SYNTAX:

Delete

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(Xpath)[indexValue]

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What is Xpath By Group Index?

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Writing Relative Xpath to Identify the unique element among the group of duplicates using index is called as Xpath by Group Index.

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When we should go for Xpath By Group Index?

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When we should go for Xpath By Group Index?

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- [ ] **1.)Whenever the Xpath for the fixed element itself will be having duplicates in such cases we should use Xpath By Group Index.**
- [x] ~~Identify the **Redmi 8A (Midnight Black, 32 GB)** with the price ₹7,549.~~
- [x] ~~Go to Flipkart and Search for Redmi 8A (Midnight Black, 32 GB)~~
- [x] ~~Xpath: (//div[text()='Redmi 8A (Midnight Black, 32 GB)']/../..//div[@class ='_30jeq3 _1_WHN1'])[2]~~
- [ ] **2.) Whenever there is no way to identify the element uniquely using any of the xpath we should use Xpath By Group Index.**
- [x] ~~Identify the previous price Of Vardhman Holdings in the table.~~
- [x] ~~URL: Daily Gainers: BSE, NSE, Stock quotes, share market, stock m~~

NOTE:

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1.) We should use Group By Index, Only if necessary and we should keep it as a last option, because if the position of the element changes then we need to modify the XPath which involves more maintenance effort.

2.) But Whenever the scenario itself is demanding index then we must use group index as shown below:

Xpath to identify the firstlink in the Webpage - **(//a)[1]**

Xpath to Identify last link in the webpage. - **(//a)[last()]**

Xpath to identify the even numbered links. - **(//a)[position() mod 2=0]**

Xpath to identify the odd numbered links. - **(//a)[position() mod 2=1]**

Xpath to identify the even positioned links? w.r.t indexing. - **(//a)[position() mod 2=0]**

- [ ] Xpath to Identify last link in the webpage. - **(//a)[last()]**
- [ ] Xpath to identify the even numbered links. - **(//a)[position() mod 2=0]**
- [ ] Xpath to identify the odd numbered links. - **(//a)[position() mod 2=1]**
- [ ] Xpath to identify the even positioned links? w.r.t indexing. - **(//a)[position() mod 2=0]**
- [ ] Xpath to identify all the links which are starting from 4.1? - **//a[starts-with(text(),'4.1')]**

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Interview Questions:

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- [ ] 1.) What are Xpath Predicates?

In Xpath to avoid duplicates/index we will write the Xpath with some

Interview Questions:

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- [ ] 1.) What are Xpath Predicates?

- [ ] In Xpath to avoid duplicates/index we will write the Xpath with some conditions(**predicates**), they are called as Xpath Predicates.

- [ ] **//td[** @data **-label='helpline']** --> Predicate

- [ ] In the above example we are giving the condition to identify the target **<td>** element.

- [ ] So here **[** @data **-label='helpline']** is considered as predicate.

- [ ] Generally we can say predicate function or predicates as the function or the condition.

- [ ] **2.) What are Xpath Predicate Functions?**

- [ ] In Xpath to avoid duplicates/index we will write the xpath with some conditions using Xpath Functions.

Generally we can say predicate function or predicates as the function or the condition.

2.) What are Xpath Predicate Functions?

In Xpath to avoid duplicates/index we will write the xpath with some conditions using Xpath Functions.

Few of frequently used xpath predicate functions are:

1.) text()

2.) contains()

3.) last()

4.) position()

5.) starts-with()

Ex: (//a)[last()]

Here we are identifying the last link. So the condition is applied using predicate function last().

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2.) What are Xpath Predicate Functions?

In Xpath to avoid duplicates/index we will write the xpath with some conditions using Xpath Functions.

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Here we are identifying the last link. So the condition is applied using predicate function last().

Ex: (//a)[last()]

Here we are identifying the last link. So the condition is applied using predicate function last().

