Hanna Nowacka: Test Manager

Kamil kalkowski: Automation Expert

Piotr Klopotowski: Capability Leader – Automation

Dawid Chelstowski:

**Interview Questions – 15th June (Nitesh)**

* Brief Intro
* Your experience in Automation in Integration testing
* Your experience of Automation of API testing. Did you test API manually or automated?
* Describe BDD. Did you used BDD in your Automation experience
* Your experience in Automation in performance testing
* Mobile Testing. Automation or manual
* You are working Scrum team and Sprint. when you say it is the best moment to start automation
* What is important thing while you work in the team
* Where would you like to be in next 1 / 2 years.
* Expression maintainability. what does it mean to you when you design the application? You already have test Automation. How will you maintain those test cases?
* In your opinion, we should not plan test automation.
* TestNG.. what annotation you have used… For Eg. Before. what actions you planned
* How you go ahead for New functionality
* Test adding comments while testing. Application and you need to test functionality for adding comments
* Binding in test Automation Framework
* Difference between Soap and Rest API
* Where can you put the data? How to pass the data. Where can you use this data?
* Version control system. GIT - Difference between commit and Push
* Base, Local and Remote. three versions.
* PO pattern – How do you keep the locators in PO Model. How you use class or file .. how you manage
* Jenkins
* Difference between Abstract class and Interface
* Virtual method
* Difference between List and Array
* If you want to remove element from an array. How will you do this
* Enum

**Interview Questions – 5th June (Anil& Rahul)**

* Brief introduction, Project done, Programming languages, tools
* Do you have any experience in Automation in Integration testing? Please explain
* Example of any test having using BDD
* Describe your experience in Automation of Performance testing
* What is your experience in API testing?
* What is the best time / moment to start automation in a scrum team. On specified requirement?
* What is important aspect of co-operation for you in working in teams
* Difference between Smoke test and Sanity test
* Different types / levels of test. How many test automation should be provided for each level. where more or less
* How to group different type of testing in TestNG
* Which annotation in TestNG you remember
* When you approach an automation of an application. What is your first step? you have empty framework. you have work on new feature. How will you start
* What in case of BDD. Page Objects?
* GIT Repository
* How would you use abstract class in page object?
* Rest services – What types of data can be used in Post data
* Post, Put, Delete and Get. How to map to SQL queries
* Types of Joints. We have 2 tables. 1st Table is employees with columns like Personal ID, 2nd table having address,
* Are you familiar with Jason
* Any experience in Mobile testing

**Interview Questions – 5th June (Hemant)**

* Brief introduction, Project done, Programming languages, tools
* Do you have any experience in Automation in Integration testing? Please explain
* How you use BDD in Automation
* What is the basis for you as what to automate in BDD? How you decide what to and how to automate
* What is your experience in API testing?
* Any experience in Mobile testing
* What is the best time / moment to start automation on specified requirement?
* What is important aspect of co-operation for you in working in teams
* Where would like to be ½ years in what position
* Different types / levels of test.. How many test automation should be provided for each level.. where more or less
* How many test environments should be in place for a big project?
* There are lot of test types. How will you execute only Sanity test
* Have you ever worked in BDD. Please describe the fundamentals of BDD approach
* Example of how a BDD test looks like. Specific language being.. keywords used
* Have you worked on Page Object pattern? Please describe
* How will you resolve changes having similar words in multiple pages
* What is abstract class
* How will you use abstract class in changing similar words in multiple pages What would be structure of the files. Imagine ?
* Diff between abstract class and interface
* GIT – GIT Commit and Git Push
* When you merge a code.. Conflict appear. Why conflict appears
* What is code rebase in GIT.
* Have you been going through Pull request? What you focus when you do pull request.
* Have you been working with SpecFlow. Please explain
* Do you know virtual method ? --Non Static methods are virtual methods
* SpecFlow.. How you manage Test Data
* SQL- Type of Joints. Difference between inner Joints and Right Joints

