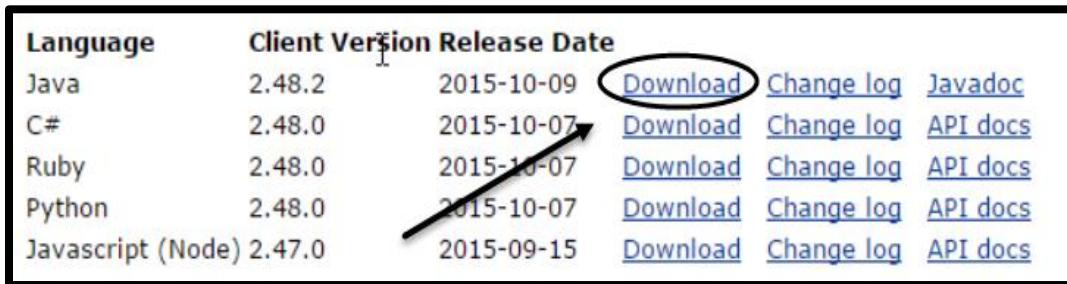
## Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

## Steps To Configure A Java Client Driver:

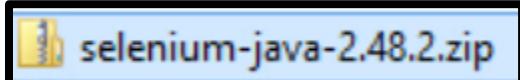
1. Go to <http://docs.seleniumhq.org/download/>
2. Download client driver for Java

Note: As of version 3.13, the following steps are the same for Java.



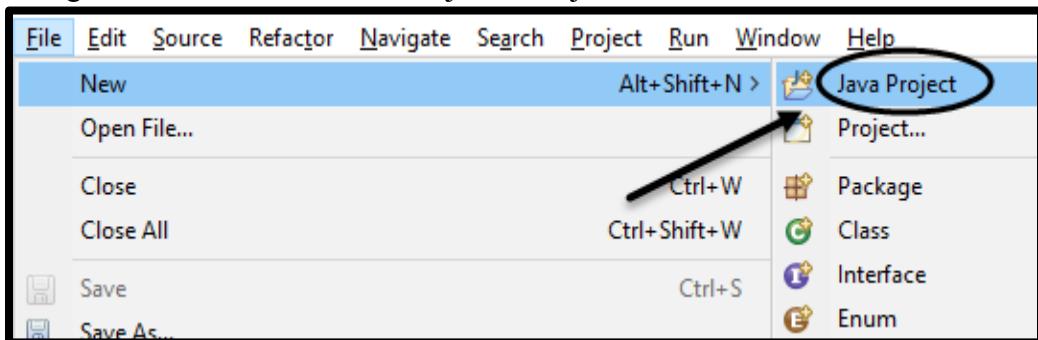
Language	Client Version	Release Date	Download	Change log	Javadoc
Java	2.48.2	2015-10-09	<a href="#">Download</a>	<a href="#">Change log</a>	<a href="#">Javadoc</a>
C#	2.48.0	2015-10-07	<a href="#">Download</a>	<a href="#">Change log</a>	<a href="#">API docs</a>
Ruby	2.48.0	2015-10-07	<a href="#">Download</a>	<a href="#">Change log</a>	<a href="#">API docs</a>
Python	2.48.0	2015-10-07	<a href="#">Download</a>	<a href="#">Change log</a>	<a href="#">API docs</a>
Javascript (Node)	2.47.0	2015-09-15	<a href="#">Download</a>	<a href="#">Change log</a>	<a href="#">API docs</a>

3. Go to Download folder
4. Right click the zip file “i.e., selenium-java-2.48.2.zip” and Extract All “jar files”



5. Open Eclipse IDE
6. Create New Project:

Navigate to File > New > Java Project > Project Name “i.e., Hello World” > Finish



7. Click File > Properties

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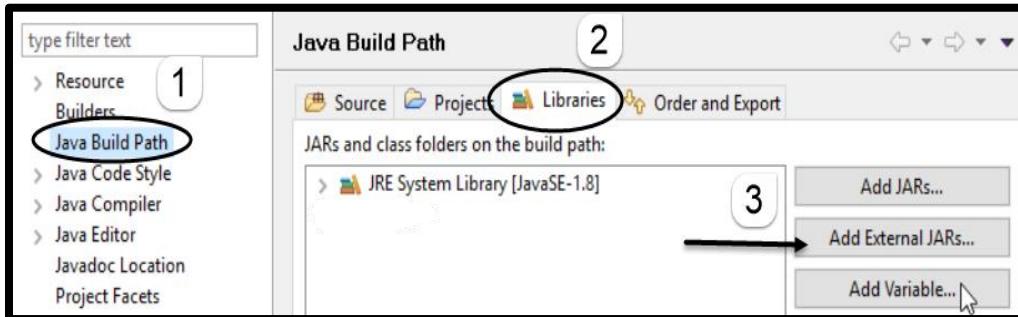
LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/rexjones34>

## Chapter 1

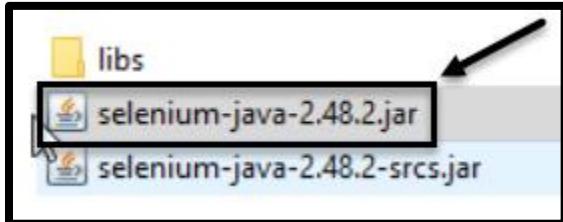
## Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

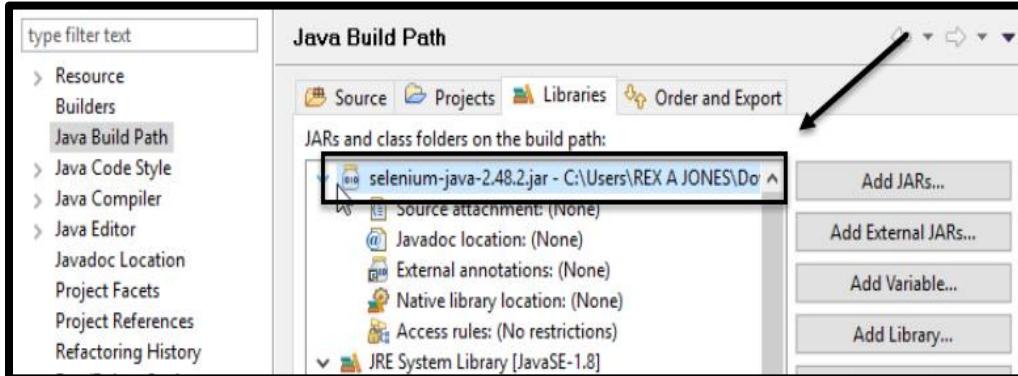
## 8. Select Java Build Path &gt; Libraries &gt; Add External JARs



## 9. Go to the Download folder and Select the extracted jar file "selenium-java-2.48.2.jar"



## 10. Click Open &gt; jar file "i.e., selenium-java-2.48.2.jar" added to the Library



## 11. Click Add External JARs

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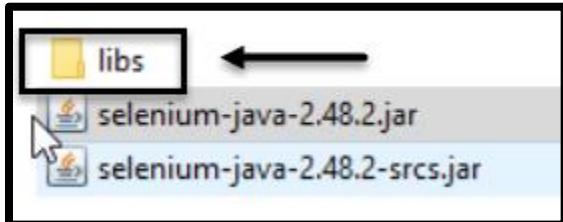
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## Chapter 1

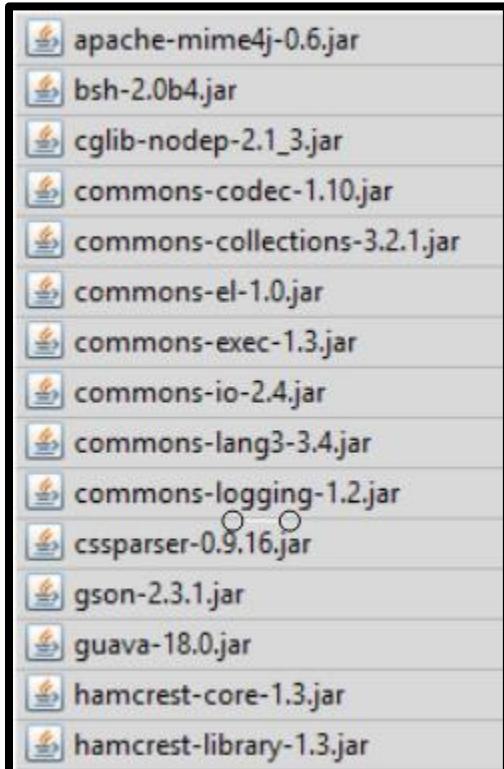
## Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

12. Select libs in the extracted folder “i.e., selenium-java-2.48.2”



13. Select all of the jar files in libs folder: Ctrl + A



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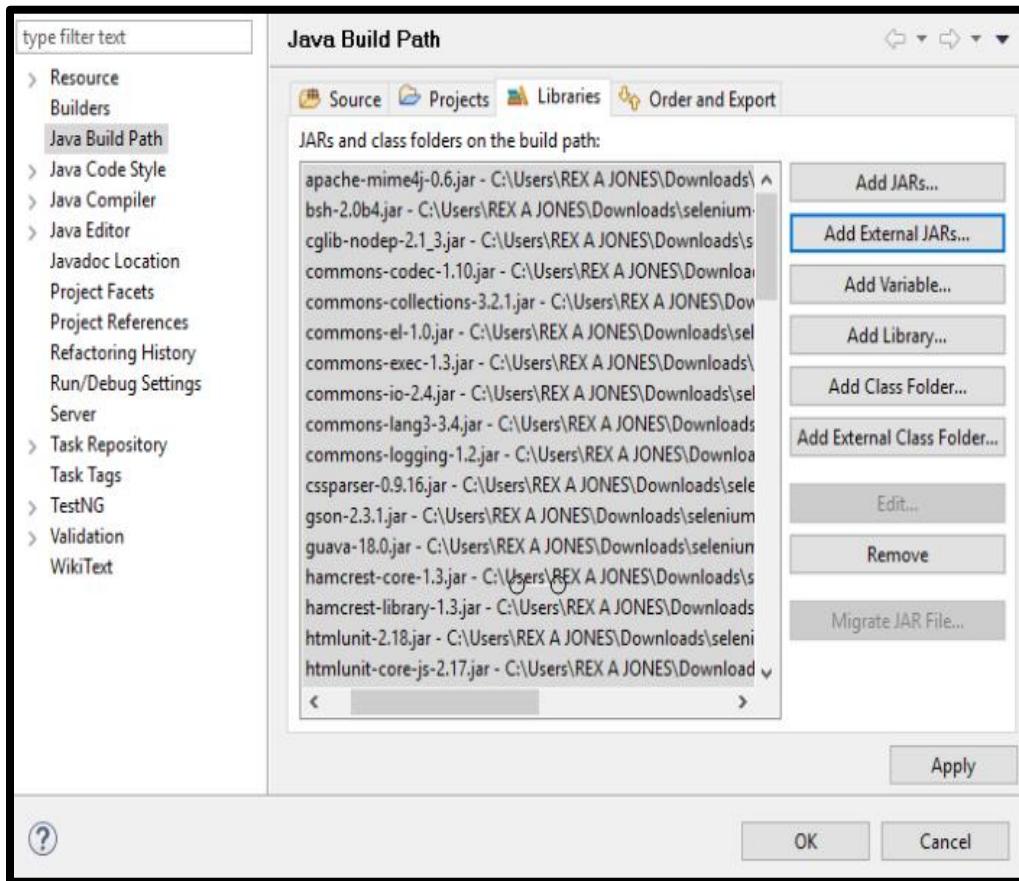
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## Chapter 1

## Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

14. All of the jar files are added to the Java Build Path Library > Click OK



## Download Browser Drivers

According to [Selenium HQ](#), “in order to create scripts that interact with the Selenium Server (Selenium RC, Selenium Remote WebDriver) or create local Selenium WebDriver scripts, you need to make use of language-specific client drivers”. The core languages are C#, Java, JavaScript, Python, and Ruby. Most of the drivers execute on all major browsers. However, the following provides steps to download drivers for Google Chrome, Internet Explorer, and Firefox:

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## Chapter 1

## Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

- [Google Chrome](#)
- [Internet Explorer](#)
- [Firefox](#)

[Google Chrome](#)

Google Chrome requires a driver called ChromeDriver to run Selenium WebDriver Test Scripts. WebDriver uses ChromeDriver to control testing performed on Google Chrome. An error occurs in Eclipse if there is not a driver download. However, the error provides the following link to download the latest ChromeDriver:

<http://chromedriver.storage.googleapis.com/index.html>

The following are steps to download ChromeDriver from [Selenium HQ](#):

Steps To Download ChromeDriver:

1. Go to <http://docs.seleniumhq.org/download/>
2. Click the link for Google Chrome Driver in Third Party Browser Drivers section

Third Party Browser Drivers NOT DEVELOPED by seleniumhq				
Browser			<a href="#">change log</a>	<a href="#">issue tracker</a>
<a href="#">Google Chrome Driver</a>	2.21		<a href="#">change log</a>	<a href="#">issue tracker</a>
<a href="#">Opera</a>	0.2.2		<a href="#">change log</a>	<a href="#">issue tracker</a>
<a href="#">GhostDriver</a>	(PhantomJS)		<a href="#">change log</a>	<a href="#">issue tracker</a>
<a href="#">Firefox Marionette</a>			<a href="#">change log</a>	<a href="#">issue tracker</a>
<a href="#">Microsoft Edge Driver</a>			<a href="#">change log</a>	<a href="#">issue tracker</a>

3. Click the link for the most recent release "i.e., 2.22" via  
<https://sites.google.com/a/chromium.org/chromedriver/>

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**Latest Release: ChromeDriver 2.22**

- All versions available in [Downloads](#)

4. Click the link for the most recent release again “i.e., 2.22” via <https://sites.google.com/a/chromium.org/chromedriver/downloads>
5. Download the system’s zip file “i.e., chromedriver\_win32.zip”

**Index of /2.22/**Name

- |   |
|---|
| <a href="#">Parent Directory</a>              |
| <a href="#">chromedriver_linux32.zip</a>      |
| <a href="#">chromedriver_linux64.zip</a>      |
| <a href="#">chromedriver_mac32.zip</a>        |
| <a href="#"><b>chromedriver_win32.zip</b></a> |
| <a href="#">notes.txt</a>                     |

Note: Zip file for Windows 64 is not available. Therefore, the zip file for Windows 32 “chromedriver\_win32.zip” should be downloaded

6. Go to Download folder
7. Right click the zip file “i.e., chromedriver\_win32.zip” and Extract All



[chromedriver\\_win32.zip](#)

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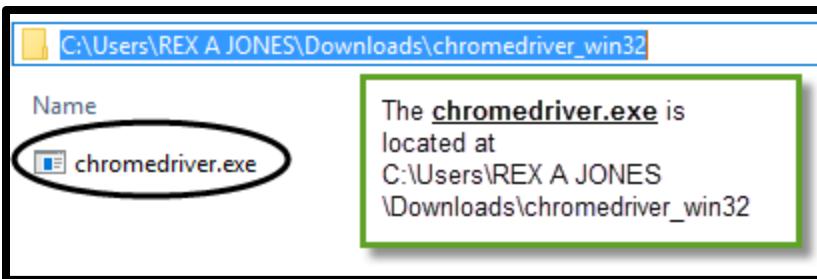
<http://tinyurl.com/Free-QTP-UFT-Selenium>

## Chapter 1

## Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

8. Open the extracted folder “i.e., chromedriver\_win32”
9. chromedriver.exe has been downloaded



Note: The chromedriver.exe is located at  
C:\Users\REX A JONES\Downloads\chromedriver\_win32.

There are two ways to ensure Test Scripts run successfully:

- Add path to Environment Variables – System Variables
- Add path to Selenium WebDriver Test Script. The following is an example of using the chromedriver.exe in a Test Script:

```
C:\\\\Users\\\\REX A JONES\\\\Downloads\\\\chromedriver_win32\\\\chromedriver.exe");
```

```
System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver", "C:\\\\Users\\\\REX A JONES\\\\Downloads\\\\chromedriver_win32\\\\chromedriver.exe");
```

The following illustrates how to add the executable file “i.e., chromedriver.exe” path to Environment Variables - System Variables:

10. Copy the path “i.e., C:\Users\REX A JONES\Downloads\chromedriver\_win32”

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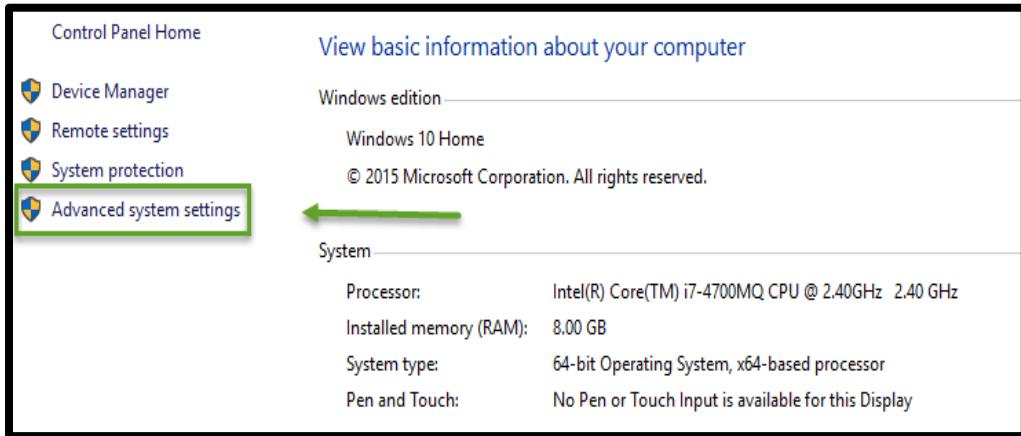
Email: [Rex.Jones@Test4Success.org](mailto:Rex.Jones@Test4Success.org)

LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/rexjones34>

## Chapter 1

## Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

11. Access the Advanced system settings via System

## 12. Click the Advanced tab

## 13. Click Environment Variables

## 14. Go to Path within System variables section

System variables	
Variable	Value
NUMBER_OF_PROCESSORS	8
OS	Windows_NT
<b>Path</b>	C:\ProgramData\Oracle\Java\javapath;C:\WINDOWS\system32;C:\... .COM;.EXE;.BAT;.CMD;.VBS;.VBE;.JS;.JSE;.WSF;.WSH;.MSC
PROCESSOR_ARCHITECTURE	AMD64
PROCESSOR_IDENTIFIER	Intel64 Family 6 Model 60 Stepping 3, GenuineIntel
PROCESSOR_LEVEL	6

## 15. Click Edit

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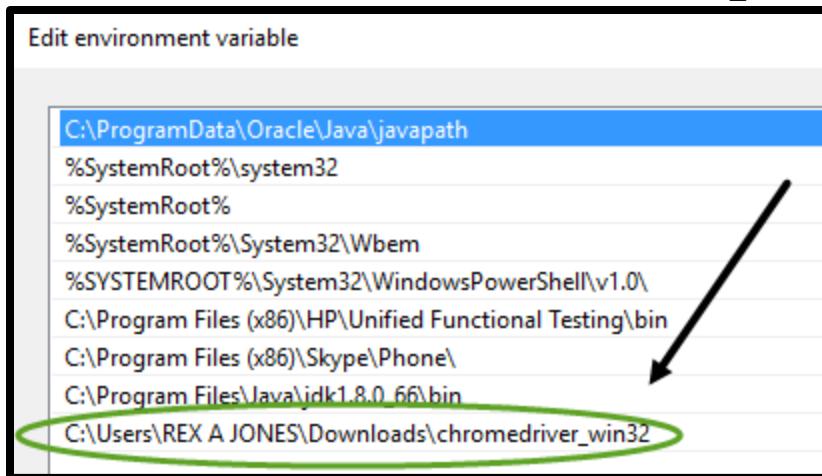
## Chapter 1

## Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

16. Paste the ChromeDriver's executable file location

"i.e., C:\Users\REX A JONES\Downloads\chromedriver\_win32"



17. Click OK

18. Click Apply

19. Click OK

Note: Most examples in this book include an extra code line via `System.setProperty` when executing Test Scripts in Google Chrome. However, the preferred way is to add the path to Environment Variables – System Variables.

### Internet Explorer

Internet Explorer requires a driver called IEDriverServer to run Selenium WebDriver Test Scripts. WebDriver uses IEDriverServer to control testing performed on Internet Explorer. An error occurs in Eclipse if there is not a driver download. [Selenium HQ](#) contains a section called Internet Explorer Driver Server that allows an IEDriverServer download. Follow the same steps (6 - 19) from [Google Chrome's](#) section after downloading IEDriverServer:

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### The Internet Explorer Driver Server

This is required if you want to make use of the latest and greatest features of the WebDriver InternetExplorerDriver. Please make sure that this is available on your \$PATH (or %PATH% on Windows) in order for the IE Driver to work as expected.

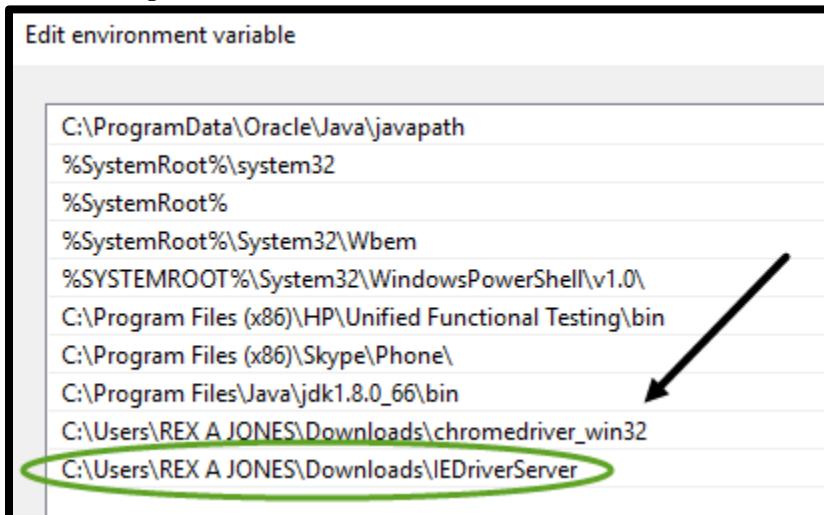
Download version 2.53.1 for (recommended) [32 bit Windows IE](#) or [64 bit Windows IE](#)  
[CHANGELOG](#)

Figure 1.7 – Internet Explorer Driver Server

Eclipse provides a link to download IEDriverServer if an error occurs. The following are steps to download IEDriverServer directly from that link:

Steps To Download IEDriverServer:

1. Go to Internet Explorer Driver Server section on [Selenium HQ](#) page
2. Download the most recent Internet Explorer driver
3. Follow the same steps (6 - 19) from [Google Chrome's](#) section to execute Test Scripts for Internet Explorer browser.



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## Chapter 1

### Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

### (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

Note: The security and Firewall exception must be set up / added before running Test Scripts in Internet Explorer.

4. Go to Tools in Internet Explorer
5. Select Internet Options
6. Select Security
7. Confirm the Security Level for all zones (Internet, Local Intranet, Trusted Sites and Restricted Access) are the same
  - a. Uncheck or Check the checkbox for Enable Protected Mode
  - b. Click Apply
  - c. Click OK
  - d. Click OK
8. Add Firewall exception by double clicking the IEDriverServer.exe file in its path  
“i.e., C:\Users\REX A JONES\Downloads\IEDriverServer”
9. Click Allow Access

## Firefox

Firefox does not require a separate driver server like [Google Chrome](#) and [Internet Explorer](#) if using Selenium 2.0. There is an in-built Firefox server supported by Selenium 2.0. However, Firefox requires a separate driver called GeckoDriver to run Test Scripts in Selenium 3.x.

WebDriver uses GeckoDriver to control testing performed on Firefox. An error occurs in Eclipse if there is not a driver download. The driver can be downloaded directly from [GitHub](#). In addition, users are directed to [GitHub](#) from [Selenium HQ](#) after clicking a link called Mozilla GeckoDriver. Follow the same steps (6 - 19) from [Google Chrome's](#) section after downloading GeckoDriver:

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LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/rexjones34>

### Third Party Drivers, Bindings, and Plugins

Selenium can be extended through the use of plugins. Here are a number of plugins created and maintained by third parties. For more information on how to create your own plugin or have it listed, consult the docs.

Please note that these plugins are not supported, maintained, hosted, or endorsed by the Selenium project. In addition, be advised that the plugins listed below are not necessarily licensed under the Apache License v.2.0. Some of the plugins are available under another free and open source software license; others are only available under a proprietary license. Any questions about plugins and their license of distribution need to be raised with their respective developer(s).

#### Third Party Browser Drivers NOT DEVELOPED by seleniumhq

##### Browser

[Mozilla GeckoDriver](#)



[issue  
tracker](#)

[Implementation Status](#)

Figure 1.8 – Mozilla GeckoDriver

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The screenshot shows a list of download links for GeckoDriver. A green rectangular box highlights the first item: 'Download GeckoDriver from GitHub'. The list includes:

File	Size
geckodriver-v0.10.0-arm7hf.tar.gz	1.64 MB
geckodriver-v0.10.0-linux64.tar.gz	1.32 MB
geckodriver-v0.10.0-macos.tar.gz	1.19 MB
geckodriver-v0.10.0-win64.zip	2.28 MB
Source code (zip)	
Source code (tar.gz)	

Figure 1.9 – Download GeckoDriver From GitHub

## Download Notepad ++

Notepad ++ is a free source editor that supports multiple languages. Java uses Notepad ++ and other source editors to view files that end with a .java extension. The following are steps to download Notepad ++:

Steps To Download Notepad ++:

1. Go to <https://notepad-plus-plus.org/download/v6.9.2.html>

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## Chapter 1

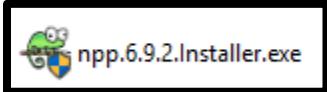
## Introduction to Selenium WebDriver

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

2. Click the Download button



3. Go to Download folder
4. Right click npp.6.9.2.Installer.exe then Select Open



Chapter 1 provided an overview of the upcoming chapters. The subsequent chapters explore WebDriver, WebElements, Selenium WebDriver Locator Types, and Selenium WebDriver Method Categories.

Chapter 2 will explain WebDriver, WebElements, how to locate WebElements via HTML followed by finding and performing actions on WebElements.

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# Chapter 2

## WebDriver and WebElements

---

The starting point for testing all web applications begins with a browser. Selenium WebDriver provides support for major browsers such as Firefox, Google Chrome, and Internet Explorer. Calls are directed to the browser by using the browser's native support for automation. Common calls such as performing actions on WebElements are executed through a WebDriver.

A WebDriver is a collection of related methods. WebElements are buttons, text boxes, checkboxes, drop-down menus, hyperlinks, etc. on a web application. The Building Blocks for Selenium WebDriver is to first locate a WebElement then perform an action on the WebElement.

