**Selenium Java Questionnaires**

1. What is Software?

* Consisting of programs enable a computer to perform specific tasks. The Programs & instructions that make the computer do some task, such as: Word process, manage databases, play games, etc. Automation of manual work.

1. Tell me some name of Software?

* MS office, Adobe Photoshop, Windows, Dos, Oracle, USPS.com, Monster.com

1. Who builds the Software?

* Developer build the Software.

1. Who is active in conception?

* Manager, Director, Stake holders, Senior Management Team, Users

1. What kind of life cycle do you follow?

* I as a QA (Quality Assurance) follow standard software development life cycle we use/follow …

1. What do you do in requirement?

* I analyze the requirement whether requirement is clear, consistence or testable.

1. What are the software development stages?

* There are six stages, such as:

1. Conception
2. Requirement gathering
3. Systems design
4. Development
5. Testing
6. Implementation & maintenance
7. What is Verification?

* Confirm the requirement. We need to use if else condition. If one test case fails then it will not stop.

1. What is Validation?

* Requirement Accomplish. We need to use assert word to validate. If one test case fail it will stop.

1. What are the different methodologies?

* There are three different methodologies, such as:

1. Waterfall
2. Iterative
3. Agile
4. What is Agile?

* Agile is a set of values and principles.

1. How long is your Sprint?

* 2 weeks (10 working days)

1. What is your testing strategy?

* I analyze requirement first then I do functional test and regression test.

1. How big is your Scrum team?

* The sized of Scrum team is as follows:

1. Dev – 4
2. Test – 4
3. DBA – 1
4. SA/BA/PO – 1
5. SD – 1
6. SM – 1
7. What are the different kinds of meeting?

* There are three kinds of meeting, such as:

1. Sprint planning meeting
2. Daily Scrum meeting
3. Retro meeting
4. What is the different between User story and requirement?

* User story and requirement is same.

1. What is TC (Test Case)?

* TC is a document (eg. Word document or excel document). It is a test identifies. It is description data expected result, actual result and status.

1. What are the different levels of Testing?

* There are four different levels of Testing, such as:

1. Unit Testing
2. Integration Testing
3. System Testing
4. User Acceptance Testing
5. What are the different types of testing?

* There are six different types of testing, such as:

1. Functional Testing
2. Regression Testing
3. Non-Functional Testing
4. Smoke Testing
5. 508 Testing
6. Database Testing
7. What is Backlog?

* Store of user stories or requirement.

1. How many types of Backlog?
   * 1. Release Backlog
   * 2. Sprint Backlog
   * Active Sprint
2. What is Sprint?

* Sprint means time.

1. What are the Functional Test?

* There are three things found in the functional test, such as:

1. Positive
2. Negative
3. Boundary
4. What is our role as a QA?

* To find the defect/Bug in the software. As QA my role is to do planning, preparing, executing, reporting.

1. How do you write your Test case?

* Test case is a Test ID, step name, discipline action, expected result, actual result, status.

1. In TC what is Gherkin Tag?

* It is given, when, then

1. What does it mean given, when, Then?

* Given, When, Then

1. Where do find all company document information?

* In the confluence all the company information find in Jira.

1. How do you do log defect on Jira?

* I find defect in Jira by clicking on + (Plus sign). In Jira Bug is issue.

1. What is Selenium?

* Selenium is not Automation too. It is call API (Application Programming Interface).

1. What is API (Application Programming Interface)?

* API is interaction between multiple application meaning is one application is interact with another application.

1. What is the default time of Selenium?

* 0 (Zero) Second

1. Which programming language you can use in Selenium?

* Any programming language can be use in Selenium except C++

1. What is Selenium Web Driver (WD)?

* Selenium Web Driver also API because it interacts with coding and Browser.

1. How to do dependency injection?

* Go to Maven dependency. We have to open the POM file & go to Maven depository website & copy and odd.

1. What is Method Signature?

* This is the name.

1. What is Class?

* Class is logical or imaginary things. It is a blue print of the object and collection of lot of object. So, inside the class there is object and also inside the class there is method.

