**What are the advantages of VBScript?**

* VBScript is a lightweight scripting language, which has a lightning fast interpreter.
* VBScript, for the most part, is case insensitive. It has a very simple syntax, easy to learn and to implement.
* Unlike C++ or Java, VBScript is an object-based scripting language and NOT an Object-Oriented Programming language.
* It uses Component Object Model (COM) in order to access the elements of the environment in which it is executing.
* Successful execution of VBScript can happen only if it is executed in Host Environment such as Internet Explorer (IE), Internet Information Services (IIS) and Windows Scripting Host (WSH).

**Is VBScript case sensitive?**

No! VBScript is a case-insensitive language. This means that language keywords, variables, function names and any other identifiers need NOT be typed with a consistent capitalization of letters.So identifiers int\_counter, INT\_Counter and INT\_COUNTER have the same meaning within VBScript.

**What are the variable naming conventions in VBScript?**

Variable is a named memory location used to hold a value that can be changed during the script execution. VBScript has only ONE fundamental data type, Variant.

Rules for Declaring Variables −

* Variable Name must begin with an alphabet.
* Variable names cannot exceed 255 characters.
* Variables Should NOT contain a period(.)
* Variable Names should be unique in the declared context.

**How do you declare a variable in VBScript?**

Variables are declared using "dim" keyword.

**Do you need to specify the type of variable during declaration?**

No! Since there is only ONE fundamental data type, all the declared variables are variant by default. Hence, a user NEED NOT mention the type of data during declaration.

**How to assign a numeric value to a variable?**

The numeric values should be assigned without double quotes.

**How to assign a string value to a variable?**

The String values should be enclosed within doublequotes(").

**How to assign a date value to a variable?**

Date and Time variables should be enclosed within hash symbol(#).

**What are the valid scopes of a variable in VBScript?**

Following are the scopes of variable in VBScript −

* Dim
* Public
* Private

**What is the scope of a variable declared using Dim?**

Variables declared using "Dim" keyword at a Procedure level are available only within the same procedure. Variables declared using "Dim" Keyword at script level are available to all the procedures within the same script.

**What is the scope of a variable declared using Public?**

Variables declared using "Public" Keyword are available to all the procedures across all the associated scripts. When declaring a variable of type "public", Dim keyword is replaced by "Public".

**What is the scope of a variable declared using Private? How will you declare a constant in VBScript?**

Constants are declared using "const" keyword.

**What is the scope of a constant declared using Public?**

The Public constants are available for all the scripts and procedures.

**What is the scopt of constant declared using Private?**

Private Constants are available within the procedure or Class.

**How many types of operators VBScript supports?**

VBScript language supports following types of operators −

* Arithmetic Operators
* Comparison Operators
* Logical (or Relational) Operators
* Concatenation Operators

**Which opearator can be used to get the modulus of two numbers in VBScript?**

MOD opeator is used to get the modulus of two numbers.

Example −

Dim a : a = 5

Dim b : b = 10

Dim c

c = b MOD a

Document.write ("Modulus Result is " &c)

**Which opearator can be used to get the exponent of a number in VBScript?**

^ opeator is used to get the exponent of two numbers.

Example −

Dim a : a = 5

Dim b : b = 10

Dim c

c = b ^ a

Document.write ("Exponentiation Result is " &c)

**Which opearator can be used to check if two numbers are equal or not in VBScript?**

<> operator is used to check if two numbers are equal or not.

Example −

Dim a : a = 5

Dim b : b = 10

Dim c

c = b <> a Document.write ("Equality Check is " &c)

**Which opearator can be used to do an XOR operation in VBScript?**

XOR Called Logical Exclusion operator. It is used to do an XOR operation.

Example −

A. Dim a : a = 5

Dim b : b = 10

Dim c

c = b XOR a

Document.write ("XOR Check is " &c)

**What is the output of A + B in VBScript if A = 5 and B = 10?**

+ operator adds two Values as Variable Values are Numeric. So A + B will give 15.

**What is the output of A + B in VBScript if A = "VB" and B = "Script"?**

+ operator concatenates two Values if values are string. So A + B will give VBScript.

**What is the output of A & B in VBScript if A = 5 and B = 10?**

& operator concatenates two values. So A + B will give 510.