****Note: There is no first() function in Xpath.

****Note: There is no ends-with() function in XPath.

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Syntax for:- starts-with()

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//tagName[starts-with(text(),'startingtextValue')]

//tagName[starts-with(@attributeName ,'startingattributeValue')]

NOTE: It is impossible to identify the partial sub tag text from the starting point by using starts-with function. So we cannot use like this **//tagName[starts-with(.,'startingtextValue')]**

Syntax for:- starts-with()

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- [ ] **//tagName[starts-with(text(),'startingtextValue')]**
- [ ] **//tagName[starts-with(@attributeName ,'startingattributeValue')]**
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About

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Axes is a plural form of **Axis**.

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Types of Xpath by Axes:

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parent (/..)

child (/)

descendant (//)

ancestor

following

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- [x] Types of Xpath by Axes:

Delete

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- [ ] parent (/..)
- [ ] child (/)
- [ ] descendant (//)
- [ ] ancestor
- [ ] following
- [ ] following-sibling
- [ ] preceding
- [ ] preceding-sibling

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- [x] Syntax:

Syntax:

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fixed element xpath/axisName : : tagName[predicate/condition]

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What is Xpath By Axes?

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The Xpath By Axes represents the relationship of the dynamic elements from the fixed elements.

It is used to identify completely dynamic elements or duplicates based on the relationship.

Here we can use various levels of backward and forward traversing in a simple way by using various axis names.

Below are the frequently used axis:

>**parent Axis:** This axis will identify the parent element from the

What is Xpath By Axes?

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- The Xpath By Axes represents the relationship of the dynamic elements from the fixed elements.
- It is used to identify completely dynamic elements or duplicates based on the relationship.
- Here we can use various levels of backward and forward traversing in a simple way by using various axis names.
- Below are the frequently used axis:
- **>parent Axis:** This axis will identify the parent element from the current fixed element or context element.
- **Note:** It is same as using /.. operator.
- **>child Axis:** This axis will identify all the child elements from the fixed element or context element.
- **Note:** It is same as using / Operator.

- [ ] **Note:** It is same as using / Operator.
- [ ] **>descendant axis:** This axis will identify all the descendants i.e. child or grandchild and so on from the context element.
- [ ] **Note:** It is same as using // operator.
- [ ] **>ancestor Axis:** This axis will identify all the parent, grand Parent and so on from the context or fixed element.
- [ ] **>following Axis:** This axis will identify all the elements which are appearing after the context element or fixed element.
- [ ] **>preceding Axis:** This axis will identify all the elements which are appearing before the context or fixed element.
- [ ] **>following-sibling axis:** This axis will identify only the siblings of the fixed element which comes after the fixed element.
- [ ] **>preceding-sibling axis:** This axis will identify only the siblings of the fixed element which comes before the fixed element.

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List of the Forward Axes: Delete

0%

- child
- descendant
- following
- following-sibling

Add an item

List of the Reverse Axes: Delete

0%

- parent
- ancestor

- [x] List of the Forward Axes: Delete

0%

- [ ] **child**
- [ ] **descendant**
- [ ] **following**
- [ ] **following-sibling**

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- [x] List of the Reverse Axes: Delete

0%

- [ ] **parent**
- [ ] **ancestor**
- [ ] **preceding**

- [x] List of the Reverse Axes: Delete

0%

- [ ] **parent**
- [ ] **ancestor**
- [ ] **preceding**
- [ ] **preceding-sibling**

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- [x] Note: Delete

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- [ ] We can use * in place of tag name in the xpath. In such cases it will identify the target element with any tag name based on given condition.
- [ ] Ex: **//*[@id='LoginButton']**

Note:

Delete

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We can use * in place of tag name in the xpath. In such cases it will identify the target element with any tag name based on given condition.

Ex: **//*[@id='LoginButton']**

Here the above xpath identifies the element with any tag name which contains id as 'LoginButton'.

1.) The above kind of Xpath is generally used in identifying the mobile web elements in appium(Mobile Testing) because all the tag names will be same most of the time.

