**INDEX**

•

**BEHAVIORAL QUESTIONS**

**02**

•

**SDLC & AGILE**

•

**JAVA**

•

**SELENIUM**

•

**MAVEN**

•

**TestNG & JUnit**

•

**CUCUMBER & GHERKIN**

•

**API / Webservices**

•

**HTML & CSS**

•

**SQL**

•

**GIT & GITHUB**

•

**JIRA**

•

**JENKINS**

•

**SELENIUM GRID & SauceLabs**

•

**AWS**

•

**How to build your framework from scratch** •

**Cucumber Report after build**

•

**Describe your Framework**

•

**MarufJan Summary**

•

**Java Technical Question samples**

•

**B10 (2019) Reallife Interview Questions**

**10**

**35**

**47**

**60**

**62**

**64**

**75**

**84**

**85**

**91**

**94**

**96**

**98**

**103**

**104**

**106**

**107**

**110**

**116**

**129**

**Updated by AA**

- 1 -

**BEHAVIORAL QUESTIONS**

**1. Tell me about yourself?**

First of all, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity and I really appreciate for your time. My name is Alper Aslan but mostly known as Albert.

• I have been in **IT** industry for more than 6 years and I am currently an **SDET** on my team.

• After working in different types of industry;

o I have gained **domain** knowledge in the communication, Education and Financial industries.

o So, I have a strong understanding of **SDLC,** and I am familiar with both **Waterfall and Agile** environment o I am highly proficient in various testing types, including like; functional, regression and smoke testing. • I started off as a **manual tester** and eventually became proficient in **automation testing**

o I develop Automation framework from scratch. I have successfully designed and developed many “many” tests scripts by using **Data driven**, **Behavior driven** and **Hybrid Frameworks**.

o I am good at core **java**, **Selenium webdriver**, **Maven**, **Cucumber**, **Jun20it**, **TestNG**, **Jenkins** and many more tools for test automation. Mostly I prefer opensource tools.

o I have used

o **GITHUB** for version control, (in current company we use **SVN** for version control)

o **JENKINS** for continuous integration/deployment,

o **JIRA** for project management and bug tracking

o and **SQL** for back-end testing

o I have worked on **API** testing on my project and I used **Restful**, **postman**, and **Rest Assured library** o I developed Automation framework from scratch several times.

o I have successfully designed and developed many “many” tests scripts by using **Data driven**, **Behavior driven (BDD)** and **Hybrid Frameworks**.

o I developed my “testing framework” based on the **POM** which supports BDD.

o Also, my framework supports Database testing using JDBC. These days I am learning and trying JOOQ. It is like writing real SQL queries. I don’t know if you know it, but it is amazing.

• I certified Scrum master and Oracle Java Programmer.

• As far as soft skill concerned, I consider myself;

o A **positive** person, cross-functional team member

o **Quick learner** and adaptable to changing circumstances and detail oriented.

o as Steve Jobs said, “*no matter how smart you are, you need a team of great people*” and sir/madam believe me I am a great team player. I am a people person.

o I can also work well individually in a **team**

o I always make sure that I meet the **deadline** (if you'd like me to elaborate on any of that, I'd be happy to go further into detail.?)

• That is pretty much about me. Thank you.

2

**2. Describe your role?**

• I am responsible for developing and maintaining our “test automation framework” base on the POM and adding new test cases to our automated regression suite.

• I am mainly responsible for the automation of Academic features as Grading, Attendance, Behavior, Application, Parent and Student Modules. In addition to this also Business features as “Payment Request Management, Fee Tracking, HR Filing Modules.

• I performed various types of testing, like; functional testing, smoke testing, regression testing and back-end testing • I am responsible, in my current project, to execute Regression test when developers add new functionality to the application or end of the sprint.

• When I joined the company, We had a large regression suit that we had to Automate. Regression coverage for Automation was very low around %10. We had very little automated test cases. Therefore, we were spending a lot of time on Running Regression. Because they didn’t have enough time to run all the test cases from regression suite, so we had a lot of new defects, so automation was really needed for the project. Since I joined, they were analyzing the application functionality. For the last two years I have been analyzing the **Regression suit**, I came up with prioritized test cases like, Which functionality is most used, which functionality is most critical, which functionalities will take a long time to manually execute, which functionalities that break often.

• I developed my automation framework from scratch.

• I automate test cases. Once I automate test cases, I schedule some of them for a daily smoke test to be repeated as much as needed. The smoke test will then send its report to me and my team.

• **I run the entire regression suit before each application release**. I analyze the test result. I provide a pass-fail report. I monitor the execution to see if anything is wrong, once it fails. If it fails because of my code I have to fix my code. (Perhaps during that time, the application was down, and I ran my script at the wrong time.) If there is really a defect, I log the defect and test it again until it is fixed.

• As a Cross functional team member, I help the functional testers, teach them basic automation framework, Java and Selenium to make them part of the team, All to improve productivity of the team. At least they can execute test cases and analyze the results.

• As a CROSS FUNCTIONAL team member, I also try to help the functional testing team whenever it’s needed, to execute manual test cases. And if there is any defect that I am able to reproduce, I log the defect to JIRA.

• I also do production support in every major release. Normally production support are on the weekend. I will come and execute ‘read only’ test cases on production environment after the deployment. If there is any issue on the deployment I have to immediately contact with Dev and QA to fix the issue ASAP.

• In sprint grooming meeting I always give feedback to the user stories to make sure it is something testable and measurable. For example: there were a user story said after such and such change in the application the performance should improve. I have asked the business people what do you mean by performance improvement? How do you measure the improvement ? After that they have come up with better user stories(requirement in agile)

• Beside that I can tell you one of my responsibilities which I really enjoy is user story generating sessions, because it is very interesting from a user’s perspective. Because we are the ones testing the application all the time. I am thinking from the end-user perspective. I think I am doing good, by putting myself in the end user’s perspective. Therefore, when we attempt user story sessions, we are making our acceptance criteria much better. So, Business Analyst go over the user stories, they go over the acceptance criteria, we ask questions we give feedback, improve user stories therefore making our team more productive. Because we have better, clear acceptance criteria. That makes us, our requirements better, our code better, clearer and we are avoiding some of defects in terms of the user story generation session itself, instead of having unclear a user story, making unclear code, making something wrong.

• Also, as a part of the Agile Scrum Team, I participate in the several walkthroughs meeting for the requirement reviews and provide valuable feedback to the BA.

• That is pretty much about %80 of my role as an automation engineer in my current project.

3

**3. Can you describe your daily activity?**

• My daily activities at work, Mostly, I go to work early in the morning and check result report of Smoke test to make sure that environment is up and running and the application is stable or not for the day.

• If something goes wrong, I will send out an email to my team so they can take care of it asap before everyone comes to work, to reach maximum productivity.

• And then I check my email if there are any important tasks or notices, also check my schedule if there are any meetings for the day and also check Jira to review what needs to be done that day in which priority.

• Then I go to attend daily standup meeting with my scrum team to talk about what I did yesterday, what we will do today and are there any impediments in my way. This meeting takes about 15 minutes.

• After that, I go back to my desk and start automating test cases from regression suits. And also, I automate test cases from sprint backlog after doing manually if it is passed. We are end of our sprint and we are finishing our automating, test execution, reporting, preparing for and conducting Sprint Demo

• Also, once a week, we have Code Review meetings, to review the code. this is really helpful

• Most fulfilling for me, is my mentoring sessions with junior testers or developers in which i train them on automation and sometimes non-technical skills. we do this as a brown bag lunch, and it really helps us increase our overall productivity, saving the company resources and money but also, gives us the valuable opportunity to get to know our coworkers and at the end of the day, the most important thing to me in my opinion, is the people I work with.

**4. Tell me about your project?**

• I'm currently working on an application in which my team are specifically focused on search FUNCTIONALITY.

**FRAMEWORK**

• In my framework, I was developing my testing code using JavaScript programming language and Protractor. • I used Jasmine to manage and centralize my dependencies which I have pom.xml

• My framework was structured based on the POM that every page element go to one class and it makes easy to maintenance and to keep my code organized and clean.

o Also, I have separate classes where I keep my implemented step ...

o I created other separate folders for my drivers, for my runners and for my useful methods.

• My framework supports Behavior Driven Development (BDD) and scenario outline.

• I am using Jira as bug tracking tool.

• And I achieve continuous integration and schedule my tests using Jenkins. (I accomplished X THING, by doing Y THING, and achieved Z MEASURABLE RESULT)

• Nice little touch: achievement during this project, that really helped me grow as an automation tester, was that I discovered ISSUE X, did ACTION Y, and then measurable result Z happened.

**FRAMWORK**

My company’s application was built as web application using a JavaScript based UI Framework called SmartClient in the front end and C# code at the back end. We have Microsoft SQL Database which are located over ten servers located all around the world. These being web applications, testing them involved testing on various browsers, various versions and using a variety of school configurations. We have used a ticketing system called ComindWork to track the work and I acted as the sole tester and quality control person in making sure that everything worked as designed. I would do various design and functionality recommendations.

4

**5. What is your biggest Accomplishment?**

• One of my accomplishments I would say is establishing a great trustworthy relationship within the team. • If you are asking for technical : When I joined my last project, the application had very less “id” so I had to spend hours to locate one Webpage elements in my POM project so I communicated with developers and other team members and all together we come up with the solution which I got the access to put “Id”in the application by myself. • That was great for me it saved my and others time. So instead of spending time to locating elements I spend my time to more creating automation test scripts and executing them.

• I really love to find and use new tools. And before I joined the team, they only had taken screenshots in PNG format. But I started to use GIF animated images with notations which makes the issue a lot clearer to understand for the developers.

**6. Why are you looking for a job? (Why are you in the market?)**

• I am looking for a job because my current project is ending soon. My manager told me I should start looking for new opportunities.

• My company they would love to keep me. We are like a family there. But the company plans to relocate, and I don’t feel comfortable with that. I am not planning to leave Dallas.

**7. Why did you apply for this position?**

• After looking at the job description, I think it matches my day-to-day activity and my experience. • I was confident with the job description that’s why I applied.

• Also, I have done some research on the company and I am really excited about the company’s product and services like...

**8. Where do you see yourself 5 years from now?**

• I want to learn as much as possible to be more technical. I would like to move to Mobile Development. I want to be a professional Mobile Developer.

• I want to be technically very competitive person 5 years from now.

**9. What is your weakness?**

• Well, I think my weakness is that whenever I am given some responsibilities and there is a deadline for it, I work day and night, sometimes 7 days a week. This is bad for my family life; the reality is I cannot sleep unless I am done with my assignments.

**GREATEST weakness?**

• My greatest weakness was that I am a very dedicated and passionate person towards my job. • While this may sound like a good quality to have, but you know if the team members do not share that the same passion as you, it might be very frustrated. Like, I saw people don't follow their requirements , I was always waiting the people take seriously against all problems which we face.

• I realized that I had to take practical, realistic steps to improve upon this weakness.

• And I think it is important that to be able to open dialogue and some kind of communication methods to ensure all team members in our scrum team have great chemistry.

• I have organized many activities outside of work such as: coffee meeting, escape room, some barbeque organization which I love :) .

• This helped me to connect closely my team members with their family and especially their environment and understand them better and the most importantly these helped my team members understand my passion towards the work. • Also, I have enrolled in some leadership courses to help me understand the dynamics of a team and how I can mentor my team members to get my mentality.

• As a result, I have improved the chemistry of our scrum team and our projects have been released with the highest customer satisfaction.

• I truly have had a good experience combating my weakness and I am very proactive when it comes to approaching a problem.

5

**10. What are your strengths?**

• I am a very detail-oriented person. I can prioritize my job according the deadline.

• I am also very much dedicated person towards my job.

• I am also honest person and I have the skills and expertise in QA process.

• One of my greatest strengths is that I have a graphing skill I mean

For example; *when I saw or heard a paragraph, event, case or even if a sentence, I can easily graph it in my mind and implement it in a real life.*

• I am really good at presentations. When I present an issue or any topics, I make it very clear and to-do point way. Let me give you an example;

*In my previous company, we had a review meeting and there was 3 team member, upper management asked us every team has present their opinion. We separate our responsibilities and we are ready to tell one by one, but unfortunately every team member got the meeting concept wrong because the requirements are not clear and we realized that the upper management was waiting us a presentation and one of the team member presents our project and after the first team starts to present their review, everyone looked each other and I feel that the team are little nervous and*

*- We had a group for this review on slack and I wrote them don't worry about that I have a plan.*

*- I just focus on the subject and prepare a template and send the team members and they prepared their parts and I combined all, then we are ready within 20 minutes and then I present all easily.*

*So, my strength helps to organize the team and solve our problem and all the team members were happy for that because we finished and present it very successfully... We were team and I believe that if you worked with a team with passion, anything can be achieved, and we can reach the expected result on time which means the customer satisfaction, and which means company success.*

• Technical Greatest strength:

o I am strongest at Java because I LOVE IT. explain why: pros, benefits, etc.

• Explain logic of why: Closures, callback, promises are my strength because they suits my comprehensive analytical skills, my brain is wired to work this way already, so JS language came very naturally and easily to me.

**11. Describe a challenge you faced during your last project?**

• I think, one of the biggest challenges that I faced with in my current project is that...

o ... we had a new developer. He is young and but very smart kid. Every time I found a bug, it made the developer nervous and he disagreed to accept it and most of the time I had to calm him down and sometimes we had to ask BA for clarification

o Then I realize the requirement itself was not specific enough, so I understood it differently than the developer o In the Sprint Retro, I said we should spend more time on requirement clarification because you know that is the key to the project success. We did so and this issue was solved.

• This is not very common in many companies but in our company, we have platinum package user clients. They have the right to ask a new report or correction on a feature from day to night or vice versa. Sometimes I got a call at 11pm that there is a feature or report that needs to be tested. So, I had to work many times till 2-3 also 4 am to test those changes or features. (if needed give an example)

• Work on result more. I think, the most important problem is misunderstanding and the lack of communication in the business life. If we come together as a group and discuss it, there is nothing we cannot solve. I'm really grateful and blessed to have been in the team that I was in, because we were able to collaborate and come together to solve the problem.

• And technical challenge I have faced is locating dynamic elements by retrieving the right HTML code from the web pages. Id’s were problem; sometimes it appears on the page, while sometimes it just disappears. Then I had to put either implicit or explicit wait to locate them.

6

**NON-TECHNICAL Challenges:**

**A. What to do in case of you have too much work and you cannot finish for the deadline?**

• When developers don’t deploy their code on time, our tester team don’t have enough time for completion. And the upper management keeps asking for us for completion. - Some of my team members simply focuses on task completion and not on the test coverage and quality of work. - So, at the Sprint Grooming Meeting, I suggested that we should work very closely with the developer and make sure that we are communicating on daily base. - And also, the developers prioritize the important tasks and work on them first. Any scenarios left, would be pushed to the next sprint since it is not as important as the other ones. - Lastly, I try to prioritize my work and follow my test lead and manager whatever they see is more important I start with that.

• One of my recent challenge is that another coworker who is also QA had to leave from company for personal reason, probably he had to go to back to his country for some visa issue, and I had to take care of his task with my own since there were only two automation guy, me and Jason. - And the production date cannot be delayed. - So, I took responsibility, I started to make a new plan and communicated with my SM that would try my best, but I need some help to reach the production goal on time. As always, communication is key to understand each other to the better team work. - And also, developers joined to test application as well. At the end, we made it on time. - That is one of the reasons I am proud of to be a member of the scrum team. Everybody works for same goal and share the responsibility.

• I don't really have technical challenges because I consider any issue that is technical to be a part of my job. There will always be some challenge to overcome and I ALWAYS overcome and learn. what is really challenging, in my opinion, and not always so easy to fix is: PEOPLE. again, we work 40+ hours with the same people in high stress, fast paced environments. - often-times, they are from different cultures, countries, backgrounds, etc. which can make communication extremely difficult - naturally, conflicts corrupt, and I've had extensive experience in observing, and eventually learning to prevent and solve such conflicts. - how do I do this? - by paying attention, empathizing and above all, communicating effectively. this means, doing a lot of work with a lot of people, because conflicts generally involve two or more participants and can negatively impact the rest of the team, thereby reducing productivity. - happy employees mean productive employees. - I've learned through trial and error to really understand my colleagues and be able to navigate the tricky waters of office-place politics. for example, [go into specific example]

**B. How do you handle conflict?**

• Nothing is personal. Everyone thinks company’s benefits so I would like to explain my concern and his/her explanation makes sense for me. - Of course, I can do the things which is most helpful to my company. So, I try to communicate with his/her, and I would try to understand the concern. Because everyone have the same goal and wants to get job done successfully.

**12. How do you handle stress?**

• One of our sprints my developer deployed code very late time and I didn’t have much time to get job done. But I was working so hard worked extra hours and especially nights and I was finished my task on time.

• My first approach is trying to calm down and work extra hours. I try to react to situations, rather than to stress. That way, the situation is handled and doesn't become stressful. Mostly these have helped me to handle stress. I also eat chocolate. • Also, in scrum environment we working as a team. I always maintain good communication and relationship with my colleagues. So, they trust me and they can communicate with me very easily. I always avoid miscommunication and my team believe me every time.

• Sometimes some requirements are not understandable, so I try to figure out and I try to understand the requirements. In the beginning of the application I spend extra effort to understand functionality. Sometimes it takes time to understand.

**13. Can you work under pressure?**

• I don’t remember any project that I worked had no pressure. Pressure is good thing sometimes. It forces you to work harder and smarter.

• Good pressure, such as having a lot of assignments to work on, or an upcoming deadline, helps me to stay motivated and

7

productive. Of course, there are times when too much pressure can lead to stress; however, I am very skilled at balancing multiple projects and meeting deadlines, which prevents me from feeling stressed often. For example, I once had three large projects due in the same week, which was a lot of pressure. However, because I created a schedule that detailed how I would break down each project into small assignments, I completed all three projects ahead of time and avoided unnecessary stress.

**14. How soon can you start?**

• I think, I can start in 2 to 3 weeks after getting offer letter and start date.

**15. Can you start tomorrow?**

• It won’t be fair to my current company and My team won’t be happy with me if I leave tomorrow, and I don’t think it is professional and I have never done that before. I am so sorry I cannot start tomorrow.

• I have to transfer the automation framework knowledge to other team members before I leave.

**16. How much are you expecting from us? or For how much you are willing to work us?**

• My expectation is between 90-100K. It will be big motivation for me to have some amount of increase. *( remember that 48 is depended on your confidence level. You can increase it if you want. The reason they ask you is they want to confirm the rate. They will have specific budget and consulting firm has to mark up a couple dollars to make some money. So, it is always negotiable. If you say too low, it means you are not confident. )*

**17. If you get hired, how long are you planning to stay?**

• As long as there is a project to work, I am willing to stay as long as possible. I love to work long term with my companies. So that, I would be a piece of the success. If you check my resume, I have worked in two companies for the last 10 years.

**18. What do you do if I hire you?**

• In first week, you know, I will get done all the paper works, getting the machines and necessary access to the project, databases etc.

• Then I will have to learn the company culture. Boarding process.

• I have to learn also more about my projects and my teammates.

• I think, understanding what the project is doing, it is very important if I want to be more productive.

**19. May I contact your current employer for reference?**

• Please go ahead, (to recruiters) if you would like to submit my resume. But I am receiving a lot of phone calls from other recruiters. I don’t want to let anyone to call my employer if they are not sure to submit my resume or not. *(if they say they will submit your resume then tell them you will send out asap after work. )*

**20. What do you like the most about testing?**

• Testing is fun job for me because you are very important person to the client and end users. I love testing because as end user I want to buy better product that is peas of art and defect free. Also, I am helping others to make sure their product has top quality. Imagine if you are testing the safety features of the Toyota Camry you are almost saving 100 of lives by doing your job and loving your job.

8

**21. Why should we hire you?**

• First of all, I've done thorough research into this position and have read your job description and combined with the information you have so helpfully provided me during this interview, I can CONFIDENTLY say that I'm well qualified for this position. Meaning, I have all the technical and non-technical expertise, as required and preferred in the job description to not only succeed in this position but also to **thrive**.

• Steve J. said, **“***no matter how smart you are, you need a team of great people***”** and believe me I am a great team player. • However, this to me is the basic requirement, and I truly believe that I'm the best qualified and will exceed expectations beyond just what I have noted, because I have crucial soft skills that can't always be quantified and measured. And I believe, that at the end of the day, regardless of job description or what we do, it's the personality of your employees that really matters. In this, I am unique and stand out because I learned the value of soft skills many years ago and I have extensive experience in honing those skills.

• I always bring new techniques and tools that help to jump forward to the company that I worked for. • Many people can train in any technical skill within a short time frame, but training someone to communicate can be incredibly difficult. I have such skills in abundance: I'm an excellent communicator, extremely motivated AND motivating, and above all, I am the very definition of a problem solver. Whatever it is that needs to be done to accomplish my job and more, I WILL DO IT.

• I think you should hire the candidate that has the best qualifications for this position.

• Since I don’t know the other candidates, I can represent only myself.