Chapter 2 will discuss the following regarding WebDriver and WebElements:

- ✓ [WebDriver Packages and Classes](#)
- ✓ [WebDriver Object and Methods](#)
- ✓ [Locate WebElements via HTML](#)
- ✓ [Find and Perform Actions On WebElements](#)

Note: A configuration for WebDriver is required before importing its packages. The driver object and methods are put to use after importing a WebDriver package. [Chapter 1 – Configure WebDriver](#) provides steps for configuring WebDriver.

## WebDriver Packages and Classes

The WebDriver interface contains several classes. Each class is utilized through an imported package. In order to use WebDriver, the appropriate package must be imported to execute specific commands. As an example, package “org.openqa.selenium.chrome” must be imported to use class

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## Chapter 2

WebDriver and WebElements

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

“ChromeDriver” to execute a command that loads Google Chrome browser. The following is an example of importing a package for a Firefox driver:

```
import org.openqa.selenium.WebDriver;  
import org.openqa.selenium.firefox.FirefoxDriver;
```

## WebDriver Object and Methods

Executions of the WebDriver commands are carried out through the driver object. The driver object is the main WebDriver component, which assist with locating and performing actions on WebElements. Like objects in Java programming, the driver object must be instantiated “created” before it is used. The following is an example of instantiating a Firefox driver object:

```
WebDriver driver = new FirefoxDriver();
```

After creating a driver object, the WebDriver methods are available to perform actions on a browser. An automation engineer can type the word “driver” followed by the dot operator (.) to view the methods. The following is a screenshot of the WebDriver methods:

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```

1 import org.openqa.selenium.*;
2 import org.openqa.selenium.firefox.*;
3 import org.testng.annotations.*;
4
5 public class SeleniumExamples
6 {
7     @BeforeTest
8     void createWebDriver()
9     {
10         WebDriver driver = new FirefoxDriver();
11
12         driver.|
```

The screenshot shows an IDE interface with Java code. A tooltip is open over the variable 'driver' at line 12, showing a list of methods available for the WebDriver object. The methods listed are: close(), equals(), findElement(), findElements(), get(), getClass(), getCurrentUrl(), getPageSource(), getTitle(), getWindowHandle(), getWindowHandles(), hashCode(), manage(), navigate(), notify(), notifyAll(), quit(), switchTo(), toString(), wait(), and wait(timeout, timeoutUnit). The 'quit()' method is currently highlighted in yellow.

Figure 2.1 – WebDriver Methods

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## Chapter 2

## WebDriver and WebElements

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

The WebDriver methods either return a value or return no value. For example, the `findElement()` method “**findElement(By arg0) : WebElement**” has a return value of “WebElement” which indicates a WebElement will be returned to the method. On the other hand, the `close()` method “**close() : void**” has a return value of “void” which indicates a value will not be returned. The same with `get()` method “**get(String arg0) : void**” which returns a value of void. However, the `get()` method receives a String parameter “**String arg0**”. All strings have double quotes surrounding it’s value. As mentioned in [Chapter 1 – Selenium WebDriver Method Categories](#) section, `get()` is a method that loads a new web page. The following is a complete syntax utilizing `get()` method for loading a new web page.

Note: `driver.manage().window().maximize()` is a statement for maximizing / enlarging the window.

```
public class LinkedIn
{
    WebDriver driver;

    @BeforeTest
    public void setUp () throws Exception
    {
        driver = new ChromeDriver ();
        driver.manage().window().maximize();
        driver.manage().timeouts().implicitlyWait(5, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
    }

    @Test
    public void loadLinkedIn ()
    {
        driver.get("https://www.linkedin.com/");
    }
}
```

Get Method loads a new web page "LinkedIn"

Figure 2.2 – Get Method Loads A New Web Page

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## Chapter 2

## WebDriver and WebElements

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

The following describes each WebDriver Method:

<b>WebDriver Method</b>	<b>Description</b>
close()	Closes the current active window if there are multiple windows. The browser quits if only one window is active
findElement()	Find the first WebElement based on the locator type
findElements()	Find all elements within the current page based on the locator type
get()	Loads a new web page in the current browser window
getCurrentUrl()	Gets a string defining the current web page URL
getPageSource()	Gets the complete page source of the loaded web page.
getTitle()	Gets the current page title
getWindowHandle()	Handles a browser after switching a specific window
getWindowHandles()	Handles all browser windows and permits the user to switch control between the parent window and child window
manage()	Receives the option interface
navigate()	Navigates to a specific URL
quit()	Stops/Quits the driver instance and close all open browser windows
switchTo()	Switch from one browser window to another browser window

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## Locate WebElements via HTML

All web applications and browsers contain WebElements “i.e., buttons, links, etc.” The WebElements are derived from HyperText Markup Language (HTML). HTML is the standard markup language for creating web applications. Furthermore, each browser reads an HTML document to display the browser pages.

A great deal of HTML markup tags includes an opening (also known as starting) tag, a closing (also known as ending) tag, and at least one attribute. In regards to web applications and browsers, the markup tags determine the characteristics of a WebElement. Attributes provide additional information about the WebElement. It is important to know that attributes are defined in the opening tag.

Both tags have the same name surrounded by angle brackets (<>). However, the difference between an opening and closing tag is the forward slash (/). Closing tags must include a forward slash before the tag name. Unlike the tags, an attribute contains a name/value pair. The following is the syntax for an opening tag, closing tag, and attribute name/value pair.

### Syntax

<Opening AttributeName=”AttributeValue”>

*Content placed in between the tags*

</Closing>

Note: Some elements do not contain a closing tag.

## Find And Perform Actions On WebElements

WebDriver methods findElement() and findElements() are used to find WebElements. The difference between both methods are returned number of WebElements. WebDriver method

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## Chapter 2

### WebDriver and WebElements

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

`findElement()` returns one element while `findElements()` return multiple elements. If no elements are found then `findElement()` throws an exception “`NoSuchElementException`” but `findElements()` returns an empty list.

It is important to know a driver object must be created before searching for a WebElement. After creating a driver object, the driver object connects to one of the WebDriver methods via dot operator. The WebDriver method is followed by an open parenthesis, a By object, dot operator, and a locator type. The following is the syntax for `findElement()` and `findElements()`:

#### Syntax for `findElement()`

```
driver.findElement(By.locatorType("value"));
```

// or

```
WebElement element = driver.findElement(By.id("value"));
```

#### Syntax for `findElements()`

```
driver.findElements(By.locatorType("value"));
```

// or

```
List<WebElement> elements = element.findElements(By.id("value"));
```

Note: Package “`java.util.List`” must be imported to write the last syntax which starts with “`List<WebElement> ...`”.

The object “`By`” is used to help locate WebElements. However, the object must be used in conjunction with a locator type. A locator type is the main component for finding and matching WebElements. There are 8 locator types to find WebElements within an application. The following is a screenshot of all locator types in Eclipse after writing

```
driver.findElement(By.
```

// or

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## Chapter 2

## WebDriver and WebElements

driver.findElements(By.

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

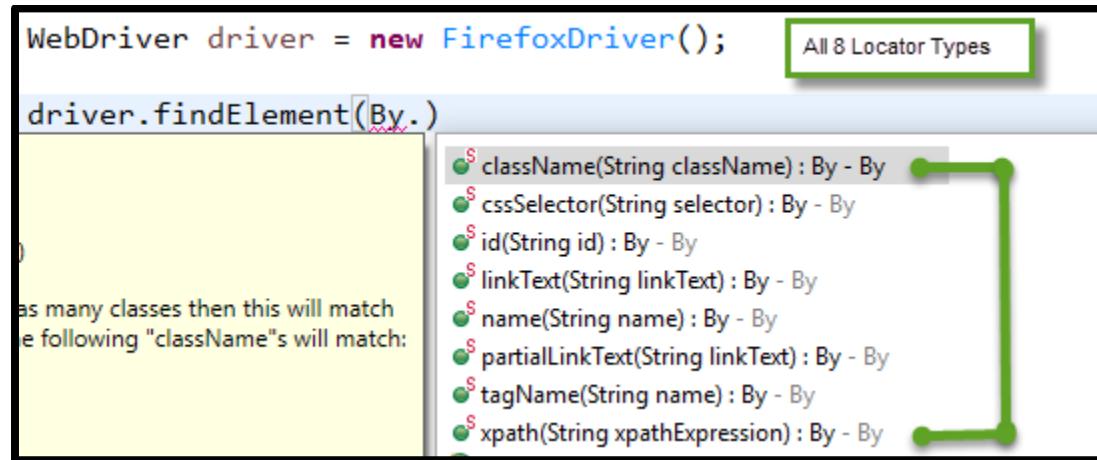


Figure 2.4 – Screenshot of All Locator Types

The following is a description of each locator type in alphabetical order:

Locator Type	Description
<code>By.className</code>	Find WebElements by the value of its Class attribute
<code>By.cssSelector</code>	Find WebElements by the CSS Selector's engine
<code>By.id</code>	Find WebElements by the value of its ID attribute
<code>By.linkText</code>	Find hyperlink WebElements by its complete text
<code>By.name</code>	Find WebElements by the value of its Name attribute
<code>By.partialLinkText</code>	Find hyperlink WebElements by partial text contained within the complete text

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## Chapter 2

## WebDriver and WebElements

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

<i>By.tagName</i>	Find WebElements by its tag name
<i>By.xpath</i>	Find WebElements by its XPath

Figure 2.5 – Eight Locator Types

An element can be located using a locator type if the HTML property (e.g., ID, Name, etc.) is present. Each locator type provides interaction between Selenium WebDriver and the web application.

After finding a WebElement, an action such as entering a value is performed on the WebElement. The following is a screenshot of available actions “[WebElement Methods](#)” in Eclipse after writing  
`driver.findElement(By.id("value")).`

// or

```
WebElement element = driver.findElement(By.id("value"));
element.
```

Note: Both statements end with a dot operator (.).

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```

WebDriver driver = new FirefoxDriver();

WebElement element = driver.findElement(By.id("value"));
element.

    A clear() : void - WebElement
    A click() : void - WebElement
    ● equals(Object obj) : boolean - Object
    A findElement(By by) : WebElement - WebElement
    A findElements(By by) : List<WebElement> - WebElement
    A getAttribute(String name) : String - WebElement
    ● getClass() : Class<?> - Object
    A getCssValue(String propertyName) : String - WebElement
    A getLocation() : Point - WebElement
    A getScreenshotAs(OutputType<X> target) : X - TakesScreenshot
    A getSize() : Dimension - WebElement
    A getTagName() : String - WebElement
    A getText() : String - WebElement
    ● hashCode() : int - Object
    A isDisplayed() : boolean - WebElement
    A isEnabled() : boolean - WebElement
    A isSelected() : boolean - WebElement
    ● notify() : void - Object
    ● notifyAll() : void - Object
    A sendKeys(CharSequence... keysToSend) : void - WebElement
    A submit() : void - WebElement
    ● toString() : String - Object
    ● wait() : void - Object
    ● wait(long timeout) : void - Object
    ● wait(long timeout, int nanos) : void - Object
  
```

Figure 2.6 – Available Actions After Finding A WebElement

Chapter 2 discussed WebDriver and WebElements. WebDriver is an effort used for testing web applications. All web applications contain WebElements. WebElements are buttons, text boxes, checkboxes, drop-down menus, hyperlinks, etc. The key to testing a web application is finding the WebElement then performing an action on the WebElement. Chapters 3 through 10 explain how to

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## Chapter 2

WebDriver and WebElements

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

find a WebElement by each locator type and provide examples for performing an action on the WebElement:

- [Chapter 3 – Find WebElement By ID](#)
- [Chapter 4 – Find WebElement By Name](#)
- [Chapter 5 – Find WebElement By XPath](#)
- [Chapter 6 – Find WebElement By CSS Selector](#)
- [Chapter 7 – Find WebElement By Link Text](#)
- [Chapter 8 – Find WebElement By Partial Link Text](#)
- [Chapter 9 – Find WebElement By Tag Name](#)
- [Chapter 10 – Find WebElement By Class](#)

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# Chapter 3

## Find WebElement By ID

Finding an element by ID is one of the first priorities of all locator types. According to [W3C](#), id attributes are unique on a web page. Therefore, the id attribute is extremely safe when locating an element within HTML. It is possible the developer will not change the ID when modifying a web page. The following is a screenshot of [LinkedIn](#) and its HTML markup tags for a User's First Name:

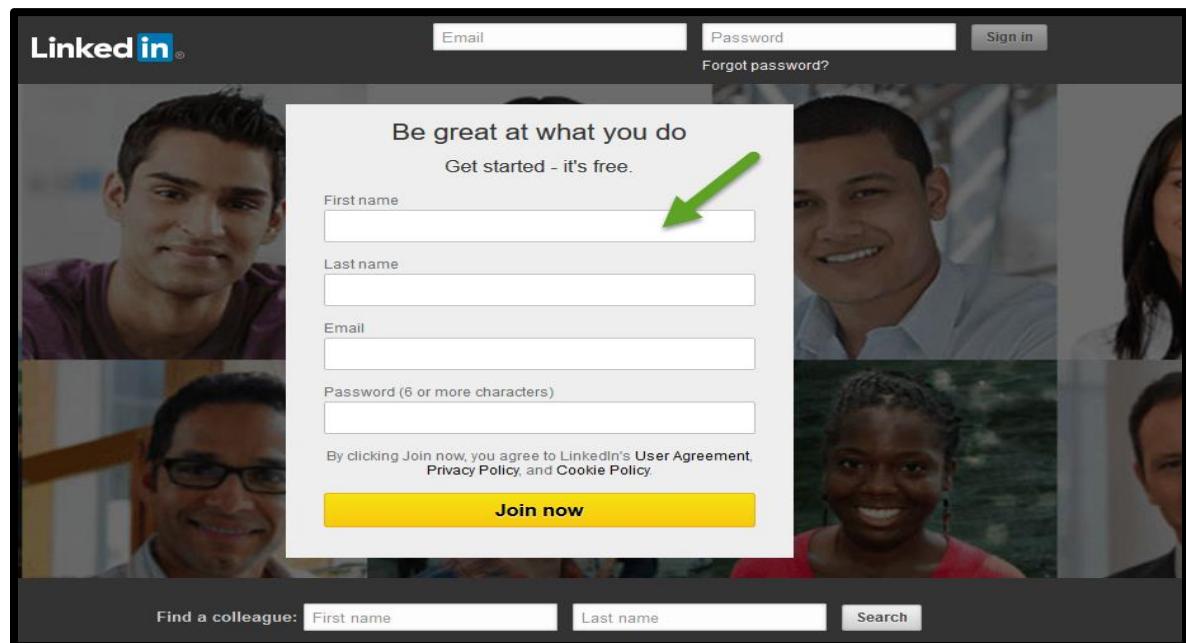


Figure 3.1 – LinkedIn’s Home Screen (User’s First Name)

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```
<input id="first-name" class="cell-body-textinput" type="text" autofocus="" value="" data-li-  
bingo-validation="control" aria-required="true" name="firstName">
```

Figure 3.2 – HTML For LinkedIn's User First Name

The following is an example of finding [LinkedIn's](#) User First Name using the HTML id attribute:

```
driver.findElement(By.id("first-name"));
```

// or

```
WebElement userFirstName = driver.findElement(By.id("first-name"));
```

#### Enter Text In The User's First Name Text Field

The following is code for entering text in [LinkedIn's](#) User First Name text field via id attribute:

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## Chapter 3

## Find WebElement By ID

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

```

1 package LinkedInHomePage;
2 import org.openqa.selenium.*;
3
4 public class JoinLinkedIn1
5 {
6     WebDriver driver;
7
8     @BeforeTest
9     public void setUp() throws Exception
10    {
11        driver = new FirefoxDriver();
12
13        // Go to LinkedIn's Home Page
14        driver.get("https://www.linkedin.com/");
15    }
16
17    @AfterTest
18    public void tearDown() throws Exception
19    {
20        driver.quit();
21    }
22
23    @Test
24    void joinLinkedIn_1()
25    {
26        // Find first name via ID locator type
27        // Enter first name via send keys
28        driver.findElement(By.id("first-name")).sendKeys("Test First Name");
29    }
30
31 }
32 }
```

1. The `get()` method loads LinkedIn's Home page
2. The First Name WebElement is found using `findElement()` and locator type `By.id`
3. Text is entered using `sendKeys()`
4. The `quit()` method closes the browser

Figure 3.3 – Perform Actions On The User's First Name Text Field (1)

- Line 8 “WebDriver `driver`” is the interface for driving the browser. Currently, the object reference variable “`driver`” points to nothing but will point to a `FirefoxDriver` object in a subsequent line “`driver = new FirefoxDriver()`”.
- Line 13 “`driver = new FirefoxDriver()`” is an implementation of the WebDriver interface. The object reference variable “`driver`” is pointing to `new FirefoxDriver()` which means testing is controlled on the Firefox browser.
- Line 16 “`driver.get("https://www.linkedin.com/")`” loads a new LinkedIn Home page in the current browser window

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## Chapter 3

## Find WebElement By ID

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

- Line 22 “`driver.quit()`” quits the driver instance and closes the open browser window
- Line 30 “`driver.findElement(By.id("first-name")).sendKeys("Test First Name")`”:
  - `driver` – WebDriver object reference variable that assist with finding a WebElement
  - `findElement` – a WebDriver method that finds the text field WebElement “First name” on LinkedIn’s Home page
  - `(By.id("first-name"))` – By and id are parameters of the `findElement` WebDriver method. By is an object which locate elements and id is the locator type. The id locator type accepts a string parameter “first-name” which is the value of the HTML id attribute
  - `sendKeys("Test First Name")` – types the text “Test First Name” in the First Name text field

Note: An exception is an error that occurs at runtime. Lines 11 and 20 define an exception via **throws** Exception. It is used to explicitly identify an exception that the `setUp()` and `tearDown()` methods might come across at runtime. See Errors, Exceptions, and Debugging in Chapter 7 of [\(Part 2\) Java 4 Selenium WebDriver](#).

The following is a screenshot of [LinkedIn's](#) Home page after entering text in the User’s First Name text field:

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LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/rexjones34>

The screenshot shows the LinkedIn sign-up form. At the top, it says "Be great at what you do" and "Get started - it's free.". Below that is a "First name" input field containing "Test First Name". A large green arrow points to the left side of this input field. Below the first name field are fields for "Last name", "Email", and "Password (6 or more characters)". At the bottom, there is a link to the User Agreement, Privacy Policy, and Cookie Policy, followed by a yellow "Join now" button.

Figure 3.4 – Enter Text In The User’s First Name Text Field

#### Enter and Clear Text In The User’s First Name Text Field

The following is code for entering and clearing text in [LinkedIn's](#) User First Name text field via id attribute:

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## Chapter 3

## Find WebElement By ID

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

```

1 package LinkedInHomePage;
2 import org.openqa.selenium.*;
3
4 public class JoinLinkedIn2
5 {
6     WebDriver driver;
7
8     @BeforeTest
9     public void setUp() throws Exception
10    {
11        driver = new ChromeDriver();
12
13        // Go to LinkedIn's Home Page
14        driver.get("https://www.linkedin.com/");
15    }
16
17    @AfterTest
18    public void tearDown() throws Exception
19    {
20        driver.quit();
21    }
22
23    @Test
24    void enter_clearFirstName()
25    {
26        // Find first name via ID locator type
27        WebElement userFirstName = driver.findElement(By.id("first-name"));
28
29        // Enter first name via send keys
30        userFirstName.sendKeys("Test First Name");
31
32        // Clear first name via clear
33        userFirstName.clear();
34    }
35
36 }
37 }
```

1. The `get()` method loads LinkedIn's Home page

2. A `WebElement` object "userFirstName" is created then the first name WebElement is found using `findElement()` and locator type `By.id`

3. Text is entered using `sendKeys()`

4. Text is cleared using `clear()`

5. The `quit()` method closes the browser

Figure 3.5 – Perform Actions On The User’s First Name Text Field (2)

- Line 8 “WebDriver `driver`” is the interface for driving the browser. Currently, the object reference variable “`driver`” points to nothing but will point to a Chrome Driver object in a subsequent line “`driver = new ChromeDriver()`”.

Note: The `System.setProperty()` method was not used in this example since the ChromeDriver path was placed in Environment Variables – System Variables. However, the subsequent examples will contain an extra code line for `System.setProperty()` method:

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## Chapter 3

## Find WebElement By ID

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

```
System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver", "C:\\Users\\REX A JONES\\Downloads\\chromedriver_win32\\chromedriver.exe");
```

Figure 3.6 – System.setProperty () Prevents An Exception For Google Chrome

- The following are parameters for System.setProperty:
  - **key** = webdriver.chrome.driver
  - **value** = C:\\Users\\REX A JONES\\Downloads\\chromedriver\_win32\\chromedriver.exe
- Line 13 “**driver = new ChromeDriver()**” is an implementation of the WebDriver interface. The object reference variable “driver” is pointing to new ChromeDriver() which means testing is controlled on the Chrome browser.
- Line 16 “**driver.get("https://www.linkedin.com/")**” loads a new LinkedIn Home page in the current browser window
- Line 22 “**driver.quit()**” quits the driver instance and closes the open browser window
- Line 29 “WebElement **userFirstName = driver.findElement(By.id("first-name"))**”:
  - WebElement **userFirstName** – creates an object reference variable called userFirstName that refers or points to a WebElement
  - **driver** – WebDriver object reference variable that assist with finding the WebElement
  - **findElement** – a WebDriver method that finds the text field WebElement “First name” on LinkedIn’s Home page
  - (**By.id("first-name")**) – By and id are parameters of the findElement WebDriver method. By is an object which locate elements and id is the locator type. The id locator type accepts a string parameter “first-name” which is the value of the HTML id attribute

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## Chapter 3

## Find WebElement By ID

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

- Line 32 “`userFirstName.sendKeys("Test First Name")`” types the text “Test First Name” in the First Name text field via object reference variable “`userFirstName`”
- Line 35 “`userFirstName.clear()`” clears the text “Test First Name” from the First Name text field via object reference variable “`userFirstName`”

Note: This example was an illustration for clear() method. However, it is useful to create a WebElement object like `userFirstName` if multiple actions (i.e., enter text and clear text) are performed on the same WebElement (i.e., First Name text field).

The following is a screenshot of [LinkedIn's](#) Home page after clearing the User's First Name:

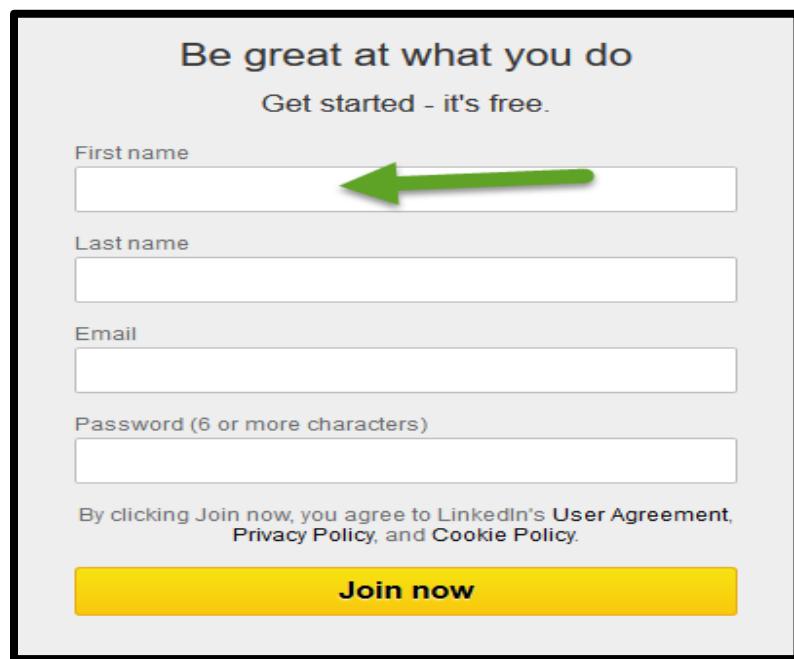


Figure 3.7 – Enter And Clear Text In The User’s First Name Text Field

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# Chapter 4

## Find WebElement By Name

There are times when a web page may not contain an id attribute. If so, then an automation engineer can search for the value of a name attribute. Finding an element by name is similar to finding an element by the ID locator type. Usually, the name attribute is located in WebElements such as text fields and buttons. However, unlike the id attribute, which contains a unique value, the name attribute can contain the same value within HTML's source code. The following is a screenshot of [LinkedIn](#) and its HTML markup tags for a Colleague's First and Last Name:

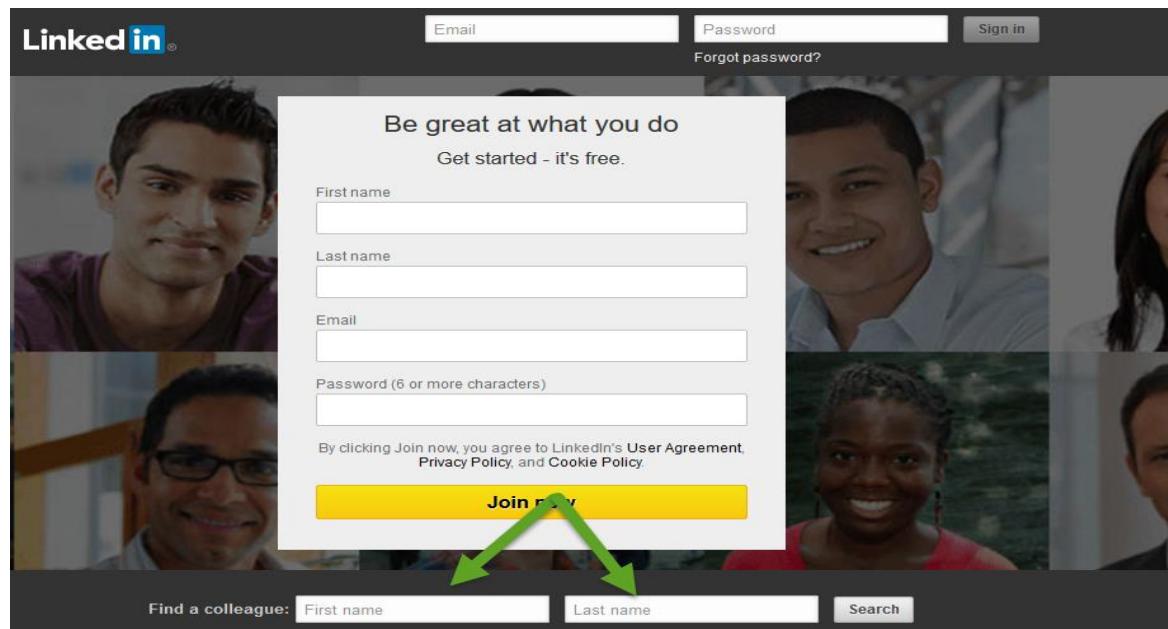


Figure 4.1 – LinkedIn's Home Screen (Colleague's First and Last Name)

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## Chapter 4

## Find WebElement By Name

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