2.) Some graphic related tagNames will not be identified through xpath directly, in such cases we can use *.

Ex: **//svg[@id='users']**

SVG - Scalable Vector Graphics

- [ ] **SVG** - Scalable Vector Graphics
- [ ] Here svg is graphics related tag through which xpath will not identify but if we use * in place of svg tag then xpath will identify.

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- [x] **Note:**

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- [ ] In some scenarios using index will be the only option as shown in below example
- [ ] URL: Daily Gainers: BSE, NSE, Stock quotes, share market, stock market, stock tips: Rediff Stocks
- [ ] Write an Xpath to identify National Fittings previous closure.
- [ ] //a[contains(text(),'National Fittings')]/../following-sibling::td[2]
- [ ] Here we have to use the index, Since <td> has no attributes and also text is completely dynamic.

click()

in list WebElement

Description Edit

Obscure

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LINK

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News Karnataka for Click function ↗

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Signature: public void click()

Usage: ele.click();

It is used to click on the target **WebElement**.

Target WebElement can be:

1.)button

2.)radio button

3.)checkbox

4.)text field

5.)link, etc...,

1.)It will scroll the target WebElement to the visible/view port area of the web page to some extent.

Automation

+ Add button

Actions

→ Move

Copy

Make template

Watch

Archive

Share

- [ ] 4.)text field
- [ ] 5.)link, etc...,

Share

- [ ] 1.)It will scroll the target WebElement to the visible/view port area of the web page to some extent.
- [ ] 2.) It clicks on the target WebElement.
- [ ] If it is not able to click on the target WebElement then it will throw **ElementClickInterceptedException** (it is an unchecked selenium exception).
- [ ] We get the above exception whenever the target element is obscured/hidden by some other web element.

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- [x] **What is ElementClickInterceptedException?** Delete

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It is an unchecked exception of selenium which will be thrown by

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What is ElementClickInterceptedException?

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- [ ] It is an unchecked exception of selenium which will be thrown by click() whenever the target element is obscured/hidden by another webelement.
- [ ] Two ways to handle this exception:
- [ ] Handle the element which is obscuring the target element.
- [ ] Using the JavaScriptExecutor if required.

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clear()

in list WebElement

Description Edit

Signature:

public void clear()

Usage:

```
ele.clear();
```

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Check for Username and Password textfield. ↗

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clear():

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It is used to remove the content from the text field.

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Google Drive

+ Add Power-Ups

Automation

+ Add button

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submit()

in list WebElement

Description Edit

Signature:

public void submit()

Usage:

```
ele.submit();
```

Attachments

wrong usage ↗

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It is used to click on the submit button.

Submit button means:

1.) The button element source code should contain attribute called **type = "submit"**.

2.) The **<button>** tag should be the sub tag of **<form>** tag.

```
<form>

<button type = "submit">

<input type = "submit">

</form>
```

If the method is called on any other element apart from submit

- [ ] If the method is called on any other element apart from submit button then it will throw **JavaScriptException** or the action won't be performed.
- [ ] **This method will click on the submit button and if there is page redirection then it will wait untill the next page has got loaded.**

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- [x] Note: Delete

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- [ ] **JavaScriptException** is an unchecked exception of selenium which will be thrown when there is mistake in program/script and also when submit() method is not used on the submit button.

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/EaH79tkC/88-submit#

hat is the difference between click() and submit()? Delete

**What is the difference between click() and submit()?

Delete

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- [ ] 1.) submit() can be used to click on only submit button present within the form tag, where as click() is used to click on any webelement.
- [ ] 2.) submit() will wait until the next page has got loaded, whereas click() doesn't wait for the next page to load.

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Write a comment...