**What is the output of A & B in VBScript if A = "VB" and B = "Script"?**

& operator concatenates two values. So A & B will give VBScript.

**Can you access Cookie using VBScript?**

VBScript can also manipulate cookies using the cookie property of the Document object. JavaScript can read, create, modify, and delete the cookie or cookies that apply to the current web page.

**How to create a Cookie using VBScript**

The simplest way to create a cookie is to assign a string value to the document.cookie object, which looks like this −

Syntax −

document.cookie = "key1 = value1; key2 = value2; expires = date";

Here expires attribute is optional. If you provide this attribute with a valid date or time then cookie will expire at the given date or time and after that cookies' value will not be accessible.

**How to read a Cookie using VBScript?**

Reading a cookie is just as simple as writing one, because the value of the document.cookie object is the cookie. So you can use this string whenever you want to access the cookie.

The document.cookie string will keep a list of name=value pairs separated by semicolons, where name is the name of a cookie and value is its string value.

You can use strings' split() function to break the string into key and values.

**How to delete a Cookie using VBScript?**

**How will you convert a given number to double in VBScript?**

Using CDbl function, which converts a given number of any variant subtype to double.

Example −

x = 123

y = 123.882

document.write("x value after converting to double - " & CDbl(x) & "<br />")

**How will you convert a given number to Integer in VBScript?**

Using CInt function, which converts a given number of any variant subtype to Integer.

Example −

x = 123

y = 123.882

document.write("y value after converting to Int - " & CInt(y) & "<br />")

**How will you convert a given number to Long in VBScript?**

Using CLng function, which converts a given number of any variant subtype to Long.

Example −

x = 123

y = 123.882

document.write("x value after converting to Long -" & CLng(x) & "<br />")

**How will you convert a given number to Single in VBScript?**

Using CSng function, which converts a given number of any variant subtype to Single.

Example −

x = 123

y = 123.882

document.write("x value after converting to Single -" & CSng(x) & "<br />")

**How will you convert a given number to Hexadecimal in VBScript?**

Using Hex function, which converts a given number of any variant subtype to Hexadecimal.

Example −

x = 123

y = 123.882

document.write("y value after converting to Hex -" & Hex(y) & "<br />")

**How will you format a number upto 3 decimal places in VBScript?**

Using FormatNumber function, which would return an expression formatted as a number.

Example −

Dim num : num = -645.998651

document.write(FormatNumber(num, 3))& "<br/>" '-645.999

**How will you format a number in percetage format in VBScript?**

Using FormatPercent function, which would return an expression formatted as a percent.

Example −

Dim num : num = -645.998651

document.write(FormatPercent(num, 2))& "<br/>" '-64,599.86%

**How will you get the integer part of a number in VBScript?**

Using Int function, which returns the integer part of the given number.

Example −

Dim num : num = -645.998651

document.write("int Result of num is : " & int(num))& "<br/>" '-646

**How will you get the natural logarithm of the given number in VBScript? How will you get the octal value of the given number in VBScript?**

Using Oct function, which returns the octal value of the given number.

Example −

Dim num : num = -645.998651

document.write("Oct Result of num is : " & Oct(num))& "<br/>" '37777776572

**How will you get the hexadecimal value of the given number in VBScript? How will you get a random number between 0 and 1 in VBScript?**

Using Rnd function,which returns a random number between 0 and 1.

Example −

Dim num : num = -645.998651

document.write("Rnd Result of num is : " & Rnd(num))& "<br/>" '0.5130115

**How will you get the square root of the given number in VBScript?**

Using Sqr function, which returns the square root of the given number.

Example −

Dim num : num = -210

document.write("Sqr Result of num is : " & Sqr(num))& "<br/>" '14.4913767461894

**How will you get the absolute value of the given number in VBScript?**

Using Abs function, which returns the absolute value of the given number.

Example −

Dim num : num = -645.998651

document.write("Abs Result of num is : " & Abs(num))& "<br/>" '645.998651

**How will you get the exponent of the given number in VBScript?**

Using Exp function, which returns the value of e raised to the specified number.

Example −

Dim num : num = -645.998651

document.write("Exp Result of num is : " & Exp(num))& "<br/>" '2.79479883633128E-281

**How will you get the first occurrence of one string within another string using VBScript?**

Using InStr function, which returns the first occurrence of one string within another string. The search happens from left to right.