```
<h3>Find a colleague:</h3>
<input type="text" placeholder="First name" name="first">
<input type="text" placeholder="Last name" name="last">
<input type="submit" value="Search" name="search">
```

Figure 4.2 – HTML For LinkedIn's Colleague First and Last Name

Note: The HTML markup tags do not contain an id attribute for Colleague's First or Last Name:

#### Enter Text In The Colleague's First and Last Name Text Fields

The following is code for entering text in [LinkedIn's](#) Colleague First and Last Name text fields via name attribute:

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## Chapter 4

## Find WebElement By Name

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

```

1 package LinkedInHomePage;
2 import org.openqa.selenium.*;
3
4 public class FindColleague
5 {
6     WebDriver driver;
7
8     @BeforeTest
9     public void setUp() throws Exception
10    {
11         System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver", "C:\\\\Users\\\\REX A JONES\\\\Downloads\\\\chromedriver_win32\\\\chromedriver.exe");
12         driver = new ChromeDriver();
13
14         driver.get("https://www.linkedin.com/");
15     }
16
17     @AfterTest
18     public void tearDown() throws Exception
19    {
20         driver.quit();
21     }
22
23     @Test
24     public void enterColleagueName()
25    {
26         driver.findElement(By.name("first")).sendKeys("Rex");
27         driver.findElement(By.name("last")).sendKeys("Jones");
28     }
29
30 }
31 }
```

1. The get() method loads LinkedIn's Home page

2. The First Name WebElement is found using findElement() and locator type By.name

3. The Last Name WebElement is found using findElement() and locator type By.name

4. Text is entered using sendKeys() for First and Last Name

5. The quit() method closes the browser

Figure 4.3 – Perform Actions On The Colleague’s First Name Text Field

- Line 8 “WebDriver **driver**” is the interface for driving the browser. Currently, the object reference variable “**driver**” points to nothing but will point to a Chrome Driver object in a subsequent line “**driver = new ChromeDriver()**”.
- Line 13 tells Selenium where the executable file for Chrome driver is located via **System.setProperty**. The executable file operates like a bridge between Selenium and the browser. All browsers except Firefox require an executable file. Steps for downloading the executable file are located in [Chapter 1 – Download Browser Drivers](#) section. The following are parameters for **System.setProperty**:
  - **key** = webdriver.chrome.driver

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## Chapter 4

## Find WebElement By Name

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

- **value** = C:\\Users\\REX A JONES\\Downloads\\chromedriver\_win32\\chromedriver.exe  
Note: Value is the path location of the executable file

- Line 14 “**driver = new ChromeDriver()**” is an implementation of the WebDriver interface. The object reference variable “**driver**” is pointing to new ChromeDriver() which means testing is controlled on the Chrome browser.
- Line 16 “**driver.get("https://www.linkedin.com/")**” loads a new LinkedIn Home page in the current browser window
- Line 22 “**driver.quit()**” quits the driver instance and closes the open browser window
- Line 28 “**driver.findElement(By.name("first")).sendKeys("Rex")**”:
  - **driver** – WebDriver object reference variable that assist with finding a WebElement
  - **findElement** – a WebDriver method that finds the text field WebElement “First name” on LinkedIn’s Home page
  - (By.name("first")) – By and name are parameters of the findElement WebDriver method. By is an object which locate elements and name is the locator type. The name locator type accepts a string parameter “first” which is the value of the HTML name attribute
  - **sendKeys("Rex")** – types the text “Rex” in the Colleague’s First Name text field
- Line 29 “**driver.findElement(By.name("last")).sendKeys("Jones")**”:
  - **driver** – WebDriver object reference variable that assist with finding a WebElement
  - **findElement** – a WebDriver method that finds the text field WebElement “First name” on LinkedIn’s Home page
  - (By.name("last")) – By.name are parameters of the findElement WebDriver method. By is an object which locate elements and name is the locator type. The name locator type accepts a string parameter “last” that is the value of the HTML name attribute
  - **sendKeys("Jones")** – types the text “Jones” in the Colleague’s Last Name text field

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## Chapter 4

### Find WebElement By Name

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

The following is a screenshot of [LinkedIn's](#) Home page after entering text in the Colleague's First and Last Name field:

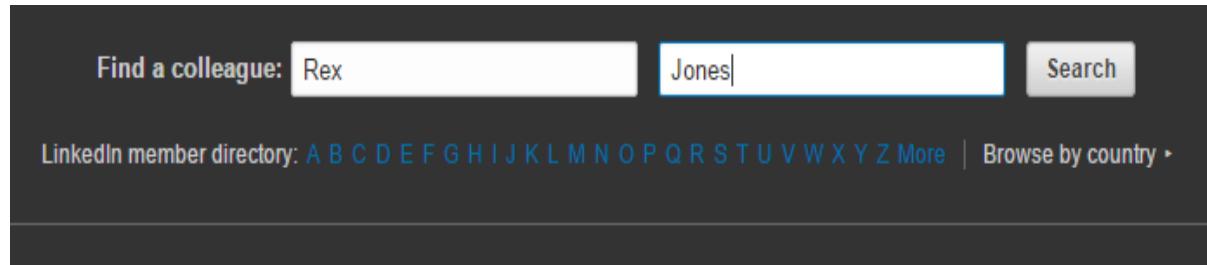


Figure 4.4 – Enter Text In The Colleague’s First and Last Name Text Field

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# Chapter 5

## Find WebElement By XPath

---

XML Path Language “XPath” is a powerful method for finding WebElements. The XPath locator type refers to a specific node in the DOM tree. An automation engineer can manually create an XPath using the web page’s HTML or an inspector tool that generates the XPath. The XPath locator accepts two types of parameter strings to find a WebElement.

1. Absolute XPath – generates a complete XPath starting from the <html> tag or single forward slash (/)
2. Relative XPath – generates a shortened version of the XPath starting with double forward slashes (//)

Below are screenshots of [Facebook's](#) Sign Up page and its markup tags for radio buttons “Female and Male” followed by Absolute XPath values:

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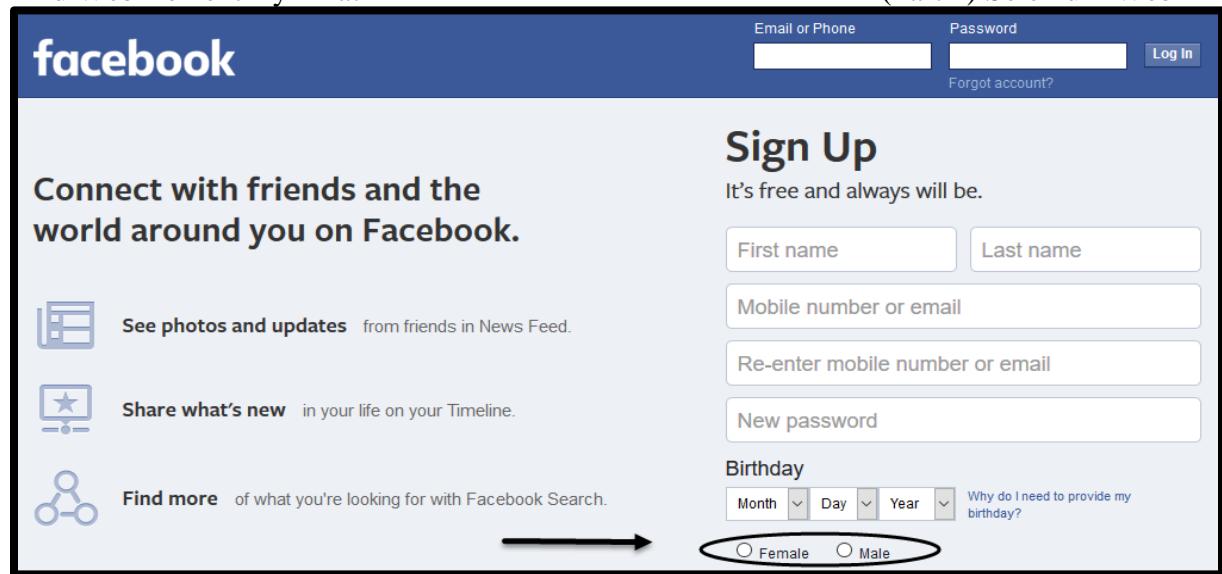


Figure 5.1 – Facebook’s Sign Up Page / Female and Male Radio Buttons

```

<span id="u_0_h" class="_5k_3" data-name="gender_wrapper" data-type="radio">
  <span class="_5k_2_5dba">
    <input id="u_0_e" type="radio" value="1" name="sex"/>
    <label class="_58mt" for="u_0_e">Female</label>
  </span>
  <span class="_5k_2_5dba">
    <input id="u_0_f" type="radio" value="2" name="sex"/>
    <label class="_58mt" for="u_0_f">Male</label>
  </span>
</span>

```

Figure 5.2 – HTML For Female and Male Radio Buttons On Facebook’s Sign Up Page (1)

**Result:** The XPath text box displays a string parameter for absolute XPath.

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## Chapter 5

## Find WebElement By XPath

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

span [1]

span [2]

span [1]

span [2]

1. Absolute XPath  
starts with html

2. span [1] identifies the  
Female radio button

Figure 5.3 – Absolute XPath For The Female Radio Button

span [2]

span [1]

span [2]

span [1]

1. Absolute XPath  
starts with html

2. span [2] identifies the  
Male radio button

Figure 5.4 – Absolute XPath For The Male Radio Button

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## Chapter 5

## Find WebElement By XPath

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

The screenshot shows the FirePath tool integrated into a browser window. The DOM tree is displayed with nodes expanded. A blue box highlights the row containing the Female radio button. To the right, a callout box contains two points: 1. Relative XPath starts with .// (dot operator and 2 forward slashes). 2. id = 'u\_0\_e' identifies the Female radio button.

```

<span id="u_0_h" class="5k_3" data-name="gender_wrapper" data-type="radio">
    <span class="5k_2_5dba">
        <input id="u_0_e" type="radio" value="1" name="sex"/>
        <label class="58mt" for="u_0_e">Female</label>
    </span>
    <span class="5k_2_5dba">
        <input id="u_0_f" type="radio" value="2" name="sex"/>
        <label class="58mt" for="u_0_f">Male</label>
    </span>
</span>

```

Figure 5.5 – Relative XPath For The Female Radio Button

The screenshot shows the FirePath tool integrated into a browser window. The DOM tree is displayed with nodes expanded. A blue box highlights the row containing the Male radio button. To the right, a callout box contains two points: 1. Relative XPath starts with .// (dot operator and 2 forward slashes). 2. id = 'u\_0\_f' identifies the Male radio button.

```

<span id="u_0_h" class="5k_3" data-name="gender_wrapper" data-type="radio">
    <span class="5k_2_5dba">
        <input id="u_0_e" type="radio" value="1" name="sex"/>
        <label class="58mt" for="u_0_e">Female</label>
    </span>
    <span class="5k_2_5dba">
        <input id="u_0_f" type="radio" value="2" name="sex"/>
        <label class="58mt" for="u_0_f">Male</label>
    </span>
</span>

```

Figure 5.6 – Relative XPath For The Male Radio Button

The relative XPath finds the nearest id attribute for the chosen WebElement. In this case, the value for Female id attribute is u\_0\_e and Male id attribute is u\_0\_f. However, the id attribute value of "u\_0\_h" would have been chosen as the relative XPath if the radio buttons "Female & Male" did not contain an id attribute.

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## Chapter 5

## Find WebElement By XPath

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

It is recommended to use the relative XPath rather than the absolute XPath. Both XPaths are valuable but the absolute XPath is more vulnerable to an HTML code change. The chosen WebElement “i.e., radio button” becomes invalid if a developer adds or removes a tag prior to the WebElement. For example, the Test Script will not be functional if a developer modifies the HTML code “i.e., div tag” prior to span[1] in [Figure 5.3](#).

## Select A Radio Button via Relative XPath

The following is code for selecting the Female radio button on [Facebook's](#) Sign Up Page via XPath locator type:

```

1 package FacebookSignUpPage;
2 import org.openqa.selenium.By;
3
4 public class SelectRadioButton
5 {
6     WebDriver driver;
7
8     @BeforeTest
9     public void setUp () throws Exception
10    {
11        System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver", "C:\\Users\\REX A JONES\\Downloads\\chromedriver_win32\\chromedriver.exe");
12        driver = new ChromeDriver ();
13
14        driver.get("https://www.facebook.com/");
15    }
16
17    @AfterTest
18    public void tearDown () throws Exception
19    {
20        driver.quit();
21    }
22
23    @Test
24    public void selectGender ()
25    {
26        driver.findElement(By.xpath("//*[@id='u_0_e']")).click();
27    }
28
29 }
30
31 }
```

1. The [get\(\)](#) method loads Facebook's Sign Up page

2. The Radio Button WebElement is found using [findElement\(\)](#) and locator type [By.xpath](#)

3. The radio button is clicked using [click\(\)](#)

4. The [quit\(\)](#) method closes the browser

Figure 5.7 – Perform Actions On The Radio Button

- Line 9 “WebDriver `driver`” is the interface for driving the browser. Currently, the object reference variable “`driver`” points to nothing but will point to a Chrome Driver object in a

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## Chapter 5

## Find WebElement By XPath

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

subsequent line “`driver = new ChromeDriver()`”.

- Line 14 tells Selenium where the executable file for Chrome driver is located via `System.setProperty`. The executable file operates like a bridge between Selenium and the browser. All browsers except Firefox require an executable file. Steps for downloading the executable file are located in [Chapter 1 – Download Browser Drivers](#) section. The following are parameters for `System.setProperty`:
  - **key** = `webdriver.chrome.driver`
  - **value** = `C:\Users\REX A JONES\Downloads\chromedriver_win32\chromedriver.exe`  
**Note:** Value is the path location of the executable file
- Line 15 “`driver = new ChromeDriver()`” is an implementation of the WebDriver interface. The object reference variable “`driver`” is pointing to `new ChromeDriver()` which means testing is controlled on the Chrome browser.
- Line 17 “`driver.get("https://www.facebook.com/")`” loads a new Facebook page in the current browser window
- Line 23 “`driver.quit()`” quits the driver instance and closes the open browser window
- Line 29 “`driver.findElement(By.xpath("//*[@id='u_0_e']")).click()`”:
  - `driver` – WebDriver object reference variable that assist with finding a WebElement
  - `findElement` – a WebDriver method that finds the radio button WebElement “Female” on Facebook’s Sign Up page
  - (`By.xpath("//*[@id='u_0_e']")`) – By and `xpath` are parameters of the `findElement` WebDriver method. By is an object which locate elements and `xpath` is the locator type. The XPath locator type accepts a string parameter “`//*[@id='u_0_e']`” which is the relative XPath for the Female radio button.
  - `click()` – clicks the Female radio button
- Relative XPath contains the dot operator “`./*[@id='u_0_e']`”
- Test Script removes the dot operator (`By.xpath("//*[@id='u_0_e']")`)

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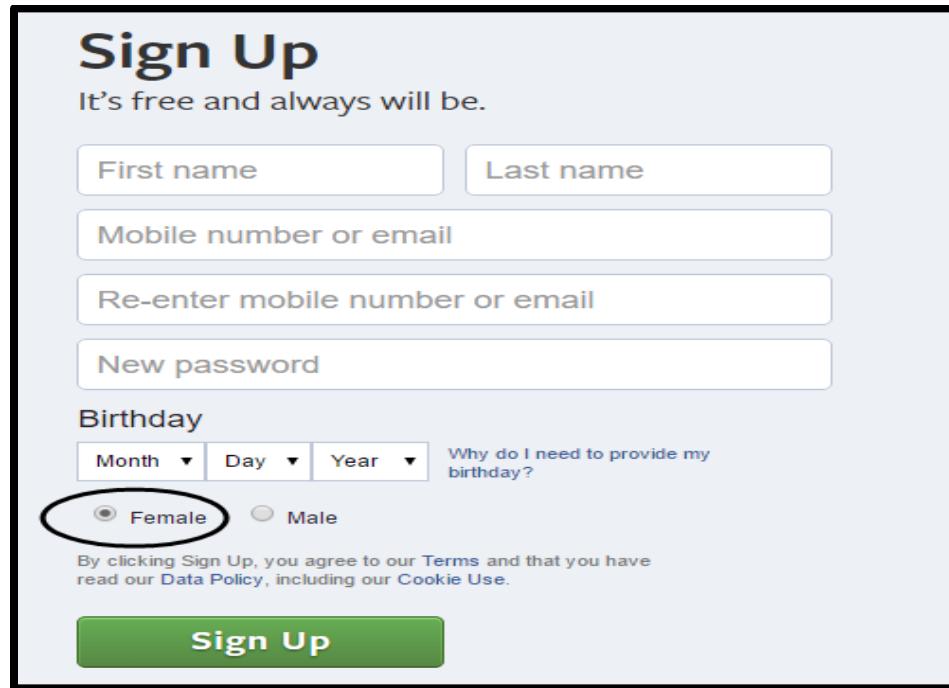
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## Chapter 5

Find WebElement By XPath

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

The following is a screenshot of [Facebook's](#) Sign Up page after selecting the Female radio button:


The screenshot shows the Facebook Sign Up page. At the top, it says "Sign Up" and "It's free and always will be.". Below that are fields for "First name", "Last name", "Mobile number or email", "Re-enter mobile number or email", and "New password". Under "Birthday", there are dropdown menus for "Month", "Day", and "Year", followed by a link "Why do I need to provide my birthday?". Below these is a gender selection section with two radio buttons: "Female" (selected and circled in red) and "Male". A note at the bottom states: "By clicking Sign Up, you agree to our [Terms](#) and that you have read our [Data Policy](#), including our [Cookie Use](#)." A large green "Sign Up" button is at the bottom.

Figure 5.8 – Select The Female Radio Button

## Relative XPath Alternatives

The following HTML screenshot of [Facebook's](#) Female and Male radio buttons will be used to explain alternatives for executing relative XPath:

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## Chapter 5

## Find WebElement By XPath

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

```

<span id="u_0_h" class="_5k_3" data-name="gender_wrapper" data-type="radio">
  <span class="_5k_2_5dba">
    <input id="u_0_e" type="radio" value="1" name="sex"/>
    <label class="_58mt" for="u_0_e">Female</label>
  </span>
  <span class="_5k_2_5dba">
    <input id="u_0_f" type="radio" value="2" name="sex"/>
    <label class="_58mt" for="u_0_f">Male</label>
  </span>
</span>

```

Figure 5.9 – HTML For Female and Male Radio Buttons On Facebook's Sign Up Page (2)

The relative xpath's locator (`By.xpath("//*[@id='u_0_e']")`) was used to click the Female radio button. An asterisk (\*) in the relative XPath represents any tag within the HTML code. Therefore, an automation engineer can choose to be more specific and replace the asterisk with a tag name. The following is the syntax for finding a WebElement by relative XPath:

**Syntax**
`//TagName[@AttributeName='AttributeValue']`

The following code shows how input is a suitable tag name for clicking the radio button.

`(By.xpath("//input[@id='u_0_e']"))`

According to the syntax, the attribute “id” can be replaced with any attribute. An attribute such as name or type that identifies the WebElement is suitable. However, there are attributes/values that are duplicated within HTML’s source code. If duplicate attributes/values exist for a WebElement then an automation engineer can use multiple attributes. Multiple attributes are beneficial if it is difficult find a unique attribute/value. The following are examples for utilizing a single attribute and multiple attributes:

- `(By.xpath("//*[@for='u_0_e']"))`

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- (By.xpath("//label[@for='u\_0\_e']"))
- (By.xpath("//\*[@type='radio' and @value='1']"))
- (By.xpath("//input[@type='radio' and @name='sex' and @value='1']"))

## Working With Dynamic WebElements Using XPath

There are situations when a web application may contain dynamic WebElements. A dynamic WebElement is when the value on an application changes at runtime. For example, the time will change every second/minute on an application during runtime.

In addition, a dynamic WebElement manifests when the value of an attribute changes upon reloading the web application. The Home page of [Yahoo](#) is a perfect example of a dynamic WebElement. All of the list box WebElements change when the page reloads. A user has to search for information, select an option from the list of options, and then return to [Yahoo's](#) Home page. The following screenshots show how the same set of options contains a different value for ID attribute:

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## Chapter 5

## Find WebElement By XPath

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

The id's for each WebElement in the list box contains a dynamic value

automation testing

Search Web

Sign in

Trending Now

1. Pippa Mann
2. Tom Hiddleston
3. P-47 Thunderbolt
4. Neil Young
5. Cleveland Indians

```

<ul id="yui_3_18_0_5_1464529539889_288" class="yui3-aclist-list" role="listbox">
    <li id="yui_3_18_0_5_1464529539889_1000" class="yui3-aclist-item" role="option" data-text="automation testing"></li>
    <li id="yui_3_18_0_5_1464529539889_1001" class="yui3-aclist-item" role="option" data-text="automation testing interview questions"></li>
    <li id="yui_3_18_0_5_1464529539889_1002" class="yui3-aclist-item" role="option" data-text="automation testing tutorials"></li>
    <li id="yui_3_18_0_5_1464529539889_1003" class="yui3-aclist-item" role="option" data-text="automation testing training"></li>
    <li id="yui_3_18_0_5_1464529539889_1004" class="yui3-aclist-item" role="option" data-text="automation testing framework"></li>
    <li id="yui_3_18_0_5_1464529539889_1005" class="yui3-aclist-item" role="option" data-text="automation testing selenium"></li>
    <li id="yui_3_18_0_5_1464529539889_1006" class="yui3-aclist-item" role="option" data-text="automation testing software"></li>
    <li id="yui_3_18_0_5_1464529539889_1007" class="yui3-aclist-item" role="option" data-text="automation testing benefits"></li>
    <li id="yui_3_18_0_5_1464529539889_1008" class="yui3-aclist-item" role="option" data-text="automation testing jobs"></li>
    <li id="yui_3_18_0_5_1464529539889_1009" class="yui3-aclist-item" role="option" data-text="automation testing for beginners"></li>

```

Figure 5.10 – HTML For Yahoo’s Home Page Listbox / Initial Values

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The **id's** for each WebElement in the list box contains a **dynamic value**

```

<ul id="yui_3_18_0_5_1464530100225_280" class="yui3-aclist-list" role="listbox">
  <li id="yui_3_18_0_5_1464530100225_959" class="yui3-aclist-item" role="option" data-text="automation testing"></li>
  <li id="yui_3_18_0_5_1464530100225_960" class="yui3-aclist-item" role="option" data-text="automation testing interview questions"></li>
  <li id="yui_3_18_0_5_1464530100225_961" class="yui3-aclist-item" role="option" data-text="automation testing tutorials"></li>
  <li id="yui_3_18_0_5_1464530100225_962" class="yui3-aclist-item" role="option" data-text="automation testing training"></li>
  <li id="yui_3_18_0_5_1464530100225_963" class="yui3-aclist-item" role="option" data-text="automation testing framework"></li>
  <li id="yui_3_18_0_5_1464530100225_964" class="yui3-aclist-item" role="option" data-text="automation testing selenium"></li>
  <li id="yui_3_18_0_5_1464530100225_965" class="yui3-aclist-item" role="option" data-text="automation testing software"></li>
  <li id="yui_3_18_0_5_1464530100225_966" class="yui3-aclist-item" role="option" data-text="automation testing benefits"></li>
  <li id="yui_3_18_0_5_1464530100225_967" class="yui3-aclist-item" role="option" data-text="automation testing jobs"></li>
  <li id="yui_3_18_0_5_1464530100225_968" class="yui3-aclist-item" role="option" data-text="automation testing for beginners"></li>
</ul>
```

Figure 5.11 – HTML For Yahoo’s Home Page Listbox / Updated Values

The screenshots display a dynamic value for ID attribute. In particular, the ID changes for list box option “automation testing” from “yui\_3\_18\_0\_5\_1464529539889\_1000” to “yui\_3\_18\_0\_5\_1464530100225\_959”.

An exception occurs if the locator attempts to find a dynamic element. The Test Script will not find the element because the value changed. Nevertheless, the Relative XPath can find dynamic WebElements utilizing a partial pattern match. A partial pattern match locates a WebElement based on part of the value. The following is the syntax for using a partial pattern match via relative XPath:

## Syntax

[PartialPatternMatch(@AttributeName,'AttributeValue')]

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## Chapter 5

### Find WebElement By XPath

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

Assume the value for an ID attribute changes from “Test123” to “Test456”, “123Test” to “456Test”, and “123Test456” to “789Test123”. The constant value in each example is Test. As a result, an automation engineer can manually write a partial pattern match to find the dynamic WebElement. The following are three partial pattern match types that assist with dynamic values: starts-with, ends-with, contains

1. **starts-with** – finds a WebElement if the value starts with a constant string value “Test123” and “Test456”

```
driver.findElement(By.xpath("//[starts-with(@id,'Test')]"))
```

2. **ends-with** – finds a WebElement if the value ends with a constant string value “123Test” and “456Test”

```
driver.findElement(By.xpath("//[ends-with(@id,'Test')]"))
```

3. **contains** – finds a WebElement if the value contains a constant string value “123Test456” and “789Test123”

```
driver.findElement(By.xpath("//[contains(@id,'Test')]"))
```

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# Chapter 6

## Find WebElement By CSS Selector

Cascade Style Sheet “CSS” Selector is a robust method for finding WebElements. This locator type is very similar to the XPath locator type. An automation engineer can manually create a CSS Selector from the web page’s HTML. Below are screenshots of [Facebook's](#) Sign Up page and its markup tags for radio buttons “Female and Male” followed by CSS Selectors.

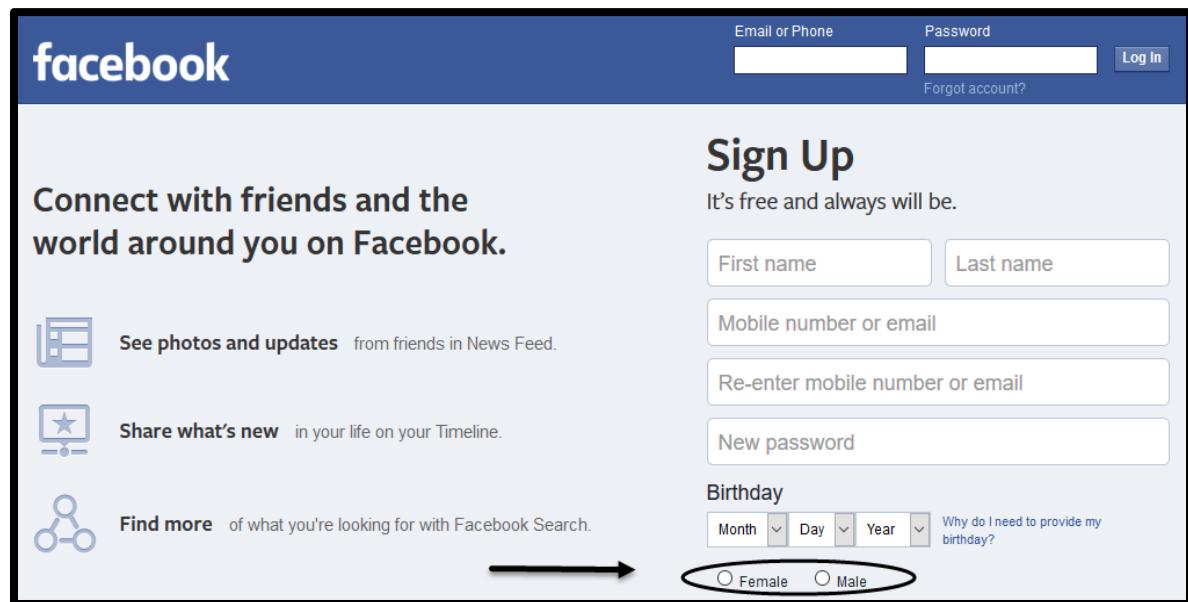


Figure 6.1 – Facebook’s Sign Up Page / Female and Male Radio Buttons

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## Chapter 6

## Find WebElement By CSS Selector

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

