

Exam: The Interview

As if automation weren't fun enough already, it turns out there are a lot of people who want to pay you to do it. If you're looking to get into automation as a profession, you need to display a solid foundation of browser automation principles. Let's review what we've covered so far.

1. I have parent class named *BaseElement* with a *text* property that returns the *element.text*. Why - when creating a child class for an *InputElement* - is it useful to override its text property?
 - a. Because when I ask for the text of an input element, I don't want the `element.text`. Rather, I want the value attribute which contains the text inside the input
 - b. It's not useful
2. Where does Selenium 3 look for your webdrivers by default?
 - a. C:\ (Win32) or /usr/local (Mac and Linux)
 - b. In the current user's home directory
 - c. In your system PATH environment variable
3. How would I find a button element with an id of "btn1" using a CSS Selector?
 - a. `button > btn1`
 - b. `button[id='btn1']`
 - c. `//button[@id='btn1']`
4. Page Objects be useful when they...
 - a. Minimize duplicated code
 - b. promote readable test cases that tell a clear story
 - c. are so complex that they make it difficult for new users to learn the automation approach
 - d. make writing automated tests fast and enjoyable

5. What is required for me to automate a web browser using Python? (Choose all that apply)

- a. Python's selenium library
- b. Java 8 or higher
- c. Node.JS
- d. Python
- e. A webdriver compatible with the browser we are automating

6. Why are Explicit Waits a much better practice than `time.sleep()` when waiting for something on the page? (Choose all that apply)

- a. Explicit Waits can complete much earlier than the timeout if the desired state has arrived on the page
- b. `sleep()` can only wait up to 10 seconds
- c. `sleep()` usually waits much longer than is needed
- d. Explicit Waits raise a `TimeoutException` if the element isn't found, while `sleep` has no such functionality

7. Choose all valid methods of locating elements with a selenium webdriver:

- a. ID
- b. COLOR
- c. NAME
- d. CSS_SELECTOR
- e. XPATH
- f. PARTIAL_LINK_TEXT
- g. TAG_NAME
- h. LINK_TEXT
- i. CLASS_NAME

8. How do I indicate the parent of the current element using an XPATH?

- a. ../
- b. > .parent
- c. > nth_parent()
- d. /..

9. Which webdriver method navigates to a URL in the browser?

- a. webdriver.go()
- b. webdriver.navigate()
- c. webdriver.get()