**How will you get the last occurrence of one string within another string using VBScript?**

Using InStrRev function, which returns the first occurrence of one string within another string. The search happens from right to left.

**How will you convert a string to lower case string using VBScript?**

Using Lcase function, which returns the lower case of the specified string.

**How will you convert a string to upper case string using VBScript?**

Using Ucase function, which returns the upper case of the specified string.

**How will you trim the spaces on the left of a string using VBScript?**

Using Ltrim function, which returns a string after removing the spaces on the left side of the specified string.

**How will you trim the spaces on the right of a string using VBScript?**

Using Rtrim function, which returns a string after removing the spaces on the left side of the specified string.

**How will you trim the leading as well as trailing spaces of a string using VBScript?**

Using Trim function, which returns a string value after removing both leading and trailing blank spaces.

**How will you get length of a string using VBScript?**

Using Len function, which returns the length of the given string.

**How will you replace a string with another string using VBScript?**

Using Replace function, which returns a string after replacing a string with another string.

**How will you fill the string with the specified number of spaces using VBScript?**

Using Space function, which fills a string with the specified number of spaces.

**How will you compare two strings in VBScript?**

Using StrComp function, which returns an integer value after comparing the two specified strings.

**How StrComp function works?**

The StrComp Function returns an integer value after comparing the two given strings. It can return any of the three values -1, 0 or 1 based on the input strings to be compared.

* If String 1 < String 2 then StrComp returns -1
* If String 1 = String 2 then StrComp returns 0
* If String 1 > String 2 then StrComp returns 1

**How will you reverse a String in VBScript?**

Using StrReverse function, whihc returns a String after reversing the sequece of the characters of the given string.

**How to declare an array in VBScript?**

Arrays are declared the same way a variable has been declared except that the declaration of an array variable uses parenthesis. In the below example, the size of the array is mentioned in the brackets.

Example −

'Method 1 : Using Dim

Dim arr1() 'Without Size

'Method 2 : Mentioning the Size

Dim arr2(5) 'Declared with size of 5

'Method 3 : using 'Array' Parameter

Dim arr3

arr3 = Array("apple","Orange","Grapes")

How will you assign values to an array in VBScript?

The values are assigned to the array by specifying array index value against each one of the values to be assigned.

Example −

Dim arr(5)

arr(0) = "VBScript" 'String

document.write("Value stored in Array index 0 : " & arr(0) & "<br />")

**How will you increase the size of an array in VBScript?**

Using ReDim statement, we can declare dynamic-array variables and allocate or reallocate storage space.

**How will you get the smallest subscript of an array in VBScript?**

Using LBound function, which returns an integer that corresponds to the smallest subscript of the given arrays.

**How will you get the largest subscript of an array in VBScript?**

Using UBound function, which returns an integer that corresponds to the largest subscript of the given arrays.

**How will you split a string into an array in VBScript?**

Using Split function, which returns an array that contains a specified number of values. Splitted based on a Delimiter.

**How will you get a combined string from array of string in VBScript?**

Using Join function, which returns a String that contains a specified number of substrings in an array. This is an exact opposite function of Split Method.

**How will you get a subset of a array in VBScript?**

Using Filter function, returns a zero based array that contains a subset of a string array based on a specific filter criteria.

**How will you check that a variable is an array in VBScript?**

Using IsArray function, which returns a boolean value that indicates whether or not the input variable is an array.

**How will you release the memory acquired by an array variable in VBScript?**

Using Erase Function, which recovers the allocated memory for the array variables.

**How to create a function in VBScript?**

The most common way to define a function in VBScript is by using the Function keyword, followed by a unique function name and it may or may not carry a list of parameters and a statement with a End Function keyword, which indicates the end of the function.

**How to call a function in VBScript?**

To invoke a function somewhere later in the script, you would simple need to write the name of that function with the Call keyword.

**How to return a value from a function in VBScript?**

To return a value from a function, simply assign the value to the function name itself.

**Can in VBScript, function return multiple values?**

Yes! A function can return multiple values separated by comma as an array assigned to the function name itself.

**What are subprocedures in VBScript?**

Sub Procedures are similar to functions but there are few differences.

* Sub procedures DONOT Return a value while functions may or may not return a value.
* Sub procedures Can be called without call keyword.
* Sub procedures are always enclosed within Sub and End Sub statements.

