

JUNIT

→ What is the latest version of JUnit ?
JUnit 5

→ What is JUnit ?

JUnit is a open source framework to write and run repeatable tests.

→ JUnit 3 and JUnit 4

JUnit 4 and above provides annotation to define test methods & life cycle methods of unit testcase.

→ What is Unit Testing ? What is Unit Test Case ?

Testing done by developer is called Unit Testing and written test code is called Unit Testcase.

→ What is regression Testing ? Give a Scenario ?
When we test newly developed method along with old methods of a class then it is called Regression Testing.

Scenario :-

When we test newly created method `registerUser()` along with we test old method `add()`.

→ JUnit Annotations :-

@Test , @Ignore , @BeforeClass , @AfterClass
@Before , @After

→ Fail Vs Assert Methods

Assert methods are used to record failed tests whereas `fail()` method is used to fail the test on a custom condition.

→ Which assert methods are available to test the different test conditions?

- * `assertTrue()` :- Check True Condition
- * `assertFalse()` :- Check False Condition
- * `assertEqual()` :- Check equality of two Objects
- * `assertNotEqual()` :- Check both objects are not Equal
- ✓ * `assertNull()` :- Check if object is Null
- ✓ * `assertNotNull()` :- Check if object is NotNull

→ Who develop unit test cases?
Developer

→ Who run the testcase?
Developer

→ What is Test Suite? Who runs test suite & when?

- * Test Suite is the set of Unit test cases. we can run multiple testcases with the help of test suite.

Test Suite can be defined by two annotation `@RunWith` and `@Suite` annotations.

- * Deployment lead run test suit after deploying the build.

→ Which Annotation is used to test the method?
`@Test`

→ TestCase Life Cycle Methods :-

- * `@BeforeClass` :- Executed only once when testcase class execution is started.
- * `@AfterClass` :- Executed only once when testcase class execution is finished.
- * `@Before` :- executed before each test method
- * `@After` :- executed after each test method.

Unit Testcase :- Testcase is a test program to test a UseCase functionality.

Test Runner :- A test runner is Software that runs tests and reports result.

Log4J

Dependency
log4j-1.2.17

- What is the latest version of Log4J?
Log4J2 Log4j 2.13 (Java 8 or higher)
- What is Log4J?
Log4J stands for logging messages for Java. Logging Log4J is an open source framework that facilitates a developer to log messages during application development.
- Why do you use logging in your application?
To track the health & flow of the application.
- What is Appender?
Appender is an object that sends log messages to their final destination.
- How many types of Appenders are there?

* Rolling File Appender	* File Appender
* Socket Appender	* Console Appender
* Telnet Appender	* SMTP Appender
	* Jdbc Appender
	* Null Appender
- Different levels of Messages:-
Debug < Info < Warn < Error < fatal
 - * Debug has lowest priority.
 - * Fatal has highest priority.
 - * Message levels in different Environment:-
 - > Development Environment — DEBUG
 - > QA Environment — Info
 - > Production Environment — WARN

Which layout to have used → PatternLayout (conversion pattern)

Logging Destination :

Console, File, Network and Database.

→ Can we send messages to multiple destination at same time
Yes

→ What is Rolling file Appender?

Rolling file Appender can be configured to create a new log file every day or create a new file when given file size is finished.

→ Configuration file :-

log4j.properties & log4j.xml

→ Where do you keep log4j.properties or log4j.xml file in your application class path.

In Root package of our application.

→ How many components in Log4J?

There are 3 components in Log4J :-

1. Logger :- It is responsible for capturing logging information.
2. Appender :- It is responsible for publishing logging information to various destinations.
3. Layout :- It is responsible for formatting logging information in different style.

→ How to disable Log4J Message?

Log4j.rootLogger = Off

→ Why we use log4j.rootLogger property?

Log4j.rootLogger property is used to set the target appenders and message level.

Log4j.rootLogger = DEBUG, File, Stdout

→ How we make object of Logger class?

Logger log = Logger.getLogger (Current class)

Rolling file Appender ... will log files based on size ... data both depending on configuration.

→ Which appenders will we use in our application?
RollingFileAppender and ConsoleAppender

→ How many types of layout are available?

* DateLayout

* SimpleLayout

* HTMLLayout

* XMLLayout

* PatternLayout

→ How you can configure multiple appenders in properties?
* First we set target appenders in RootLogger then we set
org.apache.log4j.RollingFileAppender & org.apache.log4j.
ConsoleAppender.

→ Which design pattern is followed by Log4J?
Factory design pattern is followed by
`logger.log = logger.getLogger(this.getClass());`