1. What is Method?

* Ans:

1. What is automation?

* Whatever I can do automatic way that is call automation.

1. What is the advantage of Automation?

* The advantage of automation is: it is
* faster,
* reliable,
* repeatable,
* reusable,
* reprogrammable.

1. Why do you need automation?

* I need automation because it is
* Faster
* Reliable
* Repeatable
* Reusable­­­
* Reprogrammable

1. Tell me something that Selenium is the best or why Selenium is the best?

* Selenium is the best because its default time is 0 second. It can use any programing language (except C++). It can handle Java, Payton, Rubi.

1. Which tool do I need to buy/use for using automation?

* Selenium

1. How many components/parts of Selenium?

* There are four components/parts of Selenium, such as:

1. IDE (Integrated Development Environment)
2. Grid
3. Web Driver
4. RC (Remote Control)
5. What component/part of Selenium do you use for Automation?

* I mostly use Web Driver for Automation.

1. Selenium is a tool or API (Application Programming Interface)?

* Selenium is an API (Application Programming Interface)

1. What is automation in Selenium?

* Ans:

1. What is the Advantage of using automation?

* Ans:

1. What is Java?

* Java is a programming language. All TV, Refrigerator, cassette player, remote control is used Java.

1. Why do you use Git hub?

* I use Git hub to preserve version.

1. How do you share the code?

* We share the code by Git hub between each other.

1. What is Repository?

* Repository is a storage space.

1. Which version control do you use?

* We use Git Hub version control.

1. Why do you use Git Hub version?

* We use Git Hub version to preserve the version or code.

1. How do you send your project from eclipse to Git Hub?

* I have to send my project (Eclipse) to local Repo (Git Hub) then send to central Repo (Cloud)

1. How do you send your project from eclipse to local Repo?

* Ans:

1. How do you send your project from local Repo to Central Repo?

* Ans:

1. What is the different between commit and commit & push?

* Commit means project send to Eclipse to local Repo (Repository) and Commit & Push means projects sends to local Repo to central Repo.

1. Different between Pull and Push

* Pull means central (download) to local – Eclipse, and Push means Eclipse (upload) to local – cloud.

1. What is Class and Object?

* Ans:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Class** | **Object** |
| 1. Class is collection of object | 1. Object is part/instance of class |
| 2. Class is logical things but not real thing. It is an imaginary thing. (eg. Animal, Human etc.) | 2. Object is real world substance (eg. Dog, Cat, Tiger, Lion etc.) |

1. How to create object in the coding level?

* Use your class name, java rules:
* Class name obj = new class name ( );
* Eg. Animal obj = new Animal ( );

1. What is method?

* Method is a piece of code. It may return a value or may not return the value.

1. How many types of method?

* Three types of Methods, Main (), Void (if a method returns no value it is call void method), \*Non-void (Java has no non-void method)

1. What do you mean by Void?

* Void means return nothing.

1. What is the Static word in Java?

* Static mean class level. If return something we have to write return. (Anywhere you see Static word then move object level to class level).

1. What is String?

* String can handle any kind of data. String data type is any
* letter or character
* Number “123”
* Special sign “$, #, \*”
* Double code

1. What is Loop?

* Ans:

1. What is the Xpath formula?

* //tag name[@Attribute = ‘value’]
* //div [@id = ‘header’]

1. **Next version:**

* //\*[@attribute = ‘value’]
* //\*[@id = ‘header’]
* //\*[@class = ‘vi-button-text’]
* **(Note: Single ‘ ‘ use for Value and “ “ use for String.)**

1. What are some locators found in Selenium?

* There are many locators found in Selenium, such as: **id, class, xpath, css selector**, text, link text, partial link text.

1. Which locator do you use for your current project?

* I use Xpath in my current project.

1. How many languages do we use for xpath concept?

* There are three languages we use for xpath concept, such as:
* XML - Mother (Middle/Webserver language)
* HTML – Selenium (Frontier language)
* JSON – API (testing) (Middle/Webserver language)

1. There are how many types of Data?

* There are four data types, such as:

1. Int (Primitive) 🡪Integer
2. Double (Primitive)
3. Boolean (Primitive)
4. String (Non-primitive)
5. There are how many types of variable?

