1.Why do we need to automate? How does it help with development?

We need to automate because it helps the company to increase test coverage, save time, find more bugs replace manual testers and improve quality. We need to automate because it helps the company to increase test coverage, save time, find more bugs, replace manual testers and improve quality.

Tests can run automatically whenever source code changes are checked in and notify the team or the developer if they fail. This will save developers time and increase their confidence.

2.. How do you know what to automate?

Tests that take a long time to perform and may need to be run during breaks or overnight. the more repetitive the test run, the better it is for automation.

Q3. Describe Page Object Model (POM) -- how do you set it up?

Page Object Model is also known as POM it is a design pattern in Selenium that creates an object repository for storing all web elements.

So first a fall we maintain 2 different packages here by name util, page within the main folder and

we can have an another package with the test folder with the name test.

in util factory we have a browser factory where you generate your browser, anything related to browser like launching

the browser and tear down method within your browser factory, also you read the config file within that page

later on, for every page in our application we have an corresponding page class within this package

e.g.: For login you have login page for dashboard page and so on

in those pages you maintain all the element library where you identity your web elements then for each and every element you have identified

we have interactive method.

As well as within this package we maintain base page where we keep all common methods like

such as dropdown wait for elements and so on

within our test package we call our browser factory and we call all the methods from page package and we run it from here.

4..

Can you automate everything? If not, give me a scenario where you cannot automate?

No, you can't automate everything.

For example, if you want to test a color of a page in a web application, this is not possible with automation

UI tests and API tests cannot automate.

5... 5. What is framework?

A framework is a set of guidelines/rules

A platform for Automation

Designed in a way to eliminate redundancy of code

It increases efficiency

It offers uniformity

It provides a guideline of a standard

Helps to organize the codes.

6 name two java ide's

Eclipse

Blue

(Oracle) JDeveloper

Q7. How do you execute JAVA files from the command line? Give me the steps.

1 point

Open a command prompt window and go to the directory where you saved the java program (My First Java Program. java)

Type 'java MyFirstJavaProgram. java' and press enter to compile your code.

Now, type ' java My First Java Program ' to run your program.

You will be able to see the result printed on the window.

Q8. Give me an example of Java Class. How does it differ from Method?

1 point

For example: in real life, a car is an object. The car has attributes, such as weight and color, and methods, such as drive and brake.

The main difference between Class and Method is that class is a blueprint or a template to create objects while method is a function that describes the behavior of an object.

8.. Q8. Give me an example of Java Class. How does it differ from Method?

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The main difference between Class and Method is that class is a blueprint or a template to create objects while method is a function that describes the behavior of an object.

Q9. What is an Object?

Objects are key to understanding object-oriented (in the glossary) technology. You can look around you now and see many examples of real-world objects: your dog, your desk, your television set, your bicycle.

Q10. What are the OOPS Concepts?

1 point

Inheritance

Polymorphism

Abstraction

Encapsulation.

Q11. What is encapsulation?

Encapsulation is one of the OOPS Concept. Concept of encapsulation will always come when data are hidden because they are private and now if need to access them using methods and those methods are one for accessing the data and one for changing the data.in java we call them getter and setter...

Q12. What is inheritance?

Inheritance is a mechanism in which one class acquires the property of another class. Inheritance basically means extend, example a child inherits the traits of his/her parents. With inheritance, we can reuse the fields and methods of the existing class.

Q13. What is Polymorphism?

Polymorphism is the ability of different objects to respond in a unique way to the same message. Many methods with same name but different behavior...

Combination of overloading and overriding is known as Polymorphism.

Q14. What is meant by Overloading and Overriding?

When two or more methods in the same class have the same name but different parameters, it is called Overloading. When the method signature (name and parameters) are the same in the superclass and the child class, it's called Overriding. Basically you create your own method..

15Question

Interface:

Interface is a contract between itself (an interface) and the classes that derives this interface.

It only contains method declaration. It does not have any method implementation.

Any class that inherits from Interface must implement all the methods declared in it.

Interfaces are used to implement multiple inheritance.

Interface cannot have constructors.

They cannot have delegates, Properties.

Inheritance:

Inheritance is the way where derived classes acquire some or all the properties of the base class.

It is a weapon to use a technique like Interface.

It is used for code-reusability.

Inheritance can be of anything class, interface. It cannot be applied to structs.

It is a way where a base class gives its access to other/ derived classes to use its variables, fields, properties, methods, delegates et

A class achieving inheritance can have constructors, delegates, and properties.

Q16. What are some differences between Array and Array list?

1 point

Array is a fixed size data structure while Array List is not. One need not to mention the size of Array list while creating its object.

Therefore, array members are accessed using [], while Array List has a set of methods to access elements and modify them.

or

Array is a fixed length data structure whereas Array List is a variable length Collection class. We cannot change length of array once created in Java but Array List can be changed. We cannot store primitives in Array List, it can only store objects. But array can contain both primitives and objects in Java.

Q17. What are some differences between Set and Maps?