```
<span id="u_0_h" class="_5k_3" data-name="gender_wrapper" data-type="radio">
  <span class="_5k_2_5dba">
    <input id="u_0_e" type="radio" value="1" name="sex"/>
    <label class="_58mt" for="u_0_e">Female</label>
  </span>
  <span class="_5k_2_5dba">
    <input id="u_0_f" type="radio" value="2" name="sex"/>
    <label class="_58mt" for="u_0_f">Male</label>
  </span>
</span>
```

Figure 6.2 – HTML For Female and Male Radio Buttons On Facebook's Sign Up Page

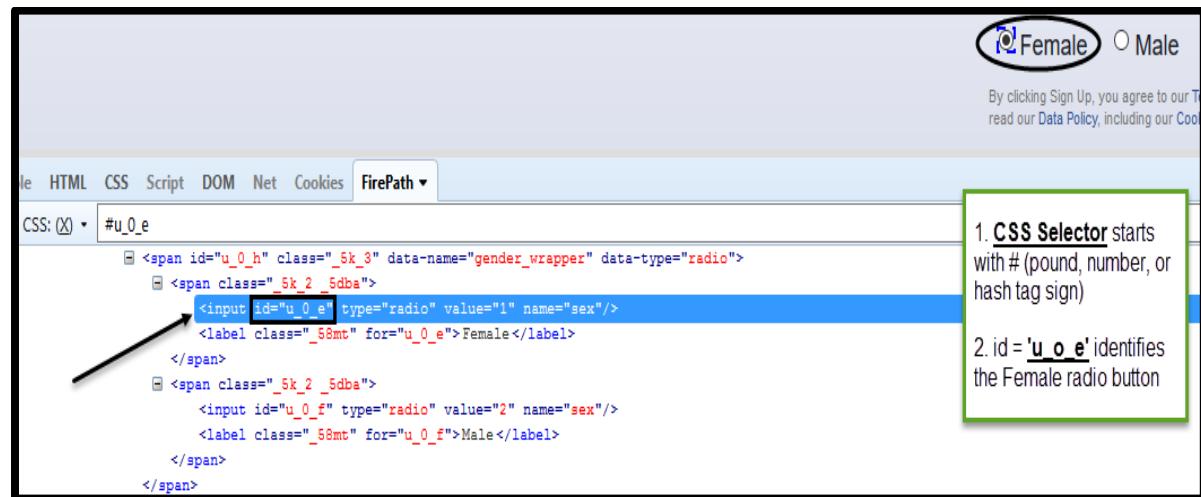


Figure 6.3 – CSS Selector For The Female Radio Button

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Figure 6.4 – CSS Selector For The Male Radio Button

### Select A Radio Button via CSS Selector

The following is code for selecting the Male radio button on [Facebook's](#) Sign Up Page via CSS Selector locator type:

## Chapter 6

## Find WebElement By CSS Selector

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

```

1 package FacebookSignUpPage;
2 import org.openqa.selenium.By;
3
4 public class SelectRadioButton2
5 {
6     WebDriver driver;
7
8     @BeforeTest
9     public void setUp () throws Exception
10    {
11        System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver", "C:\\Users\\REX A JONES\\Downloads\\chromedriver_win32\\chromedriver.exe");
12        driver = new ChromeDriver ();
13
14        driver.get("https://www.facebook.com/");
15    }
16
17    @AfterTest
18    public void tearDown () throws Exception
19    {
20        driver.quit();
21    }
22
23    @Test
24    public void selectGender ()
25    {
26        driver.findElement(By.cssSelector("#u_0_f")).click();
27    }
28
29
30 }
31

```

1. The `get()` method loads Facebook's Sign Up page
2. The Radio Button WebElement is found using `findElement()` and locator type `By.cssSelector`
3. The radio button is clicked using `click()`
4. The `quit()` method closes the browser

Figure 6.5 – Perform Actions On The Radio Button

- Line 9 “WebDriver `driver`” is the interface for driving the browser. Currently, the reference “`driver`” points to nothing but will point to a Chrome Driver object in a subsequent line “`driver = new ChromeDriver()`”.
- Line 14 tells Selenium where the executable file for Chrome driver is located via `System.setProperty`. The executable file operates like a bridge between Selenium and the browser. All browsers except Firefox require an executable file. Steps for downloading the executable file are located in [Chapter 1 – Download Browser Drivers](#) section. The following are parameters for `System.setProperty`:
  - **key** = `webdriver.chrome.driver`
  - **value** = `C:\\Users\\REX A JONES\\Downloads\\chromedriver_win32\\chromedriver.exe`

**Note:** Value is the path location of the executable file
- Line 15 “`driver = new ChromeDriver()`” is an implementation of the WebDriver interface. The reference “`driver`” is pointing to `new ChromeDriver()` which means testing is controlled

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## Chapter 6

Find WebElement By CSS Selector  
on the Chrome browser.

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

- Line 17 “`driver.get("https://www.facebook.com/")`” loads a new Facebook page in the current browser window
- Line 23 “`driver.quit()`” quits the driver instance and closes the open browser window
- Line 29 “`driver.findElement(By.cssSelector("#u_0_f")).click();`”:
  - `driver` – WebDriver object which assist with finding a WebElement
  - `findElement` – a WebDriver method that finds the WebElement “Male” radio button on Facebook’s Sign Up page
  - `(By.cssSelector("#u_0_f"))` – `By` and `cssSelector` are parameters of the `findElement` WebDriver method. `By` is an object which locate elements and `cssSelector` is the locator type. The CSS Selector locator type accepts a string parameter “`#u_0_f`” which is the CSS Selector for the Male radio button.
  - `click()` – clicks the Male radio button

The following is a screenshot of [Facebook’s](#) Sign Up page after selecting the Male radio button:

The screenshot shows a 'Sign Up' form with the following fields:

- First name: [Text input]
- Last name: [Text input]
- Mobile number or email: [Text input]
- Re-enter mobile number or email: [Text input]
- New password: [Text input]
- Birthday: [Month, Day, Year dropdowns] with a link "Why do I need to provide my birthday?"
- Gender selection: A radio button group with "Female" and "Male". The "Male" button is selected and highlighted with a black oval.
- Agreement text: "By clicking Sign Up, you agree to our Terms and that you have read our Data Policy, including our Cookie Use."
- Sign Up button: A green button labeled "Sign Up".

Figure 6.6 – Select The Male Radio Button

## CSS Selector Alternatives

The number “#” (also known as pound or hashtag) symbol starts a CSS Selector representing an ID attribute. In the previous example, CSS Selector (By.cssSelector("#u\_0\_f")) means the ID attribute’s value is “u\_0\_f” for Male radio button. However, the dot (.) operator is a symbol that represents the Class attribute. The following is the syntax for identifying all elements using class if hypothetically the class name is Automation:

### Syntax

(By.cssSelector(".Automation"))

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## Chapter 6

### Find WebElement By CSS Selector

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

The following is the syntax for identifying an element using class if the tag type is Test and class name is Automation:

#### Syntax

(By.cssSelector("Test.Automation"))

The first syntax only used a dot operator with the class name (Automation). Therefore, all elements are identified if the class name is Automation. The second syntax used the tag name (Test), dot operator (.), and class name (Automation). A specific element will be identified since the Test Script contains a tag name and class name. CSS Selector has a syntax similar to relative XPath that identify WebElements. The difference between the CSS Selector and relative XPath is the two forward slashes and the at symbol “@” before attribute name:

#### CSS Selector Syntax

TagName[AttributeName='AttributeValue']

#### Relative XPath

//TagName[@AttributeName='AttributeValue']

The following is a screenshot of [WordPress](#) and its HTML markup tags for Remember Me checkbox:

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LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/rexjones34>

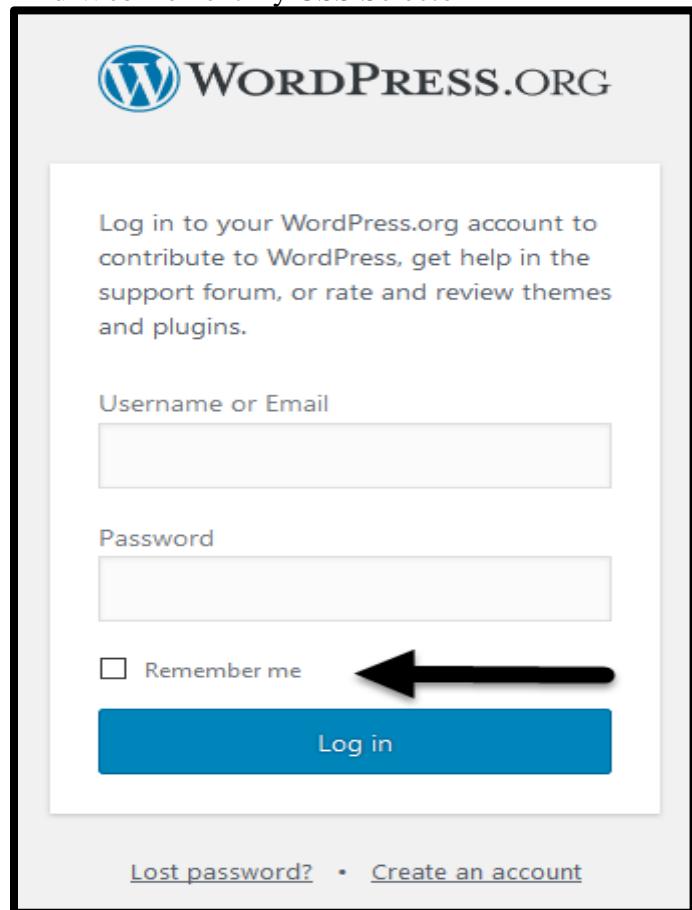


Figure 6.7 – WordPress Remember Me Checkbox

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```
<p class="login-remember">
  <label>
    <input id="rememberme" type="checkbox" value="forever" name="rememberme">
    Remember me
  </label>
</p>
```

Figure 6.8 – HTML For The Remember Me Checkbox On WordPress Log In Page

The following table compares CSS Selector and relative XPath using the ID attribute for Remember Me checkbox:

CSS Selector	XPath
*[id='rememberme']	//*[@id='rememberme']
input[id='rememberme']	//input[@id='rememberme']

Figure 6.9 – Similarities Between CSS Selector and Relative XPath

## Working With Dynamic WebElements Using CSS Selector

As mentioned earlier, a dynamic WebElement manifests when the value on an application changes or the value of an HTML attribute changes. The WebElement can be found although the value changes at runtime or after a page reloads. CSS Selector has three pattern matching symbols (^, \$, \*) that assist with finding dynamic WebElements. The following is the syntax for finding dynamic WebElements via CSS Selector:

### Syntax

TagName[AttributeName Symbol='AttributeValue']

Assume the value for an ID attribute changes from “Hello123” to “Hello456”, “123Hello” to “456Hello”, and “123Hello456” to “789Hello123”. The constant value in each example is Hello. As Skype: rex.jones34

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## Chapter 6

## Find WebElement By CSS Selector

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

a result, an automation engineer can insert a symbol (^, \$, \*) to find the dynamic WebElement. The following are three CSS Selector pattern matching symbols that find dynamic values:

1. ^ (caret) – finds a WebElement if the value starts with a constant string value “Hello123” and “Hello456”

```
driver.findElement(By.cssSelector("*[id ^='Hello']"))
```

2. \$ (dollar sign) – finds a WebElement if the value ends with a constant string value “123Hello” and “456Hello”

```
driver.findElement(By.cssSelector("*[id $='Hello']"))
```

3. \* (asterisk) – finds a WebElement if the value contains a constant string value “123Hello456” and “789Hello123”

```
driver.findElement(By.cssSelector("*[id *= 'Hello']"))
```

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# Chapter 7

## Find WebElement By Link Text

Finding an element by Link Text is carried out via the hyperlink's text name. Using a hyperlink's text name is the easiest way to click a hyperlink. The entire hyperlink's text name is used as the string parameter for the Link Text locator type. It is important to know that the hyperlink's text name is placed within HTML's anchor 'a' tags and after the href attribute/value. The following is a screenshot of [LinkedIn](#) and its HTML markup tags for the Forgot Password hyperlink:

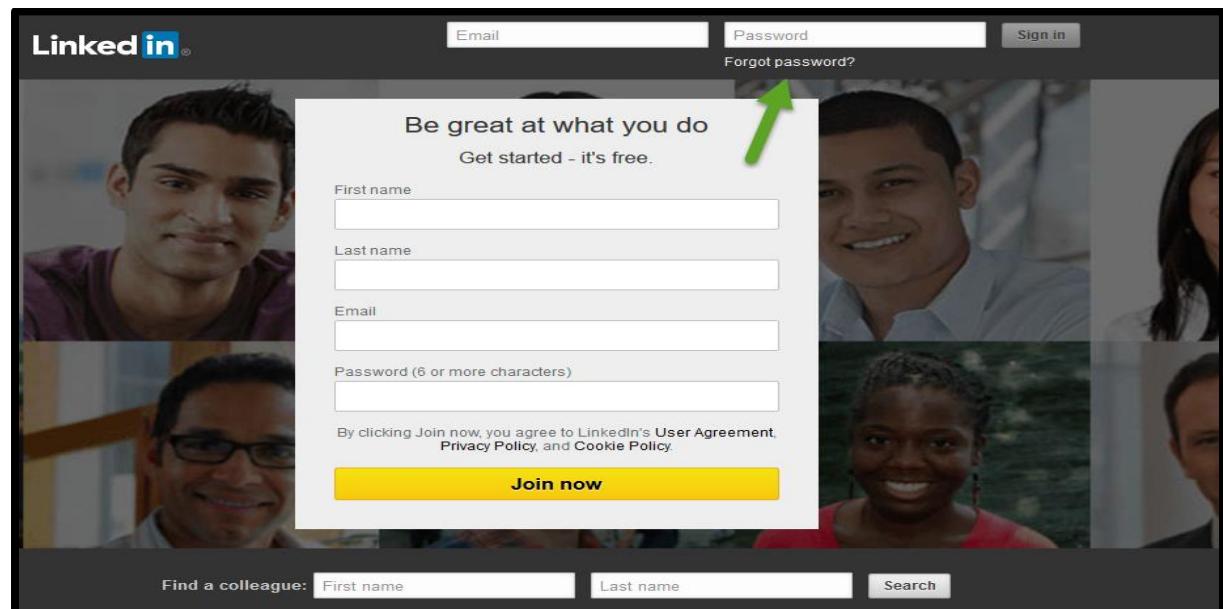


Figure 7.1 – LinkedIn's Home Screen (Forgot Password?)

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LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/rexjones34>

```
<a class="link-forgot-password" href="https://www.linkedin.com/uas/request-password-
reset?trk=uno-reg-guest-home-forgot-password">Forgot password?</a>
```

Figure 7.2 – HTML For The Forgot Password Hyperlink On LinkedIn's Home Page

### Click The Hyperlink For Forgot Password (Link Text)

The following is code for clicking the Forgot Password hyperlink on [LinkedIn's](#) Home Page via linkText locator type:

```

1 package LinkedInHomePage;
2 import org.openqa.selenium.*;
3
4 public class ForgotPassword
5 {
6     WebDriver driver;
7
8     @BeforeTest
9     public void setUp() throws Exception
10    {
11         System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver", "C:\\Users\\REX A JONES\\Downloads\\chromedriver_win32\\chromedriver.exe");
12         driver = new ChromeDriver();
13
14         driver.get("https://www.linkedin.com/");
15     }
16
17     @AfterTest
18     public void tearDown() throws Exception
19     {
20         driver.quit();
21     }
22
23     @Test
24     public void clickForgotPassword()
25     {
26         driver.findElement(By.linkText("Forgot password?")).click();
27     }
28
29 }
```

1. The `get()` method loads LinkedIn's Home page

2. The Link Text WebElement is found using `findElement()` and locator type `By.linkText`

3. The hyperlink is clicked using `click()`

4. The `quit()` method closes the browser

Figure 7.3 – Perform Actions On The Forgot Password Hyperlink

- Line 8 “WebDriver `driver`” is the interface for driving the browser. Currently, the object reference variable “`driver`” points to nothing but will point to a Chrome Driver object in a

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## Chapter 7

## Find WebElement By Link Text

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

subsequent line “`driver = new ChromeDriver()`”.

- Line 13 tells Selenium where the executable file for Chrome driver is located via `System.setProperty`. The executable file operates like a bridge between Selenium and the browser. All browsers except Firefox require an executable file. Steps for downloading the executable file are located in [Chapter 1 – Download Browser Drivers](#) section. The following are parameters for `System.setProperty`:
  - `key` = `webdriver.chrome.driver`
  - `value` = `C:\\Users\\REX A JONES\\Downloads\\chromedriver_win32\\chromedriver.exe`  
**Note:** Value is the path location of the executable file
- Line 14 “`driver = new ChromeDriver()`” is an implementation of the WebDriver interface. The object reference variable “`driver`” is pointing to `new ChromeDriver()` which means testing is controlled on the Chrome browser.
- Line 16 “`driver.get("https://www.linkedin.com/")`” loads a new LinkedIn Home page in the current browser window
- Line 22 “`driver.quit()`” quits the driver instance and closes the open browser window
- Line 28 “`driver.findElement(By.linkText("Forgot password?")).click()`”:
  - `driver` – WebDriver object reference variable that assist with finding a WebElement
  - `findElement` – a WebDriver method that finds the hyperlink WebElement “Forgot Password” on LinkedIn’s Home page
  - `(By.linkText("Forgot password"))` – By and `linkText` are parameters of the `findElement` WebDriver method. By is an object which locate elements and `linkText` is the locator type. The Link Text locator type accepts a string parameter “Forgot password” which is the text name of the hyperlink
  - `click()` – clicks the Forgot Password hyperlink

**Note:** The `submit()` method can also be used to click the Forgot Password hyperlink.

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## Chapter 7

Find WebElement By Link Text

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

The following is a screenshot of [LinkedIn's](#) Home page after clicking the Forgot Password hyperlink:

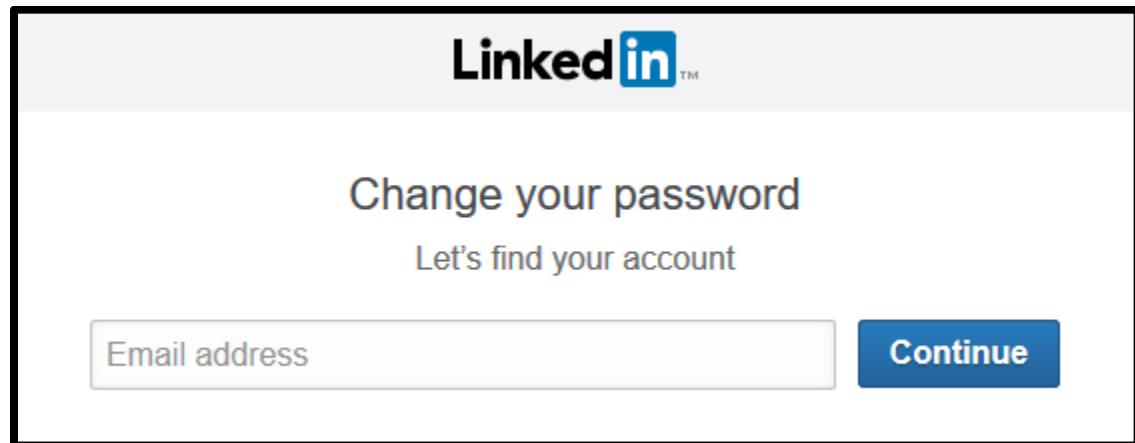


Figure 7.4 – Change Your Password

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# Chapter 8

## Find WebElement By Partial Link Text

Finding an element by Partial Link Text is carried out similar to Link Text. Both techniques only work for clicking hyperlinks. However, the difference between Partial Link Text and Link Text is hyperlink's text name. Part of the hyperlink's text name is suitable for the Partial Link Text locator type. For example, an automation engineer can enter "Password" and the link "Forgot Password" is clicked. The following is a screenshot of [LinkedIn](#) and its HTML markup tags for the Forgot Password hyperlink:

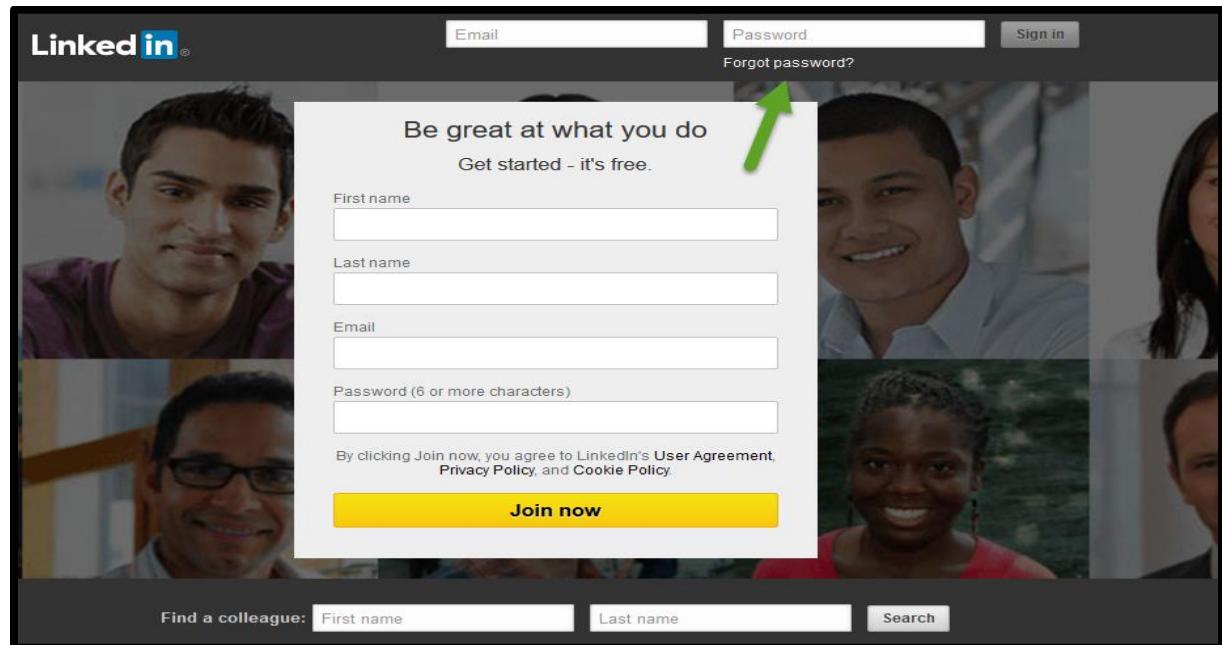


Figure 8.1 – LinkedIn's Home Screen (Forgot Password?)

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LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/rexjones34>

```
<a class="link-forgot-password" href="https://www.linkedin.com/uas/request-password-
reset?trk=uno-reg-guest-home-forgot-password">Forgot password?</a>
```

Figure 8.2 – HTML For The Forgot Password Hyperlink On LinkedIn's Home Page (2)

### Click The Hyperlink For Forgot Password (Partial Link Text)

The following is code for clicking the Forgot Password hyperlink on [LinkedIn's](#) Home Page via partialLinkText locator type:

```

1 package LinkedInHomePage;
2 import org.openqa.selenium.*;
3
4 public class ForgotPassword2
5 {
6     WebDriver driver;
7
8     @BeforeTest
9     public void setUp() throws Exception
10    {
11        System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver", "C:\\Users\\REX A JONES\\Downloads\\chromedriver_win32\\chromedriver.exe");
12        driver = new ChromeDriver();
13
14        driver.get("https://www.linkedin.com/");           ← 1
15
16    }
17
18    @AfterTest
19    public void tearDown() throws Exception
20    {
21        driver.quit();          ← 4
22    }
23
24
25    @Test
26    public void clickForgotPassword()
27    {
28        driver.findElement(By.partialLinkText("Forgot")).click(); ← 2
29    }
30 }
```

1. The [get\(\)](#) method loads LinkedIn's Home page
2. The Link Text WebElement is found using [findElement\(\)](#) and locator type [By.partialLinkText](#)
3. The hyperlink is clicked using [click\(\)](#)
4. The [quit\(\)](#) method closes the browser

Figure 8.3 – Perform Actions On The Forgot Password Hyperlink

- Line 8 “WebDriver `driver`” is the interface for driving the browser. Currently, the object reference variable “`driver`” points to nothing but will point to a Chrome Driver object in a

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## Chapter 8

## Find WebElement By Partial Link Text

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

subsequent line “`driver = new ChromeDriver()`”.

- Line 13 tells Selenium where the executable file for Chrome driver is located via `System.setProperty`. The executable file operates like a bridge between Selenium and the browser. All browsers except Firefox require an executable file. Steps for downloading the executable file are located in [Chapter 1 – Download Browser Drivers](#) section. The following are parameters for `System.setProperty`:
  - `key` = `webdriver.chrome.driver`
  - `value` = `C:\Users\REX A JONES\Downloads\chromedriver_win32\chromedriver.exe`

Note: Value is the path location of the executable file
- Line 14 “`driver = new ChromeDriver()`” is an implementation of the WebDriver interface. The object reference variable “`driver`” is pointing to `new ChromeDriver()` which means testing is controlled on the Chrome browser.
- Line 16 “`driver.get("https://www.linkedin.com/")`” loads a new LinkedIn Home page in the current browser window
- Line 22 “`driver.quit()`” quits the driver instance and closes the open browser window
- Line 28 “`driver.findElement(By.partialLinkText("Forgot")).click()`”:
  - `driver` – WebDriver object reference variable that assist with finding a WebElement
  - `findElement` – a WebDriver method that finds the hyperlink WebElement “Forgot Password” on LinkedIn’s Home page
  - (`By.partialLinkText("Forgot")`) – By and `partialLinkText` are parameters of the `findElement` WebDriver method. By is an object which locate elements and `partialLinkText` is the locator type. The Partial Link Text locator type accepts a string parameter “Forgot” which is part of the hyperlink’s text name..
  - `click()` – clicks the Forgot Password hyperlink

Note: The `submit()` method can also be used to click the Forgot Password hyperlink.