* There are three types of variable, Such as:

1. Local (inside the method body)
2. Instance (Class name & Method name. Non-static variable can handle instance variable)
3. Static (Class name & Method name. Static method can handle static variable)
4. Static method can handle which variable?

* Static method can handle static and local variable. Static method cannot handle instance variable.

1. What is Super/Sub/Base meaning in Java?

* Ans:

1. How many parts are in OOPs (Object Oriented Programing)?

* There are four types of OOPs?

1. What is Inheritance?

* Getting common property (method/variable) from one class to another class is call inheritance.
* Poly Morphism
* Encapsulation
* Abstraction

1. How to do inheritance in Java?

* Inheritance in Java is done by using extend word.

1. Why do you use inheritance in your automation framework?

* Ans:

1. Why Java main method is public static void main?

* Java main method is public static void main because Public is an access modifier in Java. Static in java is class level and don’t need to create object. JVM (Java Virtual Machine) can understand static method. Void means return nothing. Main method is signature of the method. Main method is fix. We cannot change anything in main method.

1. How many types of Java Access Modifier?

* There are four types of Java Access Modifier, such as:

1. Public:
2. Private: Can use inside only in coding level and only in save class.
3. Default: If you don’t write/use public, private or protected then it is default, use same package.
4. Protected: You can call only during inherited in another package, only extend class. Use same
   * package
5. What is POM (Page Object Model) or PF (Page Factory)?

* POM or PF is a repository (store) of Selenium. Selenium has no repository (store) but we can create by POM or PF.

1. How to create POM (Page Object Model) or PF (Page Factory)?

* @ (annotation) FindBy (Private: variable name should be private)

1. Why Java need Encapsulation?

* Java needs encapsulation to protect the code from outside the world.

1. What is compilation error?

Ans:

1. How many types collection class Java has?

* Java has four types collection class, such as:

1. Array
2. Array list
3. List
4. Map
5. How to call the method inside the src/test/java?

* Void method:
* Class name obj = new class name ();
* obj.

1. What is inheritance?

* Getting common property from one class to another class (eg. Parent to child) is call inheritance.

1. Why Java need class, abstract class and interface?

* Ans:

1. How to do Abstraction in the code level?

* Abstraction can be done in two ways:

1. Abstract class (which has both abstraction and non-abstraction)
2. Interface (which has all abstract method)
3. Why do Java need Abstraction and Interface?

* Java need abstraction to do abstract class and Java need Interface to hide the details and to show the outcome only.

1. What are the differences between Abstract class and Interface?

* The differences between Abstract class and Interface is as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Abstract Class** | **Interface** |
| 1. Abstract class need Abstraction | 1. Abstract class need interface |
| 2. Multiple inheritance is not possible | 2. Multiple inheritance is Possible |
| 3. Abstract + Non-Abstract | 3. Abstract method |
| 4. Can do 0% to 100% Abstraction | 4. Can do 100% Abstraction |

1. Abstraction depend on what?

* Abstraction depends on abstract class.

1. Why abstract class do 0% to 100% Abstraction?

* Abstract class do 0% to 100% Abstraction because abstract method can do 0% to 100% Abstraction.

1. Why Java needs interface?

* Java needs interface for 100% abstraction and this can multiple inheritance.

1. How to do inheritance into interface?

* Ans:

1. How to create object?

* Class name obj = new Class name ( );

1. Why do Java has Encapsulation?

* Java has Encapsulation to hide the code

1. What is Variable in Java?

* Variable is a container in Java?

1. How many types of Variable do Java has?

* Java has three types of Variable, such as:

1. Local: Any variable inside method is call local
2. Instance:
3. State:
4. What is the different between verify vs assert?