How to pass argument by value to a function in VBScript?

If ByVal is specified, then the arguments are sent as by value when the function or procedure is called.

How to pass argument by reference to a function in VBScript?

If ByRef is specified, then the arguments are sent as by reference when the function or procedure is called.

**How can you create an Object in VBScript?**

we need to declare the object and instantiate it using Set Keyword.

Example −

Dim obj

Set obj = CreateObject("Scripting.Dictionary")

**How can you destroy an object in VBScript?**

In order to destroy the objects, we need to use Set Keyword followed by the object name and point it to Nothing.

Example −

Dim obj

Set obj = CreateObject("Scripting.Dictionary")

Set obj = Nothing

**What is a Class in VBScript?**

Class is a construct that is used to define a unique type. Like Object Oriented Programming, VbScript 5.0 supports the creation of classes and it is very similar to writing COM objects with VB.

Class is simply the template for an object and we instantiate an object to access the properties and methods of it. Classes can contain variables, properties, methods or events.

**How to create a Class in VBScript?**

VBScript classes are enclosed within Class .... End Class

'Defining the Class

Class classname 'Declare the object name

...

End Class

' Instantiation of the Class

Set objectname = new classname

**What are class variables?**

Classes can contain variables, which can be of private or public. Variables within classes should follow VBScript naming conventions. By default, the variables in class are Public. That is why they can be accessed outside the class.

Example −

Dim var1 , var2.

Private var1 , var2.

Public var1 , var2.

**What are class methods?**

Methods allow the class to perform the operation that the developer wants. The Methods are nothing but Functions or Subroutines.

Example −

Class Car

Private Model

Private Year

Public Start()

Fuel = 2.45

Pressure = 4.15

End Function

End Class

**What are class events?**

There are two events that are automatically associated with every class by default. Class\_Initialize and Class\_Terminate.

Class\_Initialize is triggered whenever you instantiate an object based on the class. Class\_Terminate event is fired when the object goes out of scope or when the object is set to Nothing.

In the below example, we will make you understand how the events work in VBScript.

'Instantation of the Object

Set objectname = New classname

Private Sub Class\_Initialize( )

Initalization code goes here

End Sub

'When Object is Set to Nothing

Private Sub Class\_Terminate( )

Termination code goes here

End Sub

**What is purpose of Scripting.FileSystemObject class in VBScript?**

This class provides file system objects which help the developers to work with drives, folders and files.

Example −

Dim oFS, drive

Set oFS = CreateObject("Scripting.FileSystemObject")

Set drive = oFS.GetDrive(oFS.GetDriveName("C:\"))

Document.write drive.VolumeName

**What is the purpose of Drive object of Scripting.FileSystemObject class in VBScript?**

Drive contains methods and properties that allow you to gather information about a drive attached to the system.

**What is the purpose of File object of Scripting.FileSystemObject class in VBScript?**

File contains methods and properties that allow developers to create, delete or move a file.

What is the purpose of Files object of Scripting.FileSystemObject class in VBScript? What is the purpose of Folder object of Scripting.FileSystemObject class in VBScript? What is the purpose of Folders object of Scripting.FileSystemObject class in VBScript? What is the purpose of TextStream object of Scripting.FileSystemObject class in VBScript? What is the purpose of RegExp object in VBScript?

RegExp object helps the developers to match the pattern of strings and the properties and methods help us to work with Regular Expressions easily.

**What are the properties of RegExp object?**

* **Pattern −** The Pattern method represents a string that is used to define the regular expression and it should be set before using the regular expression object.
* **IgnoreCase −** A Boolean property that represents if the regular expression should be tested against all possible matches in a string if true or false. If not specified explicitly, IgnoreCase value is set to False.
* **Global −** A Boolean property that represents if the regular expression should be tested against all possible matches in a string. If not specified explicitly, Global value is set to False.

**How RegExp.Test method works?**

The Test method takes a string as its argument and returns True if the regular expression can successfully be matched against the string, otherwise False is returned.

**How RegExp.Replace method works?**

The Replace method takes 2 parameters. If the search is successful then it replaces that match with the replace-string, and the new string is returned. If there are no matches then the original search-string is returned.

**How RegExp.Execute method works?**

The Execute method works like Replace, except that it returns a Matches collection object, containing a Match object for each successful match. It doesn't modify the original string.

