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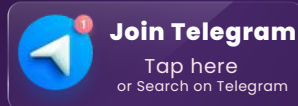
Top 50 Most Asked

Automation Testing Interview Questions

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1. What is automation testing?

- Automation testing is the process of using special software tools to control the execution of tests and compare actual outcomes with predicted outcomes. It helps to automate repetitive tasks and regression tests.

2. What are the benefits of automation testing?

- Faster execution, higher test coverage, reliability, reusability of test scripts, early detection of defects, and reduced human intervention.

3. What is the difference between manual testing and automation testing?

- Manual testing requires human intervention to execute test cases, whereas automation testing uses tools and scripts to perform tests automatically.

4. What is a test automation framework?

- A test automation framework is a set of guidelines, tools, and practices designed to create and design test cases efficiently. It includes test data, libraries, reusable modules, and integration with other tools.

5. What are the different types of automation testing frameworks?

- Linear Scripting, Modular Testing, Data-Driven Testing, Keyword-Driven Testing, Hybrid Testing, and Behavior-Driven Development (BDD).

6. What is Selenium?

- Selenium is a popular open-source tool for automating web applications. It supports multiple browsers and platforms and allows testers to write scripts in various programming languages.

7. What is the difference between Selenium IDE, Selenium RC, and Selenium WebDriver?

- Selenium IDE is a record-and-playback tool. Selenium RC (Remote Control) is an older tool that requires a server to interact with the browser. Selenium WebDriver is a newer, more powerful tool that interacts directly with the browser.

8. What is a locator in Selenium?

- A locator is a way to identify elements on a web page. Common locators include ID, name, class name, tag name, link text, partial link text, CSS selector, and XPath.

9. What is XPath?

- XPath (XML Path Language) is a language used to navigate and identify elements in an XML document, which is also used to locate elements in Selenium.

10. What is the difference between absolute and relative XPath?

- Absolute XPath starts from the root node and follows a complete path (e.g., /html/body/div), while relative XPath starts from the current node or any other node (e.g., //div[@id='example']).

11. What is a TestNG framework?

- TestNG is a testing framework inspired by JUnit and NUnit but introduces new functionalities such as parallel testing, configuration annotations, and data-driven testing.

12. What is the use of annotations in TestNG?

- Annotations in TestNG are used to control the flow of test execution. Examples include @Test, @BeforeMethod, @AfterMethod, @BeforeClass, @AfterClass, and @DataProvider.

13. What is a POM (Page Object Model)?

- POM is a design pattern in Selenium that creates an object repository for web elements. Each page of the application is represented by a separate class, containing all the elements and actions for that page.

14. What are the advantages of using POM?

- Improved code readability, maintainability, reusability, and separation of test logic from the UI interactions.

15. What is a headless browser?

- A headless browser is a web browser without a graphical user interface. It allows automated tests to be executed faster and uses fewer resources.

16. What is Continuous Integration (CI)?

- CI is a software development practice where developers integrate code changes frequently into a shared repository, followed by automated builds and tests to detect errors quickly.

17. What tools are commonly used for CI in automation testing?

- Jenkins, Travis CI, CircleCI, Bamboo, and GitLab CI.

18. What is the difference between findElement and findElements in Selenium?

- findElement returns a single web element, while findElements returns a list of web elements matching the specified criteria.

19. What is an assertion in testing?

- An assertion is a statement used to verify the expected result of a test case. If the assertion fails, the test case is marked as failed.

20. What is the use of wait commands in Selenium?

- Wait commands are used to pause the execution of a test until a certain condition is met, ensuring that elements are present and ready for interaction.

21. What is the difference between Implicit Wait and Explicit Wait?

- Implicit Wait sets a default wait time for the entire test script, while Explicit Wait waits for a specific condition to be met before proceeding.

22. What is a WebDriver?

- WebDriver is a Selenium interface that allows interaction with web browsers to automate web application testing.