• I think my experience and technical expertise will bring a lot of values and benefits to the company and the project. I think that’s why you should hire me.

**22. Do you have any question for us?**

• It's very important to ME, that I'm surrounded by good/kind, hard-working, smart people that will motivate me to also work hard and continue to improve myself. Considering that we spend more time at work with our colleagues than we do with friends or family even, it's important to me know that I can fit in with the culture of my workplace and grow as a professional there. So, what is your company culture like? What’s the team like?

*(if you did research you can bring up something interesting about the company and ask them to elaborate/how it works etc.* • it's also important to me that I continually improve and try to achieve excellence in my position and the best way to do this is to continually learn. I'm always trying to learn new things or learn old things better. Do you provide trainings, seminars or anything to support the education of your employees?

9

**SDLC & AGILE**

**1. What is Software Testing?**

• Process of executing a program or application with the intent of find software bugs using functional and automation tools • Process of validating/verifying a software program/application

• Testers should test to break approach, not test to pass.

**2. What is Software Requirements Specification?**

• A software requirements specification is a document which acts as a contract between the customer and the supplier. • This SRS contains all the requirement of the end user regarding that application. SRS can be used as a communication medium between the customer and the supplier.

• The developer and tester prepare and examine the application based on the requirements written in the SRS. • The SRS documented is prepared by the Business Analyst by taking all the requirements for the customer.

**3. Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) - What is SDLC?**

• SDLC defines the phases in **building** of software or application.

o Project Planning

o Requirement Gathering (Gathering information used to plan project, Identifying risks)

o Design (How the application will be built)

o Coding (developing) (Based on requirements, developers will write the application)

o Testing

o Production (deployment)(Releasing product)

o Maintenance (Making sure product is stable, looking at customer report on bugs and fixing it)

**4. Software Testing Life Cycle (STLC) - What is STLC?**

• STLC defines the phases in **testing** of software or application. In STLC process in different activities are carried out to improve the quality of the product.

o Requirements analysis

o Test Planning

o Test Designing

**5. What is the difference between STLC and SDLC?**

o Test Environment Setup o Test Execution

o Test Reporting

• STLC is part of SDLC. It can be said that STLC is a subset of the SDLC set.

• STLC is limited to the testing phase where quality of software or product ensures. SDLC has vast and vital role in complete development of a software or product.

• However, STLC is a very important phase of SDLC and the final product or the software cannot be released without passing through the STLC process.

• STLC is also a part of the post-release/ update cycle, the maintenance phase of SDLC where known defects get fixed or a new functionality is added to the software.

**6. What is requirement?**

• Requirements convey the expectation of users for the software or product.

• Process to gather requirements from client, analyze and document them is known as requirement engineering. • Goal of requirement engineering is to develop and maintain sophisticated and descriptive SRS ‘System Requirements Specification’ Document

- 10 -

**7. Where is the requirement coming from?**

• Customers give requirements for the application

• Talk to the End-users 🡪 the person that will be using this application the most

• Talk to Partners –

• Talk to Domain Experts – coders and developers that have already build this application similar before or someone that is an expert the type of product being built

• Industry Analysts and Information about competitors

**8. When the testing starts?**

• Testing starts from testing the requirements (not after the coding phase which seems like the most likely answer.) • We have to make sure the requirement is correct in first place. With the wrong requirement it is impossible to build bug free application.

**9. How to tell if the requirement is good or bad?**

• Requirement must be (SMART)

o **S**pecific 🡪User should be able to login. Authorized user with valid username and password should be able to login o **M**easurable 🡪 User should able to login very fast (in 2 second after clicking login button).

o **A**ttainable

o **R**ealistic

o **T**estable 🡪 User should able to download the receipt very fast (in 2 second

**10. Why we test?**

• To build bug free application.

• To satisfied end user and client.

• To build great product to generate more revenue.

• I love testing and testing is my passion.

**11. What is tester’s main responsibility?**

• To find bug as much as possible as early as possible. Make sure most of the bug gets fixed.

• To satisfy the end user and client buy delivering bug free and user-friendly application.

**12. Is 100% testing possible?**

• We can’t test the application 100% since there are unlimited scenarios that we can’t even imagine. • Software testing is risk-based activity based on **priority of the functionality** we can test as much as much as possible. • Even though 100% testing is not possible, but I believe 100% customer satisfaction is certainly possible.

**13. What is testing hierarchy?**

• Unit testing 🡪 Developers test each module or block of code during development.

• Component Testing 🡪 Component is a standalone functionality that can work by itself. Ex. Amazon Buyer Functionality, Seller Functionality, Prime Video Functionality.

• Integration Testing 🡪 Combine all of the Functionalities. When I integrate them, can I still use all of the functions? Make sure they all still work.

• System Testing 🡪 End-to-End testing. Test everything from beginning to end.

• Acceptance Testing 🡪 Hire a UAT (User Acceptance Testing) Team or Business Analyst can also do Acceptance Testing. Aftertesting has been complete you have to get another team to do acceptance testing so they can confirm the QA teams testing was successful and have the product ready for the customer.

- 11 -

**14. What is positive testing? Happy Path testing?**

• Testing the application with valid inputs. Also called “**Happy Path**” Testing.

Ex. If you log in with valid username and password it is positive testing.

**15. What is 508 Compliance testing?**

• If someone in the interview, ask what 508 testing is, Just tell them what it is. Don’t say I have 5-10 years of experience in 508 Compliance testing.

• **It’s a requirement for government websites.**

• All the websites that are used by and for the government. **They have to make sure disabled people can use it.** • Example: For healthcare.gov they have Compliance manager and he has a dedicated QA team that does 508 Compliance testing to make sure the website is 508 compliant for disability users.

**16. What is risk-based testing?**

• Since 100% testing is not possible, we have to do risk analysis. Based on the analysis we have to prioritize our testing activity and test high risk area first. For example:

o The most critical functionalities

o The most often used functionalities

o The most complicated functionalities etc...

**17. How long did it take to build this regression suite?**

• It took 3 years with; 2 testers 1 manual tester + 1 automation tester

• when we run:

o before release

o after major bug fix

o after major new functionality

• where we keep test scenarios and where we as a team take decision which will be executed more than once, in one sprint you test some scenarios.

**18. Tell us one challenge while running regression suite?**

• Failures. Because regression suite was developed so long ago, and you don't know what has changed. The properties of a button may have changed.

**19. How many environments you have?**

• Development Environment

o Unit testing

o Less stable than test environment

• Test Environment

o Manual testing happens here

o Replicates the production environment exactly

o Changes are deployed in intervals

o Automated **smoke tests** are ran here

▪ Runs against the test environment to make sure if the application is stable enough to perform other major testing activities.

▪ Run every time changes are deployed to Test environment

▪ Can be ran in dev environment

o Automation tests are ran here

o Automated Integration tests run here

• Pre-production Environment

- 12 -

o UAT environment

o Demo happens here

o load/performance testing happen here

o Changes are deployed in big intervals

o Automated major **regression tests** here (before release) ▪ Runs against the UAT environment

▪ To find out if new changes result in any defects

▪ Runs after major bug fixes and every release

▪ This test is decided in test plan

o Very stable

• Production environment

**20. Which part of regression test should be automated?** • Tests which are stable

• Repeated frequently

**21. How do you ensure that your regression tests are effective?**

• Simple and require no tester input are good candidates for automation

• The regression tests should be wide and detailed enough to allow catching defects. You can also eliminate duplicate test cases, merge test cases and automated tests as feasible.

**22. A number of critical bugs are fixed in software. All the bugs are in one module, related to reports. The test manager decides to do regression testing only on the report’s module.**

• Regression testing should be done on other modules as well because fixing one module may affect other modules.

**23. How do you run your regression? How often, how many VMs, how many days, how many tests?** • Regression is scheduled before every release and we release twice a year (Spring release and fall release). • Regression also happens when there is a major bug fix.

• Around 500 feature files and 1300 scenarios.

• Regression tests are kicked off by jenkins. Tests are executed on the jenkins server (VM). My Linux server is RedHat. • The latest run look more than 12 hours. Another answer is;

o I have built a suite of regression tests. They are feature files with regression tag. And I have a job in jenkins that kicks of the regression tests. It uses the maven command to trigger the test. The maven command includes that tag name: mvn test -D cucumber.options =”--tags @Regression”.

o At the end of the execution, jenkins generates HTML report with detailed tests steps and screenshots.

**24. What is Functional testing?**

• Functional testing team can also be called manual testers it can also be done by automation team (automation functional testing). Similar to Black box testing or manual testers. Just testing the specific functionality of the application. Ex. Can user login? Can user logout? Not testing look and feel of application.

**25. What is non-functional testing?**

• Performance testing, Security testing, Ex. Can 2000 user’s login to the application at the same time? Can user move to next page in 1 second?

**26. What is unit testing? Have ever done unit testing?**

• It is part of the white box testing. It’s done by the developers before they deploy the code from Development environment to QA environment.

• Since it is performed by developers, I have never done unit testing yet. But I think I can learn it and do it if it is needed.

- 13 -

**27. What is component testing?**

• Testing each component of the application separately. In application it could be one component. One component has stand-alone functionality. Ex. in amazon.com Seller functionality can be one component. Buyer can be another component. Also, Amazon prime videos can be another component.

**28. Smoke Test** 🡪

• **TESTING order:** Code 🡪 Unit Testing 🡪 Integration Testing 🡪 Sanity Testing 🡪***Smoke Testing*** 🡪 Functional Testing • In our project, there are five modules like; login, view user, user detail page, new user creation and task creation • In these five modules, the developer will first perform the smoke testing by executing all the major functionality of

modules like; user is able to login with valid login credentials or not, after login new user can be created or not, user that is created is viewed or not etc.

**29. What is black box testing? What are the different black box testing techniques?**

• Black box testing is the software testing method which is used to test the software without knowing the internal structure of code or program.

• This testing is usually done to check the functionality of an application. The different black box testing techniques are; o Equivalence Partitioning o Boundary value analysis o Cause effect graphing

**30. What is Equivalence partitioning testing?**

• Equivalence partitioning testing is a software testing technique which divides the application input test data into each partition at least once of equivalent data from which test cases can be derived. By this testing method it reduces the time required for software testing.

• Example: When testing a grade calculation system, a tester determines that all scores from 90 to 100 will yield a grade of A, but scores below 90 will not.

• Which technique can be used to achieve input and output coverage? It can be applied to human input, input via interfaces to a system, or interface parameters in integration testing.

**31. What is Boundary value testing?**

• Test boundary conditions on, below and above the edges of input and output equivalence classes. • For instance, let say a bank application where you can withdraw maximum $1000 and a minimum of $100, so in boundary value testing we test only the exact boundaries, rather than hitting in the middle. That means we test above the maximum limit and below the minimum limit.

• For example, of my credit card: Activated date is lower boundary. Expiration date 10/2019 is upper boundary. $0 is lower boundary for spending limit. $25.000 is upper boundary for spending limit.

**32. Why does the boundary value analysis provide good test cases?**

• Because errors are frequently made during programming of the different cases near the ‘edges’ of the range of values.

**33. Why we use decision tables?**

• The techniques of equivalence partitioning and boundary value analysis are often applied to specific situations or inputs. However, if different combinations of inputs result in different actions being taken, this can be more difficult to show using equivalence partitioning and boundary value analysis, which tend to be more focused on the user interface.

• The other two specification-based techniques, decision tables and state transition testing are more focused on business logic or business rules. A decision table is a good way to deal with combinations of things (e.g. inputs). • This technique is sometimes also referred to as a **'cause-effect'**table. The reason for this is that there is an associated logic diagramming technique called **'cause-effect graphing'** which was sometimes used to help derive the decision table.

- 14 -

**34. What is white box testing and list the types of white box testing?**

• White box testing technique involves selection of test cases based on an analysis of the internal structure (Code coverage, branches coverage, paths coverage, condition coverage etc.) of a component or system.

• It is also known as Code Based testing or Structural testing. Different types of white box testing are o Statement Coverage o Decision Coverage

**35. In white box testing what do you verify?**

• Verify the security holes in the code

• Verify the incomplete or broken paths in the code

• Verify the flow of structure according to the document specification

• Verify the expected outputs

• Verify all conditional loops in the code to check the complete functionality of the application

• Verify the line by line coding and cover 100% testing

**36. What is Gray Box Testing?**

• Grey box testing is the hybrid of black box and white box testing.

• In gray box testing, test engineer has the knowledge of coding section of the component and designs test cases or test data based on system knowledge.

• In this tester has knowledge of code, but this is less than the knowledge of white box testing. Based on this knowledge the test cases are designed and the software application under testtreats as a black box & tester test the application from outside.

**37. What is the difference between static and dynamic testing?**

• **Static testing**: During Static testing, the code is not executed, and it is performed using the software documentation. • **Dynamic testing**: To perform this testing the code is required to be in an executable form.

**38. What is Integration Testing?**

• Integration testing is black box testing. Integration testing focuses on the interfaces between units, to ensure that units work together to complete a specific task.

• The purpose of integration testing is to confirm that different components of the application interact with each other. Test cases are developed with the purpose of exercising the interfaces between the components.

• Integration testing is considered complete, when actual results and expected results are same. Integration testing is done after unit testing. There are mainly three approaches to do integration testing:

o **Top-down Approach** 🡪 tests the components by integrating from top to bottom.

o **Bottom-up approach** 🡪 It takes place from the bottom of the control flow to the higher-level components o **Big bang approach** 🡪 In this are different module are joined together to form a complete system and then testing is performed on it.

**39. What is Scalability Testing?**

• Scalability testing is testing performed in order to enhanced and improve the functional and performance capabilities of the application. So that, application can meets requirements of the end users.

• The scalability measurements is done by doing the evaluating the application performance in load and stress conditions. Now depending upon this evaluation, we improve and enhanced the capabilities of the application.

- 15 -

**40. What is Storage Testing?**

• In Storage Testing we test those functionalities of the application which is responsible for storing the data into DB. • The data entered by the end user in GUI or front end, is the same data which is stored in the database. • The storage testing determines that the data taken from the front end of the application is stored in correct place and in correct manner in the database.

**41. What is Stress Testing?**

• Stress testing tests the software with a motive to check that the application do not crashes if we increase the stress on the application by increasing the large number of users working on the application.

• We can also apply the stress on the application firing the lots of process which cannot be handled by the application. • We perform the stress testing on the application evaluate the application capabilities at or beyond the limits of its specified requirements to determine.

• Generally, this is a type of performance testing performed in a very high level of load and stress condition.

**42. What is maintenance testing?**

• Triggered by modifications, migration or retirement of existing software.

**43. What is Test Harness?**

• A test harness is a collection of software and test data required to test the application by running it in different testing condition like stress, load, data- driven, and monitoring its behavior and outputs. Test Harness contains two main parts: o Test execution engine

o Test script repository

• Automation testing is the use of a tool to control the execution of tests and compare the actual results with the expected results. It also involves the setting up of test pre-conditions.

**44. What is test coverage?**

• Test coverage means is how many test cases that we have and what functional area those test cases are covering.

**45. What is a V-Model?**

• A software development model that illustrates how testing activities integrate with software development phases.

**46. Which of the following is likely to benefit most from the use of test tools providing test capture and replay facilities?** • Regression testing

• Integration testing

• System testing

• User Acceptance Testing

**47. What is Acceptance testing?**

• The Acceptance testing will be performed after QA testing. In my current project it is done by UAT team. After UAT team performing the acceptance testing the code will go to production.

o Development environment( where developers write code and perform unit testing)

o QA environment (where we test the application.)

o UAT environment (after the code is tested QA environment it will be deployed to the UAT environment. UAT testing team will perform testing to make sure it fits the business requirement. It is also called staging environment. o Production environment( is when the end user can see the real application)

- 16 -

**48. What is the difference between UAT (User Acceptance Testing) and System testing?**

• **System Testing**: System testing is finding defects when the system undergoes testing as a whole, it is also known as **end to end testing**. In such type of testing, the application undergoes from beginning till the end.

• **UAT**: User Acceptance Testing (UAT) involves running a product through a series of specific tests which determines whether the product will meet the needs of its users.

**49. What is continuous integration ?**

• Developers can check–in and check–out codes into the system when making new code changes to the application. • Whenever a developer Check-in a new code into the system, there is a server called **Continuous integration (CI) server**. • The **CI server** is continuously looking for new code. Once the new code is added to the application the CI server will

immediately recognize that code has been checked in*. (there is a tool integrated with this maybe Jenkins or something).* • That tool will kick out the automated smoke test to check the basic functionally of the application. Then it will say weather that code affected the app negatively or not.

**50. How is code deployed to production environment?**

• From Local

o check in code to Git using pull and push (in my company it is SVN)

o Run unit tests

o Deploy changes to server

▪ Done by jenkins automatically every time developer checks in code.

▪ After it passes deploy changes to Dev environment

• From Dev environment

o Deploy changes to Test environment done by Jenkins

o Can be scheduled or manually triggered

• From Test 🡪 Deploy changes done by Jenkins

• From Pre-production

**51. Agile Framework?**

• **Role** : PO, SM, Team

• **Ceremonies** : -Sprint Planning, Daily Scrum, Sprint Review, Sprint Retro, Grooming Session

• **Artifacts** : Product backlog, - Sprint backlog, -Burnout chart

**52. What is Agile?**

• Agile is **iterative** product **development** methodology that is alternative to the waterfall methodology. • Scrum : Team plans for amount of work for the next sprint

• Kanban : No sprint planning, stories are picked up as is, but you still have everything else

**53. Why do we need Agile? Waterfall and Agile?**

• Because waterfall methodologies have following disadvantage;

o Requirement cannot be change or hard to change once document is signed.

o In waterfall before completing the one phase you can’t move to the next phase. For example, before coding phase is completed testing cannot be started.

o Customer can’t see what they are going to get until very late stage in development life cycle.

o It takes longer time to go to the production. By the time product goes to the market it might be outdated already. • Agile has following advantages :

o The change is welcomed. For example, after the sprint demo if client does not like something, we can take their feedback and improve the product. Requirement change is OK.

o Since it is iterative development process, the development team can developed piece of functionality, get feedback

- 17 -

and improve next iteration. So, the product will be continuously improve.

o Waste is eliminated in agile with the help of scrum master. For example, if I am blocked, I don’t have to wait and waste my time. Since team members communicates with each other efficiently we can be more productive by preventing duplicated effort.

o Waterfall emphasizes tools and platform, like C#\_.NET, but agile emphasizes people. You can have best tool but at the end people are using those tools. I believed inspired people can make amazing products even they have less money or less resources.

**54. What kind of Agile methodology did you use in your previous projects?**

• I have heard Extreme programming(XP) , Kanban and Scrum. But I have only worked with scrum only.

**55. Scrum is an Agile framework, right? Name few other Agile frameworks.**

• Yes, Scrum is an Agile framework. Few other Agile frameworks are –Feature Driven Development Test Driven Development, Kanban

**56. What are the different roles in Scrum?**

• Product owner is actually the stakeholder of the project.

o He represents the project requirements before the team.

o He is responsible to have a vision of what to build and convey his detailed vision to the team.

o He is the starting point of an agile scrum software development project.

• Scrum team is formed by the collective contribution of individuals who perform for the accomplishment of a particular project.

o The team is bound to work for the timely delivery of the requested product.

• Scrum master – Scrum master is the leader and the coach for the scrum team who checks whether the scrum team is executing committed tasks properly.

o He is also responsible to increase the efficiency and productivity of the team so that they can achieve the sprint goal effectively.

**57. How do you describe a scrum team?**

• If you put 5 rock stars together it doesn’t mean they are a team, or it doesn’t mean they can build great product. • For me the team is a group of people who are sharing the same goal , moving to the same direction , who trust each other and who will effectively communicate and collaborate with each other to build great product. There should be no star individual but a star team.

**58. What are the responsibilities of a Scrum Master?**

• Tracking and monitoring

• Understanding requirements properly

• Work to reach the project goal

• Process checking master and quality master

• Protect the team from detachments

• Improving the performance of the team

• Lead the meetings and resolve issues

• Resolution of conflicts and impediments

• Communication and reporting

**59. What is a negative test case?**

• Negative test cases are created based on the idea of testing in a destructive manner. For example, testing what will happen if inappropriate inputs are entered into the application. Wrong login information

- 18 -

**60. What do you understand by the term “Scrum of Scrums”?**

• Let us assume an active project on which seven teams are currently working. Each team is responsible to lead its own scrum meeting. But, in order to coordinate and communicate with different teams, it is required to organize a separate scrum meeting. There is one team leader from every team, known as ambassador, who is responsible to represent his team in the scrum of scrums.

• **The scrum meeting organized to hold a coordination between scrum teams is known as the scrum of scrums.**

**61. Shippable product/increment?**

• The piece of the product is made, and it keeps getting added functionality form each sprint

• The increment must align to the development team’s *Definition of Done*

o When the product increment is delivered, it needs to meet “Definition of Done”

o Acceptance criteria is fulfilled

o Product owner accepts the user stories

• The increment must be acceptable by the P.O

**62. What is BurnDown Chart?**

• Graphic representation of the rate at which work is completed and how much work remains to be done

**63. What is Verification and Validation?**

• Verification happens during developing by testers and developers; it is a process of evaluating software at development phase and to decide whether the product of a given application satisfies the specified requirements. • Validation by testers; is the process of evaluating software at the end of the development process and to check whether it meets the customer requirements.