**Interview Questions – 2nd June**

* How you develop your automation competencies. do you participate in trainings, events?
* What was the last training, topic you attended? When did you attended?
* How do you decide the basis of automation testing?
* Do you contact manual tester only or other roles in the teams?
* What would you say to prioritize in automation? What test should be automated first
* Any experience in automation of performance testing
* Any experience in Automation of Integration testing
* Do you have practical experience in BDD?
* Do you have any experience in mobile testing?
* What would you say most important aspect being a team member?
* What you see yourself / expect in a 1/ 2 year
* Selenium. How can we locate elements in Selenium, what type you prefer and why?
* Implicit and explicit way
* Could you explain diff and rest services and soap services
* How would you resolve issues like same element in multiple pages?
* Difference between class and object
* Diff between abstract class and interface
* testNG - Have you ever executed test running in JE unit
* Grouping method in Selenium
* Annotations in TestNG
* Specific language used in
* 3 layers... Unit, Integration, and system – you need to prepare automation for all 3 layers. In your opinion. how many automation test cases should be planned for each of the layer? in what layer it would be more and in wat layer it would less.
* Change in requirement. How will you introduce change by using GIT?
* How we can update local repository. explain the concept of GIT flow
* GIT Rebase, Coming to previous old version
* What are you checking in the Code Review.? Principles of coding
* Data bases. have you ever used some SQL statements?
* Do you remember type of joint?
* difference between Inner and Outer joint, left and right joints.
* How to Maintain large amount of test cases. How will you support. to make it easier.
* Have you ever been experienced in CI/CD – Jenkins and Bamboo jobs
* In what format data is stored is your framework?
* Difference between Smoke test and Sanity test
* Pyramid or pyramid of test / Testing layer
* Have you ever executed test running in JE unit?
* Do you remember. which data format can be used when new data in post in rest API.
* Explain page Object model
* Base class in page object model
* Page Object model – Additional effort to prepare pages. what are benefits in your opinion?
* How would you resolve issues like same element in multiple pages?
* What java Features can be used too resolved above issue
* GIT – How we can update local repository. explain the concept of GIT flow
* Diff between abstract class and interface
* When finally, is invoked?
* Design pattern and its main Principles
* How would you compare 2 strings if they are same or not?

**Interview Questions – 1st June**

* Introduce yourself.. Programing languages familiar with, Tools, Automation
* How do you develop knowledge, competencies in automation?
* What is the basis of Automated test cases? Testing scripts. how do you know what you should prepare in Automation scripts?
* Explain your current BDD project
* Most imp thing while you are working in the team, Team Collaboration
* Where would like to be in what position in 1 or 2 years
* Current assignment – team that deliver manual test cases. how you feel about manual testing
* Explain ISTQB – Testing Layers
* How can we automate Acceptance test cases?
* What you know about Sanity Test and Smoke test.
* If script has Smoke, regression and functional testcases ,how do you segregate using TestNG
* Version Control system.. Difference between GIT Commit and Git Push
* Have you worked on .net, C#
* Difference between Abstract method and
* Current web design pattern Footer... menu element... some info... various things, how do you handle this using POM
* FindElement() belongs which class or interface ,what are methods  for finding elements
* Imagine... you have varying fields with dynamic tables.... columns may vary...  5 columns... 7 columns... How will you manage to get data from columns
* about CI/ CD process – Nightly build – Have you used.. how des this process looks like -Jenkins
* configuration on Jenkin, you have pushed your test.. In morning to review the results
* Conducting Code review.. Focus. What you look at first point
* APIs.. What / how have you been testing APIs.. what have you been doing with APIs
* Have you worked with Jason and XML Files.
* Can you tell me rest APIs..What are the available methods in rest API to send data
* Https methods.. can you please match with simple SQL queries.. have you worked with Data bases..Which SQL statement you know
* Which method is similar to select methods.. Post method in SQL statement
* Select is used for?
* POST for?
* Put is sued for?
* Delete is used for?
* What type of joints you know.. difference between inner and left joint
* Have you worked on Testing Mobile solutions
* Java – How would you compare 2 strings in java.. that that they are same or different?
* Ask Question

**Interview Questions – 29th may**

1. What do you know about KYC?
2. Introduce yourself, automation experience, tools you have used.

Languages like Java, C#, Frameworks, Describe the Tools used like Selenium etc.

TestNG Automation Tool

Data driven Framework: Maven project, ApachiPOI, AutoIT

1. Describe working day as Test Automation. What task you do

Executing the Script, try to automate the scripts

1. How you decide what to automate and what information you require for task to be automated

While testing application there are some images which needs to be tested. Testing will be restricted to UI part and not graph. Here Graph cannot be tested.