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## Chapter 8

Find WebElement By Partial Link Text

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

The following is a screenshot of [LinkedIn's](#) Home page after clicking the Forgot Password hyperlink:

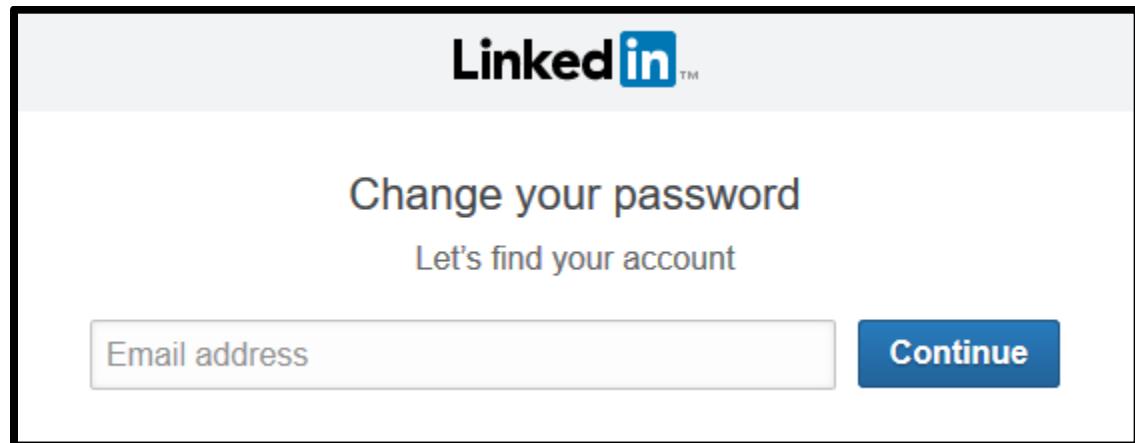


Figure 8.4 – Change Your Password

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# Chapter 9

## Find WebElement By Tag Name

In HTML, multiple elements share the same Tag Name. Therefore, finding an element by Tag Name is limited. It is best to use another locator type in conjunction with the Tag Name locator type to identify an element. The following is a screenshot of [LinkedIn](#) and its HTML markup tags for the Join Now button:

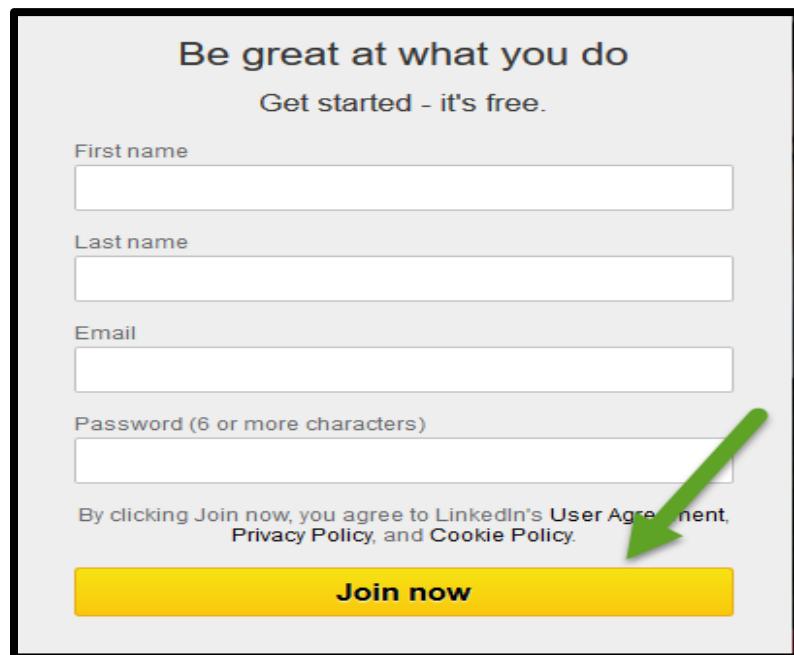


Figure 9.1 – LinkedIn’s Join Now Button

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## Chapter 9

## Find WebElement By Tag Name

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

```
<button class="btn btn-primary join-btn" data-position-join="right" type="submit">
  <span class="fill-v2">Join now</span>
</button>
```

Figure 9.2 – HTML For The Join Now Button On LinkedIn's Home Page

## Click The Join Now Button

The following is code for clicking the Join Now button on [LinkedIn's](#) Home Page via tagname locator type:

```
1 package LinkedInHomePage;
2 import org.openqa.selenium.*;
3
4 public class JoinNow
5 {
6     WebDriver driver;
7
8     @BeforeTest
9     public void setUp() throws Exception
10    {
11         System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver", "C:\\Users\\REX A JONES\\Downloads\\chromedriver_win32\\chromedriver.exe");
12         driver = new ChromeDriver();
13
14         driver.get("https://www.linkedin.com/");
15     }
16
17     @AfterTest
18     public void tearDown() throws Exception
19    {
20         driver.quit();
21     }
22
23     @Test
24     public void clickJoinNowButton ()
25    {
26         // This button can be clicked using submit() or click()
27         driver.findElement(By.tagName("button")).submit();
28     }
29 }
30 }
```

1. The `get()` method loads LinkedIn's Home page

2. The Button WebElement is found using `findElement()` and locator type `By.tagName`

3. The button is clicked using `submit()`

4. The `quit()` method closes the browser

Figure 9.3 – Perform Actions On The Join Now Button

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## Chapter 9

## Find WebElement By Tag Name

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

- Line 8 “`WebDriver driver`” is the interface for driving the browser. Currently, the object reference variable “`driver`” points to nothing but will point to a Chrome Driver object in a subsequent line “`driver = new ChromeDriver()`”.
  
- Line 13 tells Selenium where the executable file for Chrome driver is located via `System.setProperty`. The executable file operates like a bridge between Selenium and the browser. All browsers except Firefox require an executable file. Steps for downloading the executable file are located in [Chapter 1 – Download Browser Drivers](#) section. The following are parameters for `System.setProperty`:
  - **key** = `webdriver.chrome.driver`
  - **value** = `C:\\Users\\REX A JONES\\Downloads\\chromedriver_win32\\chromedriver.exe`  
**Note:** Value is the path location of the executable file
  
- Line 14 “`driver = new ChromeDriver()`” is an implementation of the `WebDriver` interface. The object reference variable “`driver`” is pointing to `new ChromeDriver()` which means testing is controlled on the Chrome browser.
  
- Line 16 “`driver.get("https://www.linkedin.com/")`” loads a new LinkedIn Home page in the current browser window
  
- Line 22 “`driver.quit()`” quits the driver instance and closes the open browser window
  
- Line 29 “`driver.findElement(By.tagName("button")).submit()`”:
  - `driver` – `WebDriver` object reference variable that assist with finding a `WebElement`
  - `findElement` – a `WebDriver` method that finds the button `WebElement` “Join Now” on LinkedIn’s Home page
  - (`By.tagName("button")`) – `By` and `tagName` are parameters of the `findElement` `WebDriver` method. `By` is an object which locate elements and `tagName` is the locator type. The Tag Name locator type accepts a string parameter “`button`” which is the tag name for the Join Now button.
  - `submit()` – clicks the Join Now button

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## Chapter 9

## Find WebElement By Tag Name

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

Note: The `click()` method can also be used to click the Join Now button. There is only one button on LinkedIn's Home page. Therefore, the Tag Name locator type is used by itself because multiple elements do not share the same Tag Name "button".

The following is a screenshot of [LinkedIn's](#) Home page after clicking the Join Now button without entering required fields:

The screenshot shows the LinkedIn sign-up form. At the top, it says "Be great at what you do" and "Get started - it's free.". Below that is a red error message box containing the text "Please enter your first name". Below the message box are four input fields: "First name", "Last name", "Email", and "Password (6 or more characters)". Each of these fields has a red border, indicating they are required. At the bottom of the form, there is a note about agreeing to the User Agreement, Privacy Policy, and Cookie Policy, followed by a large yellow "Join now" button.

Figure 9.4 – Click The Join Now Button Without Entering Required Fields

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# Chapter 10

## Find WebElement By Class

Finding a WebElement by Class is unique from most locator types. A specific WebElement may contain multiple class attributes. On the other hand, there may be multiple WebElements within the same class attribute. If the latter scenario occurs then the first WebElement will be returned if the WebElement is not identified with another locator type. The following is a screenshot of [LinkedIn](#) and its HTML markup tags for the Email text box, Password text box, and Sign In button:

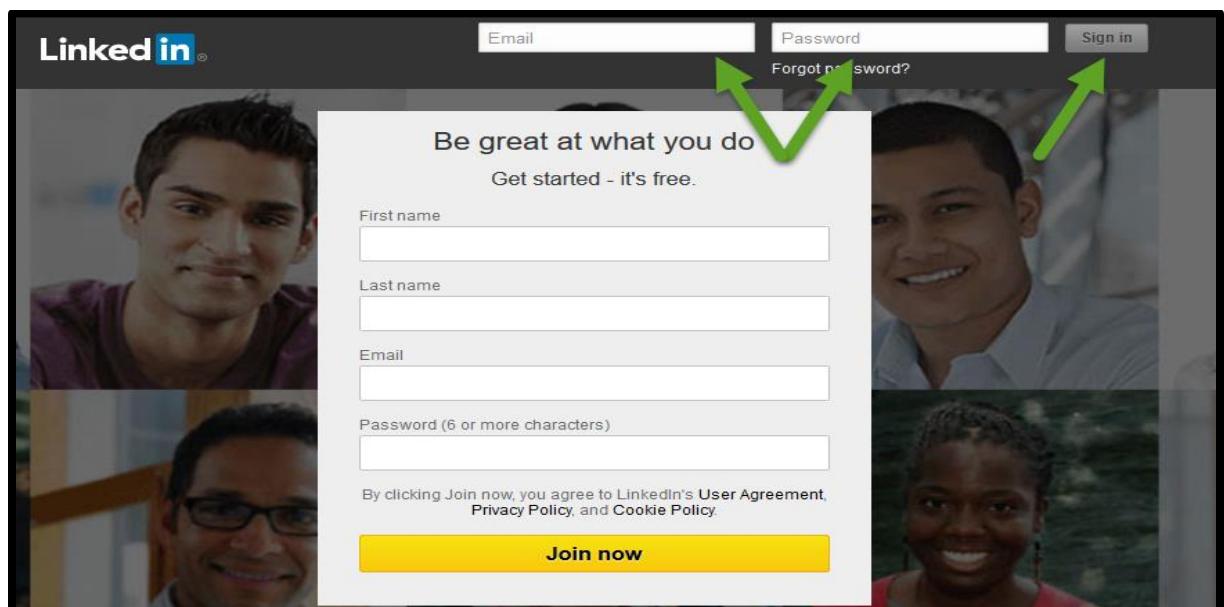


Figure 10.1 – LinkedIn’s Email Text Field, Password Text Field, And Sign In Button

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## Chapter 10

## Find WebElement By Class

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

```
<form class="login-form" data-autologin="true" method="POST" action="https://www.linkedin.com/uas/login-submit">
  <label for="login-email">Email</label>
  <input id="login-email" type="text" autofocus="autofocus" placeholder="Email" name="session_key">
  <label for="login-password">Password</label>
  <input id="login-password" type="password" placeholder="Password" aria-required="true" name="session_password">
  <input type="hidden" value="false" name="isJsEnabled">
  <input id="loginCsrParam-login" type="hidden" value="ffaa5956-19fc-4026-86b2-e367e2f2d8ae" name="loginCsrParam">
  <input id="sourceAlias-login" type="hidden" value="0_7r5yezRKCia_H0CRD8sf6Dh0jTKUNps5xGTqeX8EEoi" name="sourceAlias">
  <input type="submit" value="Sign in" name="submit">
```

Figure

## 10.2 – HTML For The Email Text Field, Password Text Field, And Sign In Button

## Enter Email, Password, and Click The Sign In Button

The following is code for entering an email, password, and clicking the Sign In button on [LinkedIn's Home Page](#) via classname locator type:

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## Chapter 10

## Find WebElement By Class

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

```

1 package LinkedInHomePage;
2 import org.openqa.selenium.*;
3
4 public class CaptureErrorMessage
5 {
6     WebDriver driver;
7
8     @BeforeTest
9     public void setUp() throws Exception
10    {
11        System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver", "C:\\Users\\REX A JONES\\Downloads\\chromedriver_win32\\chromedriver.exe");
12        driver = new ChromeDriver();
13
14        driver.get("https://www.linkedin.com/");
15    }
16
17    @AfterTest
18    public void tearDown() throws Exception
19    {
20        driver.quit();
21    }
22
23    @Test
24    public void captureSignInErrorMessage()
25    {
26
27        WebElement parentSignIn = driver.findElement(By.className("login-form"));
28
29        WebElement childEmail = parentSignIn.findElement(By.id("login-email"));
30        WebElement childPassword = parentSignIn.findElement(By.id("login-password"));
31        WebElement childSignInButton = parentSignIn.findElement(By.name("submit"));
32
33        // Enter Email and Password then Click the Sign In button
34        childEmail.sendKeys("Rex.Jones@Test4Success.org");
35        childPassword.sendKeys("34Tester");
36        childSignInButton.click();
37
38        // Capture the error messages
39        String firstSignInErrorMessage = driver.findElement(By.className("alert")).getText();
40        System.out.println(firstSignInErrorMessage);
41    }
42
43 }
44 }
```

1. The `get()` method loads LinkedIn's Home page.

2. The text fields (Email & Password) and Sign In button are child WebElements found using `findElement()` but different locator types (`By.id` & `By.name`). The parent WebElement was located using locator type `By.className`.

3. Text entered for Email and Password using `sendKeys()` but the Sign In button is clicked using `click()`.

4. Capture the error message using `getText()` then prints the message

5. The `quit()` method closes the browser

Figure 10.3 – Perform Actions On Email, Password, And Sign In

Program Output:

There were one or more errors in your submission. Please correct the marked fields below.

- Line 8 “WebDriver `driver`” is the interface for driving the browser. Currently, the object reference variable “`driver`” points to nothing but will point to a Chrome Driver object in a subsequent line “`driver = new ChromeDriver()`”.
- Line 13 tells Selenium where the executable file for Chrome driver is located via `System.setProperty`. The executable file operates like a bridge between Selenium and the

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## Chapter 10

## Find WebElement By Class

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

browser. All browsers except Firefox require an executable file. Steps for downloading the executable file are located in [Chapter 1 – Download Browser Drivers](#) section. The following are parameters for `System.setProperty`:

- **key** = webdriver.chrome.driver
- **value** = C:\\Users\\REX A JONES\\Downloads\\chromedriver\_win32\\chromedriver.exe

Note: Value is the path location of the executable file

- Line 14 “`driver = new ChromeDriver()`” is an implementation of the WebDriver interface. The object reference variable “`driver`” is pointing to `new ChromeDriver()` which means testing is controlled on the Chrome browser.
- Line 16 “`driver.get("https://www.linkedin.com/")`” loads a new LinkedIn Home page in the current browser window
- Line 22 “`driver.quit()`” quits the driver instance and closes the open browser window
- Line 29  
 “`WebElement parentSignIn = driver.findElement(By.className("login-form"))`”:
  - `WebElement parentSignIn` - creates an object reference variable called `parentSignIn` that refers or points to a WebElement. Subsequent lines for Email, Password, and Sign In will point to the same form WebElement via `parentSignIn`.
  - `driver` – WebDriver object reference variable that assist with finding the WebElement
  - `findElement` – a WebDriver method that finds the form WebElement on LinkedIn’s Home page. The form includes an email text box, password text box, Sign In button, and a Forgot Password hyperlink
  - `(By.className("login-form"))` – `By` and `className` are parameters of the `findElement` WebDriver method. `By` is an object which locate elements and `className` is the locator type. The Class Name locator type accepts a string parameter “`login-form`” which is the value of the HTML class attribute.
- Line 31  
 “`WebElement childEmail = parentSignIn.findElement(By.id("login-email"))`”:

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## Chapter 10

## Find WebElement By Class

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

- WebElement `childEmail` = creates an object reference variable called `childEmail` that refers or points to a WebElement
  - `parentSignIn` – object reference variable that assist with finding the WebElement by pointing to the same form WebElement from line 29
  - `findElement` – a WebDriver method that finds the text box WebElement “Email” on LinkedIn’s Home page.
  - `(By.id("login-email"))` – By and *id* are parameters of the `findElement` WebDriver method. By is an object which locate elements and id is the locator type. The ID locator type accepts a string parameter “`login-email`” which is the value of the HTML `id` attribute.
- Line 32  
“WebElement `childPassword` = `parentSignIn.findElement(By.id("login-password"))`”:
    - WebElement `childPassword` = creates an object reference variable called `childPassword` that refers or points to a WebElement
    - `parentSignIn` – object reference variable that assist with finding the WebElement by pointing to the same form WebElement from line 29
    - `findElement` – a WebDriver method that finds the text box WebElement “Password” on LinkedIn’s Home page.
    - `(By.id("login-password"))` – By and *id* are parameters of the `findElement` WebDriver method. By is an object which locate elements and id is the locator type. The ID locator type accepts a string parameter “`login-password`” which is the value of the HTML `id` attribute.
  - Line 33  
“WebElement `childSignInButton` = `parentSignIn.findElement(By.name("submit"))`”:
    - WebElement `childSignInButton` = creates an object reference variable called `childSignInButton` that refers or points to a WebElement
    - `parentSignIn` – object reference variable that assist with finding the WebElement by pointing to the same form WebElement from line 29

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## Chapter 10

## Find WebElement By Class

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

- **findElement** – a WebDriver method that finds the button WebElement “Sign In” on LinkedIn’s Home page.
- **(By.name("submit"))** – By and *name* are parameters of the findElement WebDriver method. By is an object which locate elements and name is the locator type. The Name locator type accepts a string parameter “submit” which is the value of the HTML name attribute.
  
- Line 36 “`childEmail.sendKeys("Rex.Jones@Test4Success.org")`” types the text “`Rex.Jones@Test4Success.org`” in the Email text field via object reference `childEmail`
  
- Line 37 “`childPassword.sendKeys("34Tester")`” types the text “34Tester” in the Password text field via object reference `childPassword`
  
- Line 38 “`childSignInButton.click()`” clicks the Sign In button via object reference `childSignInButton`  
Note: The `submit()` method can also be used to click the Sign In button.
  
- Line 41  
`"String firstSignInErrorMessage = driver.findElement(By.className("alert")).getText()"`
  - String `firstSignInErrorMessage` = creates an object reference variable called `firstSignInErrorMessage` that refers or points to a string
  - `driver` – WebDriver object reference variable that assist with finding a WebElement
  - **findElement** – a WebDriver method that finds the WebElement string “error message” on LinkedIn’s Sign In page
  - **(By.className("alert"))** – By and *className* are parameters of the findElement WebDriver method. By is an object which locate elements and className is the locator type. The Class Name locator type accepts a string parameter “alert” which is the value of the HTML class attribute
  - **getText()** – gets the WebElement string

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## Chapter 10

## Find WebElement By Class

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

- Line 42 “`System.out.println(firstSignInErrorMessage)`” prints the WebElement string “error message”. View the error message (Class’s [Program Output](#) and/or [Figure 13.4 – Sign In Page After Entering Invalid Credentials](#))

Note: In this example scenario, Email, Password, and Sign In contained unique attribute/values within HTML’s source code. However, the Class locator type is beneficial if there are multiple WebElements with the same attribute/value. The WebElement with a duplicate attribute/value should be located first by finding the value for its class attribute followed by attributes ID, Name, etc. This explains why object reference “parentSignIn” was created for the form followed by Email “childEmail”, Password “childPassword”, and Sign In “childSignInButton”.

Lines 29 – 38 could have been created without references. The following code also enters an email, password, and clicks the Sign In button:

```
driver.findElement(By.id("login-email")).sendKeys("Rex.Jones@Test4Success.org");
driver.findElement(By.id("login-password")).sendKeys("34Tester");
driver.findElement(By.name("submit")).click();
```

The following is a screenshot of [LinkedIn’s](#) Sign In page after entering invalid credentials:

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 LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/rexjones34>

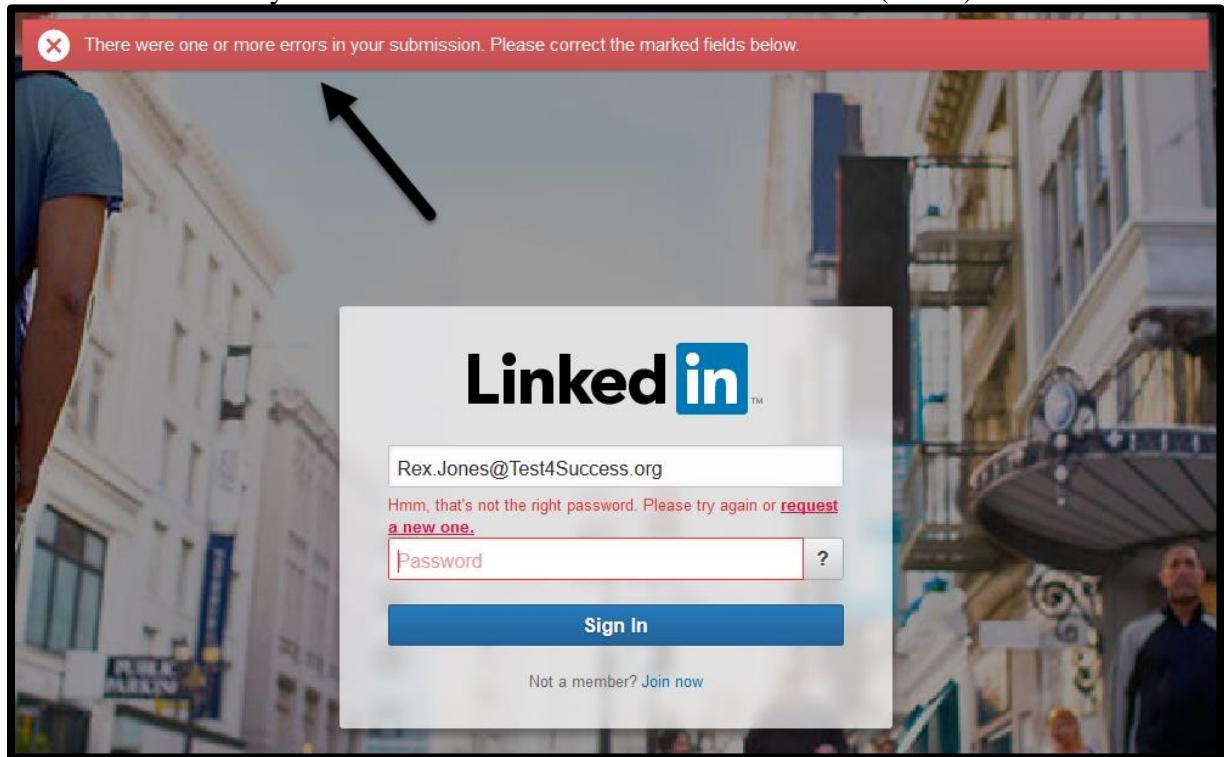


Figure 10.4 – Sign In Page After Entering Invalid Credentials

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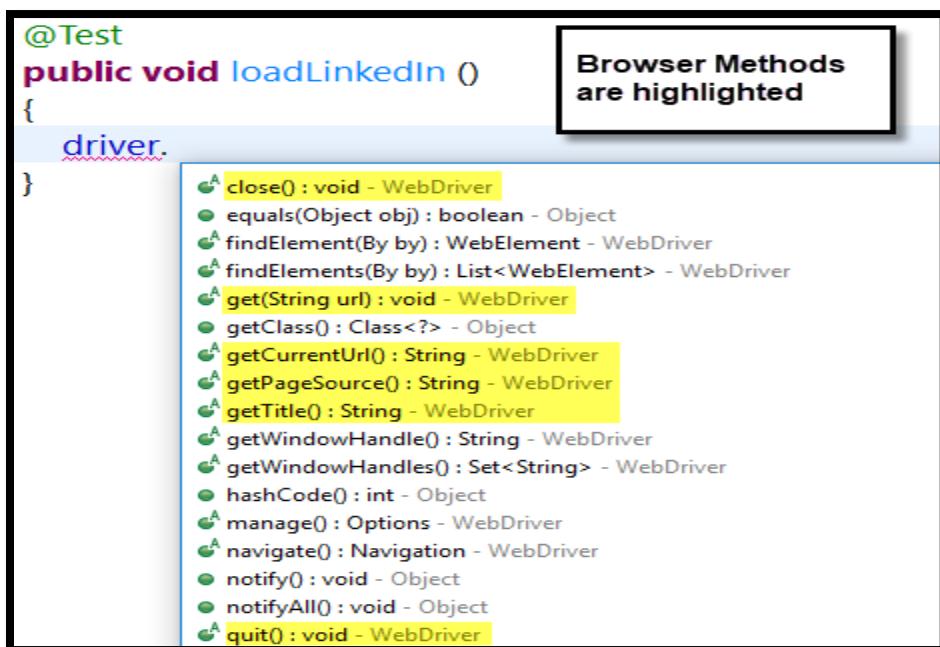
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# Chapter 11

## Browser Methods

The Browser Methods are a group of methods that perform an action on the browser. Each method is accessed by writing its name. The method's name is available after creating an object of WebDriver then writing the object's name followed by a dot operator. A parameter which is a value passed to the method is required for the get() method. However, a parameter is not required for all of the other Browser Methods. Methods that return a value will show it's return type "i.e., String" while methods that do not return a value will show void. The following is a screenshot and description of each Browser Method:



The screenshot shows a Java code editor with the following code:

```

    @Test
    public void loadLinkedIn () {
        driver.
    }
  
```

A tooltip box is overlaid on the code, containing the text "Browser Methods are highlighted". Below the code, a list of WebDriver methods is shown, with several of them highlighted in yellow:

- close(): void - WebDriver
- equals(Object obj): boolean - Object
- findElement(By by): WebElement - WebDriver
- findElements(By by): List<WebElement> - WebDriver
- get(String url): void - WebDriver
- getClass(): Class<?> - Object
- getCurrentUrl(): String - WebDriver
- getPageSource(): String - WebDriver
- getTitle(): String - WebDriver**
- getWindowHandle(): String - WebDriver
- getWindowHandles(): Set<String> - WebDriver
- hashCode(): int - Object
- manage(): Options - WebDriver
- navigate(): Navigation - WebDriver
- notify(): void - Object
- notifyAll(): void - Object
- quit(): void - WebDriver

Figure 11.1 – Browser Methods After Writing Object And Dot Operator

Browser Method	Description
close()	Closes the current active window if there are multiple windows. The browser quits if only one window is active
get(String url)	Loads a new web page in the current browser window
getCurrentUrl()	Gets a string defining the current web page URL
getPageSource()	Gets the complete page source of the loaded web page.
getTitle()	Gets the current page title
quit()	Stops/Quits the driver instance and close all open browser windows

Figure 11.2 – Description Of Browser Methods

The following screenshot of get() method receiving a String parameter “<https://www.linkedin.com>” was also shown in [Chapter 2 – WebDriver Objects and Methods](#). It is important to know the String parameter is a URL that must include <https://>. An exception shows up if the fully qualified URL is not provided as a parameter.

