Indian software solution telephonic interview questions

1. **Explain about POM?**
   - Page Object Model
   - POM is an object repository design pattern in selenium webdriver
   - POM creates our testing code maintainable and reusable
   - Page factory is an optimized way to create object repository

2. **How will you do parallel browser checking?**

   - Browsers will open almost simultaneously and your test will run in parallel.
   - Now just set the '**parallel**' attribute to '**tests**' in the testng.xml
   - As well as we set parameter as 'browser' and value as 'firebox' or 'chrome' in the testng.xml
   - Here we can set what are all the browsers we need to check parallaly, we can set.

3. **What is the difference between implicit wait and explicit wait?**

Implicit wait:

- It applicable for all elements
- The implicit wait will tell to the web driver to wait for certain amount of time before it throws a "No Such Element Exception"
- Once we set the time, web driver will wait for that time before throwing an exception.

Syntax:

driver.manage().timeouts().implicitlyWait(time, TimeUnit.SECONDS);

Ex:

driver.manage().timeouts().implicitlyWait(10, TimeUnit.SECONDS);

Explicit wait:

- The explicit wait is used to tell the Web Driver to wait for particular element to certain conditions (Expected Conditions) or the maximum time exceeded before throwing an exception.
- The explicit wait is an intelligent kind of wait, but it can be applied only for specified elements.
- Explicit wait gives better options than an implicit.
- Once we declare explicit wait we have to use "ExpectedCondtions" or we can configure how frequently we want to check the condition using Fluent Wait.

Syntax:

WebDriverWait wait = new WebDriverWait(driver,time);

4. **Explain about static method and static variable?**

Java static variable:

- It is a variable which belongs to the class and not to object(instance)
- Static variables are initialized only once, at the start of the execution . These variables will be initialized first, before the initialization of any instance variables
- A single copy to be shared by all instances of the class
- A static variable can be accessed directly by the class name and doesn't need any object
- Syntax : <class-name>.<variable-name>

Java Static Method

- It is a method which belongs to the class and not to the object(instance)
- A static method can access only static data. It cannot access non-static data (instance variables)
- A static method can call only other static methods and cannot call a non-static method from it.
- A static method can be accessed directly by the class name and doesn't need any object
- Syntax : <class-name>.<method-name>
- A static method cannot refer to "this" or "super" keywords in anyway

5. **What is the use of super keyword?**

Super keyword in java:

- The super keyword in java is a reference variable which is used to refer immediate parent class object.
- Whenever you create the instance of subclass, an instance of parent class is created implicitly which is referred by super reference variable.

Usage of java super Keyword:

- super can be used to refer immediate parent class instance variable.
- super can be used to invoke immediate parent class method.
- super() can be used to invoke immediate parent class constructor.

6. **What is the use of final keyword?**

The **final keyword** in java is used to restrict the user. The java final keyword can be used in many context. Final can be:

1. variable
2. method
3. class

- If you make any variable as final, you cannot change the value of final variable(It will be constant).
- If you make any method as final, you cannot override it.
- If you make any class as final, you cannot extend it.