NG **Navya gingade** attached https://demo.actitime.com/login.do to this card

Nov 11, 2022 at 9:27 AM

Reply

getText()

in list WebElement

Description Edit

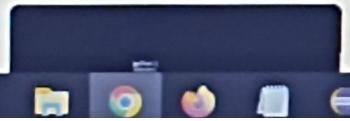
Signature:

public String getText()

Usage:

ele.getText();

Attachments



getText() ↗

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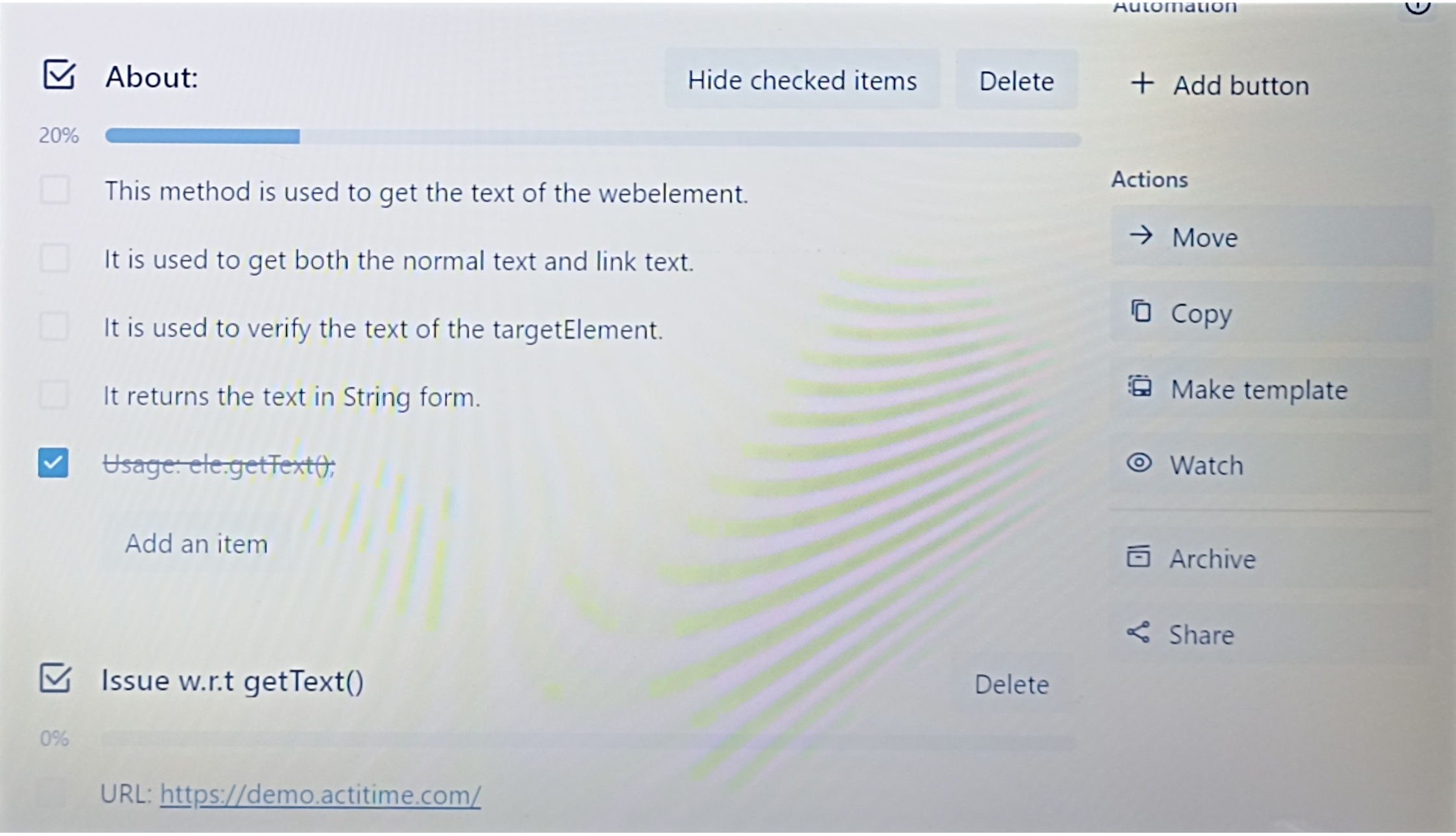
Automation
About:
Hide checked items
Delete
Add button
20%
This method is used to get the text of the webelement.
It is used to get both the normal text and link text.
It is used to verify the text of the targetElement.
It returns the text in String form.
Usage: ele.getText();
Add an item
Actions
Move
Copy
Make template
Watch
Archive
Share
Issue w.r.t getText()
Delete
0%
URL: https://demo.actitime.com/