**64. What is Definition of Ready?**

• Acceptance Criteria is cleared/reviewed

• Point/hours are given

**65. What is User Story?**

• *(Note: basically, a user story is just a requirement)* User story is a short simple description minimum **shippable** product. • It normally looks like this: As **<end-user>** I want to do **< action>** So that I can **<benefit>**.

o As amazon user I should able to login, so I can buy stuffs online

**66. You said “shippable”, what do you mean by that?**

• Well, You can’t really say As a user I want to put my username in the username field.

• So, I can write my username in there. It has to be complete functionality. Putting user name is not a shippable functionality. But able to login is a complete functionality. That is what I mean by shippable.

**67. What is parking lot?**

• In Agile it means this: In meeting when you have a problem that is not really relevant to other people we should not keep discussing that item in the meeting because we are wasting other people’s time.< Let’s make it **parking lot** item > means whoever is interested in that issue can talk after the meeting.

**68. What is sprint workflow?**

• How a story moves from to do to done and lifecycles - what happens when something is blocked, etc.

- 19 -

**69. Agile experience in your most recent project?**

• Our sprint is 4 weeks and we have release every 3 sprints as a release cycle

• We have 7 people in my team. 3 developers (Shwan, Simon, Sinan), 1 automation (Me) and 1 functional testers(Usman), also 1 SM (Yasin) and 1 PO (Simon B.).

• We start a sprint with Sprint Planning Meeting and

o we discuss about the team’s priority features and product backlog items and

o we learn the part of the application which we are going to developed.

o Choosing story based on *velocity* and *capacity*

▪ **Velocity**: Number of story points delivered/demo in a sprint. For example: if team planned 30 story points (Business value); worth of user stories in a sprint and able to deliver as planned then team’s velocity is 30 ▪ **Capacity**: Total number of available hours for a sprint is Team’s capacity. Calculates holiday and PTO hours o This meeting is held every week and lasts for almost 1 hour. We get general idea than we do Sprint Grooming meeting for giving some estimates for the tasks.

▪ Team, SM, and PO get together to ensure work items are relevant and useful

▪ Ask questions to P.O of user stories

▪ Re-define acceptance criteria

▪ Writing new stories

▪ Breaking epics into user stories

▪ Understand the story to give proper estimation/to prevent under/over estimate

**How do you estimate?**

Based on my experience and complexity of the story and it is something I worked on before.

• After sprint starts, we do Daily Standup Meeting

o everyday morning and we discuss what did we do yesterday, what will we do today and is there any blocker. o Just we synchronize info about the sprint.

• End of the sprint, usually we do Sprint Demo/Review Meeting .

o It is just to show customer what we build sprint (PO can put feedback)

o As an SDET in my team, I have done presentation sometimes and go over through the functionalities in the conference room.

o Client or stakeholders or business people they ask questions what they don’t know.

• After Sprint Demo, we do Sprint Retrospective Meeting .

o In sprint Retro, we talk about what was good in last sprint, what kind of mistakes we made.

o We go over them and make sure that we don’t make the same mistakes again.

o If we did something good and improvements, we would continue doing it.

o This meeting that is held at the sprint review meeting or at the end of the sprint; it lasts for 2-3 hours.

**70. What is an Epic?**

• Epic is a big user story that you cannot complete in one sprint.

• For example, as a user I want to buy online so I don’t have to visit the local store. This story is too big, and it cannot be completed in one sprint. So, we can call it Epic instead of user story. It should be divided to multiple user stories like: o As a customer I want to be able to login so I can view my account.

o As a customer I want to be able to search for a product so I can buy them.

o As a customer I want to be able to proceed to checkout so I can pay for the item that I am going to buy. o As a customer I want to be able to logout so I can protect my account.

o As you can see< As a customer I want to be able to buy...> can be divided to multiple user stories. The team can pick one or more user story in every sprint.

- 20 -

**71. What is Acceptance criteria?**

• Acceptance criteria is the way that we know the user story is successfully developed or not.

• Statements of requirements that are described from the point of view of the user to determine when a story is ”done” and working as expected

• 3 parts examples

o Input 🡪 valid email address

o Process 🡪 marking messaging

o Outcome 🡪 marketing message design matches the specs provided by marketing

**72. What is rat hole?**

• Since there is a lot of communication going on in agile team, team has to discuss a lot of stuffs. But sometimes the discussion will last too long for one topic and it is not really productive. We will say it is **<rat hole>** it means we should not keep taking about that issue too long and move forward.

**73. What types of Test cases?**

• I cover different scenarios

o Positive

o Negative

o Boundary Value Analysis

**74. Test Case?**

• Test case is a specific condition to check against the Application Under Test. It has information of test steps, prerequisites, test environment, and outputs.

• Test case describes the functionality and test steps.

o Test Case ID

o Step number

o Description of the functionality

o Expected result

o Actual Result

**75. How many Test cases (in your regression suite) do you usually complete in a week?**

• 10 small test cases, 7-8 medium, 2-3 larges

• OR It depends on the project. In my company we have 2000 test cases. In 4Stay, we have around 700 test cases.

**76. How long it will take to run your regression suite?**

• It depends on the project. In my current project out of 2000 test cases in the regression suite around 1500 are already automated. If we use 10 virtual machines to perform parallel execution it takes 2 to 3 days to execute automated test cases. Also, manual testers will execute some manual test cases, but I am not sure how much they are executing. I believe they are only executing some important test cases only after prioritization.

**77. What do you do when you run your automated script or what do you when you run regression?** • First, I have to execute my script. Once the script execution is completed, I have to analyze the run result to see if there is any failed test cases. If there is failed test cases I have to determine if it is failed due to legitimate application issue or it is caused by some script issue. (the script can be failed due to automation code issue too) if it is caused by application issue, I will try to manually reproduce it and log a defect if I can reproduce. If it is due to my script, I have to fix it. But this is not the case most of the time.

- 21 -

**78. What are the steps you take to automate?**

• Learn the functionality

o Reading requirements

o Knowledge transfer session with B.A

o Ask teammates

• Manually test it

o Making sure I understand each step properly

o Understand expected results

• Automate it

o Create POM pages

▪ Add necessary elements/methods I am going to use and add PageFactory design pattern ▪ Create a driver class with Singleton pattern

• Validate the tests using TestNG Assertions

**79. What percentage of position is automation vs manual?**

• 80-85% automation 15-20% manual

**80. When do you choose automated testing over manual testing?**

• If the test cases are high priority test cases.

• If the functionality is critical functionality.

• Shakeout or smoke-test test cases.

• If the test cases are too long and too difficult to execute. The regression test cases based on the priority. • We should automate as much as possible.

**81. When do you do automation in your sprint?**

• When developers are done with their part

• When code is deployed to QA/test environment

• When testing framework is set up

• When all manual tests are done

• Smoke tests are passing

**82. What is Test Plan?**

**A test plan is a crucial document in the software testing process. It outlines the overall strategy, scope, objectives, resources, and schedule for testing activities. Essentially, it serves as a guide that details what needs to be tested, how the testing will be performed, when it will take place, and who will be responsible for each activity. The test plan includes key elements such as the testing approach, the environment in which testing will occur, the criteria for starting and stopping testing, and how defects will be managed. By providing a structured framework, the test plan ensures that the testing process is thorough, systematic, and aligned with the project objectives, helping all stakeholders understand the testing goals and procedures.**

• Test plan is a word document that described the testing scope

o High level test cycle

o Defect life cycle

o Entrance Criteria (defines what all need to start the testing)

o Exit Criteria (defines what the testing is finished)

**83. What are the tables in test plans?**

• Test design, scope, test strategies, approach are various details that Test plan document consists of.

o Test case identifier

o Scope

o Features to be tested

o Features not to be tested

o Test strategy & Test approach

o Test deliverables

o Responsibilities

o Staffing and training o Risk and Contingencies

- 22 -

**84. What is the difference between a test plan and a QA plan?**

• A test plan lays out what is to be done to test the product and includes how quality control will work to identify errors and defects.

• A QA plan on the other hand is more concerned with prevention of errors and defects rather than testing and fixing them.

**85. What is a peer review?**

• Peer reviews are reviews conducted among people that work on the same team. For example, a test case that was written by one QA engineer may be reviewed by a developer and/or another QA engineer.

**86. How can you tell when enough test cases have been created to adequately test a system or module?** • You can tell that enough test cases have been created when there is at least one test case to cover every requirement. This ensures that all designed features of the application are being tested.

• A2-That is the reason we need to have requirement traceability matrix. We can tell how many requirements has been covered by test cases and how many still left from RTM.

**87. Who approves test cases?**

• The approver of test cases varies from one organization to the next. In some organizations, the QA lead may approve the test cases while another approves them as part of peer reviews.

**88. Who writes test plans and test cases?**

• Test plans are typically written by the quality assurance lead while testers usually write test cases.

**89. What is the purpose of test design technique?**

• Identifying test conditions and Identifying test cases.

**90. Difference between Test case and Test script?**

• Test case terminology mostly used for Manual Testing whereas Test Script mostly used for Automation Testing • **A test case is a documentation which specifies input values, expected output and the preconditions for executing the test.** It's also a layout of the low-level details on how to test the scenario

• A test script in software testing is a set of instructions that will be performed on the system under test to test that the system functions as expected.

**91. What should be included in a test strategy?**

• The test strategy includes a plan for how to test the application and exactly what will be tested *(user interface, modules, processes, etc.).* It establishes limits for testing and indicates whether manual or automated testing will be used.

**92. What will you do when script fails?**

• In my experience, I will identify the failure,

o if it is this due to application error, sync error, script issue or environment is down, first of all I analyze the result by reproduce it through Jenkins run only the fail one,

o if it is due to synchronization issue, I will add extra time by using implicit, explicit and some custom expected conditions,

o If it is script issue I will debugging (identify) my script and fix it, analyze the exceptions,

o if it is real defect then I will log defect.

- 23 -

**93. Test Scenario?**

• Make sure that end to end functionality of application under test is working as expected

• The tester needs to put his/her foot in the end users’ shoes to check and perform the action as how they are using application under test

• T.S can have many test cases associated with it, Before executing the T.S we need to think of test cases for scenario • Test Scenario: Validate the login page

o Test Case 1: Enter a valid username and password

o Test Case 2: Reset your password

o Test Case 3: Enter invalid credentials

• In each test case are detailed steps and condition for execution

**94. Requirement Traceability Matrix (RTM)**

• RTM is used to make sure that all test cases cover the requirement or not. It is like excel sheet.

**95. What can be done to develop a test for a system if there are no functional specifications or any system and development documents?**

• When there are no functional specifications or system development documents, the tester should familiarize themselves with the product and the code. It may also be helpful to perform research to find similar products on the market. **96. What are the functional testing types?**

• Unit Testing

• Smoke testing

• Sanity testing

• Integration Testing

• System Testing

• Regression Testing

• UAT (user acceptance testing)

**97. What is the difference between sanity testing and smoke testing?**

• When sanity testing is conducted, the product is sent through a preliminary round of testing with the test group in order to check the basic functionality such as button functionality. Smoke testing, on the other hand is conducted by developers based on the requirements of the client.

**98. What steps are involved in sanity testing?**

• Sanity testing is very similar to smoke testing. It is the initial testing of a component or application that is done to make sure that it is functioning at the most basic level and it is stable enough to continue more detailed testing.

**99. What is the difference between WinRunner and Rational Robot?**

• WinRunner is a functional test tool but Rational Robot is capable of both functional and performance testing. Also, WinRunner has 4 verification points and Rational Robot has 13 verification points.

**100. What is the difference between QA and testing?**

• The goals of QA are very different from the goals of testing.

• The purpose of QA is to prevent errors is the application while the purpose of testing is to find errors.

**101. Explain random testing.**

• Random testing involves checking how the application handles input data that is generated at random. Data types are typically ignored, and a random sequence of letter, numbers, and other characters are inputted into the data field.

- 24 -

**102. What is the difference between Quality Control and Quality Assurance?**

• Quality control (QC) and quality assurance (QA) are closely linked but are very different concepts. While QC evaluates a developed product, the purpose of QA is to ensure that the development process is at a level that makes certain that the system or application will meet the requirements.

**103. What is the role of QA in a project development?**

• QA team is responsible for monitoring the process to be carried out for development.

• Responsibilities of QA team are planning testing execution process.

• QA Lead creates the time tables and agrees on a Quality Assurance plan for the product.

• QA team communicated QA process to the team members. QA team ensures traceability of test cases to requirements. •

**104. What makes a good QA or Test manager?**

• Knowledge about Software development process

• Improve the teamwork to increase productivity

• Improve cooperation between software, test, and QA engineers

• To improvements the QA processes.

• Communication skills.

• Able to conduct meetings and keep them focused

**105. What is the difference between regression testing and retesting?**

• Regression testing is performing tests to ensure that modifications to a module or system do not have a negative effect on previous releases. Retesting is merely running the same testing again. Regression testing is widely asked manual testing interview questions and hence further research to understand this topic is needed.

**106. Explain the difference between bug severity and bug priority.**

• Bug severity refers to the level of impact that the bug has on the application or system while bug priority refers to the level of urgency in the need for a fix.

• Usually the severity is defined in terms of financial loss, damage to environment, company's reputation and loss of life. Priority of a defect is related to how quickly a bug should be fixed and deployed to live servers.

**107. What is the difference between system testing and integration testing?**

• For system testing, the entire system as a whole is checked, whereas for integration testing, the interaction between the individual modules are tested.

**108. Explain the difference between functional and structural testing.**

• Functional testing is considered to be behavioral or black box testing in which the tester verifies that the system or application functions according to specification. Structural testing on the other hand is based on the code or algorithms and is considered to be white box testing.

**109. 109.What is difference between Pilot and Beta testing?**

• The differences between these two are listed below:

o A beta test when the product is about to release to the end user whereas pilot testing take place in the earlier phase of the development cycle.

o In beta testing application is given to a few users to make sure that application meet the user requirement and does not contain any showstopper whereas in case of pilot testing team member give their feedback to improve the quality of the application.

- 25 -

**110. What is Alpha testing?**

• Pre-release testing by end user representatives at the developer’s site.

**111. What is a failure?**

• Failure is a departure from specified behavior.

**112. What are Test comparators?**

• Is it really a test if you put some inputs into some software, but never look to see whether the software produces the correct result?

• The essence of testing is to check whether the software produces the correct result, and to do that, we must compare what the software produces to what it should produce.

• A test comparator helps to automate aspects of that comparison.

**113. Describe how to perform Risk analysis during software testing?**

• Risk analysis is the process of identifying risk in the application and prioritizing them to test. Following are some of the risks:

1.New Hardware. 2. New Technology.

3. New Automation Tool. 4. Sequence of code delivery.

5. Availability of application test resources.

• We prioritize them into three categories these are:

o High magnitude: Impact of the bug on the other functionality of the application.

o Medium: it can be tolerable in the application but not desirable.

o Low: it can be tolerable. This type of risk has no impact on the company business.

**114. What is Silk Test?**

• Silk Test is a tool developed for performing the regression and functionality testing of the application. Silk Test a tool is used when we are testing the applications which are based on Window, Java, web or traditional client/server. • Silk Test help in preparing the test plan and management of those test plans, to provide the direct accessing of the database and validation of the field.

**115. What is difference between Master Test Plan and Test Plan?**

• Master Test Plan contains all the testing and risk involved area of the application whereas Test case document contains test cases.

• Master Test plan contain all the details of each and every individual test to be run during the overall development of application whereas test plan describe the scope, approach, resources and schedule of performing test. • Master Test plan contain the description of every tests that is going to be performed on the application whereas test plan only contain the description of few test cases. during the testing cycle like Unit test, System test, beta test etc • Master Test Plan is created for all large projects but when it is created for the small project then we called it as test plan.

**116. When is a test considered to be successful?**

• The purpose of testing is to ensure that the application operates according to the requirements and to discover as many errors and bugs as possible. This means that tests that cover more functionality and expose more errors are considered to be the most successful.

**117. What is defect?**

• When the expected result does not match the actual result, it is defect.

**118. Define defect density?**

• Defect density is the total number of defects per lines of code.

- 26 -

**119. What is Defect Life Cycle (DLC)?**

• New 🡪 Assigned 🡪 Open 🡪 Fixed 🡪 Retested 🡪Close

**120. What are the categories of defects?**

• **Wrong**: The requirements are implemented incorrectly in the application.

• **Missing**: When requirement given by the customer and application is unable to meet those application. • **Extra**: A requirement incorporated into the product that was not given by the end customer. This is always a variance from the specification but may be an attribute desired by the user of the product.

**121. What to do when you find a defect?**

• If I find a defect, before reporting it I reproduce the bug that I need to make sure that is a valid defect. • If it is a small issue, I will go to the developer desk, and he can fix it right away.

• If it is a big issue, then I open my JIRA and log the defect.

• If I am not sure it is bug or not, I will talk to SME (subject matter expert it means the person who knows the application better than anyone).

**122. If developer says not a defect, what to do?**

• I always make sure that it is a real defect that’s why I reproduce it.

• I take screenshots and give all the steps to reproduce the defect.

• Actually, one of my biggest challenges that I faced in my current project is that.

.

**123. Can you test a program and find 100% of the errors?**

• It is impossible to find all errors in an application mostly because there is no way to calculate how many errors exist. There are many factors involved in such a calculation such as the complexity of the program, the experience of the programmer, and so on. This Manual testing interview questions is the trickiest questions considered by testers.

**124. What is the difference between debugging and testing?**

• The main difference between debugging and testing is that debugging is typically conducted by a developer who also fixes errors during the debugging phase. Testing on the other hand, finds errors rather than fixes them. When a tester finds a bug, they usually report it so that a developer can fix it.

**125. How should testing be conducted?**

• Testing should be conducted based on the technical requirements of the application.

**126. What is considered to be a good test?**

• Testing that covers most of the functionality of an object or system is considered to be a good test.

**127. When should testing be stopped?**

• It depends on the risks for the system being tested. There are some criteria bases on which you can stop testing. o Deadlines (Testing, Release)

o Test budget has been depleted

o Bug rate fall below certain level

o Test cases completed with certain percentage passed

o Alpha or beta periods for testing ends

o Coverage of code, functionality or requirements are met to a specified point

- 27 -

**128. What is the difference between top-down and bottom-up testing?**

• **Top-Down** testing begins with the system and works its way down to the unit level.

• **Bottom-up** testing checks in the opposite direction, unit level to interface to overall system. Both have value but bottom-up testing usually aids in discovering defects earlier in the development cycle, when the cost to fix errors is lower.

**129. What is the average size of executables that you have created?**

• This is a simple interview question about our experience with executables. If you know the size of any that you’ve created, simply provide this info.

**130. Have you performed tests on the front-end and the back-end?**

• When I test Front-End, I am actually testing the UI by open up the application and perform testing on UI. If I have done anything on the UI, I have to perform backend testing to see if the change has been made in the database as well. For example, when I update a parent contact information or create new application, I connect to the database and check if the changes are applied to the data or the new application is created or not.

**131. What is difference between Front End Testing and Back End testing?**

• Front End Testing is performed on the Graphical User Interface, whereas Back End Testing involves databases testing. • Front end consist of web site look where user can interact whereas in case of back end it is the database which is required to store the data.

• When ender user enters data in GUI of the front-end application, then this entered data is stored in the database. To save this data into the database we write SQL queries.

**132. What is the most difficult problem you’ve found during testing?**

• *(This is a simple interview question in which you should provide an example}*. This is one of most tricky manual testing interview questions as your answer will decide your job. You need to answer in such a way that your problem-solving skills and your job. You need to answer in such a way that your problem-solving skills and your eagerness to learn new things, and your dedication towards the job will indicated by your answers.

**133. What is your challenge in scrum?**

• Since scrum emphasizes cross functional team (it means developer should able to test and testers should able to develop) it is hard to be part of development team as a traditional QA tester. Because generally QAs don’t know how to write code. That is why I have to keep myself very competitive. Whenever I have time, I am learning more coding like Java. • Time change issue 🡪 When I save a date the date entered to the database one, they earlier.

**134. What is Automation Testing?**

• The process of performing testing automatically which reduces the human intervention this is automation testing. • The automation testing is carried out with the help of some automation tool like QTP, Selenium, WinRunner etc. • In automation testing we use a tool that runs the test script to test the application; this test script can be generated manually or automatically. When testing is completed then tools automatically generate the test report and report

**135. When will you automate?**

• If it is taking a lot of manual effort. I run at least once manual and after that I automate it.

• Automation is good for most repetitive functionality

**136. What tests can be automated?**

• Regression tests

• Smoke tests

• Functional tests

• API

• Database

- 28 -

**137. When will you NOT automate?**

• If functionality keeps changing

• If functionality is used only once during the entire project

• **Ad-hoc test** cannot be automated. Ad-hoc testing involves exploratory, informal testing without predefined test cases. Since it relies on human intuition and flexibility, it is not suitable for automation.