1 point

in Maps two different keys can represent the two different value but one same value cannot represent two different key.it is basically key-value pair and hashing. In Sets it doesn't allow duplicates, it basically removes the duplicate and print also sets does not deal with orders and indexes, it can use for each loop and print all.

Q18. What are exception handling keywords in Java? Explain them.

1 point

There are five exception handling keywords in Java are try, catch, throw, throws, and finally.

Java Exception Keywords The "try" keyword is used to specify a block where we should place exception code. The try block must be followed by either catch or finally. It means, we cannot use try block alone. The "throw" keyword is used to throw an exception.

Q19.

How many test cases have you automated per day?

1 point

It depends on Test case scenario complexity and length. I did automate 2-5 test scenarios per day when the complexity is limited. Sometimes just 1 or fewer test scenarios in a day when the complexity is high.

Q20. What is Selenium?

1 point

Selenium is a set of tools and libraries that automates web browser actions.

Actions like - click, input, select, navigate etc.

Selenium is not a tool but a library of tools

Selenium is free and Open Source.

Q21. What is Selenium Grid?

Selenium Grid is a components of Selenium. It has the capabilities to run the test cases in multiple machine at the same time...

What are the types of WebDriver APIs available in Selenium? Which one is the fastest?

1 point

The WebDriver API gives a more simplistic and compact programming interface for the selenium.

They can be categorized into five types.

Domain

Synchronization

Navigation

Interrogation

Manipulation.

Q23. What are some Open-source frameworks supported by Selenium WebDriver?

1 point

1) Module Based Testing Framework.

2) Library Architecture Testing Framework.

3) Data Driven Testing Framework.

4) Keyword Driven Testing Framework.

5) Hybrid Testing Framework.

6) Behavior Driven Development Framework.

Q24. What is Xpath? How many do you know of? Explain?

1 point

XPath is defined as XML path. It is a syntax or language for finding any element on the web page using the XML path expression.

There are two types of XPath: 1) Absolute & 2) Relative.

Q25. What is difference between assert and verify?

1 point

Assert

Verifies if the specified condition is true and false. If the result is true, the next test step will be executed. In case of false condition, the execution would terminate.

Assertions provide a means for users to validate any kind of test.

The Assertion results are based on the comparison of Actual & Expected Results.

Verify

verifies if the specified condition is true and false. If the result is true, the next test step will be executed. In case of false condition, the execution would continue.

Q26. Name some verification point in Selenium?

1 point

some verification point in Selenium

verifyElementPresent.

assertElementPresent.

verifyElementNotPresent.

assertElementNotPresent.

verifyText.

assertText.

verifyAttribute.

assertAttribute.

Q27. Out of >>> FirefoxDriver and WebDriver – which one is the interface, and which one is the class?

1 point

FirefoxDriver is a class that has been written specifically for the Firefox browser. It has methods that are implemented and it can be instantiated.

Selenium WebDriver is an interface that defines a set of methods. However, implementation is provided by the browser specific classes.

Q28. What are some exceptions that you face during your automation creation using selenium?

1 point

Selenium exceptions are divided into two types including Checked Exceptions and Unchecked Exceptions

There are lots and lots of exceptions i have come across but the most common one is

1 NoSuchElementException

2 FileNotFoundException

3.TimeOutException

4.IoException

Q29. What are some waits in Selenium? Explain them.

1 point

There are two types of waits available in WebDriver.

Implicit Wait.

Explicit Wait.

Implicit waits are used to provide a default waiting time (say 30 seconds) between each consecutive test step/command across the entire test script.

xplicit waits are used to halt the execution until the time a particular condition is met or the maximum time has elapsed. Unlike Implicit waits, Explicit waits are applied for a particular instance only.

Q30. How do you work with iFrame?

1 point

iFrame in Selenium Webdriver is a web page or an inline frame which is embedded in another web page or an HTML document embedded inside another HTML document.

Basically, we can switch over the elements in frames using 3 ways.

By Index

By Name or Id

By Web Element.

Q31. How to mouse hover on a web element using WebDriver?

1 point

It’s an action in selenium to perform mouse hover over an element.

Action class is required to perform mouse hover.

Q32. How to handle web based and window based pop-up?

1 point

As we know that handling windows based pop-ups is beyond WebDriver’s capabilities, thus we would exercise some third-party utilities to handle window pop-ups.

WebDriver offers the users with a very efficient way to handle these pop ups using Alert interface.

public class MathHelper

public int Add(int firstOperand,intsecondOperand)

{

return firstoperand + "secondOperand";

}

Find the mistake in Method 1 (see code image above)

String cannot be converted to int

Double quotes need to remove from "secondoperand" as it says integer and not string.

Find the mistake in Method 2 (see code image above)

It is an integer subtract so need to remove the string before first operand.

Find the mistake in Method 3 (see code image above)

return type is missing and need to set return type as return firstOperand;

Find the mistake in Method 4 (see code image above)

the declared variable must same as secondoperand and not as secoperand

Find the mistake in Method 5 (see code image above)

return type needs to be static, length should be written in lower case, need to find the max value >

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