# Selenium Interview Questions and Answer

1. how to verify Alert present on UI or not

Answer: To verfy alert I use

Syntax: driver.switchTo().alert(); //simple way to explain

OR

I will use method where try and catch block is used

Syntax: public boolean isAlertPresent()

{

try{ driver.swtichTo().alert();

return true;

}

catch (Execption e)

{

return false;

}

}

1.1 how do accept or decline the alert

To accept and decline alert I will use

Syntax: driver. switchTo(). alert().accept();// to accept the alert

driver. switchTo(). alert().dismiss;// decline the alert

1.2 How to get the text of alert?

First, I have to make the object of Alert

Syntax: Alert text= driver.switchTo().alert();

System.out .println(text.getText());// This syntax will print alert text in the console

---------------------------------------------------The above section is all most all about Alert --------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

2. how to Select the frame?

I will Select frame based on name, index and based on the webelement

syntax: driver. switchTo().frame(0);// based on index

syntax: driver. switchTo().frame("frame");// based on name

syntax: driver. switchTo().frame(driver.findElement(By. xpath(" ") or css or tagname));// based on WebElement

----------------------------------------------------The above section is about frame----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

3.What are the window method handles in Selenium?

Basically there are three window handles

syntax: String parentWindow=driver.getWindowHandle(); //This will give parent window Id only

Set<String> allWindows = driver.getWindowHandles();

// This will give you all the windows open on the browser.

What is the return type of get window Handles?

Set is the return type of windowHandles. It will return set of String. List allows duplicacy

I can use

Iterator<String> all window = allWindows.iterator();

String ParentWindow =allwindow.next();

// it is nothing but the first window

driver.switchTo().window(ParentWindow);

// it will switch to parent window

If you want to switch to child window

String childWindow=allwindow.next();

driver.switchTo().window(childWindow);

If you are in child window and you want to come to parent window or the default windowHandles how do you do that?

I use defaultContent method

that is driver. switchTo(). defaultContent();// it will get you to default page or the parent page.

--------------------------------The above section is about Window Handle or Window Handles-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

4. what are the wait condition available in Selenium? (MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION)

Mainly we have two wait i) implicit wait ii) explicit wait

i) implicit wait

syntax: driver.manage().timeouts().implicitlywat(30,TimeUnit.SECONDS);

/\* This wait is basically applicable for the entire page whenever we write at the top of the class.

This driver will wait 30 seconds to load DOM of the page. if page is loaded before 30 seconds, it will continue.

If page is not loaded by 30 seconds it will give you timeout Execption\*/

ii)explicit wait

In seleium we have something called WebDriver wait. We have to make the object of the webdriver wait.

syntax :webDriverWait wait = new WebDriver(driver,30);

wait.until(ExpectedConditions.visibilityIfElementlocated(locator or By.xpath()));

Assume that there is a secnario where is your page get loaded but one popups will appear 20 seconds after on your page.

The above command waits for a stipulated amount of time or an expected condition to occur whichever occurs or elapses first.

Thus to be able to do this, we use the “wait” reference variable of WebDriverWait class created in the previous step with ExpectedConditions class

and an actual condition which is expected to occur.

Therefore, as soon as the expected condition occurs, the program control would move to the next execution step instead of forcefully waiting for the entire 30 seconds.

----------------------------------------------------The above section is about Implicity wait and Explicit wait -------------------------------------------------------------------

5. how to mouse over in Selenium?

In Selenium there is a actions class. we have to make the object of action class and supply the driver instance to class

Syntax: Actions act = new Actions(driver);

act. moveToElement(driver.findElement(By.xpath(" "))).build().perform();

-------------------------------------------------------- The above section is about Actions Class 0r Mouse over-------------------------------------------------------------------

6. how to select data in the dropdown?

We have first indentify that first in the HTML that developer has used Select on dropdown

we have to make the object of the Select Class.

syntax: Select sel = new Select(driver.findElement(By.xpath(" ")));

It has three methods that are select ByIndex(); , selectByValue(String value); , selectByVisibleText(String Text);

6.1 how to get all the data from the dropdown?

we have method available

List<WebElement> op=sel.getOptions();// this will provide you with list of webelement

-----------------------------------------------------------------The above section is about dropdown using select class-------------------------------------------------------------

7.how to do drag drop?

we have to make the objects of actions class and supply the driver.

syntax: Actions act1= new Action(driver);

act1.dragAndDrop(Source, target(destination));

/\* Source is nothing but where you want to pull the element from

that is (driver.findElement(By.xpath(" "));

target or Destination is where you want to drop your source

that is (driver.findElement(By.xpath(" ")); \*/

------------------------------------------------------------The above section is about Drag and Drop--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

8. how to get Screenshot in Selenium?

Directly we cannot get screen shot in selenium. we hvae to cast the driver with takeScreen shot class

syntax: File scrFile = ((TakeScreenshot)driver).getScreenshotAs(OutputType.FILE);

// we have to get output in terms of file and this will give the screenshot and we have to copy this file to the destination.

// SrcFile is capture on the runtime

FileUtils.copyFile(srcFile, new File("C:\\Users\\Desktop\\screenshot.png"));