**138. What is the duration of a scrum sprint? How long is your sprint?**

• In my current project our script cycle is 4 weeks. How long is your sprint here? 2 weeks or 4 weeks? (Sometimes it is good to ask question. Remember you should not act like an ATM. They generally forget people only answering question. There should be a balance.)

• Our team size is 7 members. 1 Scrum Mater, 1 PO, 3 developer, 1 Manual Tester, and 1 Automation Tester.

**139. What is Velocity?**

• Velocity is the rate at which team progresses sprint by sprint.

• I can also say that it cannot be compared to two different scrum teams.

**140. What do you know about impediments in Scrum? Give some examples of impediments.** • Impediments are the obstacles or issues faced by scrum team which slow down their speed of work. • If something is trying to block the scrum team from their getting work “Done” then it is an impediment. • Impediments can come in any form. Some of the impediments are given as

o Resource missing or sick team member

o Technical, operational, organizational problems

o Lack of management supportive system

o Business problems

o External issues such as weather, war etc.

o Lack of skill or knowledge

• Solution : Teamwork, work hard, communicate well, online connect, mentoring and training

**141. What is the difference and similarity between Agile and Scrum?**

• Agile it is a methodology used for project management that emphasizes flexibility, collaboration, and delivering incremental value. **while** Scrum is just a specific framework within the Agile that outlines a structured process with defined roles(such as Scrum Master, Product Owner, and Development Team), ceremonies (such as Sprint Planning, Daily Standups, and Sprint Reviews), and artifacts (such as Product Backlog and Sprint Backlog). Scrum describes the process and its steps more concretely and prescribes how to implement Agile principles in practice.

• Both Agile and Scrum involve completing projects in incremental steps and are iterative in nature. They focus on delivering value through frequent, small releases or iterations. Agile methodology, in general, and Scrum, as a specific framework, both emphasize adaptability, collaboration, and continuous improvement.

**142. What is increment? Explain.**

• An increment is **the total of all the product backlogs items completed during a sprint**.

• Each increment includes all the previous sprint increment values as it is cumulative.

• It must be in the available mode in the subsequent release as it is a step to reach our goal.

**143. What is the “build breaker”?**

• The build breaker is a situation that arises when there is a bug in the software.

• Due to this sudden unexpected bug, compilation process stops, or execution fails, or a warning is generated. • The responsibility of the tester is then to get the software back to the normal working stage removing the bug.

- 29 -

**144. What do you understand by Daily stand-up?**

• The daily stand-up is an everyday meeting (most preferably held in the morning) in which the whole team meets for almost 15 minutes to find answer to the following three questions –

o What was done yesterday? What is your plan for today?

o Is there any impediment or block that restricts you from completing your task?

• The daily stand-up is an effective way to motivate the team and make them set a goal for the day.

**145. What do you know about Scrumban?**

• Scrumban is a Scrum and Kanban based model for the software development.

• This model is specifically used for the projects that need continuous maintenance, have various programming errors or have some sudden changes.

• This model promotes the completion of a project in minimum time for a programming error or user story.

**146. State some of the Agile quality strategies?**

• Iteration

• Refactoring

• Dynamic code analysis

• Short feedback cycles

• Reviews and inspection

• Standards and guidelines

• Milestone reviews

**147. Do you know about Agile Manifesto & its Principles? Explain in brief.**

• This is the theory which most of agile/scrum roles aspirant should be on tips.

• Four manifesto values and 12 principles should be explained as much as possible as part of this question. • Even if it’s not explained in 100% accurate manner it should be fine, but intentions of values and principles should come out e.g.

• Manifesto

o Individuals and interactions over processes and tools

o Working software over comprehensive documentation

o Customer collaboration over contract negotiation

o Responding to change over following a plan

• Guiding Principles

o Customer Satisfaction

o Welcome Changing Requirements

o Working Software is Delivered Frequently (Weeks rather than months)

o Close, Daily Cooperation between Business People and Developers

o Project are built around motivated individuals, who should be trusted

o Face-to-Face Conversation is the best form of communication

o Working software is the primary measure of progress

o Sustainable development, able to maintain a constant pace

o Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design

o Simplicity - The art of maximizing the amount of work not done - is essential

o Best architectures, requirements and designs emerge from self-organizing teams

o Regularly, the team reflects on how to become more effective, and adjusts accordingly

- 30 -

**148. What is the use of burn-up and burn-down charts?**

• The burn-up chart illustrates the amount of completed work in a project whereas the burn-down chart is the amount of work remained to complete a project.

• Thus, the burn-up and burn-down charts are used to trace the progress of a project.

**149. Is there any drawback of the Agile model? If yes, explain.**

• Yes, there are some drawbacks of the Agile model, some of them are like.

o It is not easy to make a prediction about the effort required to complete a task. It becomes more problematic in case of large projects as it becomes difficult to get an idea of the total effort required.

o At sometimes, it’s not possible to properly focus on the design and documentation of the project

o In case the requirements of the client are not understood properly, the final project will not meet the customer requirements. Thus, it will lead to the customer dissatisfaction.

o Only the leader who has considerable experience in Agile methodologies is capable to take important decisions. The team members with little or no experience are not involved in decision-making, thus they don’t get chance to advance their knowledge.

**150. Define Zero Sprint and Spike in Agile.**

• Zero Sprint can be defined as the preparation step of the first sprint in Agile.

o There are some activities that are required to be done before actually starting the project.

o These activities are considered as the Zero sprint; the examples of such activities are – setting the environment for development, preparation of backlogs etc.

• Spike is the type of story that can be taken between the sprints.

o Spikes are commonly used for the activities related to the design or technical issues such as research, design, prototyping, and exploration.

o There are two types of spikes – functional spikes and technical spikes.

**151. What is the role of the Scrum Master?**

• The scrum master is the leader as well as coach of the Scrum team.

• The SM is responsible to serve and protect the team from any kind of block that could affect the performance. • The main role of the SM is to motivate his team to achieve the sprint goal.

• He is focused to build a self-organized and motivated team where each member is familiar with the implementation of Agile and Scrum principles and applications.

• The SM keeps a proper check on the scrum team if they are executing committed tasks properly. • He is also responsible to increase the efficiency and productivity of the team so that they can achieve the sprint goal effectively.

**152. What do you know about a story point in Scrum?**

• A story point in Scrum is the unit for the estimation of total efforts that are required to perform or complete a particular task.

**153. What is the role of Sashimi in Scrum methodology?**

• Sashimi plays an important role in Scrum methodology.

• Sashimi is a technique used by Scrum to check the completion of all the functions created by the developers. • Using this technique, all the requirements such as analysis, designing, coding, testing and documentation that are used in the constitution of a product are checked and only after that the product is displayed.

- 31 -

**154. What do you understand by the term Agile testing?**

• Agile testing is a software testing practice that is fully based on the agile principles of software development. It is an iterative methodology where the requirements are the outcome of collaboration between the product owner and team. The agile principles and applications are applied to meet the customer requirements by successful completion of the project.

**155. Is it ever suggested to use waterfall over Scrum? If yes, explain when.**

• Yes, sometimes it is suggested to use waterfall model over Scrum.

• It is done when the customer requirements are simple, well-defined, fully understood, predictable, and are not subjected to change until the completion of the project.

**156. Why does Scrum encourage the use of automated testing for projects?**

• Scrum encourages the use of automated (automated performance or automated regression) testing to make the fastest possible delivery of the project . *you may explain some tools that you have used for automating*

**157. Explain some common matrices for Agile.**

• **Velocity** 🡪 Velocity is the average number of points from last 3-4 sprints. It is measured by the summation of the all approved estimates of the stories. It gives an idea of the capacity, progress etc.

• **Cumulative Flow Diagram** 🡪 With the help of it, an inspection is done over the uniform workflow. In this diagram/graph, the x-axis represents time whereas the y-axis represents the number of efforts.

• **Work Category Allocation** 🡪it is an important factor that gives a quick information of the time investment i.e. where the time is being invested and which task should be given priority as a factor of time.

• **Time Coverage** 🡪 It is the time that is given to a code during testing. It is calculated in percentage as a factor of the number of lines of code called by test suite and the total number of relative lines of code.

• **Business Value Delivered** 🡪 It is a term which denotes the working efficiency of the team. The business objectives are assigned numerical values 1,2,3 and so on, as per the level of priority, complexity, and ROI.

• **Defect Removal Awareness** 🡪 It is the factor that helps the team to deliver a quality product. The identification of an active number of defects, their awareness, and removal plays an important role in delivering a high-quality product. • **Defect Resolution Time** 🡪 It is a procedure through which the team members detect the defects (bugs) and set a priority

for the defect resolution. The procedure of fixing errors/bugs or defect resolution comprises of multiple processes such as clearing the picture of defect, schedule defect fixation, completing defect fixation, generation, and handling of resolution report.

• **Sprint Burndown Matrix** 🡪 The sprint burndown chart is a graph to represent the number of non-implemented or implemented sprints during as Scrum cycle. This matric helps to track the work completed with the sprint.

**158. Name some methodologies and development where you have used Agile model.**

• Some of the methodologies and development where Agile model can be used are –

o Crystal methodologies

o Lean software development

o Dynamic development and feature driven development

**159. Share your experience as Scrum M/Product O/Agile team member and what were your primary responsibilities?** • The trick in this question is whether while explaining you are showing self-organizing and self-motivational team.

**160. What was the length of sprints/iterations in your project?**

• The idea here is to judge in which kind of environment you have worked. There will be definitely follow up question like was this length fixed in the beginning and never changed? Have you tried with more than this length or less than that?

- 32 -

**161. What do you know about “Planning Poker” technique?**

• Planning poker, also known as Scrum Poker, is a card based agile technique that is used for planning and estimation. To start a session of planning poker technique, the agile user story is read by the product owner.

• The steps performed in the poker planning technique are –

o Each estimator has a deck of poker cards with the values such as 0, 1, 2, 3, 5, and so on, to denote story points, ideal days or something else that the team uses for estimation.

o Each estimator has a discussion with the product owner and then privately selects a card on the basis of their independent estimation.

o If the cards with same value are selected by all estimators, it is considered as an estimate. If not, the estimator discusses the high and low value of their estimates.

o Then again, each estimator privately selects a card and reveals. This process of poker planning is repeated to reach a general agreement.

**162. How have you done user story mapping & estimation of stories in your projects?**

• Have you used any estimation technique like planning poker, t-shirt, sizing etc.? Whatever technique you used in your project just mention it very clearly.

**163. How is agile testing methodology different from other testing methodologies?**

• The agile testing methodology involves the division of whole testing process into multiple small segments of codes. In every step, these segments of codes undergo testing.

• There are a number of additional processes involved in agile testing methodologies such as team communication, strategic modifications for optimal results and many others.

**164. What is the biggest challenge you faced in your project while handling the Scrum team members?** • Challenges generally faced in the initial stages of scrum is stabilizing the velocity, team members conflicts, sticking to time-boxing etc.

o Application should be stable enough to be tested. o Testing always under time constraint

o Understanding the requirements.

o Domain knowledge and business user perspective understanding.

**165. Which tests to execute first?**

• Testing the Complete Application. o Regression testing.

• Lack of skilled testers. o Changing requirements.

• Lack of resources, tools and training

**166. Do you have a Scrum Master certification?**

• If you are a certified scrum master, just share the details of your certification like certification exam, score obtained, and the year of passing the certification exam. In case you don’t have a certification, mention and highlight your experience in the particular field. Also, let the interviewer know if you are planning to invest in the certification in the near future.

**167. Do you hold any agile certification? Why did you choose this certification?**

• Agile and Scrum methodologies are used to complete a project at earliest.

• Implementing agile principles results in customer satisfaction whereas scrum is known for its flexible feature as per the requirements.

- 33 -

**168. Have you worked with offshore team before?**

• No, I don’t work...

• Offshore basically means that the team is situated in a different country but is still employed by your company.

**169. What are the common UI test automation tools?**

• Selenium

o Cucumber

o TestNG

• Appium

• Protractor

• Winium

• UFT/QTP

• **Katalon Studio**

**170. What is Testware? Test ware?**

• It is the subset of software which helps in performing the testing of application.

• Testware are required to plan, design, and execute tests. It contains documents, scripts, inputs, expected results, set-up and additional software or utilities used in testing.

• Testware is term given to combination of all utilities and application software that required for testing a software package. It is special because it has;

o Different purpose

o Different metrics for quality and

o Different users

**171. How does a client or server environment affect testing?**

• There are lots of environmental factors that affect the testing like speed of data transfer data transfer, hardware, and server etc. while working with client or server technologies, testing will be extensive.

• When we have time limit, we do the integration testing. In most of the cases we prefer the load, stress and performance testing for examine the capabilities of the application for the client or server environment.

- 34 -

**JAVA**

**1. Java Virtual Machine**

• JVM stands for Java Virtual Machine which is a run-time environment for the compiled java class files.

**2. Are JavaScript and Java the same?**

• Java is an OOP programming language while Java Script is an OOP scripting language.

• Java creates applications that run in a virtual machine or browser while JavaScript code is run on a browser only. • Java code needs to be compiled while JavaScript code are all in text.

• They require different plug-ins.

**3. Java Runtime Environment**

• JRE is what we need to run a Java program and contains set of libraries and other files that JVM uses at run time. • JRE = JVM + Library Classes

**4. Java Development Kit**

• JDK is what we need to compile Java source code and contains JRE, development tools.

• JDK = JRE + Development tools

**5. Object Oriented Programming (OOP)**

• OOP is a programming language model organized around object rather than actions;

o It makes development and maintenance easier - It provides data hiding - It provides ability to simulate real-world. • **OOP language follow 4 principles**:

o **Encapsulation** : We can hide direct access to data by using private key and we can access private data by using getter and setter method.

o **Abstraction** : It is a process of hiding implementation details and showing only functionality to the user. Abstraction lets you focus on what the object does instead of how it does it.

o **Inheritance** : It is used to define the relationship between two classes. When a child class acquires all properties and behaviors of parent class known as inheritance. Child class can reuse all the codes written in parent class. It provides the code reusability.

o **Polymorphism** : It is an ability of object to behave in multiple form. The most common use of polymorphism is Java, when a parent class reference type of variable is used to refer to a child class object.

▪ E.g.: WebDriver driver = new ChromeDriver(); We use method overloading and overriding to achieve Polymorphism.

**6. What is the concept of Abstraction?**

• In OOP, abstraction is a process of hiding the implementation details from the user, only the functionality will be provided to the user.

• In other words, the user will have the information on what the object does instead of how it does it. • In Java, abstraction is achieved using Abstract classes and interfaces.

• For example: when you log in to your bank account online, you enter your user-id and password and press the login. What happens then, how the input data sent to the server, how it gets verified are all abstracted away from you.

- 35 -

**7. Difference between Abstraction and Encapsulation?**

• **Abstraction** lets you focus on **what** the object does instead of **how** it does it.

o **Encapsulation** means hiding the internal details of how the object does something.

• **Abstraction** is used for hiding the **unwanted** data and giving relevant data.

o **Encapsulation** means hiding the code and data, and to protect the data from outside.

• **Abstraction** can achieved by using Abstract class and Interfaces

o **Encapsulation** can achieved by using “private” keyword.

**8. What is encapsulation and how did you use it?**

• Data: hiding by making variables private and providing public getter and setter methods.

• In my project I created multiple POJO/BEAN classes in order to manage test data and actual data. ▪ EX: I take JSON from API response and convert to object of my POJO class all variables are private with getters and setter.

**9. Difference between Abstract Class and Interface?**

• A class that is declared with abstract keyword, is known as abstract class. It can have abstract and non--abstract methods. • An Interface is a blueprint of a class. It is a template and it is declared with interface keyword. It can have abstract methods, default methods, static methods and public final static variables

• When we want to use Abstract class, we use “extend” keyword. When we want to use Interface, we use “implement” keyword.

• Abstract class and interface both are used to achieve abstraction Both cannot be instantiated; we cannot create an object.

**10. What is immutable ?**

• Immutable means that once the constructor for an object has completed execution that instance can't be altered. • This is useful as it means you can pass references to the object around, without worrying that someone else is going to change its contents.

Especially when dealing with concurrency, there are no locking issues with objects that never change.

|  |
| --- |
| class Foo {  private final String myvar;  public Foo (final String initialValue){  this.*myvar* = initialValue;  }  Public String getValue (){  return this.*myvar*;  } |

**11. What is Polymorphism?**

• Polymorphism is a very important concept in OOP because;

o it enables to change the behavior of the applications in the run time based on the object on which the invocation happens.

o by Polymorphism; one object can have different forms

• Two types 🡪 **Compile Time** which is Static and **Run Time** Polymorphism which is related with child and parent class. • Polymorphism is implemented using the concept of Method overloading and method overriding. This can only happen when the classes are under the parent and child relationship using inheritance.

- 36 -

**12. Difference between Polymorphism and Inheritance**

• Like in real world, Inheritance is used to define the relationship between two classes. It is similar to Father-Son relationship. In Java, we have Parent class (also known as super class) and child class (also known as subclass). Similar to the real-world, Child inherits Parents qualities, methods and codes.

o A child class can reuse all the codes written in Parent class and only write code for behavior which is different than the Parent.

o Inheritance is actually meant for code reuse.

• On the other hand, Polymorphism is an ability of object to behave in multiple form.

o It is classified as overloading and overriding.

• By the way, they are actually related to each other, because its inheritance which makes Polymorphism possible, without any relationship between two class. It is not possible to write polymorphic code.

o Dynamic Polymorphism 🡪 Overriding

o Static Polymorphism 🡪 Overloading

**13. What is static binding vs dynamic/runtime binding?**

• Static binding is overloading, and dynamic binding is method overloading

**14. What is Access modifier and what are the different access modifiers?**

• Java provides a number of access modifiers to set access levels for classes, variables, methods, and constructors. o Visible to the package, the default. No modifiers are needed.

o Visible to the class only (private).

o Visible to the world (public).

o Visible to the package and all subclasses (protected).

**15. Difference between Public, Private and Protected modifier in Java?**

• In Java, access modifier which specifies accessibility of class, methods and variables. There are four access modifiers in Java namely Public, Private, Protected and Default.

• The difference between these access-modifies is that;

o The most importantly is the level of accessibility.

o Public is accessible to anywhere

o Private is only accessible in the same class which is declared

o Default is accessible only inside the same package

o Protected is accessible inside the same package and also outside the package but only the child classes. • We cannot use private or protected modifier with a top--level class.

• We should also keep in mind that access modifier cannot applied for local variable public, private or protected in Java.

**16. Difference between a Constructor and a Method?**

• Constructor doesn’t have a return type and constructor’s name must be same as the class name. o Constructor is called automatically when a new object is created. Constructor is invoked implicitly. o The Java compiler provides a default constructor if we don’t have any constructor.

o Constructors are not inherited by child classes

• Method have a return and the method’s name may or not be same as the class name

o Method is invoked explicitly.

o Method is not provided by compiler in any case.

o Methods are inherited by child classes.

- 37 -

**17. Difference between method Overloading and method Overriding?**

• First and most important difference between overloading and overriding is that,

o in case of overloading , method name must be the same, but the parameters must be different; o in case of overriding , method name and parameters must be same

• Second major difference between method overloading and overriding is that;

o We can overload method in the same class but method overriding occurs in two classes that have inheritance relationship.

• We cannot override static, final and private method in Java, but we can overload static, final and private method in Java. • In method overloading , return type can be same or different. In method overriding , return type must be same or covariant type.

**18. Difference between Set, List and Map in Java?**

• Set, List and Map are 3 important interface of Java collection framework.

o List provides *ordered* and indexed collection which *may contain duplication* .

o Set provides *un-ordered* collection of unique objects. Set *doesn’t allowed duplication* . List and Set are both extend collection interface.

o Map provides a data structure based on Key Value. Key is always unique, value can be dupl.

**19. When to use List, Set and Map?**

• If we need to access elements frequently by using index, then List is a way to go ArrayList provides faster access if we know index.

• If we want to store elements and want them to maintain an order, then go for List again. List is an ordered collection and maintain order.

• If we want to create collection of unique elements and don’t want any duplicate than choose any Set implementation. (HashSet...)

• If we want store data in form Key and Value than Map is the way to go. We can choose from HashMap, Hashtable...

**20. How do you find if ArrayList contains duplicates or not?**

• There are several ways available. Shortest one is .stream().distinct().count() method

list.size() != list.stream().distinct().count()

• Other methods:

|  |
| --- |
| //METHOD 1  public static <T> boolean containsUnique(List<T> list){ Set<T> set = new HashSet<>(); return list.stream().allMatch(t -> set.add(t));  }  //METHOD 2  public static <T> boolean containsUnique(List<T> list){ return list.stream().allMatch(new HashSet<>()::add);  } // seems to be the best not only because it can handle pure streams, but also because it stops on the first duplicate (while #1 and #2 always iterate till the end)  //METHOD 3  public static <T> boolean containsUnique(List<T> list){  Set<T> set = new HashSet<>();  for (T t: list){  if (!set.add(t))  return false; } |

- 38 -

**21. What is Array?**

• An array is a container object that holds a fixed number of values of a single type. The length of an array is established when the array is created. After creation, its length is fixed. You have seen an example of arrays already, in the main method of the "Hello World!" application. This section discusses arrays in greater detail.