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```
public class LinkedIn
{
    WebDriver driver;

    @BeforeTest
    public void setUp () throws Exception
    {
        driver = new ChromeDriver ();
        driver.manage().window().maximize();
        driver.manage().timeouts().implicitlyWait(5, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
    }

    @Test
    public void loadLinkedIn ()
    {
        driver.get("https://www.linkedin.com/");
    }
}
```

Get Method loads a new web page "LinkedIn"

Figure 11.3 – Get Method Loads A New Web Page

As mentioned, all of the other Browser Methods do not require a parameter. However, some of the methods such as getTitle() have a return type of String. The following is a screenshot of getTitle() receiving no parameters, returning the value to a String Data Type called title, and printing the title.

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```
@Test  
public void loadLinkedIn ()  
{  
    driver.get("https://www.linkedin.com/");  
  
    String title = driver.getTitle();  
    System.out.println(title);  
}
```

Figure 11.4 – Browser Method / getTitle()

Browser Methods close() and quit() are similar to each other. As a result, there is confusion amongst automation engineers between both methods. The difference comes down to how they interact with the driver.

- close() – close the browser window but the driver remains open after executing a Test Script
- quit() – close the browser window and the driver closes after executing a Test Script

A good illustration is to view Task Manager's Detail tab to see how close() and quit() operate in the background. Here's a couple of screenshots of the close() method and Task Manager after loading LinkedIn, getting the title, then printing the title.

Note: One execution already occurred via [Figure 11.4](#) to print the title. This is the second execution.

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```

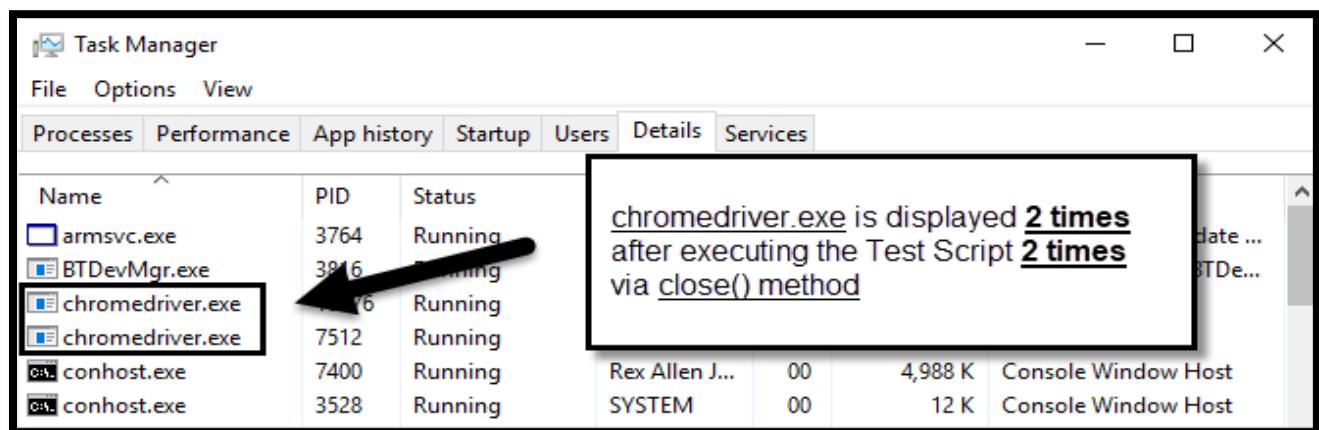
@Test
public void loadLinkedIn ()
{
    driver.get("https://www.linkedin.com/");

    String title = driver.getTitle();
    System.out.println(title);
}

@AfterTest
public void tearDown ()
{
    driver.close();
}

```

Figure 11.5 – close() Method



The screenshot shows the Windows Task Manager with the 'Details' tab selected. A callout box highlights the second instance of 'chromedriver.exe' in the list, which has a PID of 3916. An arrow points from this highlighted entry to the callout box. The callout box contains the text: "chromedriver.exe is displayed **2 times** after executing the Test Script **2 times** via close() method".

Name	PID	Status
armsvc.exe	3764	Running
BTDevMgr.exe	3916	Running
<b>chromedriver.exe</b>	<b>3916</b>	<b>Running</b>
<b>chromedriver.exe</b>	<b>7512</b>	<b>Running</b>
conhost.exe	7400	Running
conhost.exe	3528	Running

Figure 11.6 – chromedriver.exe After Executing Test Script via close() Method

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## Chapter 11

## Browser Methods

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

Here's a couple of screenshots of the quit() method and Task Manager after loading LinkedIn, getting the title, then printing the title.

Note: Two executions have already occurred via [Figure 11.4](#) to print the title and after executing the same Test Script then utilizing close() method. This is the third execution.

```
@Test  
public void loadLinkedIn ()  
{  
    driver.get("https://www.linkedin.com/");  
  
    String title = driver.getTitle();  
    System.out.println(title);  
}  
  
@AfterTest  
public void tearDown ()  
{  
    driver.quit();  
}
```

Figure 11.7 – quit() Method

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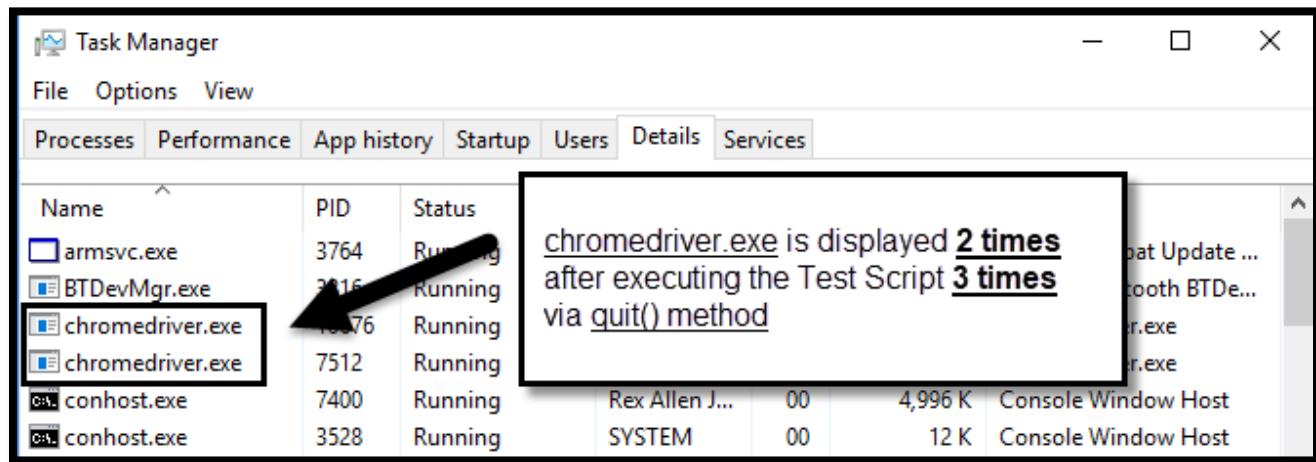


Figure 11.8 – chromedriver.exe After Executing Test Script via quit() Method

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# Chapter 12

## Wait Methods

---

Wait Methods are a group of methods that pause between execution statements. They are beneficial for AJAX applications. AJAX stands for Asynchronous JavaScript and XML which is a technique for designing asynchronous applications. This type of application does not have to reload the web page while exchanging data with a server and updating parts of the web page. As a result, when a browser loads a web page, the WebElements may load at different time intervals. If a WebElement is not identified by a certain time, an exception will cause the Test Script to fail. Nevertheless, an automation engineer can avoid this problem using a Wait Method. There are several Wait Methods but the most utilized methods are [Implicit Wait](#) and [Explicit Wait](#).

### Implicit Wait

An Implicit Wait Method is used to implement a default waiting time for each Test Step within the entire Test Script. While waiting, WebDriver continues polling the Document Object Model (DOM) for the WebElement. If the WebElement is located before the default time then the next Test Step is executed. However, if the WebElement is not located within the specified time then an exception shows up. The following screenshots display a description and syntax for Implicit Wait.

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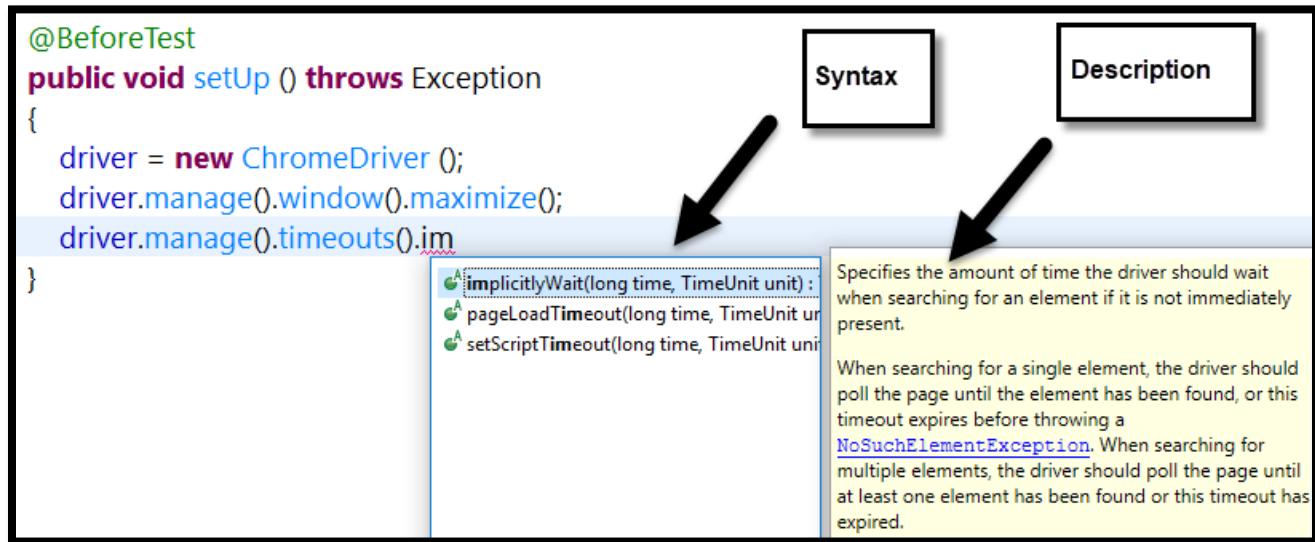


Figure 12.1 – Implicit Wait Syntax and Description

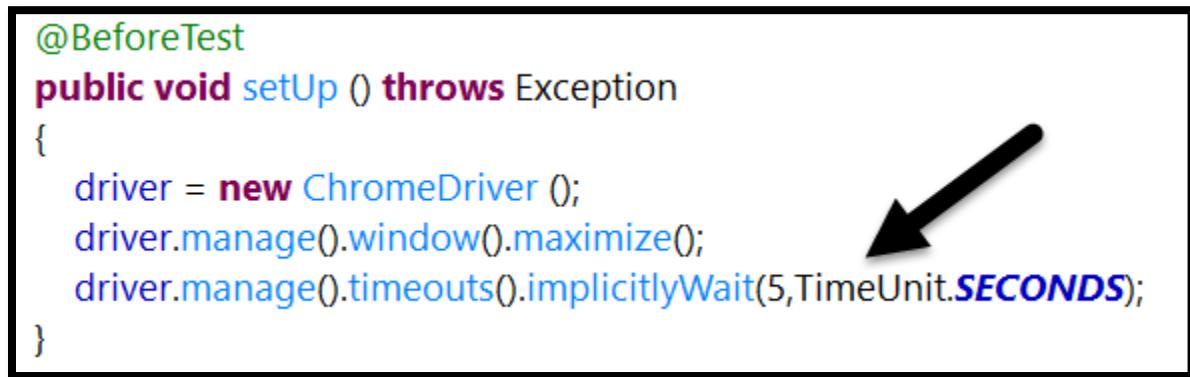


Figure 12.2 – Implicit Wait 5 Seconds

Implicit wait accepts the following 2 parameters:

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## Chapter 12

## Wait Methods

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

- time - accepts the time as an integer value
- unit - accepts the time measurement in terms of SECONDS, NANOSECONDS, MINUTES, MILLISECONDS, MICROSECONDS, HOURS, and DAYS

Note: Usually, an Implicit Wait Method is provided prior to loading the web page within the setUp() method.

## Explicit Wait

Explicit Wait Methods are used to interrupt execution until time has elapsed or an expected condition is met. That condition must be satisfied before proceeding to the next Test Step. Selenium WebDriver offers a WebDriverWait class and an ExpectedConditions class to assist Explicit Wait. It is important to know that Explicit Waits are limited to a specific WebElement.

The WebDriverWait class creates an object reference and use an instance of WebDriver. Also, a maximum number of seconds is added for execution inactivity. If the WebElement is not found then an exception is thrown. The following shows a description and syntax for WebDriverWait:

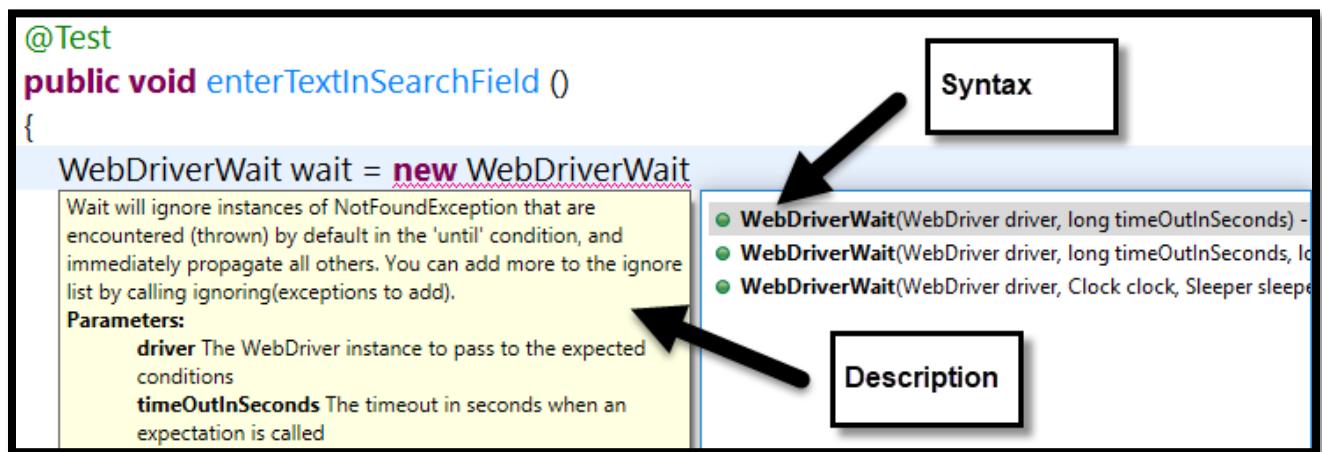


Figure 12.3 – WebDriverWait Syntax and Description

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```

@Test
public void enterTextInSearchField ()
{
    WebDriverWait wait = new WebDriverWait(driver, 5);
}

```

Figure 12.4 – WebDriverWait – Time Out In 5 Seconds

In the above example, an object reference of wait is created for WebDriverWait while driver is the reference object for WebDriver. A maximum of 5 seconds is provided to locate the WebElement. Afterwards, an automation engineer needs to inform WebDriver to wait until an expected condition is met. The ExpectedConditions class supplies many methods for dealing with scenarios that may occur before executing the next Test Step. Here's a screenshot that displays some of the ExpectedConditions methods:

```
WebDriverWait wait = new WebDriverWait(driver, 5);
```

```
wait.until(ExpectedConditions.)
```



\$ elementToBeSelected(By locator) : ExpectedCondition<Boolean> - ExpectedConditions  
\$ elementToBeSelected(WebElement element) : ExpectedCondition<Boolean> - ExpectedConditions  
\$ frameToBeAvailableAndSwitchToIt(By locator) : ExpectedCondition<WebDriver> - ExpectedConditions  
\$ frameToBeAvailableAndSwitchToIt(int frameLocator) : ExpectedCondition<WebDriver> - ExpectedConditions  
\$ frameToBeAvailableAndSwitchToIt(String frameLocator) : ExpectedCondition<WebDriver> - ExpectedConditions  
\$ frameToBeAvailableAndSwitchToIt(WebElement frameLocator) : ExpectedCondition<WebDriver> - ExpectedConditions  
\$ invisibilityOf(WebElement element) : ExpectedCondition<Boolean> - ExpectedConditions  
\$ visibilityOfAllElementsLocatedBy(By locator) : ExpectedCondition<List<WebElement>> - ExpectedConditions

Figure 12.5 – Methods via ExpectedConditions Class

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```
@Test  
public void verifyCredentials ()  
{  
    WebDriverWait wait = new WebDriverWait(driver, 5);  
  
    // Click Submit Button After It Becomes Enabled  
    wait.until(ExpectedConditions.elementToBeClickable(By.id("submit")));  
  
    // Next Test Step Is Executed After Above Condition Is Met
```

Figure 12.6 – ExpectedConditions Example

The ExepctedConditions class is accessed after writing the WebDriverWait reference “wait, dot operator, then until() method. Subsequently, many methods are available when writing dot after ExpectedConditions. The above statements wait for whichever happens first: wait for 5 seconds or until the element is clickable. In alphabetical order, the following is a list of additional methods that is not shown in the screenshot:

1. alertIsPresent()
2. elementSelectionStateToBe()
3. elementToBeClickable()
4. invisibilityOfTheElementLocated()
5. invisibilityOfElementWithText()
6. presenceOfAllElementsLocatedBy()
7. presenceOfElementLocated()
8. textToBePresentInElement()
9. textToBePresentInElementLocated()

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## Chapter 12

## Wait Methods

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

10. `textToBePresentInElementValue()`
11. `titleIs()`
12. `titleContains()`
13. `visibilityOf()`
14. `visibilityOfAllElements()`
15. `visibilityOfAllElementsLocatedBy()`
16. `visibilityOfElementLocated()`

The following is a table summarizing Implicit and Explicit Wait:

<b>Implicit Wait</b>	<b>Explicit Wait</b>
Single code line	Multiple code lines
Used on all WebElements within Test Script	Used for a specific WebElement
ExpectedConditions is not required	ExpectedConditions is required

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# Chapter 13

## Navigation Methods

The Navigation Methods are utilized for loading a web page, refreshing a web page, moving backwards in your browser's history, and moving forward in your browser's history. Each Navigation Method is displayed after writing navigate then dot operator. The following is a screenshot and description of Navigation Methods.

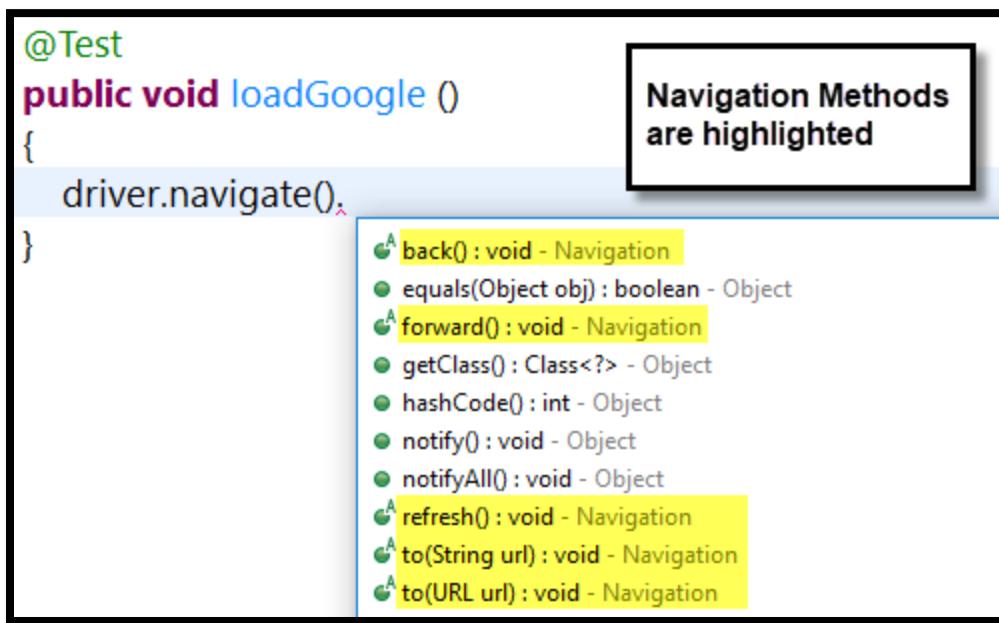


Figure 13.1 – Navigation Methods After Writing Navigate And Dot Operator

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Navigation Method	Description
back()	Moves back in the browser's history
forward()	Moves forward / next in the browser's history if not on the latest viewed page
refresh()	Refreshes the current page thereby reloading all WebElements
to(String url)	Loads a new web page
to(URL url)	Overloaded version of to(String url) method; loads a new web page

Figure 13.2 – Description of Navigation Methods

All of the Navigation Methods have a return type of void. However, only the navigate().to() methods require a parameter. As mentioned in [Chapter 1 – Selenium WebDriver Method Categories](#), the get() method and navigate().to() method perform the same task of loading a new web page. In spite of their correspondence, it is a difference regarding how they maintain the browser's history.

- get() – loads a new web page and does not maintain the browser's history
- navigate().to() – loads a new web page and maintains the browser's history

Therefore, it is best to use the navigate().to() methods if a Test Script also moves back and forth via the browser's history. The following screenshot example verifies whether the back and forward buttons work after loading Google's Search page then refreshing Google's Search page:

```
@Test  
public void loadGoogle ()  
{  
    driver.navigate().to("https://www.google.com");  
    driver.navigate().refresh();  
    driver.navigate().back();  
    driver.navigate().forward();  
}
```

Figure 13.3 – Example Of How To Write Each Navigation Method

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# Chapter 14

## WebElement Methods

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According to [Chapter 1 – Introduction To Selenium WebDriver](#) and [Chapter 2 – WebDriver and WebElements](#), a WebElement can be a button, text box, checkbox, drop-down menu, hyperlink, etc. In better words, a WebElement also known as element is anything visible on a web page. Therefore, WebElement Methods are a group of methods that perform an action on WebElements. The following table describes each WebElement Method that performs an action:

WebElement Method	Description
clear()	Clear or erase a value in a text field
click()	Clicks a link, button, checkbox, or radio button
findElement()	Find the first WebElement based on the locator type
findElements()	Find all elements within the current page based on the locator type
getAttribute()	Get the value of a specified WebElement attribute
getCssValue()	Returns the value of CSS properties
getLocation()	Returns the x and y coordinates with the top left corner of an element as the point
getSize()	Returns the width and height of a rendered element
getTagName()	Get the tag name of a specified WebElement
getText()	Get the visible innerText attribute of a WebElement

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## Chapter 14

## WebElement Methods

## (Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

isDisplayed()	Verifies if a WebElement is present on a page
isEnabled()	Verifies if a WebElement is enabled on a page
isSelected()	Verifies if a WebElement is selected on a page
sendKeys()	Insert or type text in a text field
submit()	Operates like the click () method if the WebElement is a form or within a form

Figure 14.1 - Methods That Perform Actions On WebElements

Some of the WebElement Methods such as [clear](#), [click](#), [getText](#), [sendKeys](#), and [submit](#) were illustrated via different figures within the Locator Type chapters. The concepts remain the same for all elements:

1. First find the WebElement
2. Second perform an action on the WebElement

The most common WebElements ([Text “Verbiage”](#), [Text Boxes](#), [Buttons](#), [Radio Buttons](#), and [Hyperlinks “Links”](#)) were illustrated with actions in preceding chapters. The following common elements are illustrated with actions in this chapter:

- [Checkboxes](#)
- [Drop-Down Menus](#)

## ACTIONS PERFORMED ON CHECKBOXES

Actions performed on a checkbox is similar to a button, radio button, and hyperlink. WebElement Method click performs an action of clicking a checkbox. An automation engineer can also verify if an element is displayed, enabled, or selected before/after performing an action. The following screenshots display syntax and description for click(), isDisplayed(), isEnabled(), and isSelected():

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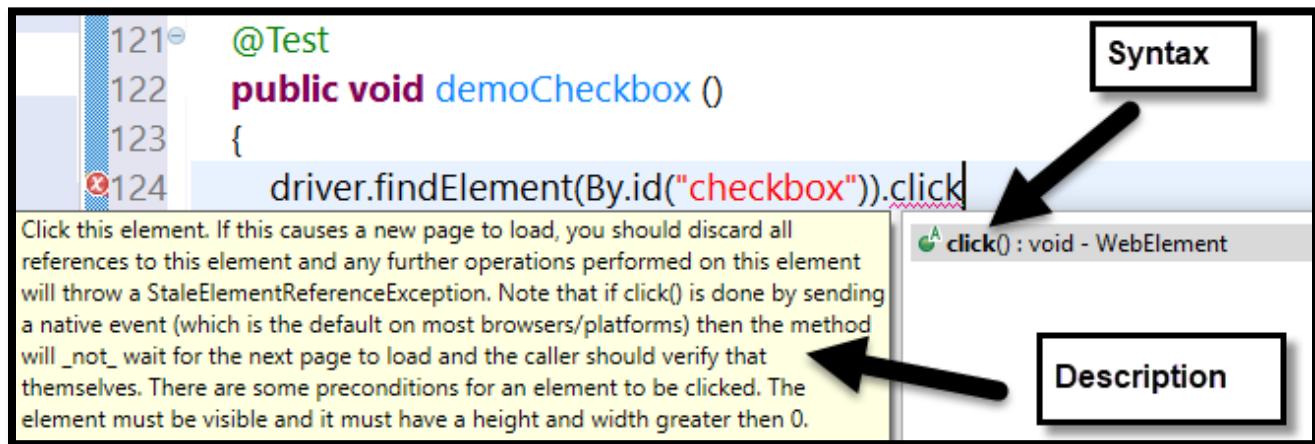


Figure 14.2 – Click Method Syntax and Description

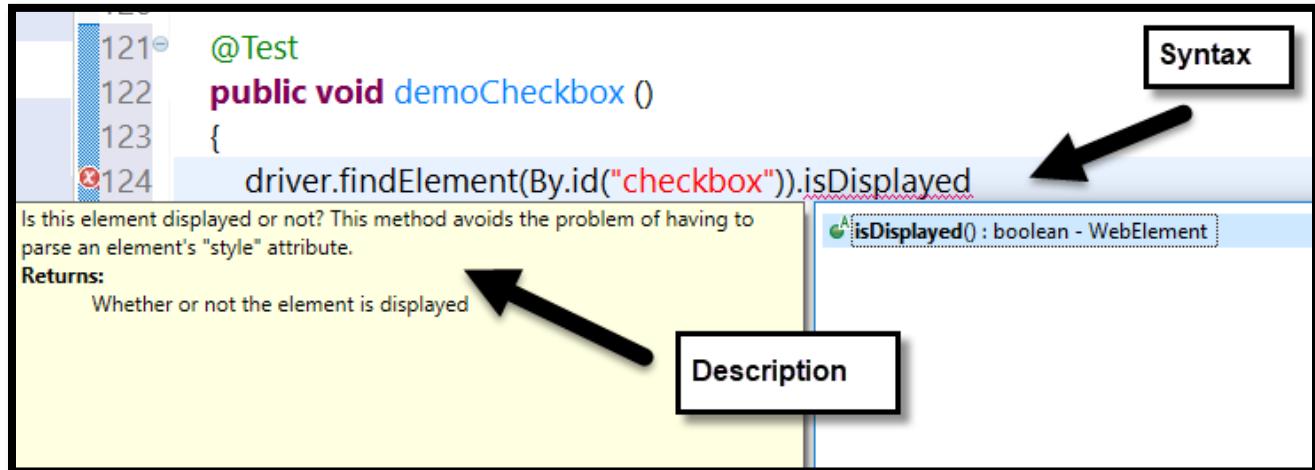


Figure 14.3 – isDisplayed Syntax and Description

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```

121 @Test
122 public void demoCheckbox () {
123
124     driver.findElement(By.id("checkbox")).isEnabled()

```

**Syntax**

Is the element currently enabled or not? This will generally return true for everything but disabled input elements.