1. In your experience do you also preparing manual test cases and automation test cases

We can involve in Manual as well. It will help the behavior and approach of test. It’s a good idea to have this approach initially. Going forward it should be automation only.  
How do you feel you engaged with manual testing also with Automation

Resource crunch, Yes willing to do if there is a bandwidth issue.

1. What you know about Sanity Test, Smoke Test

Discussed already. Responses are available in the other questionnaire

1. **Page Object Model** How you define and tell us about experience

Explain the architecture of Page Object Model

1. Using P.O. Model is an additional effort. what are benefits in using P.O. Model

Talk about the advantages of Page Object Model.

You have a problem in Automation testing for long. What will you do in such a situation? how will you resolve?

1. What you do to collaborate in the team

Leads: Please bring your Lead experience,

Team members: Please bring your experience of being a good team member

1. Test are running slower and slower. what would you do to running automation test cases in the given short time
2. In 1y/2 y how would you imagine yourself
3. Do you know GIT repository or what other tool used for version control   
   GIT Abstract method   
   Void
4. Diff between Interface and abstract
5. **BDD**..Knowledge
6. Difference between Explicit and Implicit ....
7. You have website Twitter...with common elements, some patterns, How will you have sorted out using P.O.  How will you automate some parts of twitter.. some common elements are visible on multiple pages of twitter
8. Find Elements. Class Name   
   Automations test case start - when are your initialization your driver
9. Jason and Rest API services or only UI
10. Describe P.O. Model. BDD approach. tell us something. which language you use
11. SQL. Type of joints used

**Selenium WebDriver and Java Questions**

1. Introduction and work experience.
2. Explain your current Automation framework.

Project Types to be explained in detail:

Selenium with Java Hybrid framework: all components

Selenium Java with cucumber Maven project with all components

Selenium C# Project, Design Pattern - Page Object Model. Talk in detail on components, Easy to read the framework, Data using Json. Please give a pause and ask whether it is ok to go ahead.

1. What are challenges or limitations of selenium web driver.

* limited reporting: so, integrating selenium with TestNG or Junit
* Cannot test windows-based application,
* handling captcha,
* Handling page load: we use wait if elements are not located or identified it throws exception.
* Handling dynamic objects using different locator types.
* For Excel file need third party jar files. (Ex: 3rd Party Tool: Apache POI)

1. When do we use findElement() and findElements()?

* FindElement(): returns first matching element in webpage, Exception will be thrown if there is no matching element.
* FindElements(): returns all the elements in a webpage, returns empty list if no matching elements.

1. What is the difference between driver.get(“url”) and driver.navigate.to(“url”)?

* Driver.get: It does not maintain browser queries and cookies, it will wait till page gets loaded, cannot move forward or backward, or refresh the page
* Driver.navigate: Browser cookies are maintained, it does not wait till entire page is loaded, we can use forward, backward and refresh functions.

1. In each webpage, how can you find if an element in displayed on the screen/Webpage?

* IsEnable ()-: returns Boolean value true.
* IsDisplayed ()-method can be used, returns Boolean value true.
* IsSelected()-:we use to check whether button is enabled or disabled , returns Boolean value.

1. I have a country dropdown and how to handle in Selenium WebDriver?

We use Select class of Selenium. First identify the element which has the values, then use

methods: SelectByIndex(), selectByVisibleText(), .selectByValue() etc.

1. Without select class how do you select a particular option from combobox /dropdown.

ActionClass to be used to move to that element. SelectClass, all elements taken in an object and use equalsIgnoreClass.

Actions act=new Actions()

Act.moveToElement(Xpath of Element)).click.perform();

1. Why do we need Waits in Selenium, types of waits and difference between these?

When Elements are not located selenium throws NoSuchElementException, so we use Waits.

There 3 types of waits…

* Implicit: this is applicable for all web elements and
* Explicit: providing the condition for a particular web element
* Fluent wait: Same as Explicit, but there is a poling time (say 5 secs), we can ignore exceptionType

1. Suppose I have link in webpage and clicking on this link takes you to new window/new tab. How do you handle this in Selenium?