• Each item in an array is called an element, and each element is accessed by its numerical index. As shown in the preceding illustration, numbering begins with 0. The 9th element, for example, would therefore be accessed at index 8. • **Advantage of Java Array**

o Code Optimization: It makes the code optimized, we can retrieve or sort the data easily.

o Random access: We can get any data located at any index position.

• **Disadvantage of Java Array**

o Size Limit: We can store only fixed size of elements in the array. It doesn't grow its size at runtime. To solve this problem, collection framework is used in java.

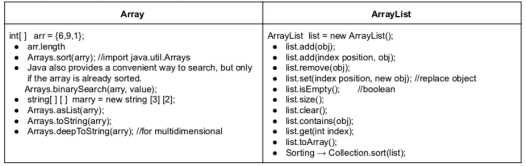
**22. Difference between Arrays and ArrayList in Java?**

• Array is a part of core Java programming and has special syntax ArrayList is part of collection framework and implement List interface

• Major difference is that; Array is a fixed length data structure, so we can change length of Array one created, ArrayList is resizable.

• The other major one is that Array can contain both primitives and objects. ArrayList can only contain objects. It cannot contain primitive types.

• Also, we can compare Array and ArrayList on how to calculate length of Array or size of ArrayList. We use length for an Array, we use size() method for an ArrayList.



**23. What is thread safe or Synchronized?**

• Thread safety is very important, and it is the process to make our program safe to use in multi-threaded environment, there are different ways through which we can make our program thread safe.

• **Synchronization** is the easiest and most widely used tool for thread safety.

• JVM guarantees that synchronized code will be executed by only one thread at a time.

• JAVA keyword **synchronized** is used to create synchronized code and internally it uses locks on Object or Class to make sure only one thread is executing the synchronized code.

• I mean Java synchronization works on locking and unlocking of the resource, so no thread enters into synchronized code.

• We can use synchronized keyword in two ways, one is to make a complete method synchronized and other way is to create synchronized block.

- 39 -

**24. How do you sort an object that you created?**

• Sort it will be able to sort.

• Also, I can store my objects into a TreeSet or TreeMap 🡪 Ex: NEXT PAGE

• Java provides a number of ways to sort a list.

o COMPARABLE - COMPARATOR interfaces can be used for sorting. In these cases, We should override the compareTo method.

• Another way is List interface sort method which can use a comparator. With this method we can sort ascending or descending.

|  |
| --- |
| users.sort(Comparator.comparing(User::getUserID)); |

• If we don’t want to modify the original list, but return a new sorted list; then we can use the sorted() method from the Stream interface…

|  |
| --- |
| List<User> sortedUsers = users.stream()  .sorted(Comparator.comparing(User::getUserID))  .collect(Collectors.toList()); |

**25. Difference between Hashtable and HashMap in Java?**

There are several differences between HashMap and Hashtable in Java:

• Hashtable is synchronized, whereas HashMap is not. This makes HashMap better for non-threaded applications, as unsynchronized Objects typically perform better than synchronized ones.

• Hashtable does not allow null keys or values. HashMap allows one null key and any number of null values. • For example; one of HashMap's subclasses is LinkedHashMap, so in the event that you'd want predictable iteration order (which is insertion order by default), you could easily swap out the HashMap for a LinkedHashMap. This wouldn't be as easy if you were using Hashtable.

If synchronization is not an issue for me, I' prefer using HashMap. If it becomes an issue, then I prefer Collections.synchronizedMap() or ConcurrentHashMap.

• Both Hashtable and HashMap implements Map interface and both are Key and Value.

• HashMap is not thread-safe while Hashtable is a thread-safe collection.

• Second important difference is performance since HashMap is not synchronized.

It performed better than Hashtable. 🡪 Collections.synchronizedMap(...Map...);

**26. How would you handle Exception?**

I would use try-catch-finally approach to handle the Exception

• 1- I would put my code that might generate an exception inside a try-catch block. With try-catch block I can rethrow an exception or try to perform my recovery steps. Also, If needed I can use multi or Union Catch blocks

• 2- I can also use throws keyword. BUT it does mean that anyone that calls my method now needs to handle it too! • 3- Another way is AutoCloseable: When we place references that are AutoCloseable in the try declaration, then we don’t need to close the resource ourselves. We can still use a finally block, though, to do any other kind of cleanup we want. try with

**27. TreeSet vs TreeMap**

• TreeSet: Can contain only unique values - is sorted in ascending order

• TreeMap: can contain only unique keys. - keys are sorted in ascending order

- 40 -

**28. final vs finalize vs finally ?**

• **final** 🡪 is a keyword and used to apply restrictions on class, method and variable.

o final Class CAN'T be Inherited

o final Method CAN'T be Overridden

o final Variable value CAN'T be changed.

• **finally** 🡪 is a block and used to place important code, it will be executed whether exception handled or not • **finalize** 🡪 is a method and used to perform clean-up processing before Object is Garbage collected.

**29. Difference between Error and Exception in Java?**

• Both Error and Exception are derived from Throwable in Java.

• Error represent errors which are generally cannot be handled.

For examples: OutOfMemoryError, NoClassDefFoundError

• On the other hand, Exception represent errors which can be catch and dealt.

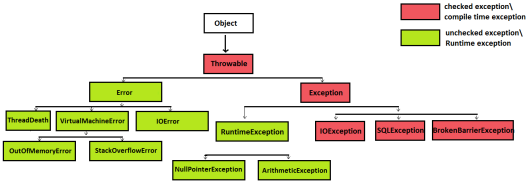
For examples> IOException, NullPointerException

• Exception is divided in two categories checked and unchecked Exception. Checked Exception require a mandatory try-catch code block to handle it. Unchecked Exception mostly represent programming errors (NullPointerException or RuntimeException)

• Errors are unchecked exception and the developer is not required to do anything with these

• **All the Errors are Exceptions, but the reverse is not true.**

• In general Errors are which nobody can control or guess when it happened, on the other hand Exception can be guessed and can be handled



**30. Difference between RuntimeException and CheckedException in Java?**

• Exception are divided in two categories Runtime (unchecked) Exception and CheckedException. • Main difference between RuntimeException and CheckedException is that, it is mandatory to provide try-catch to handle CheckedException while in case of RuntimeException is not mandatory.

• Some of the most common Exception like NullPointerExceptio, ArrayIndexOutOfBound, ClassNotFoundException, IOException.

First I want to remind that Java Exceptions are divided in two categories RuntimeException also known as unchecked Exception and checked (compile time) Exception.

Main difference between RuntimeException and checked Exception is that, It is mandatory to provide try catch or try finally block to handle checked Exception and failure to do so will result in compile time error, while in case of RuntimeException this is not mandatory.

- 41 -

Some of the most common Exception like NullPointerException, ArrayIndexOutOfBoundException are unchecked and they are descended from java.lang.RuntimeException.

Popular example of checked Exceptions are ClassNotFoundException and IOException and that's the reason you need to provide a try catch finally block while performing file operations in Java as many of them throws IOException. If you I ask my personal opinion, I think Checked Exceptions makes our code code UGLY by adding boiler plate code in for of try-catch finally block.

**31. Difference between throw and throws in Java?**

• throw and throws are two keywords related to Exception feature of Java programming language. • throw keyword is used to throw an exception explicitly, on the other hand, throws keyword is used to declare an exception which means it works similar to the try--catch block.

• If we see syntax wise than throw is followed by an instance of Exception class throws is followed by exception class names. • throw new ArithmeticException (“Arithmetic Exception”); throws ArithmeticException;

• throw keyword is used to method body, while throws is used in method signature to declare the exception.

Both of them are two keywords related to Exception feature of Java. As I remember the main difference between throw and throws is in their usage and functionality.

• throws is used in method signature to declare Exception possibly thrown by any method, for example

|  |
| --- |
| public void shutdown() throws IOException{  throw new IOException("Unable to shutdown");  } |

But throw is actually used to throw Exception in Java code.

|  |
| --- |
| Throw new Exception(“is Not able to initialized”); |

In other words; throws keyword cannot be used anywhere exception method signature while throw keyword can be used inside method or static initializer block provided sufficient exception handling.

Oh, I remember one other thing about throw, throw keyword can also be used to break a switch statement without using break keyword

**32. Difference between Object and Class?**

• Class is a blueprint or template which you can create as many objects as you like Object is a member or instance of a class • Class is declared using class keyword, Object is created through new keyword mainly.

A class is a template for objects. A class defines object properties including a valid range of values, and a default value. A class also describes object behavior. An object is a member or an "instance" of a class and has states and behaviors in which all of its properties have values that you either explicitly define or that are defined by default settings.

Class - A class can be defined as a template/blueprint that describes the behavior/state that the object of its type support. If we compare them there are many differences but let me tell you some of them which are important to know; • There are many ways to create object in java such as new keyword, newInstance() method, clone() method, factory method and deserialization. There is only one way to define class in java using class keyword.

• Object is created many times as per requirement. Class is declared once.

• Object is an instance of a class. Class is a blueprint or template from which objects are created.

• Object is a physical entity. Class is a logical entity.

**For Example**: Class: Human Object: Man, Woman

Class: Fruit Object: Apple, Banana, Mango, Guava wtc.

Class: Mobile phone Object: iPhone, Samsung, Moto

Class: Food Object: Pizza, Burger, Samosa

- 42 -

**33. StringBuffer and StringBuilder?**

• The main difference is StringBuffer is synchronized while StringBuilder is non-synchronized. So, StringBuilder can be called simultaneously. And this makes StringBuilder more efficient.

• StringBuffer is synchronized, StringBuilder is non-synchronized

• StringBuilder is more efficient than StringBuffer

• Constructor;

o StringBuilder() 🡪 created an empty string with the initial **capacity of 16**.

o StringBuilder(str str) 🡪 created an StringBuilder the specified string.

o StringBuilder(int length) 🡪 created an empty string with the specified capacity as length.

● Method;

o StringBuilder str = new StringBuilder(“Hello”);

o str.append(“Java”); 🡪 //Hello Java

o str.insert(1,“Java”); 🡪 //HJavaello

o str.replace(1,3,“Java”); 🡪 //HJavalo

o str.delete(1,3); 🡪 //Hlo

o str.reverse(); 🡪 //olleH

|  |
| --- |
| string str = “Hello”;  string reversed = “ ”;  for (int i = str.length()-1; i>=0 ; i--){  reversed += str.charAt(i);  }  sysout(reversed); |

**34. What is finalize()?**

• finalize() method is a protected and non-static method of java.lang.Object class.

• This method is available in all objects that we create in java.

• This method is used to perform some final operations or clean-up operations on an object before it is removed from the memory.

• We can also override the finalize() method to keep those operations we want to perform before an object is destroyed. It can be called. object.finalize();

**35. What is system.gc()?**

• A request to JVM to run Garbage collector to free up memory

• Doesn't always work

The java.lang.System.gc() method runs the garbage collector. Calling this suggests that the Java Virtual Machine expend effort toward recycling unused objects in order to make the memory they currently occupy available for quick reuse. It is not a command but is a request. It is up to garbage collector to honor this request

**36. What is the method?**

• Collection of statements that are grouped together to perform an operation. When you call the **System.out.println()** method, for example, the system actually executes several statements in order to display a message on the console. • A method is a set of code which is referred to by name and can be called (invoked) at any point in a program simply by

utilizing the method's name. Think of a method as a subprogram that acts on data and often returns a value. Each method has its own name.

- 43 -

**37. Important String Methods?**

****

**38. What's the difference between IS-A and HAS-A relationship?**

• **IS-A** is based on inheritance 🡪 This thing is a type of that thing

• **HAS-A** relationships are based on usage

o Ex: class A HAS -A B if code in Class A has a reference to an instance of class B

|  |
| --- |
| public Horse{  private Halter myHalter;  public void jump(){  Sysout “im jumping” |

• You are calling a Halter instance variable to use jump method that is coming from horse class - what this does is that it is means that Horse HAS-A Halter

• Horse class has a Halter, because Horse declares an instance variable of type Halter. When code invokes tie() on the Horse object’s Halter instance variable -}

• Abstract class have constructors while interface don't have one

**39. What is Iterator and difference between for each loop?**

• Iterator works with ArrayList and not array.

• It will help us Iterate through the elements.

• Difference is with iterator you can make changes(remove item) to the list while iterating.

• within for each loop we cannot make changes to our list

- 44 -

**40. Java Collection Framework**

Two types of Collection (Be careful not to mix them up)

✪ **java.util.Collection** - interface from Set and List extend (not implement)

✪ **Set** *(Unique things)* - DOES NOT ALLOW DUPLICATES. Classes that Implement Set;

♦ **HashSet** 🡪 Use when you don't want any duplicates and you don't care about order when you iterate through

o Unordered and Unsorted

♦ **LinkedHashSet** 🡪 Ordered version of HashSet and Use over HashSet when you care about iteration order ♦ **SortedSet**

♦ **TreeSet** 🡪 Elements will be in ascending order, according to the natural order of the elements

o Can also customize constructor to implement your own rules of the natural order

✪ **List** *(list of things)* - cares about the index. Classes that implement List;

♦ **LinkedList** 🡪 Ordered by index position and elements are doubly-linked to one another

o It is a good choice for implementing stack and queue

o Iterates more slowly than ArrayList but fast insertion and deletion

♦ **Vector** 🡪 Same as ArrayList BUT vector methods are synchronized (thread-safe)

♦ **ArrayList** 🡪 Fast iteration and Fast random access and ordered(by index)

o Also unsorted (but can invoke Collections.sort() to sort it)

✪ **java.util.Collections** - a class that holds static utility methods for use with collections; Includes add, remove, contains, size, and iterator, etc.

• **Map** *(things with unique ID)* 🡪 Important: none of the Map-related classes and interfaces extend form Collection. The implementation classes of Map are thought of “collections”, not Collection. Classes that implement Map; ♦ **Hashtable**

o Same as HashMap BUT HashTable methods are synchronized (REMEMBER. ONLY METHODS ARE SYNCHRONIZED, NOT CLASSES OR VARIABLES)

o Hashtable won't let you have anything NULL(NO NULLS AT ALL)

♦ **LinkedHashMap**

o Maintains insertion order(or optionally, access order)

o Slower than HashMap for adding/removing elements but FASTER ITERATION

♦ **HashMap** 🡪 Unsorted and Unordered & Allows one null KEY and multiple null values in a collection o KeySet()

o Map.keySet() - returns a set of Keys

o Map.keySet().size - return # of keys

♦ **SortedMap** 🡪 TreeMap

• The implementation classes of Set,List, and Map can NEVER be both sorted but unordered, can be all other combinations.

**41. How to convert float to String?**

|  |
| --- |
| float f = Float.parseFloat("25");  String s = Float.toString(25.0f); |

**42. Let's say you have an "int b=3; and int a=4;" how can you swap them?**

|  |
| --- |
| // one-line methods  a = a ^ b ^ (b = a);  b = (a + b) – (a = b);  a += b – (b = a);  int temp = a; // temporary variable  a = b; b = temp; |

- 45 -

**43. Do you know typecasting? What is casting?**

• **Auto-boxing** 🡪 is a process when you take a primitive value and assign into wrapper class object int i=10;

|  |
| --- |
| Integer n=i;  Integer num=200;  Integer num2=new Integer(400);//NO BOXING |

• **Un-boxing** 🡪 is a process when you take Wrapper class object and convert to primitive.

|  |
| --- |
| Integer num2=new Integer(400);  Integer num=200;  int i=num2; |

• Assigning a value of one type to a variable of another type is known as Type Casting.

**44. What is the output for this program?**

|  |
| --- |
| for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {  for (int j = 3; j >= 0; j--) {  if (i == j)  continue;  System.out.println(i + " " + j);  }  } |

Output: 1 0 2 3 2 1 2 0

**45. How do you use an abstract class in your project give me an example?**

• These concepts are commonly used in framework development. Abstract class is used in defining a common super class while writing Page Object Model layer of the framework. We usually create an abstract class named BasePage to have all common members for every page written in this class example **getPageTitle().**

• Then each Page class (HomePage, LoginPage, DashboardPage etc.) inherit from BasePage. Sometimes one may need to change the behavior of methods implemented in superclass. So, subclass has freedom to override that method where we use polymorphism. This is how we use Abstract class in real projects.

**46. What is the difference between pass-by-value and pass-by-reference? pass by value & pass by reference?** • Passing by value means that the value of the function parameter is copied into another location of your memory, and when accessing or modifying the variable within your function, only the copy is accessed/modified, and the original value is left untouched. Passing by value is how your values are passed on most of the time.

• Passing by reference means that the memory address of the variable (a pointer to the memory location) is passed to the function. This is unlike passing by value, where the value of a variable is passed on. In the examples, the memory address of myAge is 106. When passing myAge to the function increaseAgeByRef, the variable used within the function (age in this example) still points to the same memory address as the original variable myAge (Hint: the & symbol in front of the function parameter is used in many programming languages to get the reference/pointer of a variable).

- 46 -

**SELENIUM**

**1. What is Selenium and what is composed of?**

• Selenium is a suite of tools for automated web testing. It is composed of.

1. Selenium IDE (Integrated Development Environment); is a Firefox plugin that works for recording and playing back the scripts.
2. Selenium RC (Remote Control) (1.0); It allows testers to write test scripts in various programming languages and execute them across different web browsers interacts with JavaScript to control web elements (2004)
3. WebDriver (2.0); is a web automation framework and allows you to execute your tests in different browsers like Chrome, Firefox, Edge, Safari, etc. (2011)

4. Selenium Grid; is a tool used together with selenium RC it distributes tests across multiple machines in parallel.

**2. What are the advantages of Selenium?**

• Selenium is open source and free to use without any licensing cost

• It supports multiple languages like Java, Ruby, Python, C#...

• It supports multi-browser testing

• It has a good number of resources and helping community

• It supports many operating systems like Windows, Mac, Linux ...

• Interact with the web application

**3. What are the disadvantages of Selenium?**

• Selenium supports only web-based applications, does not support windows-based application

• No built-in reporting tool, it needs third party tools for report generation activity

• Cannot work with graphics, captchas, barcodes, shapes

• It does not support file upload facility.

• Hard to master, requires developer level knowledge

• Hard to write good locators

• Hard to synchronize

**4. What are the limitations of Selenium?**

• We cannot test desktop application

• We cannot test web services

• we have to use external libraries and tools for performing tasks like testing framework (TestNG, JUnit), reading from external WebDriver files (Apache POI for excel)

• Automating Captcha is not possible using Selenium

• It does not support file upload facility.

**5. What types of testing you automate with Selenium?**

• functional tests (positive/negative, UI)

• smoke tests

• regression tests

• integration tests

• end to end testing

• data driven

**6. What don’t we do with selenium?**

• Performance, load, stress testing, manual ad hoc testing, (These tests are done by experts trained in these tools)

• Pure database testing (if we only test the DB itself),

• Unit tests..., look and feel based testing (color, shapes, etc.),

• static testing

- 47 -

**7. What is in the Selenium tool set?**

• Selenium IDE 🡪 implemented as a Chrome and Firefox extension, and allows you to record, edit, and debug tests. • Selenium RC 🡪 to write automated web application UI tests in any programming language

• Selenium WebDriver🡪 execute your tests against different browsers

• Selenium GRID 🡪 run your tests on different machines against different browsers in parallel.

**8. What version of Selenium do you use right now?**

• JDK (JAVA) - 1.8🡪 I like it because of 🡪 Lambda exp. and, Try catch error handling you may add multiple catches.

• IntelliJ - 2018.03.04

• Selenium - 3.141.59

• TestNG - 6.14.3

**9. Implicit Wait vs Explicit Wait?**

• Cucumber – 4.2.6 • Maven - 3.6.0 • GIT - 2.17.2

• **Implicit wait** is a wait which waits for a specified time while locating an element before throwing “NoSuchElementException”. As by default selenium tries to find elements immediately without any wait. So, it is good to use implicit wait. This wait applied to all elements of the current driver instance.

• **Explicit wait** is a wait which is applied to a particular webelement until the ExpectedCondition specified is met. • Implicit wait is simply; if condition is met before the timeout, it will continue to next step, if condition is not met within timeout throw "No Such Element" exception.