**How to capture a runtime Error in VBScript?**

If we want to capture the error, then Err Object is used.

**How to throw an error in VBScript?**

Use Err.Raise to throw an error.

Example − Err.Raise 6 ' Raise an overflow error.

**How to get the error details in VBScript?**

Err.Number gives the error number and Err.Description gives error description.

Example −

Err.Raise 6 ' Raise an overflow error.

MsgBox "Error # " & CStr(Err.Number) & " " & Err.Description

**How to clear an error in VBScript?**

Err.Clear clear an error.

Example −

Err.Raise 6 ' Raise an overflow error.

MsgBox "Error # " & CStr(Err.Number) & " " & Err.Description

Err.Clear ' Clear the error.

**What are class properties?**

Class properties, such as Property Let, which handles the process of data validation and assigning the new value to the private variable. Property set, which assigns the new property value to the private object variable.Read-only properties have only a Property Get procedure while write-only properties (which are rare) have only a Property Let or a Property Set procedure.

**Example** −

Class Comp

Private modStrType

Private OS

Public Property Let ComputerType(strType)

modStrType = strType

End Property

Public Property Get ComputerType()

ComputerType = modStrType

End Property

Public Property Set OperatingSystem(oObj)

Set OS = oObj

End Property

Public Property Get OperatingSystem()

Set OperatingSystem = OS

End Property

End Class

‘

**Q1. How to find the length of string in QTP?**  
  
Answer -You can find the [length of the string](http://qtp-interview-questions.blogspot.in/2013/03/how-to-find-length-of-string-in-qtp.html) using one vb script function called len.  
  
Suppose you want to find the length of "salunke" then you will have the below statement which will print the length of string .  
  
print len("salunke")  
  
  
**Q2. How to find the current system time in QTP?**  
  
Answer - You can find the current system time using [Time](http://qtp-interview-questions.blogspot.in/2013/03/how-to-get-system-time-in-qtp.html) function in vbscript.  
  
Print time  
  
**Q3. How to remove all spaces from given string in QTP?**  
  
Answer - We can use replace function in vbscript to remove all spaces in string.  
  
e.g. newstring = replace(stringwithspaces," ","")  
  
  
**Q4. How to find the modulus of a number in QTP?**  
  
Answer - We can find the modulus of given number using MOD operator.  
  
a = 10 mod 5  
  
print a  
  
**Q5. How to find the size of array in QTP?**  
  
Answer - To find the size of array, we can use ubound function in QTP.  
  
print ubound(arr) - 'prints upper bound of array.  
  
**Q6. What is the difference between byref and byval in QTP?**  
  
Answer - You can pass the parameters to function or procedure using byref or byval method.  
  
byref will pass the address of variable but byval will pass the copy of variable. So when you want the passed value to change, you can pass the value using byref method. Otherwise you can pass it using byval method.  
  
**Q7. How to find the difference between 2 dates in QTP?**  
  
Answer - You can find the difference between 2 dates using datediff function. You can get the difference in terms of minutes, seconds, hours, months or years.  
  
**Q8. How to generate the random number in given range in QTP?**  
  
Answer:  
Min = 1  
Max = 10  
Randomize  
RandomNumber = (Int((max-min+1)\*Rnd+min))  
  
**Q 9. How to create an array of dictionaries in QTP?**  
  
Answer - We can create the array of dictionary like how we create array of scalar variables.   
Syntax is shown below –   
'Declare Array with 5 elements  
Dim myArray(5)   
'Make first element in array as a dictionary object  
Set myArray(0) = createobject("scripting.dictionary")  
'Once we have a dictionary object, We can use its methods like add, remove, removeall etc  
myArray(0).Add"mykey","myvalue"  
'display item value of mykey in dictionary myArray(0)  
print myArray(0)("mykey")  
myArray(0).removeall   
  
**Q 10. How Can we store array variable in dictionary in QTP?**

Answer -  
Dim a  
a = array(2,3,4,5)  
Set d = createobject("Scripting.Dictionary")  
d.Add "mykey", a  
print d("mykey")(0)

**Q 11. What is win32 API and how to use it in QTP?**  
Answer -  
win32 API is an API that can be used to perform different administrative tasks. It has many WIN32 classes like Win32\_Process etc.  
  
