<u>**HEXAWARE INTERVIEW QUESTIONS**</u>

1. **Why do you use junit**

   ➢ Quick and easy generation of test cases and test data.
   ➢ Ability to reuse the older test cases as well as the test data for making a new test case.

2. **Advantages of TestNG over Junit ?**

   ➢ TestNG allows us to execute of test cases based on group. Let's take a scenario where we have created two set of groups "Regression" & "Sanity". If we want to execute the test cases under Sanity group then it is possible in TestNG framework.
   ➢ Parallel execution of Selenium test cases is possible in TestNG.
   ➢ As method name constraint is present in JUnit, such method name constraint is not present in TestNG and you can specify any test method names.
   ➢ TestNG supports following three 3 additional setUp/tearDown level: @Before/AfterSuite, @Before/AfterTest and @Before/AfterGroup.
   ➢ TestNG do not require extend any class.
   ➢ TestNG allows us to define the dependent test cases each test case is independent to other test case.

3. **You are not working parallel execution in junit**

   Parallel execution of Selenium test cases is possible in TestNG only.

4. **What is the purpose of Maven**

   ➢ Maven is build management tool, It will helps you to manage your selenium project's build easily.
   ➢ It is build management tool and it will manage your selenium test project's build compilation, documentation and other related project tasks itself.
   ➢ Maven uses POM.xml configuration file which kept all project configuration related Information. For selenium, You need to provide selenium webdriver version related Information In POM.xml file and then It will download all required jar files automatically and store It in local repository called m2.
   ➢ Later on if you want to change version of selenium webdriver then you need to modify version In POM.xml file only.
   ➢ Then maven will download new version jar files automatically and store in local repository.
   ➢ That means if you upgrade any dependency's version In POM.xml file, First It will check that version's jar files are available or not In local repository. If available then fine else it will download them from maven central repository.

5. **What is Class?**
Class is a collection of objects and methods

6. **How do you instantiate class**
ClassName object = new ClassName();

7. **What is abstract class?**

   ➢ It is partially abstraction
   ➢ It support both abstract method and non-abstract method
   ➢ It's using "extends" keyword
   ➢ Here "public abstract" have to mention
   ➢ We can use whatever access specifier we want

8. **where do you used polymorphism in selenium code**

   1.frame(string),
   2.frame(int),
   3.frame (WebElement).
   ➢ In the above example we can see method name is a frame() but we have three
   different variants first is accepting frame name, the second is accepting index and
   third is accepting WebElement itself

9. **What is hashmap and where you implemented?**

   ➢ It is key and value pair
   ➢ It is a random order (based on key)
   ➢ If duplicate key is there, it takes the last one
   ➢ Key will allows the only one Null
   ➢ Value allow the duplicate null
   ➢ Hashmap used in Excel code and then like if **no element** exists in the Map, it
   will throw a '**NoSuchElementException'**.

10. **Where you used Interface in selenium**

    ➢ WebDriver
    ➢ JavascriptExecutor
    ➢ Action

11. **. What is broken link and how do you find it?**

    ➢ Broken links are links or URLs that are not reachable.

For checking the broken links, you will need to do the following steps.

1. Collect all the links in the web page based on <a> tag.
2. Send HTTP request for the link and read HTTP response code.
3. Find out whether the link is valid or broken based on HTTP response code.
4. Repeat this for all the links captured.

12. What is Selenium WebDriver?

➢ Selenium WebDriver is a web automation framework that allows you to **execute your tests against different browsers**,
➢ WebDriver supports programming languages like java,.net, PHP , python etc.
➢ WebDriver **can support HtmlUnit** browser

13. What is framework, why we go for framework

➢ Famework is a code structure that helps to make code maintenance easy.
➢ Without frameworks, we will place the "code" as well as "data" in the same place which is neither re-usable nor readable.
➢ Using Frameworks, produce beneficial outcomes like increased code re-usage, higher portability, reduced script maintenance cost, higher code readability, etc.

14. What is the main method of junit

➢ No need to write main method in junit, because you can always call a JUnit runner to run a test case class as a system command.

➢But If you want to know how to call a JUnit runner in a main() method,

Sample code:
```
public static void main(String[] args) {
        junit.textui.TestRunner.run(DirListerTest.class);
        }
```

15. Assume one web page, in this page we have to check font color, font size and font format. How will you automate

➢ Sometimes you need to **read font properties** like font size, font color, font family, font background color etc.. during **WebDriver test** case execution. **Selenium WebDriver** Is very wast API and It has many built In methods to perform very small small operations on web page.

➢ We can read the font properties in selenium webdriver using **.getCssValue()** method

Example program :

```java
public class fontTest {
WebDriver driver = null;

  @BeforeTest
  public void setup() throws Exception {
 driver = new FirefoxDriver();
     driver.manage().window().maximize();
     driver.manage().timeouts().implicitlyWait(20, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
     driver.get("http://only-testing-blog.blogspot.in/2014/05/login.html");
  }

 @Test
 public void readFontProperty(){
 //Locate text string element to read It's font properties.
 WebElement text = driver.findElement(By.xpath("//h1[contains(.,'Example Login Page')]"));

  //Read font-size property and print It In console.
  String fontSize = text.getCssValue("font-size");
  System.out.println("Font Size -> "+fontSize);

  //Read color property and print It In console.
  String fontColor = text.getCssValue("color");
  System.out.println("Font Color -> "+fontColor);

  //Read font-family property and print It In console.
  String fontFamily = text.getCssValue("font-family");
  System.out.println("Font Family -> "+fontFamily);

  //Read text-align property and print It In console.
  String fonttxtAlign = text.getCssValue("text-align");
  System.out.println("Font Text Alignment -> "+fonttxtAlign);
}
   }
```