* The different between verify vs assert is as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Verify** | **Assert** |
| Verify means verification. We do with if else with condition | Assert means validation. We use assert word |
| If verify is fail test one it will continue to 2, or 3 or more. | If it is assert is fail then it will stop |

1. Which locator do you use in your current project?

* I am using = Xpath

1. Why do we need xpath method?

* We need xpath to handle dynamic object.

1. Why do you use xpath?

* We use xpath because anything value can be changed but xpath can handle dynamic object with its method like contains, start-with

1. What is Dynamic object?

* When value is frequently change that is call dynamic object.

1. How to write xpath for text?

* [\*(contains (text (),’ ‘)]

1. How to handle the test in the xpath?

* Ans:

1. How to do Abstraction in Java?

* Ans:

1. What is the different between Abstract and interface?

* Ans:

1. What is verify and assert in Selenium?

* Ans:

1. How do you do verify in Selenium?

* Ans:

1. Why main method is public static void and main?

* Ans:

1. What do we need to use TestNG?

* To use TestNG we need two things, (1) Library file, and (2) Plugin

1. What is TestNG?

* TestNG is a unit testing framework (eg. Currency of USA: $100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $1, c25, c10, c5, c1). TestNG goes line by line (small level) but Java has bigger level.

1. What is Annotation (@)?

* It likes Java method.

1. Why do we need TestNG?

* We need TestNG because without TestNG report is not possible.

1. Which report do you E-mail/send to your manager?

* Emailable.html (And also for sometimes index.html?)

1. Why you are using TestNG in your Project?

* I use TestNG in my project to generate report.

1. What are the TestNG Basic Annotation?

* The TestNG Basic Annotation is as follows:
* @ Before suite
  + @ Before class
  + @ Before test
  + @ Test
  + @ After test
  + @ After class
  + @ After suite

1. Can you tell some basic test case in Annotation?

* Ans:

1. Suppose United\_State\_of\_America, can you remove the space?

* Yes, I can remove the space by using Normalize 🡪Space (xpath)

1. What is the Different between Void and Non-void?

* The different between Void and Non-void is as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Void** | **Non-Void** |
| Return nothing | Return something |
| No need return statement | Need Return statement |
| No return, no need data type | Since there is Return so need data type |

1. What is the meaning of this key word in Java?

* This is compiling to one variable to another variable. If we mention name twice that time we use the word this.

1. What are the Keywords in Java?

* The Keywords in Java is as follows:
* Static word in Java means class level:
* Void means return nothing:
* Non-static:
* Non-void method returns something:
* This means
* Extends:
* Implements:
* Abstract means:
* Inheritance in Java:
* Abstraction in Java:
* Interface Java:
* Abstract Class in Java:
* Encapsulation in Java is the protecting of code from outside:
* Main:
* Public:
* Private:
* Protected:
* Default:

1. What is Abstraction?

* Hiding the details and showing the result is call abstraction.

1. What is data?

* Some kind of value or information

1. How many types of data?

* There are two types of data, such as:

1. Primitive
2. Non-Primitive
3. What is variable?

* Variable is a container who hold the data

1. How many parts Variable has?

* Variable has two parts, such as:

1. Declaration
2. Initialization
3. How many words Java has?

* Java has two words, such as:

1. Initialization: putting the value in the variable
2. Instantiation: Creating of the object
3. Abstract Method instantiation is possible or not?

* ---

1. What is the function of main method?

* Main method is to run the code (spent money only)

1. Why do you need java main method?

* We need java main method because we have to run our code. Java main method can run the coding. JVM understand main method

1. Can we change main method?

* No, we cannot change main method. Main method is fixed

1. Why Java main method is Static?

* Java main method is static because JVM don’t need to create object to call or understand the main method. Any static means class level.

1. Why main method is void?

* Main method is void because main method returns nothing.

1. What is Class?

* Class is the collection of objects of blue print of object

1. What is abstract class?

* If there is abstract word that is abstract class?

1. Why do java need abstract class?

* Java needs abstract class for 0- 100% Abstraction.

1. Why there is a big range in java abstract class?

* There is a big range in java abstract class because abstract class has two method for this reason it can do 0- 100% abstraction.