• Explicit wait sometimes we need to wait for a certain event/condition such as element is visible, clickable, enabled....

|  |
| --- |
| driver.manage().timeouts().implicitlyWait(5,TimeUnit.SECONDS);  webDriverWait wait = new WebDriverWait (driver, 5);  wait.until (ExpectedConditions.visibilityOf(element); |

**10. How to capture screen shot in Webdriver?**

Ans:

File file= ((TakesScreenshot)driver).getScreenshotAs(OutputType.FILE);

FileUtils.copyFile(file, new File("c:\\name.png"));

**10. How to select a drop-down value using Selenium2.0?**

**10. What is fluent Wait?**

• Let’s say you have an element which sometime appears in just 1 second and some time it takes minutes to appear. In that case it is better to use fluent wait, as this will try to find element again and again until it find it or until the final timer runs out. Example is AJAX or JQuery

• Subtype of explicit wait but you can override the conditions

|  |
| --- |
| Wait<WebDriver>wait=newFluentWait<Webdriver>(driver)  **. withTimout** (5,timeUnit.seconds)  **. pollingEvery** (100,timeunit. milliseconds)  **. ignoring** (NoSuchElementException.class);  // Use FluentWait to wait for a specific element  WebElement element = wait. Until (new Function<WebDriver, WebElement>() { public WebElement apply(WebDriver driver) {  return driver.findElement(By.id("elementId")); }   **withTimeout:** Sets the maximum time to wait.   pollingEvery**:** Sets the frequency to check the condition.   **ignoring:** Specifies the exceptions to ignore while waiting. |

**11. What are various ways of locating an element in Selenium?**

• Selenium Locators 🡪 Id & name

• In selenium locator is a means of finding an element in the html :

• Id, name, className, xpath, css, linkText, partialLinkText, tagName

**12. Why I cannot find element?**

• Locator changed

• There is an I frame

• Waiting time: page is loading slowly, or Element is dynamic: locator

• Page is not fully loaded/opened

• Page changes and that element does not exist anymore

- 48 -

**13. How to highlight an element?**

• Selenium WebDriver doesn't have highlight action.

• But we can use JavaScript to do it

|  |
| --- |
| JavascriptExecutor js = ((JavascriptExecutor) driver);  String bgcolor = element.getCssValue("backgroundColor");  for(inti=0;i< 10;i++){  changeColor("rgb(0,200,0)",  element,driver);//1  changeColor(bgcolor,  element,driver);//2  } |

**14. What is XPath?**

• XPath is used to find the location of any element on a webpage using html structure.

• We could navigate through elements and attributes in an XML document to locate web Elements such as textbox. • button. checkbox, Image ext... in web Page

**15. Absolute (/) and Relative (//) XPath?**

• Syntax 🡪 //tagname[@attribute=`value`]

• Absolute XPath starts with single slash ( / ), starts from the root element of the HTML document and all the way to the element.

• Relative XPath starts with double slash ( // ), starting selection matching anywhere in the document.

**16. How do you handle dynamic elements?**

• Find the static part of the attributes and write a locator (xpath or css selectors) And then use Startswith, contains, EndsWith

• contains( ) 🡪 //\*[contains(@name=`btn`)]

• startwith( ) 🡪 //label[startwith(@id, `message`)]

• text( ) 🡪 //td[text() = `usedId`]

• or & and 🡪 //input[@type = `submit` AND @name = `login`]

**17. How to test dynamic web page?**

• There is no one size fits all solution to this problem. We have to understand the application very well

o Use explicit waits where necessary.

o Use custom xpaths and css locators

▪ Xpath: contains, starts with, ends with, contains text.

▪ By finding the element in relation to another stable element using parent, child, sibling relationships

**18. How to test dynamic table?**

• Use custom xpaths and css locators

o Xpath: contains, starts with, ends with, contains text.

o By finding the element in relation to another stable element using parent, child, sibling relationships • I have utility methods that work with table. I have method that takes a table webelement and returns all the column names. I have a method that takes a table, number and returns all the data in that row.

**19. How can we move to parent element using xpath?**

• Using (..) expression in xpath, we can move to parent element

**20. Difference between close() and quit() command?**

• driver.close() 🡪 used to close the current browser

• driver.quit() 🡪 used to close all the browser instances

- 49 -

**21. How can we move to nth child element using xpath?**

• **There are two ways:**

o using square brackets with index position

For ex: div[2] will find the second div element

o using position ( ) method

For ex: div[position()=2] will find the second div element

**22. Difference between xpath and css selector?**

• with xpath, we can search elements backward or forward...

while css works only in forward direction

• Xpath can work with text, css cannot work

• Xpath has more combination and can search by index

css cannot search by index, but css is working faster than xpath.

**23. What is framework?**

• In test automation, framework is the blueprint of test automation.

• It includes your folder structures, where to save you function library, test results, test data, resources. • It is essential because when you are working on a automation project everyone will have a guideline to follow and our script will be easier to maintain.

**24. Talking about HTML reporting during the interview?**

In my framework, I utilize multiple reporting methods to ensure comprehensive test reporting:

**Driver Script:** I have a driver script that logs pass/fail results directly to an Excel sheet, which helps in tracking the outcome of individual test cases efficiently.

**Reporter utility object** writes to UFT (unified functional testing) which provides detailed insights into test executions and results.

Additionally, I developed a :

**custom HTML reporting engine.** This tool generates. HTML reports that are saved as files and can be easily opened with any web browser. The reports are designed to be clear and understandable for non-technical stakeholders, making it easier for them to review and comprehend test results

**25. How to maximize a web page?**

|  |
| --- |
| driver.manage().window().maximize(); |

**26. In some cases, maximize() will not work > so what will be the way around?**

• Actions or change version.

|  |
| --- |
| ChromeOptions options = new ChromeOptions();  options.addArguments("startmaximized"); |

**27. What is the key class in Selenium?**

• Gives us option for pressing keys from keyboard

• Key.ENTER

• MUST BE PASSED TO SendKeys() method

• Ex; .sendkeys(“charger” + keys.ENTER)

**28. What if there is a dynamic popup that comes up randomly**

• Use try/catch with alert

// Attempt to handle an alert if it appears

try {

// Perform actions that might trigger an alert

driver. findElement(By.id("someButton")).click();

// Switch to the alert and accept it

Alert alert = driver. switch To(). alert();

alert. Accept();

// or alert.dismiss();

} catch (NoAlertPresentException e) {

// No alert is present, continue with the test

System.out.println("No alert present.");

}

* **Best Practices:** Incorporate explicit waits and periodic checks to handle popups more effectively.

WebDriverWait wait = new WebDriverWait (driver, 10);

WebElement popup = wait. until(ExpectedConditions.visibilityOfElementLocated(By.id("dynamicPopup")));

**29. What is Thread.sleep()?**

• is a Java method that pauses the execution of the current thread for a specified amount of time. In the context of Selenium,

• **Throws Exception:** It throws an InterruptedException, which must be handled or declared to be thrown in the method signature.

- 50 -

**30. What is Selenium Framework?**

• It is a code structure that helps to make code maintenance easy, code readability and code reuse. • There are mainly 3 types of frameworks created by Selenium WebDriver to automate test cases:

**Data Driven Framework**

• It is one of the most popular automation frameworks in the market

• All of our test data is generated from some external files;

o excel

o or scenario outline in feature file

o or TestNG Data Provider

• Selenium WebDriver is a great tool to automate web-based applications. But it does not support read and write operations on excel files. Therefore, we use third party APIs like **Apache POI**

**Keyword Driven Framework**

• Keyword driven testing is a scripting technique that uses data files to contain the keywords related to the application being tested.

• Keywords are written in some external files like excel file and Java code will call this file and execute test cases.

**HybridDriven Framework**

• A combination of the DDF and KDF is commonly said to be HDF.

• Both the test data and test action are kept in external files.

**31. How did you use overloaded Methods in Selenium?**

• When asserting if two values are equal, I use 🡪 Assert.assertEquals(actual, Expected) from TestNG • You can put in the parameters String, Objects, int, boolean values

**32. Why we get NoSuchElementException?**

• Check if locator is correct

• Check if timing is correct

• Check if element is hidden inside an iframe

**33. How you handle js alerts?**

• If the alert on the browser comes from JavaScript, we use the Alert class.

|  |
| --- |
| //Switch To Alert  Alert alert = driver.switchTo.alert();  //Accept alert  alert.accept();    //dismiss alert  alert.dismiss();  alert.sendKeys();  //get alert Text  alert.getText() |

**34. How to handle multiple frames?**

• If there are 4 frames, you have to go through each from consecutively to reach certain frame. Can’t jump to the 3rd frame from 1st frame.

**35. What is the difference between driver.get() and driver.navigateto() ?**

• driver.get() 🡪 To open the URL and it will wait till the whole page to load completely before continuing.

• driver.navigateto() 🡪 To navigate to URL and it will not wait till the whole page to load, and giving the capabilities to go back and forward and refreshing.

- 51 -

**36. How to handle frames in Selenium?**

• Frames used to embed an html page into another

• Steps

o Locate the iframe

o Switch to another iframe with driver.switchTo().frame();

.frame() 🡪 takes string, Integer, webElement, name or id directly as parameter

|  |
| --- |
| driver.switchTo().frame(webElement);  driver.switchTo().frame(); |

• Now you are in the 2nd frame, if you want to find an element outside of the 2nd frame (that you’re currently on) throws NosuchElementException

• If you need to switch back to previous frame

o driver.switchTo().parentFrame() 🡪 Goes one level up

o driver.switchTo().defaultcontent() 🡪 Goes to the very top

• Can switch using count

o driver.switchTo(0) 🡪 Counts anything that is not the default frame

*These methods might give you different results based on what browser you are using*

**37. How you handle browser pop ups?**

• **void dismiss()** 🡪 clicks on the “Cancel” button as soon as the pop-up window appears.

• **void accept()** 🡪 clicks on the “Ok” button as soon as the pop-up window appears.

• **String getText()** 🡪 returns the text displayed on the alert box.

• **void sendKeys(String stringToSend)** 🡪 enters the specified string pattern into the alert box.

**38. How you handle windows/ OS pop ups?**

• Selenium doesn’t support windows-based apps, it is an automation testing toolthat supports only web application testing. • We could handle windows-based popups in Selenium using some third-party tools such as AutoIT, Robot class • **driver.getWindowHandle();** This will handle the current window that uniquely identifies it within this driver instance. • **driver.getWindowHandles();** To handle all opened windows

**39. How to handle Headless browser**

• Headless browser: browser that does not open, it runs as a background service / program.

• Example is htmlunitdriver from selenium

o WebDriver = new htmlunitdriver()

o Not very stable

• Phantonjsbrowser

o More stable

o browser = new phantomjsbrowser()

**40. findElement vs findElements?**

• FindElement > this method returns first WebElement !

o gives Exception if the element not found

• FindElements > returns List <WebElement>;

o does not give Exception if the element not found as a result list has null values

- 52 -

**41. How to handle multiple windows/tabs?**

• Selenium stays on one window

• If you open a window and then 5 tabs popped open, selenium is focused on the first window

• If you are on a new window and you tell selenium to print an element on the default window, it will still work even that user’s focus is on the new window

• Must switch to new window

o Use windowHandle()

o Driver.getWindowHandle()

▪ Everytime Selenium opens a browser, it's going to give an index ID for the page called Handles

▪ Returns the handle/id of current page (as a string)

o driver.switchTo().window(string handle)

o driver.getWindowHandles() for multiple windows

▪ Returns a Set of window handles

o Switch using titles

|  |
| --- |
| for(string handle: driver.getWindowHandles()){  driver.switchTo().Window(handle)  if(driver.getTitle().equals(targetTitle){  break;  }  } |

**42. How to find all links in the page?**

|  |
| --- |
| List<WebElement> list = driver.findElements(By.tagName(“a”)); |

**43. Difference between isDisplayed(), isEnabled(). And is Selected() method in selenium WebDriver?** • isDispalyed() 🡪 verify the presence of a web element within the web page. If found 🡪 true, If not found 🡪 false • isDisplayed() 🡪 check for the presence of all kinds of web elements available

• isEnabled() 🡪 verify if the web element is enabled or disabled within the web page.

• isEnabled() 🡪 is primarily used with buttons

• isSelected() 🡪 verifies if the web element is selected or not

• isSelected() 🡪 used with radio buttons, dropdowns and checkboxes.

**44. How to Drag And Drop ?**

|  |
| --- |
| Actions action = new Actions(driver);  action.clickAndHold(driver.findElement(By.id("item")))  .moveToElement(driver.findElement(By.id("destination")))  .release().build()  .perform(); |

**45. For Scroll down:**

|  |
| --- |
| WebDriver driver = new ChromeDriver(); JavascriptExecutor jse = (JavascriptExecutor)driver; jse.executeScript("window.scrollBy(0,250)", ""); |

• OR, we can do as follows:

|  |
| --- |
| jse.executeScript("scroll(0, 250);"); |

**46. For Scroll up:**

|  |
| --- |
| jse.executeScript("window.scrollBy(0,-250)", ""); OR, jse.executeScript("scroll(0,-250);"); |

- 53 -

**47. How to check if element is present/visible/enable/ and to check text present?**

• To check Element Present:

|  |
| --- |
| if(driver.findElements(By.xpath("value")).size() != 0){  System.out.println("Element is Present");  }else{  System.out.println("Element is Absent");} |

• or

|  |
| --- |
| if(driver.findElement(By.xpath("value"))!= null){  System.out.println("Element is Present");  }else{  System.out.println("Element is Absent"); } |

• To check Visible:

|  |
| --- |
| if(driver.findElement(By.cssSelector("a > font")).isDisplayed()){  System.out.println("Element is Visible");  }else{  System.out.println("Element is InVisible"); } |

• To check Enable:

|  |
| --- |
| if(driver.findElement(By.cssSelector("a > font")).isEnabled()){  System.out.println("Element is Enable");  }else{  System.out.println("Element is Disabled"); } |

• To check text present

|  |
| --- |
| if(driver.getPageSource().contains("Text to check")){  System.out.println("Text is present");  }else{  System.out.println("Text is absent"); } |

**48. Do you use JavaScriptExecutor?**

• This helps me write my own JavaScript. JS has way more control than selenium.

• we can send JS commands to the browser with using this class

JavaScriptExecutor jsExecutor=(JavaScriptExecutor)driver;

o executeScript(); performs the command

o Inside the parameter is where you put JS code

• jsExecutor.executeScript(“alert(‘WARNING: This is a useless message’);” 🡪 This code will bring up a JS popup • You can also put 2 parameters is .executeScript(“js code”,element);

o Used for scrolling (selenium is not good with scrolling, you can say a challenge is when I was working on terms and condition page, where you have to read the page before clicking on continue.

o When I tried using selenium and actions class it didn't work, so i used javaexecutor ) and clicking an element;

**49. How to check the multiple selected values in dropdown?**

• Select carsList = new Select(el)

• carList.getSelectedOptions(): //returns the selected options a list ( List<webelement>)

• for each : carList.getSelectedOptions()

- 54 -

**50. How to use actions class?**

• Actions class lets us do advanced mouse and keyboard operations: • Control the mouse

• Class that provides methods for advanced user interactions

o Hovering

o Scroll • Actions action=newActions(drive)

• Action methods

o click()

o perform()

o dragAndDrop(source,target).perform()

o Double click o Drag and drop

o hold()

o keydown()build()

o Right click

o mix/match operators o moveToElement(element)

o sendKeys() different from the one we usually use

▪ Let’s you do the sendkeys operation on different elements

▪ Regular sendkeys that comes from webelement will throw an exception on something that is not input text. ▪ The long way is;

actions.moveToElement(source).clickAndHold().moveToElement(target).release().perform(); • Actions won't work unless perform() is used

• If you are chaining methods, you must use build() before perform()

**51. What is the syntax for double click action ?**

• To perform any actions against web element using actions class, we need to locate the element first:

|  |
| --- |
| WebElement el = driver.findELement  Actions actions = new Actions (driver).perform actions.doubleClick(el).perform() actions.moveTo(el).perform actions.doubleClick.perform  actions.moveTo(el).doubleClick().build.perform() |

**52. File download and upload**

• **Download**

o Selenium itself cannot verify file downloads, can click on download link but can't go outside the browser and open the downloaded file

o Other tools need to be used for that Robot and AutoIT

• **Upload**

o Selenium handles the upload, but does it differently compare to actual user

o Steps

− Find the element that triggers the upload window

− Find the path of the file you want to upload

o Store into a String

• Ex: String 🡪 file=”C:\\Users\\Andy\\Desktop\\folder1\\file.key”;

• Then driver.findElement(upload button).sendkeys(file);

**53. How check the selected value in dropdown?**

|  |
| --- |
| Select carsList = new Select(el)  carList.getFirstSelectedOption()  assertequals(“some text”,carList.getFirstSelectedOption().getText() ) |

- 55 -

**54. How to work with dropdown without the select tag?**

• If the dropdown list has no select tag, we cannot use the select class

• Treat the dropdown list and its options as separate elements, locate every element separately

• To select an option:

o 1. Find and click on the list

o 2. Find and click on the option

**55. What if there's no select tag?**

• You have to select the label for the dropdown separately as a webelement.

• Then manually use click method

**56. What is the syntax for switching frame?**

• Frame is a html document inside another html document.

• Web driver handles one page/html document at a time. To control another frame, we always need to switch • Driver.switchTo.frame(webelement) 🡪 find the iframe and pass as a param

• Driver.switchTo.frame(string) 🡪 find the id or name of the iframe and pass as a param

• Driver.switchTo.frame(int) 🡪 find the index and pass as a param

**57. Sometimes sendKeys does not work**

• Robot or AutoIT

• library==jar file==dependency

**58. What is the syntax for switching windows ?**

• To handle separate tabs/windows we have to switch to that tab

• Web driver handles one page/html document at a time.

• To control another tab, we always need to switch

• To be able switch we need to get the window handle first using

|  |
| --- |
| getWindowHandles() method driver.switchTo.window(String) // 🡪 window handle  //for each loop : driverGetWIndowHandles:  Driver.switchTo.window(“handle”)  Ifdriver.getTitle==expectedtitle;  Break; |

**59. What is the syntax for uploading a file?**

|  |
| --- |
| Public void fileUpload(Stirng path){  WebELement upload = driver.findELement(by.xpath(//input[@id=’value’]);  Upload.sendKeys(path)  } |

• We need to locate the upload button in html.

• The element will have tag input.

• Then we do sendKeys by passing the path to file which we want to upload

**60. Sometimes sendKeys/path does not work**

• Building a dynamic path for a file inside our project Path to the project location:

|  |
| --- |
| String projectDir= System.getProperty(“user.dir”) // project directory  String file= “src/test/resources/test\_data/myfile.txt”;  Element.sendKeys(projectDir+file); |

- 56 -

**61. How to input text in the text box without calling the sendKeys()?**

|  |
| --- |
| //Use javascriptExecutor JavascriptExecutor JS = (JavascriptExecutor)webdriver;  //To enter username JS.executeScript(“document.getElementById(‘User’).value= ’www.google.com’”);  //To enter password  JS.executeScript(“document.getElementById(‘pass’).value=’ tester’”); |

**62. How to press ENTER key on text box in Selenium WebDriver?**

• To press Enter key using Selenium WebDriver,

• We need to use Selenium Enum keys with its constant Enter

• Driver.findElement(By.xpath(“xpath”)).sendKeys(Keys.ENTER);

**63. Have you done any cross-browser testing? cross browser testing**

• Always mention that you have a control file for keywords like browser type, main url, username, password, environment.

**64. How you resolve certification issue?**

• CHROME, IE 🡪 DesiredCapabilities capability = DesiredCapabilities.chrome();

• on Jenkins we need to insert 🡪 .relaxedHTTPSValidation

|  |
| --- |
| Response response=RestAssured.given()  .contentType(ContentType.JSON)  .relaxedHTTPSValidation()  .get("https://api.got.show/api/continents");  System.out.println(response.asString()); |

**65. How would you verify the position of the Web Element on the page?**

• element.getLocation();

• WebElement class has a get Location method with returns the top left corner of the element

**66. Page Factory class?**

• Page Factory class comes with Selenium.

• And it is used whenever we create page object classes.

• Its purpose is to initialize webElements that were defined in the class.

**67. Explain me your test execution flow with cucumber.**

• Runner > Feature file > Scenario > Steps > Step def > Selenium code using POM

**68. What tools are you using to test UX and Restful webServices?**

• UX 🡪 User Experience. First ensure UX is acceptable manually.

• After that since it is UI testing, I use Selenium WebDriver to automate it.

• RESTFul API Automation > RestAssured Library, PostMan for manual tests

**69. How To resize browser Window Using Selenium WebDriver?**

• To resize the browser window to particular dimensions, we use ‘Dimension’ class to resize the browser window. • //Create object of Dimensions class

Dimension d = new Dimension(480,620);

• //Resize the current window to the give n dimension

driver.manage().window().setSize(d);

- 57 -

**70. What exceptions do you know in Selenium?**

• I often have **NoSuchElementException**

• **StaleElementException**

o The element has been deleted entirely.

o The element is no longer attached to the DOM.

o How we handle StaleElementException;

▪ Element is not attached to DOM 🡪 ‘try catch block’ within ‘for loop’

Or

▪ 1. Refresh the page and try again for the same element.

▪ 2. Wait for the element till it gets available

• **TimeOutException**

**71. ASSERT(hard assert) VS VERIFY(soft assert)**

• Hard assert throws an AssertException immediately when an assert statement fails, and test suite continues with next @Test. If Assert steps fails, execution of test stops at that point! and will go to next test if present! o (Example: just simple Assert.assertTrue(boolean);)

• Soft assert collects errors during @Test Soft Assert does not throw an exception when an assert fails and would continue with the next step after the assert statement. If Verify steps fails, it will report a fail but will continue execution! o Example: SoftAssert soft=new SoftAssert(); //for soft create object

o soft.assertTrue(boolean);

o soft.assertAll(); //put at the end it will report what is failing!