**Returns:**

True if the element is enabled, false otherwise.

**Description**

Figure 14.4 – isEnabled Syntax and Description

```

121 @Test
122 public void demoCheckbox () {
123
124     driver.findElement(By.id("checkbox")).isSelected()

```

**Syntax**

Determine whether or not this element is selected or not. This operation only applies to input elements such as checkboxes, options in a select and radio buttons.

**Returns:**

True if the element is currently selected or checked, false otherwise.

**Description**

Figure 14.5 – isSelected Syntax and Description

Notice, isDisplayed(), isEnabled, and isSelected methods have a return value of boolean. Therefore, the value will be true or false. The following screenshots display a checkbox that is part of a web page and automation code for verifying if a specific checkbox is clicked after clicking the checkbox.

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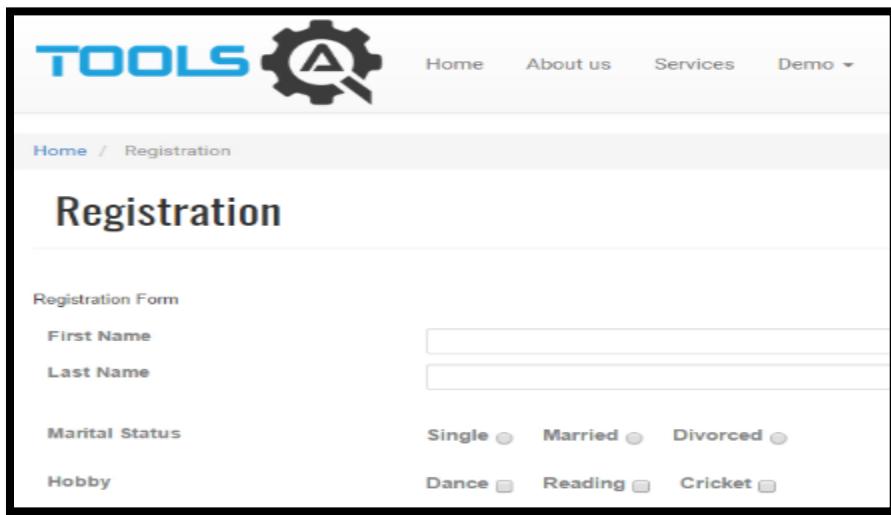


Figure 14.6 – Hobby Checkboxes via ToolsQA Web Page

```

36@ @Test (priority = 1)
37 public void selectReadingHobby () {
38 {
39     List <WebElement> listCheckboxes = driver.findElements(By.name("checkbox_5[]"));
40
41     for (int i = 0; i < listCheckboxes.size(); i++)
42     {
43         if (listCheckboxes.get(i).getAttribute("value").equals("reading"))
44         {
45             listCheckboxes.get(i).click();
46         }
47     }
48
49     String selectedHobby = "";
50
51     for (int i = 0; i < listCheckboxes.size(); i++)
52     {
53         if (listCheckboxes.get(i).isSelected())
54         {
55             selectedHobby = listCheckboxes.get(i).getAttribute("value");
56         }
57     }
58     Assert.assertEquals(selectedHobby, "reading", "The Actual And Expected Results DO NOT Match");
59 }
```

Figure 14.7 – Example Code For Clicking A Checkbox

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## Chapter 14

### WebElement Methods

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

There are 3 checkboxes at the bottom of [Figure 14.6](#) labeled Dance, Reading, and Cricket. The goal of automation code via [Figure 14.7](#) is to click the Reading checkbox. Line 39 collects all 3 checkboxes via List <WebElement> listCheckboxes while Lines 41 – 47 cycle through each checkbox until Reading is clicked at Line 45. Lines 51 – 57 is a for loop and if statement that checks to see which checkbox is selected at Line 53. Finally, Line 58 is a TestNG Assertion that verifies whether the selected Hobby is Reading. Additional information regarding TestNG Assertions can be found in [Getting Started With TestNG \(A Java Test Framework\)](#): <https://tinyurl.com/TestNG-Getting-Started>

## How To Select A Value From Drop-Down Menu

Performing actions on drop-down menus are different from all other WebElements. An automation engineer must still find the drop-down menu element and perform an action on the element. However, performing an action requires a Select class to select or deselect values from the drop-down menu. The following are screenshots for Select package and methods for Select class:

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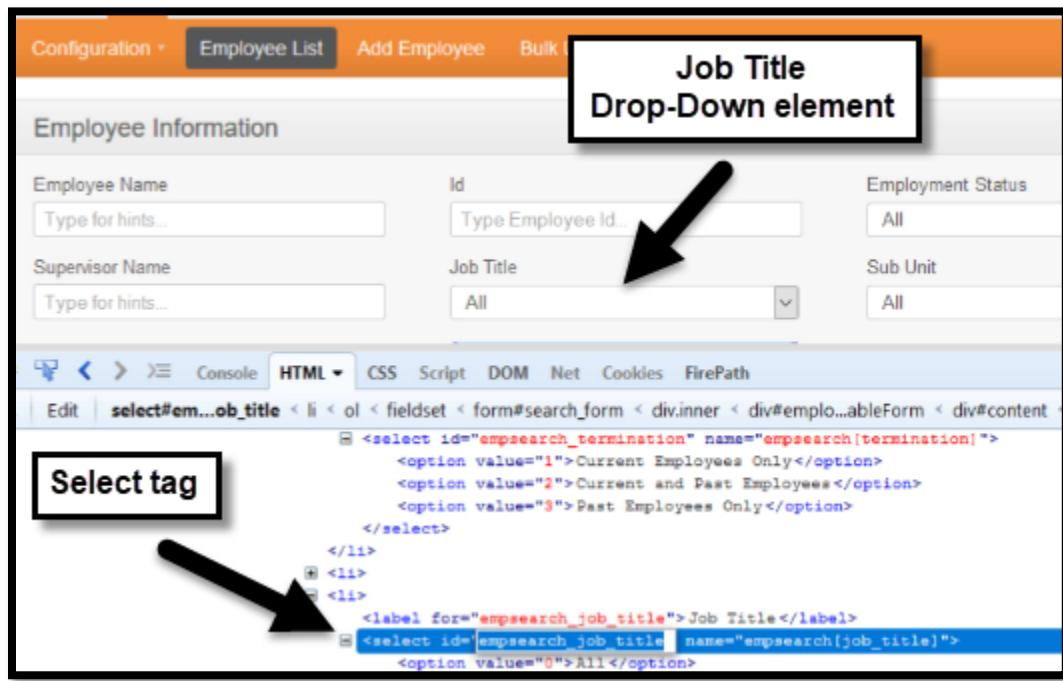


Figure 14.8 – Job Title Drop-Down Menu via OrangeHRM Web Page

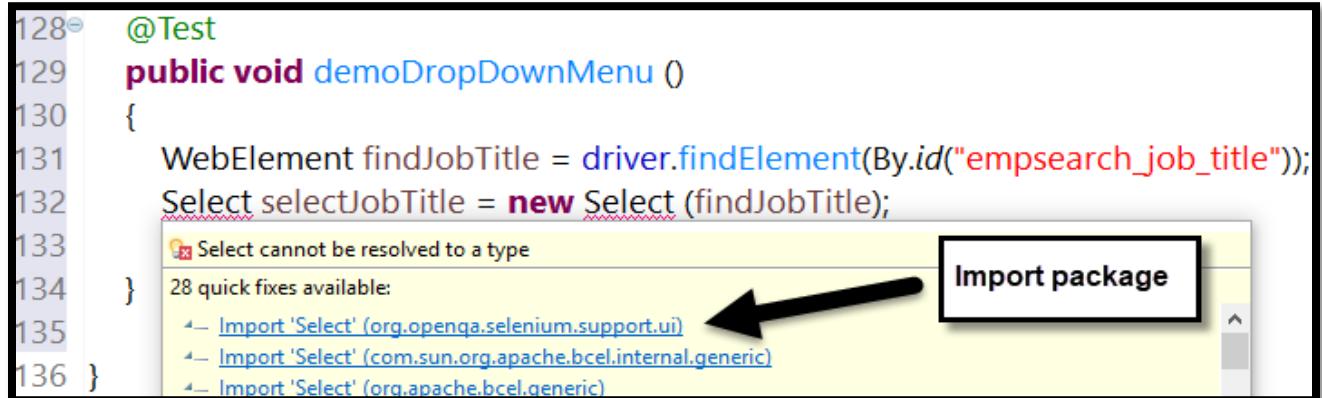


Figure 14.9 – Import Select Package / org.openqa.selenium.support.ui

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```

129 @Test
130 public void demoDropDownMenu ()
131 {
132     WebElement findJobTitle = driver.findElement(By.id("empsearch_job_title"));
133     Select selectJobTitle = new Select (findJobTitle);
134     selectJobTitle.
135
136 }
137
138 }
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
147

```

The code block shows Java code for a Selenium WebDriver test. Line 134 contains the method call `selectJobTitle.`. A tooltip box appears below the cursor, listing the methods available for the `Select` object. The methods listed are:

- `deselectAll() : void - Select`
- `deselectByIndex(int index) : void - Select`
- `deselectByValue(String value) : void - Select`
- `deselectByVisibleText(String text) : void - Select`
- `equals(Object obj) : boolean - Object`
- `getAllSelectedOptions() : List<WebElement> - Select`
- `getClass() : Class<?> - Object`
- `getFirstSelectedOption() : WebElement - Select`
- `getOptions() : List<WebElement> - Select`
- `hashCode() : int - Object`
- `isMultiple() : boolean - Select`
- `notify() : void - Object`
- `notifyAll() : void - Object`
- `selectByIndex(int index) : void - Select`
- `selectByValue(String value) : void - Select`
- `selectByVisibleText(String text) : void - Select`

A callout box on the right side of the tooltip contains the text "Select Methods are highlighted".

Figure 14.10 – Select Methods After Writing Select Object Reference And Dot Operator

Notice in [Figure 14.9](#), the statement on Line 131 finds a `WebElement` like any other `WebElement`. In spite of that statement, the next statement on Line 132 separates a drop-down menu from other `WebElements`. A `Select` class must be imported to help Selenium WebDriver select or deselect a value. The `Select` class is an imitation of a `select` tag `<select>` within HTML illustrated via [Figure 14.8](#). [Figure 14.10](#) displays several methods for `Select`. The following screenshots display one of the ways for selecting a value from a drop-down menu:

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```

    @Test
    public void demoDropDownMenu () {
        WebElement findJobTitle = driver.findElement(By.id("empsearch_job_title"));
        Select selectJobTitle = new Select (findJobTitle);
        selectJobTitle.selectByVisibleText("QA Engineer");
    }
  
```

**Syntax**

**Description**

`selectByVisibleText(String text)`

Select all options that display text matching the argument. That is, when given "Bar" this would select an option like: <option value="foo">Bar</option>

**Specified by:** `selectByVisibleText(...)` in `ISelect`

**Parameters:**

- `text` The visible text to match against

**Throws:**

- `NoSuchElementException` - If no matching option elements are found

Figure 14.11 – selectByVisibleText Syntax and Description

```

129  @Test
130  public void demoDropDownMenu () {
131  {
132      WebElement findJobTitle = driver.findElement(By.id("empsearch_job_title"));
133      Select selectJobTitle = new Select (findJobTitle);
134      selectJobTitle.selectByVisibleText("QA Engineer");
  
```

Figure 14.12 – Example Code For Selecting An Option By selectByVisibleText

Line 134 illustrates how to select a value “QA Engineer” from a drop-down menu via `selectByVisibleText()` method. Values visible within the drop-down menu are utilized for this method.

Note: Deselecting a value via multi drop-down menu has the same concepts as selecting a value. Find an element then perform actions “select a value followed by deselecting a value”.

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# Chapter 15

## Switch Methods

The Switch Methods are a group of methods used for switching to windows, frames, and alerts. An alert is better known as a pop-up box. Several methods are accessed via switchTo() which is a WebDriver.TargetLocator interface. The switchTo() method switches focus to the target element. Here is a screenshot that list each Switch Method:

```
@Test  
public void switchToFrames ()  
{  
    driver.switchTo();  
}  
  
Switch Methods  
are highlighted
```

The screenshot shows a Java code editor with a list of methods for the WebDriver.TargetLocator interface. The methods listed are: activeElement(), alert(), defaultContent(), equals(Object obj), frame(int index), frame(String nameOrId), frame(WebElement frameElement), getClass(), hashCode(), notify(), notifyAll(), parentFrame(), toString(), wait(), wait(long timeout), wait(long arg0, int arg1), and window(String nameOrHandle). These methods are highlighted in yellow.

Figure 15.1 switchTo() Methods

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## Windows

Selenium WebDriver assigns an alphanumeric id called window handle to all windows. The id is unique and used to switch control between each window. There are 2 methods that get the window handle and 1 method that switches between windows:

1. getWindowHandle() – get the current window handle
2. getWindowHandles() – get a set of window handles
3. switchTo().window() – switch focus between windows

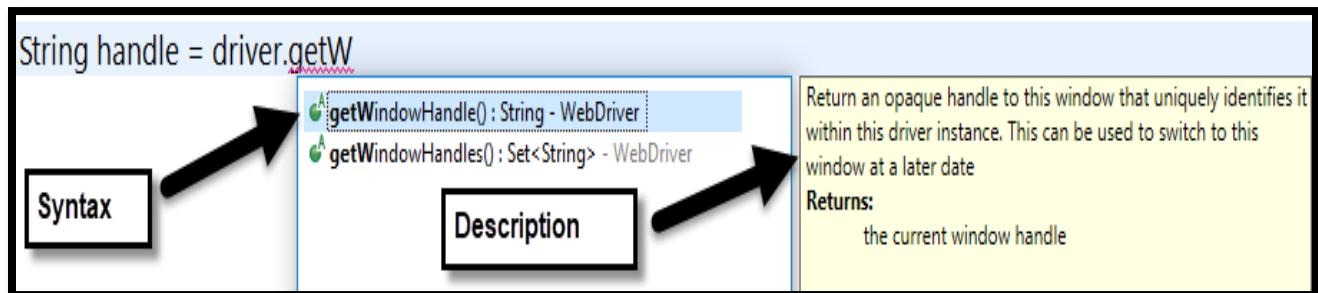


Figure 15.2 – getWindowHandle Syntax and Description



Figure 15.3 – getWindowHandles Syntax and Description

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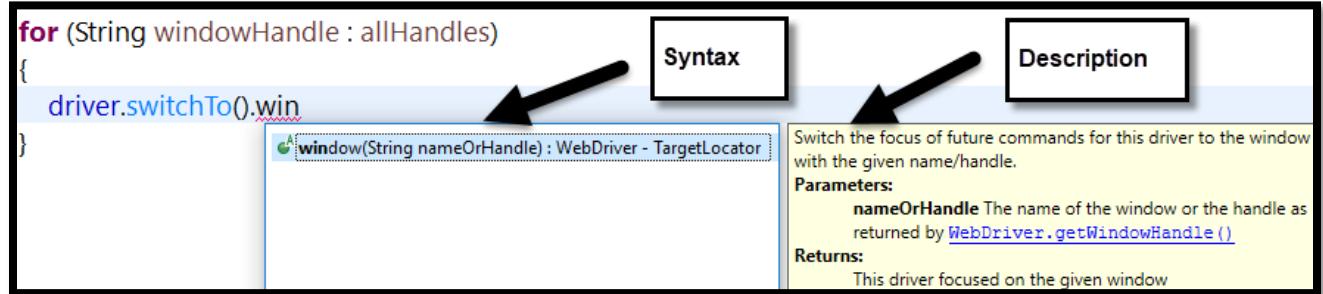


Figure 15.4 – switchTo().window() Syntax and Description

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```
@Test  
public void getWindowHandles ()  
{  
    // Get Window Handle  
    String handle = driver.getWindowHandle();  
  
    // Get Window Handles  
    Set <String> allHandles = driver.getWindowHandles();  
  
    // Switch To Window  
    for (String windowHandle : allHandles)  
    {  
        driver.switchTo().window(windowHandle);  
    }  
}
```

Figure 15.5 – Example of getWindowHandle, getWindowHandles, and switchTo().window()

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How Many Windows Are Open Before Loading The Web Page? 1
Main ID: CDwindow-bfb50a6a-351f-4d77-abf7-8901af879278
How Many Windows Are Open After Loading The Web Page? 2
Window ID: CDwindow-bfb50a6a-351f-4d77-abf7-8901af879278
Window ID: CDwindow-ab2f311c-bdbd-43f6-9bda-0e6eabaea615

Figure 15.6 –Window Handles

In [Figure 15.5](#), a few Java statements are implemented to get each window handle and to switch between windows. The String class is used to assign the window handle to object reference “handle” while a set of window handles is assigned to object reference “allHandles”. Java’s for loop cycles through each window handle then assign the window handle to String windowHandle. Afterwards, the switchTo().window() method allows focus to be switched between windows.

## Frames

Frames are a part of HTML tags. Within the HTML tag, there are 2 type of frames: frame tag <frame> and iframe tag <iframe>. The frame tags are used to divide a web page into different frames/windows while an iframe tag defines an inline frame. Inline frames embed additional web pages within the current web page. Sometimes it’s difficult to detect an iframe by viewing the page. However, the following steps help identify an iframe.

1. Open Google Chrome browser
2. Go to a web page “i.e., [Amazon](#)”
3. Right click
4. Select Inspect
5. Select CTRL + F
6. Type //iframe
7. Click Enter key

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The screenshot shows the Amazon homepage with the developer tools open in the 'Elements' tab. The DOM tree is visible, highlighting an `<iframe>` element with the ID 'DAsis'. The `src` attribute of this iframe is highlighted in yellow and contains a complex URL. The bottom status bar indicates '4 of 9'.

Figure 15.7 – iframe Example via Amazon

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## Chapter 15

## Switch Methods

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

The diagram shows a total of 9 iframes. That particular iframe 4 of 9 is an advertisement. The following is 1 way to switch back to the first page after switching from a frame and 3 ways for switching to a frame using switchTo().frame():

1. Default Content
2. [Index](#)
3. [Name or ID](#)
4. [WebElement](#)

## Index

Index switches a frame using a zero (0) based integer. The first screenshot displays syntax and description for switchTo().frame(int index) followed by switchTo().defaultContent(). Afterwards, the next 3 screenshots show part of a web page, code example, and results from the code example.

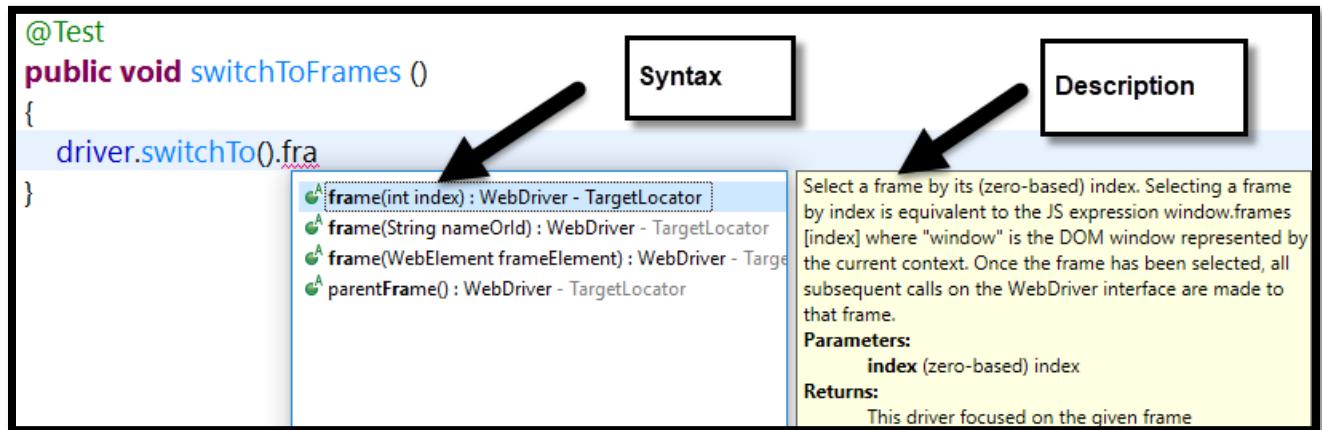


Figure 15.8 – Frame Index Syntax and Description

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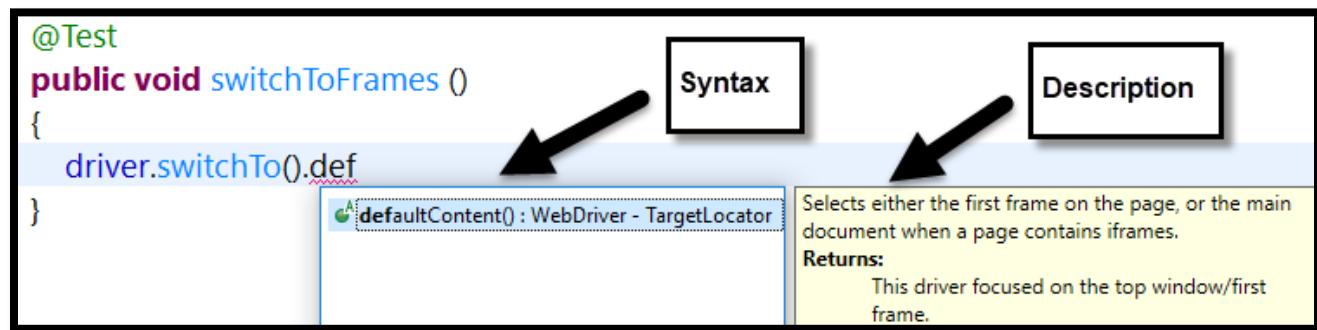


Figure 15.9 – Default Content Syntax and Description

## Interaction

If you have multiple **iframes** on the same page you can have them interacting, by sending commands between them, just like normal frames. Check out this:

## Interaction

If you have multiple **iframes** on the same page you can have them interacting, by sending commands between them, just like normal frames. Check out this:

Figure 15.10 – iframes Before &amp; After Clicking ‘Click Me’ via HTML Source Web Page

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```
58@ @Test
59 public void switchToFrames_Index ()
60 {
61     driver.get("https://www.yourhtmlsource.com/frames/inlineframes.html");
62
63     List <WebElement> iFrames = driver.findElements(By.tagName("iframe"));
64     System.out.println("How Many Frames Are Located On The Web Page? " + iFrames.size());
65
66     for (int i = 0; i < iFrames.size(); i++)
67     {
68         driver.switchTo().frame(i);
69
70         int frameIncludeClickMe = driver.findElements(By.xpath("./*[@id='htmlsource']/a")).size();
71
72         System.out.println("How Many Times frame(" + i + ") Include The Words 'Click Me'? " + frameIncludeClickMe);
73
74         driver.switchTo().defaultContent();
75     }
76
77     driver.switchTo().defaultContent();
78
79     driver.switchTo().frame(2);
80
81     driver.findElement(By.xpath("./*[@id='htmlsource']/a")).click();
82 }
```

Figure 15.11 – Example Code For Switching To A Frame Using Index

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How Many Frames Are Located On The Web Page? 6

How Many Times frame(0) Include The Words 'Click Me'? 0

How Many Times frame(1) Include The Words 'Click Me'? 0

How Many Times frame(2) Include The Words 'Click Me'? 1

How Many Times frame(3) Include The Words 'Click Me'? 0

How Many Times frame(4) Include The Words 'Click Me'? 0

How Many Times frame(5) Include The Words 'Click Me'? 0

Figure 15.12 – Results Show “frame(2)” Has The Words Click Me

[Figure 15.10](#) shows a ‘Click Me’ hyperlink within an iframe tag. The goal is to find the iframe tag then click the hyperlink “Click Me”. After clicking the hyperlink, the words ‘tick... tick...’ changes to ‘BOOM!’.

Automation code via [Figure 15.11](#), switches to frame(2) notated by Line 79. Prior to switching to frame(2), all iframes are located by statement Line 63. Next Lines 66 – 75, cycle through all iframes via for loop in order to detect the words ‘Click Me’. Notice, the results screenshot via [Figure 15.12](#), shows there are 6 frames on the web page and 3<sup>rd</sup> element has the words ‘Click Me’. Number 1 indicates the 3<sup>rd</sup> element which is frame(2) when starting by index 0 contains ‘Click Me’. Eventually the code switches back to the main page via Line 77 then switches to frame(2) via Line 79. Finally, the hyperlink ‘Click Me’ is clicked via Line 81.

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Frames can be switched using its name Attribute or ID Attribute. The following screenshots display syntax and description for switching to a frame by name or id then part of a web page. Additionally, the last 2 screenshots show a name attribute for iframe and automation code for switching to a frame using name.