1. How many types of method do abstract class has?

* Abstract class has two types of method, such as:

1. Abstract method
2. Non-abstract method
3. What is the meaning of Abstraction?

* Abstraction means hiding the details and showing the outcome is call Abstraction.

1. What is interface?

* Interface is a special type of class.

1. Can interface do abstraction?

* Yes, abstraction can do 100% abstraction

1. Why Java needs inheritance?

* Java needs inheritance to transferring the common properties (method/variable) from one class to another class.

1. How many types of inheritance in java?

* There are three types of inheritance in java, such as:

1. Single level
2. Multilevel
3. Multiple level
4. What are the sequences or orders of TestNG Annotation?

* Sequence or order of TestNG Annotation, such as:
* @BeforeSuite
* @BeforeTest
* @BeforeClass
* @BeforeMethod
* @Test
* @AfterMethod
* @AfterClass
* @AfterTest
* @AfterSuite

1. What are the three annotations are used by most of the company?

* The following are the three annotations are used by most of the company:
* Before Test
* Test
* After Test

1. What are the advance annotations of TestNG?

* The advance annotations of TestNG are as follows:
* @Parameter
* @Dataprovider
* @Factory
* @Listeners

1. What is the heart of Java?

* Pom.sml is the heart of Java.

1. What is Thread?

* Ans:

1. How many kinds of Thread?

* There are two types of Threads:
* Single Thread:
* Multi Thread:

1. What are the different between Java and TestNG?

* The different between Java and TestNG is as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Java** | **TestNG** |
| In Java we did one class at a time | Can be run more than on at a time |
| Can use only one class in one main method | As much @Test as class in main method |

1. Suppose you are running 100 Test cases at a time, among those 100 Test Cases, how to run only first 10 Test Cases? (VVI for interview)

* By @Test (disable) or @Test(enabled = true) and @Test(enabled = false)

1. Supposed, I have five test cases I want to run 3 first then 5 then 4 then 2 then 1, I want to run in different way so how to run in different order?

* By using By @Test (disable) or @Test(enabled = true) and @Test(enabled = false) @Test(priority=1)

1. How to prioritize or enable test cases in TestNG?

* Ans:

1. How to make relation between one method to another method in TestNG?

* depends on public void setupMethod ( ) { }
* @Test(dependson method={“setupMethod”}

1. How to highlight object or element in Selenium/ in your automation code (color)?

* Highlight any object in java and selenium is not possible. But we have to use Java Script.

1. How do you highlight object in your automation?

* By using JavascriptExecutor

1. How to identify xpath or locator?

* Xpath or locator can be identify by using

1. What is Parameter?

* When you put variable inside the Method parenthesis is call parameter.

1. How to do Screenshot in automation?

* Screenshot in automation can be done by using takeScreenshot.

1. What is Cucumber?

* Combination of manual test cases, Java and testNG is Cucumber.

1. Why do we need Cucumber?

* We use Cucumber for the following reasons, such as: For
* BDD approach (Behavior Driven Development). (Behavior means company requirement or company logic.) = New Approach: Requirement first
* TDD Approach: Earlier approach is called TDD (Test Driven Development). Developer 🡪 QA = Old Approach: Test first
* ATDD Approach (Acceptance Testing Driven Development) = Latest Approach

1. Why you are using BDD in your project in the market?

* I am using BDD in my project in the market for the following reasons, such as:
* Because it is behavior driven development.
* Cucumber can understand by every non-technical person for this reason I use Cucumber in my current project.

1. Haw many parts are there in Cucumber?

* There are three parts in Cucumber, such as:

1. Feature file: Manual test case
2. Stop deffinition: Code
3. Runner file: Testng/Junit
4. What is the feature?

* Feature means functionality. Which function / area you are working/doing.

1. What is the scenario?

* Ans:

1. What is the Story?

* Ans:

1. What is the epic?

* Ans:

1. What is Test Cases?

* Ans:

1. What is Description?

* Ans:

1. Where do you put manual TC document?

* I put manual TC document in Jira confluence