**72. What the verification point available in Selenium ?**

• In selenium IDE, We use Selenium Verify and Assert Commands as Verification points

• In Selenium WebDriver, There is no built-in features for verification points, it totally depends on our coding style. Some of the Verification points are

o to check for page title

o to check for certain text

o to check for certain element(text box, button, drop down, etc.)

**73. Verify text exists?**

• VerifyTextPresent 🡪 returns TRUE if the specified text string was FOUND somewhere in the page; FALSE if otherwise. • VerifyTextNotPresent 🡪 returns TRUE if the specified text string was NOT FOUND anywhere in the page; FALSE if it was found.

**74. How do you find a text in a webpage?**

• //tagname[contains(text(),’text’)] contains certain test

• //tagname[.=’text’] contains exact text sometimes doesn't work Selenium

**75. How to get all the preceding siblings of Apple?**

• Xpath: "//ul/li[contains(text(),'Apple Mobiles')]/precedingsibling::li"

• This will give "Samsung Mobiles"

**76. How to get all the following siblings of Apple?**

• Xpath: "//ul/li[contains(text(),'Apple Mobiles')]/followingsibling::li"

• This will give all the preceding siblings ( Nokia Mobiles, HTC Mobiles, Sony Mobiles, Micromax mobiles)

- 58 -

**77. How to handle Web Tables/grid?**

• Table tag used for table data is arranged in a grid format

o th tag for column name Example –

|  |
| --- |
| <tr>  <th>FirstName</th> column names on the very top row  <th>Lastname</th>  <th>Age</th>  </tr> |

o </tr> tr tag used to indicate a row, applies to whole column td tag to indicate a column in a row Example

|  |
| --- |
| <tr>  <td>Danny</td> actual\_data\_on\_the\_very\_first\_row  <td>Smith</td>  <td>29</td>  </tr> |

• Some tables have tbody Used to indicate the data of the table, usually does not include column names ( th )

**78. How to use Excel?**

|  |
| --- |
| FileInputStream ExcelFile = new FileInputStream(path);  excelWBook = new XSSFWorkbook(ExcelFile);  excelWSheet = excelWBook.getSheet(sheetName);  cell = excelWSheet.getRow(rowNum).getCell(colNum); |

**79. How do you like Selenium version 3? Is Selenium 3 drastically different from Selenium 2?**

• Selenium 3 has bug fixes from selenium 2 also it is more mobile automation focused.

• We aim for Selenium 3 to be “a tool for user-focused automation of mobile and web apps”.

• Here is the summary of the change.

o For WebDriver users, it’s more of bug fixes and drop-in replacement for 2.

o Selenium Grid bug fixes are done as well.

o Selenium project will not actively support only the WebDriver API.

o By a quirk of timing, Mozilla have made changes to Firefox that mean that from Firefox 48 you must use their geckodriver to use that browser, regardless of whether you're using Selenium 2 or

o As we know Selenium 3.0 is the latest version of Selenium Jar

- 59 -

**MAVEN**

**1. What is Maven?**

• A build tool and command prompt tool that called POM xml file that calls my runner class and manages my dependencies • Command Prompt mvn archetype; generate

o Creates project

• Choose a # press enter

• Choose a # press enter

• GroupId; com.nameOfProject (usually a reversed domain name, like com.example.foo)

• ArtifactID; testmavenproject

o Version enter

o Package enter

o Y; enter

**2. Why Maven? How it helps you developing your project effectively?**

• answer

**3. What is Maven Artifact?**

• An artifact is a file, usually a JAR, that gets deployed to a Maven repository.

• A Maven build produces one or more artifacts, such as a compiled JAR and a "sources" JAR.

• Each artifact has a group ID (usually a reversed domain name, like com.example.foo), an artifact ID (just a name), and a version string. The three together uniquely identify the artifact. Example:

|  |
| --- |
| <groupId>org.seleniumhq.selenium</groupId>  <artifactId>seleniumjava</artifactId>  <version>3.11.0</version> |

• A project's dependencies are specified as artifacts.

**4. Explain me the maven lifecycle?**

• Commands can only run in the same directory where the specific **pom xml** file is located

• 3 built in build lifecycles

o Default 🡪 Handles your project deployment

o Clean 🡪 Handles project cleaning

o Site 🡪 Handles creation of project’s site documentation

**5. A build lifecycle is made up of phases**

• Validate 🡪 Validate the project is correct and all necessary information is available

• Compile 🡪 Run the source code of the project (checking if there is any error or not, if not→ build success) 🡪 Target folder is created, and Reports will be stored here

• Test

o Test the compiled source code using a suitable unit testing framework.

o Should not require the code to be packaged or deployed

o Mvn D(VariableName) = testname 🡪 Run specific tests based on the parameter

• Package→ Take the compiled code and package it in a distributed format, like JAR

• Verify → Runs any checks on results of integration tests to ensure quality criteria are met

• Install → Install the package into local repo, for use as dependency

• Deploy → Done in the build environment, copies the final package to the remote repository for sharing with other devs and projects

**6. How do you convert maven project to eclipse project?**

- 60 -

• Mvn eclipse

**7. How java projects are made?**

1. Create folders/packages

2. Add libraries/dependencies

3. Create class files

4. Compile

5. Run tests

6. Deploy

**8. Where do you find your dependencies/libraries?**

• Mvnrepository.com

• Update project if maven not working

o When you have dependencies inside your pom file and you use update, maven will pull the JAR files from internet and add it to your project

**9. What is .m2 folder?**

• Where your jar files/repositories are saved in your computer

**10. What is POM xml file?**

• A file that manages the whole project

• When you run a maven command, everything should be done through the pom.xml

**11. Versions of tools?**

• RestAssured 3.3.0 release date: 2019-01-11

**12. Log4j?**

• Used by any application

• Example: LOG4J2 🡪 From Apache

• Records activity

• Dev will look at the logs, look at the time, go to the IP address and see what going on if there was a bug • Loggers are very important part of applications and it keeps each step/event happened with timestamp • Normally logs are written programmatically into .log file

• There are ready tools/libraries to add to any framework or application.

• In java, the most famous logging library/framework is LOG4J from apache

**13. Purpose of logs?**

• Help us debug the issues that you may have with application.

• Sometimes when a bug is found in application, developers firstly check the logs. In order to see which steps the user was taking and application did not behave as expected.

• Logs MAY help you find the source of the problem (in application perspective, not testing)

**14. What is the role of logs in Test automation?**

• ● We are looking at console or html report to see the status of our test runs. If anything fails, we find from there. • ● If we implement logging into our framework, it will be another way of looking at automation execution steps and will help us find the problem whenever our test fails

- 61 -

**TESTNG & JUNIT**

**1. What is TestNG?**

• You have 500 test cases→ We create a Java Package and 500 Class for each test cases

Client asked you run only 40 of them for smoke test → We handle it in Jasmine with it blocks and reporting mechanism. • TestNG is a testing framework

• Centralized controller: manage run different test cases then create reports, logs

• Batch execution: 100 test cases and run them one by one

• Optional execution: we can skip some test cases

**2. What is assertions in TestNG?**

• We run the test and title test case failed. It will not affect the other test cases, so we don't want our script to stop. o Critical 🡪 stop/failureAssert

▪ It takes one boolean argument and String message. ItAsserts that a condition is true. If it isn't, anAssertionError, with the given message, is thrown.

o Non critical 🡪 failure/continue SoftAssert

▪ Soft Assert does not throw an exception when an assert fails and would continue with the next step after the assert statement.

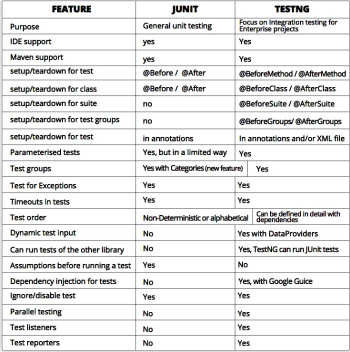
**3. Difference between JUnit and TestNG**

• Annotations; **JUnit:** @Test, @BeforeClass, @AfterClass, @Before, @After, @Ignore

**TestNG**: @Test, @BeforeTest, @BeforeClass, @BeforeSuite, @BeforeMethod,

@AfterTest, @AfterClass, @AfterSuite, @AfterMethod

• Both are testing framework to help us

running automation scripts. 

• TestNG provide html report

• TestNG has @Dataprovider

annotation same as Cucumber

Scenario Outline for Data Driven

Testing.

• In TestNG, we can do parallel testing,

but JUnit doesn't support to parallel

test, so we use sauceLab for it.

• TestNG support group test but JUnit

doesn't support

• TestNG and JUnit both of them have

parameterize testing but TestNG

parameterized test configuration is

very easy to configure. There are two

ways to achieve parameterization in

TestNG;

o @Parameters and TestNGxml file

o @DataPrivider

- 62 -

**4. Cross Browser and Parallel Test**

• In my current project, we use sauceLab for cross browser testing. But my previous project I used testng.xml file. • Basically, inside the suite there are 3 keys (name, thread count, parallel) and I created 2 different tests, one of them is for • Chrome and the other one is for Firefox.

• There is also parameter annotation and include name and value; name is browser and value is Chrome.

|  |
| --- |
| <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF 8"?>  <!DOCTYPE suite SYSTEM ...>  <suite ...>  <test name="ChromeTest" ... >  <parameter name="browser" value="chrome"/>  <classes>  <class name="testsuite..."/>  </classes>  </test> <! First Test >  <test name="FireFox" ... >  <parameter name="browser" value="FireFox"/>  <classes>  <class name="testsuite…."/>  </classes>  </test> <! Second Test >  </suite> <! Suite > |

- 63 -

**CUCUMBER & GHERKIN**

**1. Tell me more about Cucumber, how did you guys decide to start using Cucumber ?**

• In the past few years, more and more IT teams follow Agile methodology in their development process to adapt to the rapid changes of the market.This is also a challenge for the test team in managing test cases and test scripts which can be changed when the requirements are updated monthly. Finding a suitable testing method from the beginning is one of the keys to the success of anAgile software project.

• ManyAgile teams have successfully applied Behavior Driven Development (or BDD) approach in testing process using the Cucumber tool. So, what is Cucumber? And why is it one of the good approaches in Agile projects, used together with BDD?

• Cucumber is a tool for running automated acceptance tests written in a behavior driven development style. One of its wonderful main features is the ability to execute plain text functional description (written in language namedGherkin) as automated tests. Here is an example:

|  |
| --- |
| **Feature**: Update password  **Scenario**: Admin user can update user password  **Given** I am in the HR system with an Admin account  **When** I update password of another “user”  **Then** I receive a message for updating password successfully  **And** user’s password is updated to the new password |

• This great feature has played a primary role in supporting the BDD approach with the following **advantages**: o Writing BDD tests in Ubiquitous language, a language structured around the domain model and used by all team members including developers, testers, BAs, etc.

o Building bridges between the technical and nontechnical members of a software team

o Allows interaction directly with the developers’ code, but written in a language that business stakeholders can understand

o Last but not least, Cucumber is an Automated Acceptance Test Tool which running tests written in a behavior driven development (BDD) style.

• **Cucumber Tool helps to improve communication between technical and non-technical members in a project.**

**2. Tell me what are the most important things in Cucumber, what makes it unique ?**

• Features file, Step Defs, Runner Classes, Hook Class, Tags

**3. How to see your reports in cucumber?**

• My framework generates cucumber reports folder in the target folder which contains the reports. • When we run the tests on Jenkins,Jenkins saves the report of every run.

• Home page of the Jenkins job always points to the last run reports.

• All the reports for previous runs can be found under the build number.

• Go to target folder

• Open with system explorer

• Go to target>cucumber report>index shows the tests you ran

**4. What is Gherkin?**

• Language used by feature files

• Feature, Scenario,Given,Then,When,And, But, BackGround, Scenario Outline

- 64 -

**5. What are the components of Cucumber BDD framework?**

**1. Feature files**

o Consists of scenarios that test a certain feature or functionality

o Feature is main story while scenarios are the test cases to the story(feature)

**2. Cukes Runner**

o A class that strictly runs the tests, generates codes for step definition

o @smoketest

o Cukesrunner → IN CUCKESRUNNER I HAVE A FEATURE LOCATIONTHAT SHOWS WHERE MY FEATURE ARE LOCATED

**3. Step definition**

o A class that made of steps that starts withGherkin language

o Make sure the step definition is in the same package as cukes Runner, or child package (not parent or sibling) • FOR NON-TECH PPL TO UNDERSTAND

• DEPENDECY BDD ISA DEPEN

• MVN REPOSITORY INTHE POM.XML FILE

• CUCUMBER BDD FROM CUCUMBER.IO

• Combine techs ofTDD

• Behavior driven

• Express the flow customer behavior → Don’t focus on the elements

**6. What does @CucumberOptions do?**

• Tag used to customize the running of the cucumber tests

• Inside @CucumberOptions you can add:

o dryRun

o Plugin

▪ “**Pretty**”

• Adds more info in the console 🡪 Gives you tag, scenario, method info.

• "html:target/cucumber report" 🡪Generates html report located in target/cucumber report folder “json:target/cucumber.json

▪ **Tags**

• Tags must be located in feature path

• Can add multiple tags...tags= “@Dog, @Cat”

▪ **Features** location of where feature files are

▪ **Glue** where to look for step definition steps. hook class is part of glue too.

**7. How to run Cucumber with JUnit?**

• Add cucumber JUnit dependency

• Adding @RunWith (Cucumber.class) on top of cukesRunner class

**8. How to run Cucumber with TestNG?**

• Add cucumber testNG dependency

• Make CukesRunner extend toAbstractTestNGCucumberTests

**9. What happens we you run your runner class with no tags?**

• All the feature files will run from top to bottom but only the feature files that are located in the @CucumberOptions “features=”

- 65 -

**10. What are Hooks in cucumber?**

• Cucumber hook allows us to better manage the code workflow and helps us to reduce the code redundancy. We can say that it is an unseen step, which allows us to perform our scenarios or tests.

• Class that uses

o @Before → runs before each cucumber scenario

o @After → runs after each scenario (It will always run no matter if scenario passes or fails)

• Class must be in same package as stepdefinition

• I implemented screenshots inside hook class

• Hook Class will not run if dryRun=true

• I use Scenario as a parameter in my before/after method

**11. How do you take screenshots in cucumber?**

• In myAftermethod I use a code:

• I use TakeScreenShot interface

• You can store screenshot as a byte or file

o @After

|  |
| --- |
| public void tearDown(Scenario scenario) {  if(scenario.isFailed()) {  //taking a screenshot  final byte[] screenshot = ((TakesScreenshot)  Driver.getDriver()).getScreenshotAs(OutputType.BYTES);  //adding the screenshot to the report  scenario.embed(screenshot, "image/png"); } |

**12. How to run a Cucumber with DDT?**

• I use Cucumber tables:

**| Home | Emails | Documents | Projects |**

• You get the method with (DataTable arg1)

• In the parameter DataTable you can change it to

List<YourType>, List<List<E>>, List<Map<K,V>>, and Map<K,V>

• Prints in order for list

• No order for map

**13. What is Background?**

• Cucumber has their own before method

• The one in hooks is for java

• A step that runs BEFORE a scenario inside the feature file

• Can only put on top, before all scenarios

• Cannot put pipelines in backgrounds (Only in scenario outline)

**14. What is Scenario Outline? vs Scenario?**

• Scenario in cucumber runs once.

• Used for data driven testing

• Have the same cucumber steps but we provide data after the scenario as a table using keyword examples

- 66 -

**15. How do I limit the types of variables I can pass?**

• In the gherkin parenthesis you can add (Collaboration | Sales | Marking, etc.)

• Ex: @When("^I hover over the (Collaboration | Sales | Marketing | Activities | All ) menu$")

|  |
| --- |
| public void i\_hover\_over\_the\_Collaboration\_menu(String menu) {  switch(menu) {  case "Sales":  BrowserUtils.hover(dashboard.sales); break;  case "Marketing":  BrowserUtils.hover(dashboard.marketing); break;  case "Collaboration":  BrowserUtils.hover(dashboard.collaboration); break;  case "Activities":  BrowserUtils.hover(dashboard.activities); break;  case "All":  BrowserUtils.hover(dashboard.all); break;}; |

**16. What if you have a scenario that has two parameters (limiting parameter, table parameter)?** • Example :

o Scenario: Verify Collaboration menu options

o Given I logged into suiteCRM

o When I hover over the Collaboration menu

o Then the following menu options should be visible for Collaboration:

**| Home | Emails | Documents | Projects |**

o In this scenario i have a table, I want to limit collaboration to just collaboration and the other menus categories • Solution:

o @Then("^following menu options should be visible for

( Collaboration | Sales | Marketing | Activities | All ):$")

o public void following\_menu\_options\_should\_be\_visisble\_for\_Collaboration(String menu, List<String> options) { o String menu represents the 5 menu options ( Collaboration | Sales | Marketing | Activities | All ) List<String>options represents the tables; | Home | Emails | Documents | Projects |

**17. How do I use cucumber scenario for DDT?**

• In my current project I use Scenario Outline with Examples

• In my scenario feature file, whenever I’m using a variable as a data driven I use “<variable>”

• Then in Examples:

**| variable |** column name

| data1. | row1

| data 2 | row 2

| data3 | row3

**20. Data driven**

● Test data is separated from code and stored into external sources: Cucumber Examples table, Excel files, CSV files, Database.

● If the amount of data is not that huge, then I use Cucumber Scenario outline with Examples table. ● And other times I maintain test data in Excel files, and I use Apache POI library to read and write data ● If data comes from a database, or I need to do database validation, I use SQL queries along with JDBC library in java.

- 67 -

**18. How to use Maps in cucumber?**

• Using a nonScenario Outline

• Scenario: Create contact using a map

o Given I logged into suiteCRM

o When I create a new contact:

| first\_name | John |

| last\_name | Smith |

| cell\_phone | 801 888 8889 |

o Then I should see contact information for "John Smith"

o Left side is key, and right is value 2 columns only

• Using a Scenario Outline

o Scenario Outline: Create contact using a map

o Given I logged into suiteCRM

o When I create a new contact:

| first\_name | <first\_name> |

| last\_name | <lname> |

| cell\_phone | <cell\_phone> |

| office\_phone |<office\_phone> |

o Then I should see contact information for "<first\_name> <lname>"

o Examples: **| first\_name | lname | cell\_phone | office\_phone |**

| Michael | Jackson | 1234567890 | 2345678891 |

| Bonnie | Garcia | 4569871234 | 4567890987 |

• In step def I write;

|  |
| --- |
| @When("^I create a new contact:$")  public void i\_create\_a\_new\_contact(Map<String,String>contact) {  // open the create contact dialog |

**21. How to use POJO in cucumber?**

• Create **contactBean** class

o Add all variables

o Add the getter/setters

• Create bean feature file

• Create a table with first row containing the variables in the contactBean class

o Add values under the table

o Implement method with parameter (List<ContactBean>contacts)

• Scenario: Create contact

o Given I logged into suiteCRM

o When I save a new contact:

| **firstName | lastName** | **officePhone** | **cellphone** | **email** |

| Steve |Gates | 3456758888 | 1234329999 | SteveGates123@gmail.com |

o Then I should see contact information for "SteveGates"

**22. How to run a group of test case using TestNG?**

|  |
| --- |
| @Test (groups={“smokeTest”,”FunctionalTest”})  public void loginTest(){  System.out.println(“Logged in successfully”);  } |

- 68 -

**23. Data Driven Testing**

● ***WHEN****:* Whenever a functionality or a module in an app requires testing with multiple sets of data(Parametrization), Multiple inputs then we need to perform data driven testing and automation.

● These scenarios are one of the things That must be automated.

● ***HOW****:* Test data is separated from code and stored into external sources: Cucumber Examples table, Excel files, CSV files, Database.

● ***BENEFIT****:* More organized, Data centralized, Collaboration on test data - it can come from BA, MTsetc

**24. How can we create data driven framework using TestNG?**

● By using @DataProvider annotation, we can create a Data Driven Framework

|  |
| --- |
| @DataProvider(name=”getData”)  Public Object[][] getData(){ Object [][] data = new Object[2][2];  Data[0][0] = “firstUid”;  Data[0][1] = “FirstPWD”;  Data[1][0] = “SecondUid”;  Data[1][1] = “SecondPWD”; Return data; } |

**25. How to create Group of Groups in TestNG?**

● These groups are called metagroups.

● Example: you might want to define a group all that includes smokeTest and FunctionalTest.