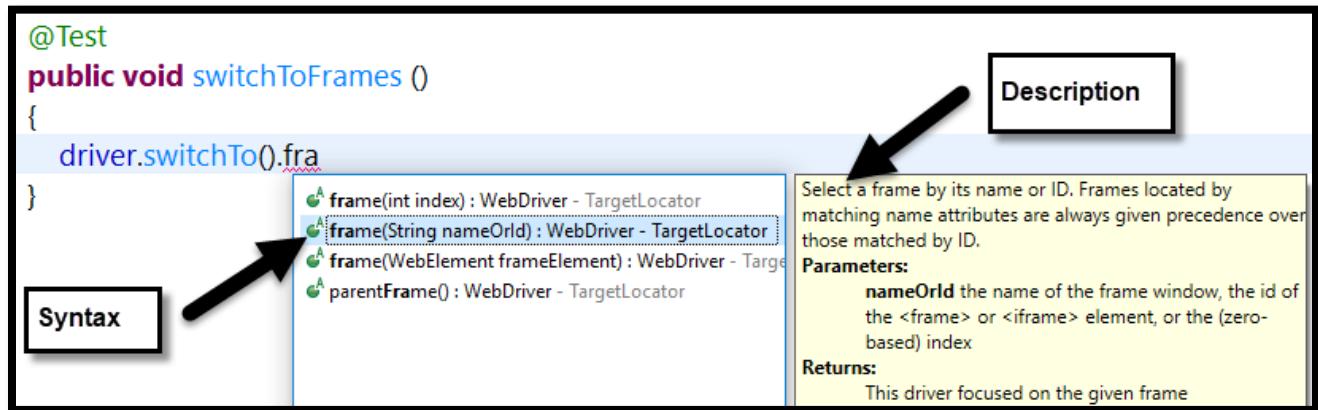


Figure 15.13 - Frame Name or ID Syntax and Description

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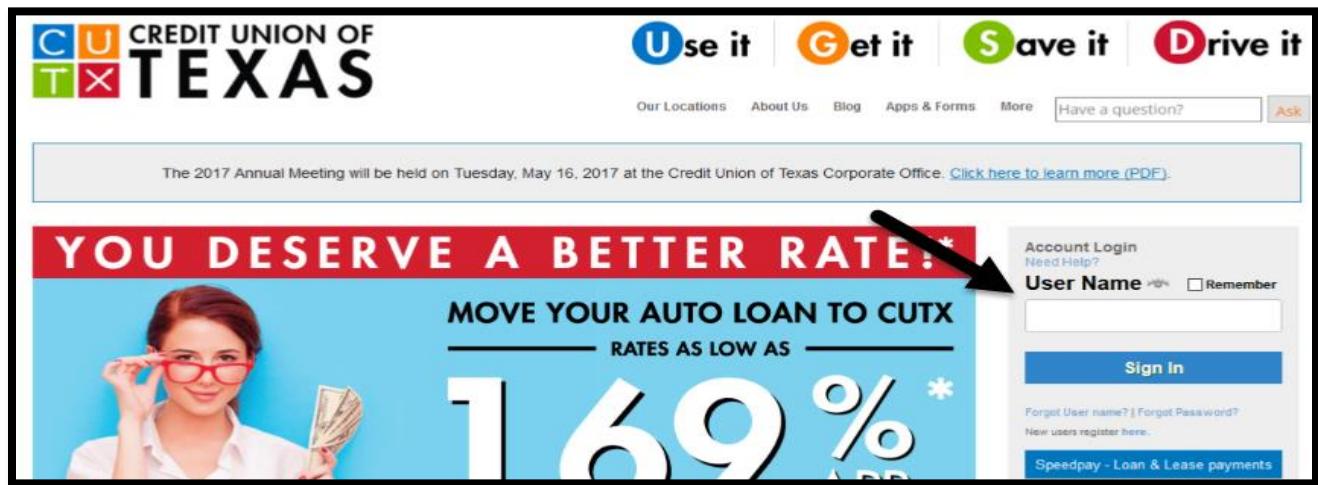


Figure 15.14 – iframe Contains User Name Text Box via Credit Union of Texas Web Page

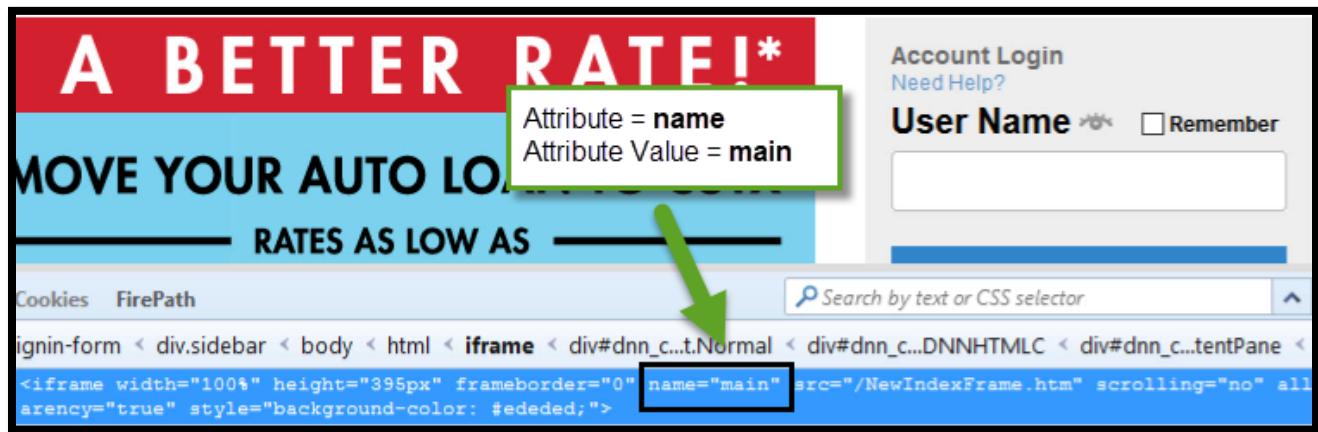


Figure 15.15 – Attribute Name Has A Value Of main

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```
@Test  
public void switchToFrames_NameOrID ()  
{  
    driver.get("https://www.cutx.org/");  
  
    driver.switchTo().frame("main");  
  
    driver.findElement(By.id("UserNameTextBox")).sendKeys("@TestUser1234");  
}
```

Enter Attribute Value  
"main" for Attribute "name"

Figure 15.16 – Example Code For Switching To Frame Using Name Attribute

[Figure 15.15](#) shows the name Attribute has a value of main. After the locating the value, it can be used to switch to a frame – switchTo().frame(“main”) in [Figure 15.16](#). Lastly, the keys are sent to User Name text box. An exception shows up if the switchTo() method is not implemented before entering a value into the text box.

#### WebElement

Switching to a frame using WebElement has the same steps as finding an element then performing an action on the element. An automation engineer must switch to the element before performing an action.

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```
@Test
public void switchToFrames ()
```

<pre>{     driver.switchTo().fra</pre>	<b>Syntax</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<a href="#">frame(int index) : WebDriver - TargetLocator</a> <a href="#">frame(String nameOrId) : WebDriver - TargetLocator</a> <b><a href="#">frame(WebElement frameElement) : WebDriver - TargetLocator</a></b> <a href="#">parentFrame() : WebDriver - TargetLocator</a>	Select a frame using its previously located <a href="#">WebElement</a> . <b>Parameters:</b> frameElement The frame element to switch to. <b>Returns:</b> This driver focused on the given frame.

Figure 15.17 – Frame WebElement Syntax and Description

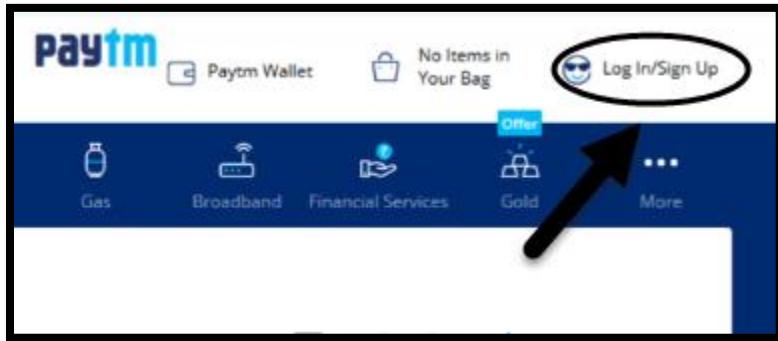


Figure 15.18 – iframe Shows Up After Clicking Log In/Sign Up via Paytm Web Page

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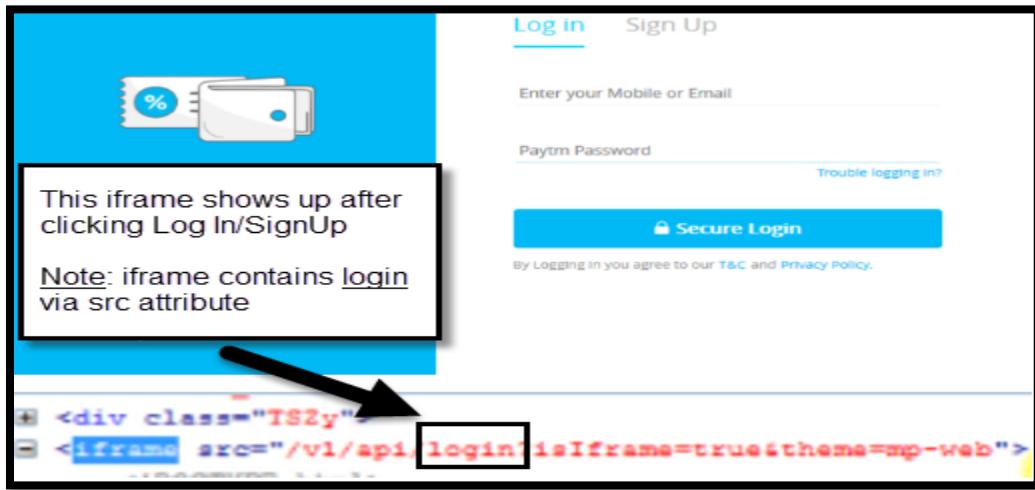


Figure 15.19 – iframe Is A WebElement With Additional WebElements “Text Boxes, Buttons, etc.”

```

42 @Test (priority = 2)
43 public void switchToFrames_WebElement ()
44 {
45     driver.get("https://paytm.com/");
46
47     driver.findElement(By.xpath("//*[@id='app']/div/div[2]/div[2]/div[3]/div[3]/div")).click();
48
49     WebElement login = driver.findElement(By.xpath("//iframe[contains(@src,'login')]"));
50
51     driver.switchTo().frame(login);
52
53     driver.findElement(By.xpath("//*[@id='input_0']")).sendKeys("Joe_Doe@email.com");
54 }

```

Figure 15.20 – Example Code For Switching To Frame Using WebElement

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## Chapter 15

### Switch Methods

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

The iframe shows up via [Figure 15.19](#) after clicking to log into the application via [Figure 15.18](#). In [Figure 15.20](#), Line 49 finds the iframe that contains login within its src Attribute. After finding the element, it is assigned to a WebElement named login. Next on Line 51, the switchTo().frame(login) statement switches to the iframe using WebElement login. Finally, an email address is entered into the text box on Line 53.

## Alerts

An alert is a pop-up box that provides information or expect an action from the user. Other parts of the web page cannot be accessed until pop up box is closed by the user. To close the box, an automation engineer switches to the box then perform actions on one of the following alert types:

1. Information Alert – contains a message with 1 button “i.e., OK”
2. Confirmation Alert - contains a message with 2 buttons “i.e., OK and Cancel”
3. Prompt Alert – contains a message with 2 buttons “i.e., OK and Cancel” and text field

All alert types are created with JavaScript inside HTML. Therefore, the alerts cannot be identified with an inspector tool or a Selenium WebDriver locator type. In spite of that, the following actions either click a button, get text, or type text into the alert type:

1. accept () – accepts the alert
2. dismiss () – dismisses / cancels the alert
3. getText () – gets text from the alert
4. sendKeys () – types text into the alert

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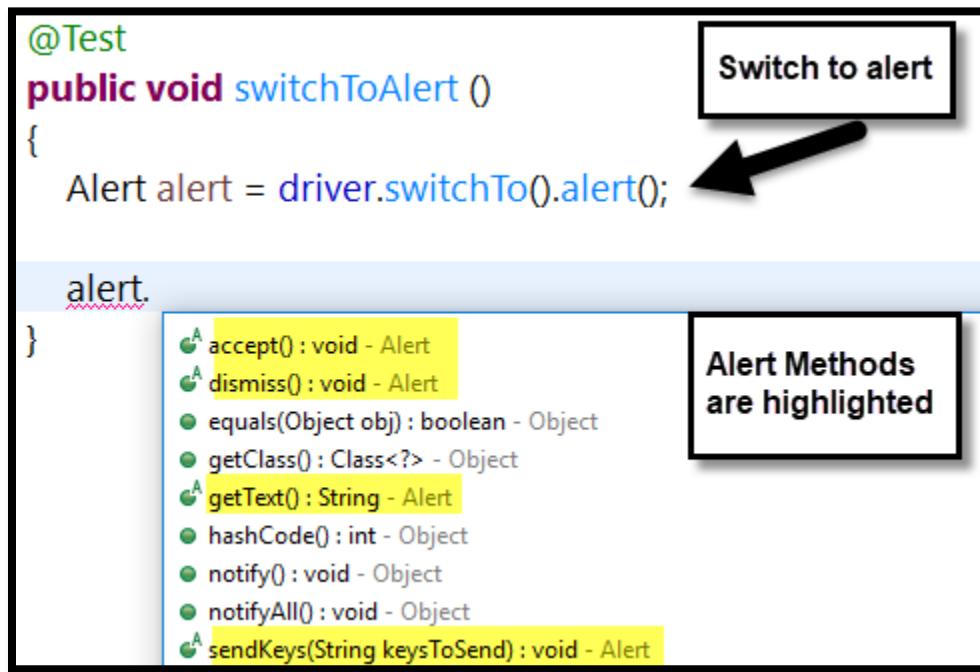


Figure 15.21 – switchTo().alert and Alert Methods

### Information Alert

An Information Alert contains 1 button while providing information to the user. The following are screenshots of a sample Information Alert and automation code illustrating how to click OK button via accept() method.

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Figure 15.22 – Information Alert via Internet Herokuapp Web Page

```
37  @Test
38  public void switchToAlertDialog () throws InterruptedException
39  {
40      driver.findElement(By.linkText("JavaScript Alerts")).click();
41
42      driver.findElement(By.xpath("//*[@id='content']/div/ul/li[1]/button")).click();
43
44      WebDriverWait wait = new WebDriverWait (driver, 5);
45
46      wait.until(ExpectedConditions.alertIsPresent());
47
48      Alert alert = driver.switchTo().alert();
49
50      Thread.sleep(2000);
51
52      alert.accept();
```

Figure 15.23 – Example Code To Accept The Information Alert

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## Chapter 15

### Switch Methods

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

In [Figure 15.22](#), the Information Alert contains a message that states “I am a JS Alert”. JS stands for JavaScript. Notice how focus is taken away from the main page which is gray while the alert is white. In order to proceed, a user must click the OK button. [Figure 15.23](#) instantiates Alert alert and switch focus to the alert type on Line 48. Afterwards, execution pauses for 2 seconds at Line 50 when using Thread.sleep(2000). Finally, the OK button is clicked at Line 52 via alert.accept().

Note: Thread.sleep(2000) is a [Wait Method](#) that's rarely used in automation code. It receives a parameter to sleep in milliseconds “2000 milliseconds = 2 seconds”.

### Confirmation Alert

A Confirmation Alert contains 2 buttons while providing information to the user. The following are screenshots of a sample Confirmation Alert and automation code illustrating how to click Cancel button via dismiss() method.

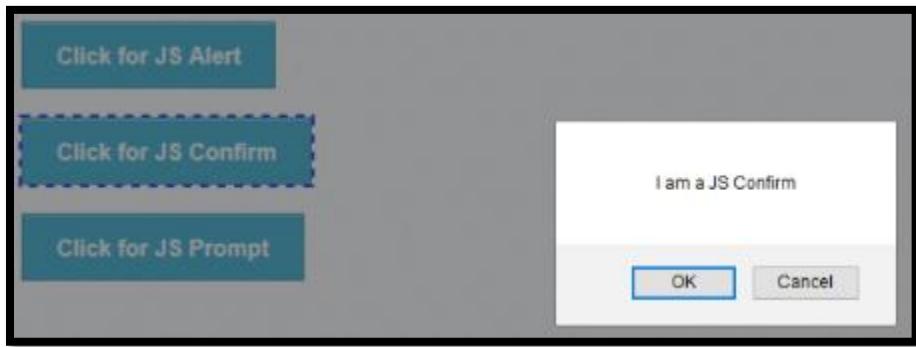


Figure 15.24 – Confirmation Alert via Internet Herokuapp Web Page

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```

63@Test
64public void switchToConfirmDialog () throws Exception
65{
66    driver.findElement(By.partialLinkText("Alerts")).click();
67
68    driver.findElement(By.xpath("./*[@id='content']/div/ul/li[2]/button")).click();
69
70    WebDriverWait wait = new WebDriverWait(driver, 5);
71    wait.until(ExpectedConditions.alertIsPresent());
72
73    Alert alert = driver.switchTo().alert();
74
75    Thread.sleep(2000);
76
77    alert.dismiss();

```

Figure 15.25 – Example Code To Dismiss The Confirmation Alert (1)

```

63@Test
64public void switchToConfirmDialog () throws Exception
65{
66    driver.findElement(By.partialLinkText("Alerts")).click();
67
68    driver.findElement(By.xpath("./*[@id='content']/div/ul/li[2]/button")).click();
69
70    WebDriverWait wait = new WebDriverWait(driver, 5);
71    wait.until(ExpectedConditions.alertIsPresent());
72
73    Thread.sleep(2000);
74
75    driver.switchTo().alert().dismiss();

```

Figure 15.26 – Example Code To Dismiss The Confirmation Alert (2)

In [Figure 15.24](#), the Confirmation Alert contains a message that states “I am a JS Confirm”. The alert also has an OK and Cancel button. [Figure 15.25](#) and [Figure 15.26](#) shows how to click the Cancel button using dismiss() method. However, the OK button can be clicked using the accept() method just like with Information Alert. The difference between both figures is switchTo().alert() and dismiss() methods.

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## Chapter 15

### Switch Methods

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

- [Figure 15.25](#) separates the switchTo().alert() and dismiss() methods. Line 73 displays the switchTo().alert() method while Line 77 displays dismiss() method
- [Figure 15.26](#) combines the switchTo().alert() and dismiss() methods. Line 75 displays switchTo().alert().dismiss()

Note: Both ways are valid for dismissing an alert.

### Prompt Alert

A Prompt Alert contains 2 buttons while providing a text box and information to the user. The following are screenshots of a sample Prompt Alert and automation code illustrating how to enter text via sendKeys() method.

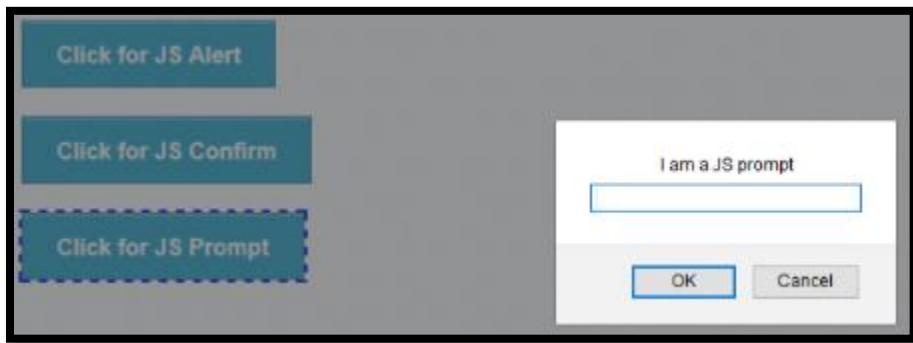


Figure 15.27 – Prompt Alert via Internet Herokuapp Web Page

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```

97@Test
98public void switchToPromptAlert() throws InterruptedException, Exception
99{
100    driver.findElement(By.partialLinkText("Alert")).click();
101
102    driver.findElement(By.xpath("//*[@id='content']/div/u/li[3]/button")).click();
103
104    WebDriverWait wait = new WebDriverWait(driver, 5);
105    wait.until(ExpectedConditions.alertIsPresent());
106
107    Alert alert = driver.switchTo().alert();
108
109    Thread.sleep(2000);
110
111    String message = alert.getText();
112    System.out.println(message);
113
114    alert.sendKeys("I Am An Automation Tester");
115
116    Thread.sleep(2000);
117
118    alert.accept();
119}

```

Figure 15.28 - Example Code To Get Text And Send Keys

I am a JS prompt  
PASSED: switchToPromptAlert

Figure 15.29 – Results After Getting Text And Sending Keys via Prompt Alert

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## Chapter 15

### Switch Methods

(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver

In [Figure 15.27](#), the Prompt Alert contains a message that states “I am a JS prompt”. The alert also has an OK and Cancel button along with a text box. [Figure 15.28](#) is the automation code for getting text and entering text into the Prompt Alert. Line 107 switches to the alert while Line 111 gets text from the alert via getText() method. The alert message is printed via Line 112 and displayed in [Figure 15.29](#). Afterwards, Line 114 enters text via sendKeys() method then accepts the alert at Line 118.

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# Conclusion

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Selenium WebDriver is a very popular open source automation effort in the Software QA/Testing industry. The goal of “*(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver for Functional Automation Testing*” was to provide a foundation for beginners. Automation engineers build on top of that foundation with knowledge of the 8 Locator Types, how to inspect a WebElement, and Selenium WebDriver’s 5 Method Categories. The following are take-away topics from this book:

Selenium WebDriver is an automation effort used for testing web applications. It generates a call to a browser utilizing each browser’s native support for automation. It is important to know that all web applications and browsers contain WebElements “i.e., buttons, links, etc.” The WebElements are derived from HTML, which is an acronym for Hyper Text Markup Language.

HTML is the standard language for creating web applications. As a result, the key to automating an application is to first find the WebElement via HTML. After locating the WebElement, an automation engineer decides the appropriate action to perform on the WebElement. Finding the WebElement and performing an action on the WebElement are building blocks to test automation. A WebElement is found using the following 8 locator types:

1. [ID](#) - Find WebElements by the value of its ID attribute
2. [Name](#) - Find WebElements by the value of its Name attribute
3. [XPath](#) - Find WebElements by its XPath
4. [CSS Selector](#) - Find WebElements by the CSS Selector’s engine
5. [Link Text](#) - Find hyperlink WebElements by its complete text
6. [Partial Link Text](#) - Find hyperlink WebElements by partial text contained within the complete text

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## Conclusion

7. Tag Name - Find WebElements by its tag name
8. Class Name - Find WebElements by the value of its Class attribute

The following are Selenium WebDriver's Method Categories:

1. Browser Methods – group of methods that perform an action on the browser
2. Wait Methods – group of methods that pause between execution statements
3. Navigation Methods – group of methods that load a web page, refresh a web page, move backwards in a browser's history, and move forward in a browser's history
4. WebElement Methods – group of methods that perform an action on WebElements
5. Switch Methods - group of methods used for switching to windows, frames, and alerts

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# Resources

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## 1. Selenium HQ

<http://www.seleniumhq.org/>

<http://www.seleniumhq.org/about/history.jsp>

<http://www.seleniumhq.org/download/>

<https://seleniumhq.github.io/selenium/docs/api/java/index.html?org/openqa/selenium/WebDriver.html>

## 2. W3C

<http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20-TECHS/H93.html>

## 3. LinkedIn

<https://www.linkedin.com/>

## 4. Facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/>

## 5. Yahoo

<https://www.yahoo.com/>

## 6. WordPress

<https://login.wordpress.org/>

## 7. Welcome to the Internet

<http://the-internet.herokuapp.com/>

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The following resources are links to installations in [Chapter 1](#).

8. Install Java Development Kit (JDK) via Oracle

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/jdk8-downloads-2133151.html>

9. Install Eclipse IDE via Eclipse

<https://eclipse.org/downloads/>

10. Install Java Client Driver via Selenium HQ

<http://docs.seleniumhq.org/download/>

11. Install ChromeDriver via Selenium HQ or Google Sites

<http://docs.seleniumhq.org/download/>

<https://sites.google.com/a/chromium.org/chromedriver/downloads>

12. Install IEDriverServer via Selenium HQ or Selenium Server

<http://docs.seleniumhq.org/download/>

<http://selenium-release.storage.googleapis.com/index.html?path=2.53/>

13. Install Notepad ++

<https://notepad-plus-plus.org/download/v6.9.2.html>

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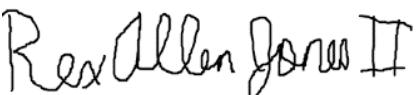
The PDF Version of this book is available to you at the following link:

<http://tinyurl.com/Part-1-Selenium-WebDriver>

If the book was helpful, can you leave a favorable review?

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Thanks in advance,



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2. (Part 2) You Must Learn VBScript for QTP/UFT  
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3. **Free Book** Absolute Beginner  
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Come Learn How To Program For Automation Testing
  
4. (Part 2) Java 4 Selenium WebDriver  
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6. Getting Started With TestNG  
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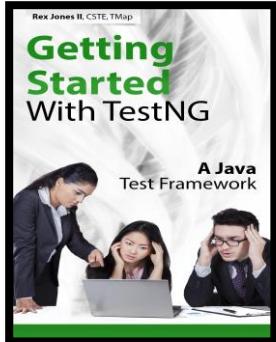
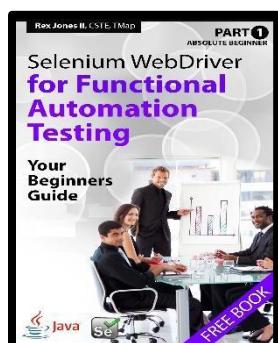
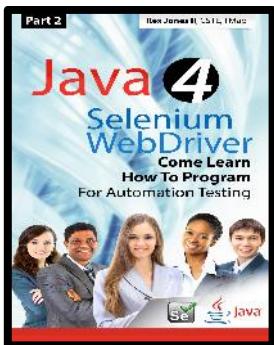
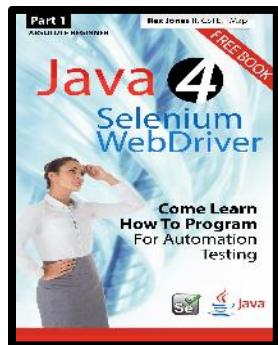
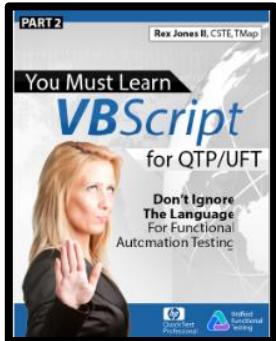
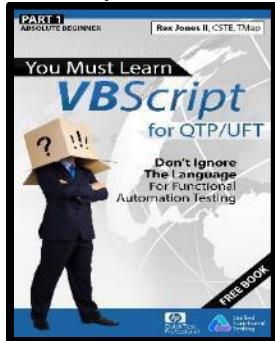
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(Part 1) Selenium WebDriver



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