23. What is the difference between get() and navigate().to() in Selenium?

- get() navigates to a URL and waits for the page to load completely, while navigate().to() does the same but also provides additional navigation methods like back, forward, and refresh.

24. What is a WebElement in Selenium?

- WebElement represents an HTML element on a web page and allows interaction with it, such as clicking, entering text, or retrieving attributes.

25. What are the different types of test automation tools available?

- Tools include Selenium, QTP/UFT, Appium, TestComplete, Ranorex, Katalon Studio, and Robot Framework.

26. What is Appium?

- Appium is an open-source tool for automating native, mobile web, and hybrid applications on iOS and Android platforms.

27. What are the advantages of using automation testing tools?

- Increased test efficiency, better accuracy, reusability of test scripts, comprehensive reporting, and support for regression testing.

28. What is a test script?

- A test script is a set of instructions written in a programming or scripting language to automate the execution of test cases

29. What is a test suite in automation testing?

- A test suite is a collection of test cases or test scripts designed to be executed together.

30. What is a data-driven test?

- A data-driven test is a test automation technique where test data is separated from the test scripts and stored in external files, such as Excel or CSV, to drive the test execution.

31. What is JUnit?

- JUnit is a popular open-source testing framework for Java applications, used for unit testing and supporting test automation.

32. What is the purpose of the setUp() and tearDown() methods in JUnit?

- setUp() is used to initialize resources before each test method, and tearDown() is used to clean up resources after each test method.

33. What is keyword-driven testing?

- Keyword-driven testing is an automation framework where test cases are written using keywords representing actions to be performed, making it easier for non-technical users to understand and maintain.

34. What is a build in the context of automation testing?

- A build is a version of the software that includes a set of features and fixes, created to be tested or deployed.

35. What is Sikuli?

- Sikuli is an open-source automation tool that uses image recognition to automate interactions with graphical user interfaces (GUIs).

36. What is Cucumber?

- Cucumber is a BDD (Behavior-Driven Development) tool that uses plain language descriptions (Gherkin) to write test scenarios and allows collaboration between non-technical and technical team members.

37. What is the purpose of the @Given, @When, and @Then annotations in Cucumber?

- These annotations are used to define steps in a BDD test scenario, representing the initial context, actions taken, and expected outcomes

38. What is Robot Framework?

- Robot Framework is an open-source automation framework that supports keyword-driven testing and is used for acceptance testing and acceptance test-driven development (ATDD).

39. What is parallel testing?

- Parallel testing is the process of executing multiple tests simultaneously to reduce the overall test execution time.

40. What is Jenkins?

- Jenkins is an open-source automation server used to implement CI/CD (Continuous Integration/Continuous Delivery) pipelines.

41. What is REST Assured?

- REST Assured is a Java library used to test and validate RESTful web services.

42. What is Postman?

- Postman is a popular API development and testing tool used to create, send, and analyze HTTP requests.

43. What is API testing?

- API testing involves testing application programming interfaces (APIs) directly to ensure they meet functional, performance, and security requirements.

44. What is Maven?

- Maven is a build automation tool used for managing project dependencies, building, and deploying Java applications.

45. What is a pom.xml file?

- pom.xml (Project Object Model) is an XML file used in Maven projects to define project dependencies, build configuration, and plugins.

46. What is Docker?

- Docker is a platform that uses containerization to package and run applications in isolated environments.

47. What is the difference between Docker and a virtual machine?

- Docker containers share the host OS kernel and are lightweight, while virtual machines have their own OS and are heavier.

48. What is Git?

- Git is a distributed version control system used to track changes in source code during software development.

49. What is the purpose of Selenium Grid?

- Selenium Grid is used to run multiple tests across different browsers, operating systems, and machines in parallel.

50. What are some best practices for automation testing?

- Select the right test cases for automation, use an appropriate framework, maintain reusable and maintainable test scripts, integrate with CI/CD pipelines, and regularly review and update test script

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