getTagName()

in list WebElement

Description Edit

Signature:

public String getTagName()

Usage:

String tag =ele.getTagName();

Sample:

```
public void test(ele, text) {
if (ele.getTagName().equals("input")) {
ele.clear();
```

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- [ ] This method is used to get the tagName of the target webelement.
- [ ] It is used to verify the tagName of the target webelement.
- [ ] It returns the tagName in string form.
- [ ] It is generally used in library methods to verify the tagName of the target webelement to perform the desired task.

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Activity

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SP

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Chandan N R attached image.png to this card

sendKeys()

in list WebElement

Labels

Description Edit

Signature:

public void sendKeys(CharSequence...keysToSend)

Usage:

```
ele.sendKeys("Chandan");
ele.sendKeys(Keys.ENTER);
```

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- [ ] It is used to perform 2 operations:
- [ ] 01.) To enter the data into the text field.
- [ ] 02.) To perform some keyboard simulations.
- [ ] 1.)It will append the data into the text field(It will not remove the existing content), so it's the best practice to use clear() before using sendkeys().
- [ ] If the value is null then it will throw IllegalArgumentException.
- [ ] 2.)To perform keyboard simulations like pressing Enter Key onto the webelement or using some shortcut keys to copy paste, we have to use the built-in enum of selenium called "Keys".This keys enum contains all the keyboard keys as the constants.
- [ ] i.e. enum Keys{ ENTER, BACKSPACE, DELETE }
- [ ] If the given keyboard action cannot be performed on the target

- i.e. enum Keys{ ENTER, BACKSPACE, DELETE }
- If the given keyboard action cannot be performed on the target WebElement then it will throw ElementNotInteractableException.
- Keys is a built-in enum and it's Java Template.
- enum stands for enumeration.
- NOTE01:
- CharSequence is an interface in java which was implemented by String and StringBuilder Classes.
- Note02:
- Keys enum is also implementing by CharSequence interface of Java.
- Note03:
- So for this reason sendKeys() can supply String as input, StringBuilder as Input and Keys enum as input. (AutoUpCasting)
- Note04: IllegalArgumentException is an Unchecked Exception of Java.

- Note04: IllegalArgumentException is an Unchecked Exception of Java.

- What Is ElementNotInteractableException?

- It is an unchecked exception of selenium which will be thrown when the target element cannot perform desired operation/Keyboard Simulation.

- Ex: Upon the Target element if it's not able to perform keyboard simulation. In Such cases to avoid this exception we should take the parent tag.

- What Is enum?

- It is one of the java templates, which is used to group the fixed number of constants.

- Syntax: enum NameOfEnum { }

- Eg: enum Weeks { MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY }

- Through enums we can achieve uniformity while development. In Selenium we have few enums like TimeUnit, Keys, etc....!

parent tag.

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- [ ] It is one of the java templates, which is used to group the fixed number of constants.
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- [ ] Eg: enum Weeks { MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY }
- [ ] Through enums we can achieve uniformity while development. In Selenium we have few enums like TimeUnit, Keys, etc....!
- [ ] USAGE: NameOfEnum.CONSTANTNAME
- [ ] Ex01: Week.MONDAY
- [ ] Ex02: Keys.ENTER
- [ ] Ex03: TimeUnit.SECONDS

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