Below Example used Win32 API in QTP to close the process by its name.  
  
'Get the WMI object  
Set WMI = GetObject("winmgmts:\\localhost\root\cimv2")  
'Get collection of processes for with name pname  
Set allp = WMI.ExecQuery("Select \* from Win32\_Process Where Name = '" & pname & "'")  
'Loop through each process and terminate it  
For Each p in allp  
p.Terminate()  
Next  
This is how we can use win32 API in QTP.

**How to convert date format in qtp**

Below code will convert date format in QTP. To verify the dates, you must have actual and expected dates in same format.  
  
So you must convert the dates in a typical format like ddmmyyyy or mmddyyyy etc.  
  
Below function will get the date in mm/dd/yyyy format.  
Call Getdate("T") - will return todays date  
Call Getdate("T+1") - will return tommorrow's date   
Call Getdate("T-1") - Will return previous day's date.  
you can calculate any future or past date with this example.  
Function GetDate(byval curvalue)  
   If  ucase(curvalue) = "T" Then  
        curvalue = curvalue & "+0"  
   End If  
If  instr(1,curvalue,"+") > 0  Then  
                        arrdate = split(curvalue,"+")  
                       retDate = dateadd("d",arrdate(1),now)                    
                       strmonth = month(cdate(retDate))  
                       strday = day(cdate(retDate))  
                       stryear = year(cdate(retDate))                   
                       If len(strmonth) = 1 Then  
                            strmonth = "0" & strmonth  
                       End If  
                       If len(strday) = 1 Then  
                            strday = "0" & strday  
                       End If  
Else  
                        arrdate = split(curvalue,"-")  
                        curDate = - cint(arrdate(1))  
                       retDate = dateadd("d",curDate,now)              
                       strmonth = month(cdate(retDate))  
                       strday = day(cdate(retDate))  
                       stryear = year(cdate(retDate))  
                       If len(strmonth) = 1 Then  
                            strmonth = "0" & strmonth  
                       End If                      
                       If len(strday) = 1 Then  
                            strday = "0" & strday  
                       End If  
End If     
    If Ucase(strParameter1) = "YYYY-MM-DD" Then  
        GetDate  = stryear & "-" & strmonth & "-" & strday  
    Else  
        GetDate  = strmonth & "/" & strday & "/" & stryear  
    End If  
          
  
End Function

**Difference between Executefile and execute in QTP**

Difference between execute and executefile – Same only difference is execute accepts string as argument while executefile uses file as argument

**How to send mail from outlook in qtp**Code mentioned below will send mail to aTO from outlook. **Make sure that outlook is open before you run this code.**  
  
'create an outlook object  
Set Outlook = CreateObject("Outlook.Application")  
Dim Message  
  
'create a mail object  
Set Message = Outlook.CreateItem(0)  
  
With Message  
  
'display the mail  
.display  
  
'set the subject of the mail  
.Subject = "Subject"  
  
'set the body of the mail  
.HTMLBody = "TextBody"  
  
'add the recipients for the mail  
.Recipients.Add "reply2sagar@gmail.com"  
  
'to add the attachments to mail use below line of code.  
'.attachments.Add "f:\class.txt"  
  
'send the mail.  
.Send  
End With

**How to Convert data types in qtp**

Converting data types in QTP is simple. In QTP all varaibles are of variant type.

To convert variable to data type -  date, use **cdate.**

To convert variable to data type - string use **cstr.**

To convert variable to data type - Boolean use **cbool.**

**How to get xml node value in QTP`**

Code below can be used to read xml node value in qtp.  
Set objXMLDoc = CreateObject("Microsoft.XMLDOM")

objXMLDoc.async = False

objXMLDoc.load("books.xml")

Set parentel= objXMLDoc.documentElement

Set cList = parentel.getElementsByTagName("book")   
For Each E In cList

      print E.Text

Next

**How to Find Test Execution Time in QTP**

Code for Finding execution time required to execute test in QTP is given in below example .  
  
At the beginning of test execution store test start time in one variable as below.  
  
TestStartTime = Now()  
  
'  
'  
'  
'  
TestEndTime=Now()  
  
When test ends again get the current time and calculate the time difference in hours. Here datediff function is used to find out duration of test execution.  
  
durationoftestExecution=datediff("n",teststarttime,testendtime)                 'Duration in hours