Let’s modify our testing.xmlfile:

|  |
| --- |
| <groups>  <define name=”all”>  <include name =”smoke Test”/>  <include name = “functionalTest”/>  </define>  <run>  <include name = “all”/>  </run>  </groups> |

**26. How to run test cases in parallel using TestNG?**

● We can use “parallel” attribute in testng.xml to accomplish parallel test execution in TestNG

● The parallel attribute of suite tag can accept four values:

○ Classes → All the test cases inside a java class will run parallel

○ Methods → All the methods with @Test annotation will execute parallel

○ Instances → Test cases in same instance will execute parallel but two method of two different instances will run in different thread. <suite name=”softwaretestingmaterial” parallel=”methods”>

**27. How to ignore a test case in testNG?**

● To ignore the test case, we use the parameter enabled = false to the

● @Test annotation @Test(enabled=false)

**28. How to exclude a particular test method from a test case execution?**

● By adding the exclude tag in the testing.xml

|  |
| --- |
| <classes>  <class name="TestCaseName">  <methods>  <exclude name="TestMethodNameToExclude"/>  </methods>  </class>  </classes> |

- 69 -

**29. How to exclude a particular test group from a test case execution?**

● By adding the exclude tag in the testing.xml

|  |
| --- |
| <groups>  <run>  <exclude name="TestGroupNameToExclude"/>  </run>  </groups> |

**30. What are the different way to produce reports for TestNG results?**

● TestNG offers two ways to produce a report

o Listeners implement the interface **org.testng**.**testListener** and are notified in real time of when a test starts, passes, fails, etc…

o Reporters implement the interface **org.testng.reporter** and are notified when all the suites have been run by TestNG.

● The IReporter instance receives a list of objects that describe the entire testrun

**31. What is the use of @Listener annotation in TestNG?**

● configure reports and logging.

● widely used listeners : ITestListener interface.

● It has methods like onTestStart, onTestSucess. onTestFailure, on TestSkipped...

● we should implement this interface creating a listener class of our own,

● Next, we should add the listeners annotation (@Listeners) in the class

**32. What Is a Regular Expression, Regexp, or Regex?**

● A regular expression is a special text string for describing a search pattern.

● You can think of regular expressions as wildcards on steroids.

● You are probably familiar with wildcard notations such as \*.txt to find all text files in a file manager. ● Regex equivalentis.\*\.txt.

**33. How to write regular expression in testing.xml file to search @Test methods containing ”smoke” keyword?** ● Regular expression to find @Test method containing keyword “smoke” is a mentioned below

|  |
| --- |
| <methods>  <include name=".\*smoke.\*"/>  </methods> |

**34. What is the time unit we specify in test suites and test cases ?**

● We specify the time unit in test suites and test cases is in milliseconds.

**35. What is the use of @Test(invocationCount= someInteger)?**

|  |
| --- |
| @Test(invocationCount=10)  Public void testcase(){} |

● //the invocation count attribute tells how many times TestNG should run a test method

**36. What is the use of @Test(threadPoolSize=someInteger)?**

● The threadPoolSize attribute tells to from a thread pool to run the test method through multiple threads ● Note: this attribute is ignored if invocation count IS NOT SPECIFIED

- 70 -

**37. What does the test timeout mean in testing?**

● The maximum number of milliseconds a test case should take

|  |
| --- |
| @Test1(threadPoolSize=3,invocationCount=10,timeOut=10000)  public void test() {} |

● : // in this example: the function test1 will be invoked ten times from three different threads, Additionally, a time-out often seconds guarantees that none of the threads will block on this thread forever.

**38. What are @Factory and @DataProvider annotation?**

● @Factory → executes all the test methods present inside a test class using a separate instance of the class with different set of data

● @DataProvider → a test method that uses dataProvider will be executed the specific methods multiple number of times based on the data provided by the dataProvider.

**39. annotations - priority**

● Doesn't matter what number you start Ex:@Test(priority=0)

● DependsOnMethods = “test method name” You Can add multiple test names

● If the first one fails, the 2nd test won't run at all

● If the first method failed, your report will show that the 2nd test will be skipped

**40. parallel execution in testNG**

● In xml file write.

○ parallel=”tests”thread-count=”4”

● Thread-count is how many browsers you want to open same time

● In xml file you can add .\* to run everything

○ Ex:<package name=”.\*”></package>

● TestNGhas its own reports -When you run xml, it gives you the report in test-output folder

● Contains the test report in html

**41. Framework Tools : Cucumber BDD framework**

● Junit, Cucumber Java, Maven

● Selenium, HTML reporting with screenshots Log4j,

● JDBC, Rest Assured, Apache POI, Git,Jenkins

**42. Framework Tools: TestNG + Selenium**

● Java, Maven, TestNG,

● Selenium, Extend Reports with screenshots Log4J,

● JDBC, Rest Assured, Apache POI, Git,Jenkins

**43. How does your framework generate reports?**

● Our Cucumber BDD framework generates HTML reports.

● The report shows the pass/fail coverage for feature files, tags, steps

● The report contains all the steps for each test The report has screenshots for failures

**44. How to run tests selectively cucumber?**

● tags keyword the cukesrunner

● feature keyword the cukesrunner

● tags and features can also be passed using the command line

● mvn test -Dcucumber.options="--tag @smoke”

- 71 -

**45. What do you use for logging?**

● I use Log4J for logging. I always log important steps in the test execution. That helps me to debug when there is a failure.

● Log4J is not a replacement for HTML reports.

|  |
| --- |
| <dependency>  <groupId>org.apache.logging.log4j</groupId>  <artifactId>log4j- core</artifactId>  <version>2.11.0</version>  </dependency> |

**46. How does the FEATURE FILE WORK?**

● **Feature** → description of what is being tested @tags. Sample feature file;

○ Feature: login functionality → Background:

○ Given I am on the login page → Scenario: 1, Scenario: 2

○ The background runs before both of the scenarios

● **Scenario** → description of the scenario being test

○ Given I am on the login page

○ And I enter username and password

○ When I click on the submit button

○ Then I should be able to see the profile picture

○ But the submit button should not be displayed

● **Given →** a precondition

● **When** → condition that triggers the expected result Then —> expected condition

**47. What is test base Class ? and How do you implement in your framework ?**

● Test Base class is class where I have most used methods in my tests.

● My test classes extend the Test Base class and thus have access to those methods. This helps me us make my code reusable

● Before/after test methods wait/synchronization utility methods.

○ SwitchToWindow(title)

○ WebDriver driver;

**48. How to rerun the failed tests again in TestNG?**

● In my TestNG framework, failed tests are reported in the testng\_failed\_.xml file in the targetfolder. ● We can add this file in the pom file so that maven will try to run the failed tests every time.

● If will only run when there are failures in the test.

**49. How to rerun the failed tests again in Cucumber?**

● we use the re-run option in theCukesRunner.

● Add the rerun to cukes runner.

● This option will create a file with a list of failed tests

● Create a second runner class which points to file with a list of failed tests

● Add the second runner in the pom file

**50. How to rerun the failed tests again in Jenkins?**

● In Jenkins there are plugin that re run the failed tests Unit cases.

● So you can configure your Maven build execution on Jenkins using the option:

● Dsurefire.rerunFailingTestsCount=2

- 72 -

**51. RUNNING CUCUMBER TESTS IN PARALLEL?**

There are couple options on how to make Cucumber + JUnit framework run in parallel

**1.** There is a plugin **cucumber-jvm-parallel-plugin**

https://github.com/temyers/cucumber-jvm-parallel-plugin

• This plugin automatically generates multiple cukes runner files.

• Based on the configuration, this plugin creates one cukes runner per feature file.

• Each runner will point to one feature file. and these cukes runners will run in parallel.

• Normally cucumber runs feature files one after another. when we use this plugin, it runs starts them at the same time. we can specify how many tests running at the same time

**2. Cucumber 4.x parallel option**

Starting from cucumber 4.0, cucumber supports parallellization natively.

https://cucumber.io/blog/2018/09/24/announcing-cucumber-jvm-4-0-0

By official documentation, in order to run tests in parallel, we have to add parallel option to the maven surefire plugin in pom file.

|  |
| --- |
| <build>  <plugins>  <plugin>  <artifactId>maven-surefire-plugin</artifactId>  <configuration>  <parallel>both</parallel>  <threadCount>4</threadCount>  </configuration>  </plugin>  </plugins>  </build> |

But in my specific project, we added maven failsafe plugin to make sure that tests continue to execute even though some fail. This plugin makes sure that tests keep running

|  |
| --- |
| <plugins>  <plugin>  <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>  <artifactId>maven-failsafe-plugin</artifactId>  <version>2.18</version>  <configuration>  <testFailureIgnore>true</testFailureIgnore>  <skipTests>false</skipTests>  <includes>  <include>\*\*/runners/\*TestRunner.java</include>  </includes>  </configuration>  </plugin>  <plugins> |

- 73 -

**3.** Second plugin is **maven-surefire-plugin**

this plugin executes tests in parallel. in this plugin configuration, we indicate which runner files we want to run. we can also indicate how may simultaneous tests we want to run.

|  |
| --- |
| <include>\*\*/runners/\*TestRunner\*.java</include>. 🡪 plugin will run these files  <threadCount>10</threadCount> 🡪 this shows how many browsers we want to have in at the same time. <parallel>classes</parallel> 🡪 this line tells that cukes runner classes must run in parallel |

We created cukes runner files based on how many tests we want to run and how we want to break down tests. Each cukes runner will point to certain set up scenarios/feature files

**How to run?**

o we can execute tests in parallel in our framework only by running tests as a maven command o **mvn verify** 🡪 this will run the tests and generate reports

o **mvn clean verify** 🡪 it will first delete the target folder, then runs tests, then generate reports

**Benefits of parallelization:**

o cuts down on the execution time. UI tests usually take a long time, especially in regression testing.

**Challenges of parallelization?**

o hard to implement --> not easy to do.

o load --> if we open too many instances in the same machine, it can overload the machine. it will result in tests running slow, and it increases the fail rate.

o this can addressed by running tests in different machines using GRID.

o certain tests cases did not work in parallel in my project.

- 74 -

**API**

**1. What is API?**

● It means connectivity. I mean API is the messenger that takes requests and tells a system what you want to do and then returns the response back to you.

● API is the acronym for **Application Programming Interface** (which is software intermediary) that allows how applications to talk to each other.

**2. API vs Webservices?**

● API = *browser*: Selenium WebDriver, *database*: JDBC, *MsOffice*: Apache POI

● Webservices = if an API uses internet for communications, it is a webservices. \*All webservices areAPI. ● No UI (user interface) 🡪 web application with UI and we use Selenium Webdriver

● We use:

○ SOAP → XML

○ REST → JSON, XML, TEXT

○ Postman, Rest Assured Library

**3. What is SoapUI? and how did you use it in your current project?**

● SOAP UI is the leading open source cross-platform API Testing tool

● SOAPUI allows testers to execute automated functional, regression, compliance, and load tests on different WebAPI. ● SOAPUI supports all the standard protocols and technologies to test all kinds of API's.

● SOAPUI interface is simple that enables both technical and non-technical users to use seamlessly.

**4. Name of some commonly used HTTP methods in REST based architecture?**

● Create → POST (send data to the server)

● Read → GET (retrieves data from given server using a given URI)

● Update → PUT (Replaces all current representations of the target resource with the uploaded content) ● Delete → DELETE (Removes all current representations of the target resource given by a URI.)

**5. HTML Status Codes?**

● 1xx → Informational

● 2xx → Success (request was accepted successfully) (200→ Ok, 201→ Created, 202→ Accepted, 204→ No Content) ● 3xx → Redirection

● 4xx → Client Error (400-Bad Request, 401-Unauthorized, 403-Forbidden, 404-Not Found, 405-Method notAllowed) ● 5xx → Server Error (500-Internal server Error, 502-Bad Gateway, 501-Not implemented, 503-ServiceUnavailable)

**6. What first thing you check when you getresponse?**

● Status quote (200 always mean Ok)

● We always check the 404 means not found

● rest-assured.io==> for automation to find the ECS machine in search type remote Desktop

**7. Http methods and requesttypes**

● Get does not requires body

● Put requires body means UPDATE information

● Post requires body means CREATE information

● Delete does not requires body

● GET -> READ , POST -> CREATE, PUT -> UPDATE, DELETE ->DELETE

● POST VS PUT

- 75 -

**8. Parameters api**

● 2 TYPES:

○ PATH PARAMETER(VALUE WILL BE PART OF URL) QUERY/REQUEST

○ PARAMETERS (KEY+ VALUE FORMAT)

**9. What is Hamcrest Matcher for?**

• Hamcrest is a framework for writing matcher objects allowing ‘match’ rules to be defined declaratively.

|  |
| --- |
| import org.junit.jupiter.api.Test;  import static org.hamcrest.MatcherAssert.assertThat;  import static org.hamcrest.Matchers.\*;  public class BiscuitTest {  @Test  public void testEquals() {  Biscuit theBiscuit = new Biscuit("Ginger");  Biscuit myBiscuit = new Biscuit("Ginger");  assertThat(theBiscuit, equalTo(myBiscuit));  **assertThat**(**"chocolate chips"**, **theBiscuit**.**getChocolateChipCount**(), **equalTo**(**10**));  assertThat("hazelnuts", theBiscuit.getHazelnutCount(), equalTo(3));  }  } |

|  |
| --- |
| // verify if first argument is equal to the second  *assertThat*(str1, *is*("Kunkka"));  *assertThat*(str1, *is*(str2));  // verify if first argument is NOT equal to the second  *assertThat*(str1, *is*(*not*("Tidehunter")));  // compare ignoring case  *assertThat*(str1, *equalToIgnoringCase*("kunkka"));  // compare ignoring space before and after  *assertThat*(str1, *equalToIgnoringWhiteSpace*(" Kunkka "));  // compare numbers  *assertThat*(10, *greaterThan*(9));  *assertThat*(10, *lessThan*(11));  *assertThat*(10, *lessThanOrEqualTo*(11));  // verify not null  *assertThat*(str1, *notNullValue*());  List<String> list = Arrays.*asList*("one", "too", "tree");  *assertThat*(list, *hasSize*(3));  *assertThat*(list, *containsInAnyOrder*("too", "tree", "one"));  *assertThat*(list, *hasItems*("one", "too"));  List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.*asList*(11, 12, 13);  *assertThat*(numbers, *everyItem*(*greaterThan*(9))); |

- 76 -

**10. RestAssured Log Logging Logs**

● **Request Logging**

|  |
| --- |
| given().log().all() // Log all request specification details including parameters, headers and body given().log().params() // Log only the parameters of the request  given().log().body() // Log only the request body  given().log().headers() // Log only the request headers  given().log().cookies() // Log only the request cookies  given().log().method() // Log only the request method  given().log().path() // Log only the request path |

• **Response Logging**

|  |
| --- |
| get("/x").then().log().body()  get("/x").then().log().ifError()  get("/x").then().log().all()  get("/x").then().log().statusLine() // Only log the status line  get("/x").then().log().headers() // Only log the response headers  get("/x").then().log().cookies() // Only log the response cookies  get("/x").then().log().ifStatusCodeIsEqualTo(302)  // Only log if the status code is equal to 302  get("/x").then().log().ifStatusCodeMatches(matcher)  // Only log if the status code matches the supplied Hamcrest matcher |

**11. Serialization and Deserialization**

● Serialization; when we MAP a Java object to API JSON format (CONVERT JAVA OBJECT TO JSON); ○ Java object (POJO(Plain Old Java Object), BEANS) → MAP it to APIJSON/XML

○ When we have an object from a class and MAP it to a JSON format in our RESTful API

|  |
| --- |
| {make: “Toyota”,  Model: “Camry” }  Car car = new Car();  car.setMake(“Toyota”);  car.setModel(“Camry”);  given().body(car).when().post(uri) |

● Deserialization; API JSON/XML → MAP it to Java Object (JSON TO JAVAOBJECT)

|  |
| --- |
| Car car2 = new Car();  car2=when().get(uri).body.as(car.class);  car.setMake(“Toyota”);  car.setModel(“Camry”); |

- 77 -

**12. API/Webservices with RestAssured Library?**

|  |
| --- |
| import static io.restassured.RestAssured.\* ;  URI uri = new URI(“ ... / methods(get,post)”) |

● GET;

|  |
| --- |
| Response response = given().accept(ContentType.JSON).when().get(URI);  response.then().assertThat().statusCode(200).  and().assertThat().ContentType(ContentType.JSON); |

● POST;

|  |
| --- |
| Response response = given().ContentType(ContentType.JSON).with().accept(ContentType.JSON) .and().body(JSONbody).when().post(URI);  response.then().assertThat().statusCode(200); |

•

|  |
| --- |
| import static org.hamcrest.Matchers.\* ;  then().assertThat().body(“Id”,Matchers.equalTo(123)); |

●

|  |
| --- |
| JsonPath json = JsonPath(JSONbody);  json.getString(“key”);  json.getInt(“key”);  json.getList(“key1.key2”); |

**13. What is EndPoint?**

● <protocol>://<service-name>/<ResourceType>/ResourceID 🡪 URI (Uniform Resource Identifier) Base URI / resource ? Parameters

(http://www.google.com/search?source=book…) 🡪 ? 🡪 query parameters

**14. Authorization vs Authentication**

● authentication --> who are you

● authorization --> what rights do you have

● Authentication is user and password

● Authorization has types:

○ no Authorization

○ Basic Authorization

○ Bearer Token

○ Inherit Auth from parent

**15. RESTful Web Service / API**

● REST stands for Representational State Transfer

● RESTful is referred for web services written by applying REST architectural concept.

○ In RESTful, web service http methods like GET, POST, PUT, DELETE can be used to perform CRUD operations. ○ CRUD = Create 🡪 Read 🡪 Update 🡪 Delete

- 78 -

**16. How do you verify a value in your Response body?**

● For exp: verify ID contains correct number

o *Hamster Matcher* is assertion library.

|  |
| --- |
| then().assertThat().body(“Id”,Matchers.equalTo(123)); |

o Parse into JsonPath and use getInt(), getList(), getString() methods to read Id value.

And, I can use JUnit Assertion:

|  |
| --- |
| String body = ...thenReturn().body().asString();  JsonPath json = new JsonPath(body);  assertEquals(123,json.getInt(“Id”)); |

o De-serialize into a (POJO) object (or Object Mapping)

|  |
| --- |
| POJO myPojo = … when().post(url).thenReturn().body().as(Pojo.class);  assertEquals(123,myPojo.getId( ) ); |

And, I can use JUnit Assertion.

**17. Types of API’s Authentication**

• Basic

**○** Pre-emptive

■ If a service is configured to be pre-emptive, it will not request credentials from a client even though it requires it.

■ If a request doesn't contain credentials, it will return **401 Unauthorized** status code.

○ Challenged

■ When request reaches the API then API will tell that it requires credentials then client will provide credentials.

○ oauth --> types of authentication where keys and tokens from 3rd party is used to authenticate. There are 2 types of oauth:

■ oauth1 🡪 hard to implement

■ oauth2 🡪 more secure

• Digest

○ It is more encrypted than basic. https...

**18. What is the advantage of using SOAP?**

● REST allows a greater variety of data formats, whereas SOAP only allows XML.

● Coupled with JSON (which typically works better with data and offers faster parsing), REST is generally considered easier to work with.

● Thanks to JSON, REST offers better support for browser clients.

● REST provides superior performance, particularly through caching for information that’s not altered and not dynamic ● It is the protocol used most often for major services such as Yahoo, Ebay, Amazon, and even Google. ● REST is generally faster and uses less bandwidth. It’s also easier to integrate with existing websites with no need to

refactor site infrastructure. This enables developers to work faster rather than spend time rewriting a site from scratch. Instead, they can simply add additional functionality.

- 79 -

**19. Difference between SOAP and RESTful web services?**

● RESTful supports JSON, XML, TEXT, however SOAP supports only XML

● REST is faster than SOAP based web services

**20. What is URI, purpose and format?**

● URI stands for Uniform Resource Identifier

● The purpose of URI is to locate a resource on the server hosting the web service.

● A URI is of the following format:

○ <protocol>://<service-name>/<ResourceType>/<ResourceID>

**21. What WebServices do you use in your project?**

● I use Restful which is Representational State of Transfer and it communicates with XML and JSON, but my current project uses JSON

**22. What is XML?**

● In computing, Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a markup language that defines a set of rules for encoding documents in a format that is both human-readable and machine-readable.

**23. What is JSON?**

● It is JavaScript Object Notation (is a minimal, readable format for structuring data.)

● It is used primarily to transmit data between a server and web application, as an alternative to XML. ● Basically, a lightweight version of XML

● In Key: Value format

● Key is always in double quotes and value if string its double quotes and if numbers no quotes ● It is purely based on http protocol, - so it hits the link on the browser and see the results

**24. Do you know swagger? What is swagger**

● Swagger is an open-source software framework backed by a large ecosystem of tools that helps developers design, build, document, and consume RESTful Web services.

● Swagger allows you to describe the structure of your APIs so that machines can read them. ● The ability of APIs to describe their own structure is the root of all awesomeness in Swagger ● similar to xml schema but for Json

**25. json vs gson**

● JSON is a format which has key and values

● GSON is a process of converting

○ from java to json(serialization),

○ from json to java(deserialization)

**26. How and where are you sending request?**

● Since i am using Rest, it has endpoints. My developers create public URLs and requests are sent to thatURL

**27. Do you use any non-web services API?**

● - I use Selenium API for browser, JDBC for database, and RestAssured for API

**28. Do you have API documentation website for your API?**

● Yes, we use swagger for our api documentation, and this is where the description and guidelines of API endpoints are

- 80 -