Following are the methods to handle new window or tab:

* GetWindowHandle(): Holds parent window
* GetWindowHandles(): this holds all child window, traverse through child windows and perform operations and switch back to parent window.

1. how to build Object Repository in selenium (POM) or how to handle StaleElementReferenceException?

An object repository is a common storage location for all objects. In Selenium WebDriver context, objects would typically be the locators used to uniquely identify web elements. The major advantage of using object repository is the segregation of objects from test cases. If the locator value of one web element changes, only the object repository needs to be changed rather than making. In this approach, properties file is a text file wherein data is changed in all test cases in which the locator has been used. Maintaining an object repository increases the modularity of framework implementation.

Selenium WebDriver does not offer an in-built object repository by default. However, object repositories can be built using the key-value pair approach wherein the key refers to the name given to the object and value refers to the properties used to uniquely identify an object within the web page.

The following are the types of object repositories that can be created in Selenium WebDriver.

1. Object Repository using Properties file

2. Object Repository using XML file

Stored on the form of key-value pairs. Creating a properties file in eclipse. Storing data onto properties file. Reading data from properties file · Using properties file in test scripts.

1. What happens if we do not use initElements() method in POM

Once we call initElements() method, all elements will get initialized pageFactory. initElements()is a static method takes the driver instance of the given class and the class type returns a page object with its fields fully initialized. In page Object Model using pageFactory which makes my test more readable and in terms of performance it is faster as well.

13. Why do we use Build and perform in action class?

Build() is used when we are performing multiple actions or chain of actions to complete all actions into a single step.

Perform() is used when we are going to perform a single action.

Actions act=new Actions(driver);

Act.clickAndHold(element1).clickAndHold(element2).click().build().perform();

14. How do you achieve parallel execution in selenium

Parallel execution: -By using TestNG one of my framework POM with pageFactory approach I have shown there how to design the script to run in parallel testing.I have used parallel testing through TestNG because in the TestNG we have facility where we can define the classes and we can define the Threadcount how many thread we want to run. So, in one short multiple script will get executed based on the threadcount.

2nd By using selenium Grid who has experience can explain.

15. How many test cases you automate per day?

It depends on the organization; it depends on the framework and it depends on the page library how good it is and whether we have all library ready or not. I have automated the script because the main purpose of automation is to reduce the time of regression. Whenever we have a new release so we can just run the automation to make sure that our existing functionality is not breaking. When we are writing automation, we are saving time.

16. What is TestNG and how do we run failed testcases

TestNG is another popular Java-based testing framework and be inspired from JUnit and NUnit.the “NG” stands for “next generation.” TestNG was created in 2004 and is now on version 7. TestNG was built to be more flexible than JUnit, and it can cover almost every category of software testing, including unit, end-to-end, functional, and integration.

How to run failed testcases :-

When we will run the script TestNG itself will generate the failed testing suite in the test Output report. We have RetryListner classes. That RetryListner will take care of that by configure with testing suite. Whenever any failure will happen we will find the maximum count how many count it should retrigger.

17. What are the import annotations used in TestNG with respect to selenium?

@Test Attaches a class or a method to become the part of the test.

@BeforeTest Instructs the method to run before any test method related to the classes which are inside the <test> tag as per the <testng.xml> file.

@AfterTest Halts a method from execution till all the test methods finish their execution. These methods belong to the classes defined in the <test> tag of <testng.xml> file.

@BeforeMethod Allows a method to run before executing any of the @test annotated methods.

@AfterMethod Allows a method to take off after all the @test annotated methods finish their execution.

@Parameters You can use this annotation for passing the parameters to the test methods.

@DataProvider It marks a method as a data source for the test. Every @DataProvider annotated method must always return the value as <Object[ ][ ]>. You can use it in any of the @Test annotated methods.

@BeforeClass The method annotated with @BeforeClass gets executed once before the first test method of the current class.

@AfterClass The method annotated with @AfterClass gets run once after finishing all the test methods in the current class.

@BeforeGroups It sets up the method to run before the first test method belonging to any of the groups involved in the execution.

@AfterGroups It sets up the method to run after the execution of all the test methods belonging to any of the groups participating in the test.

@BeforeSuite Any such method will get called before any of the suites runs from the test.

@AfterSuite Any such method will stay its execution until all other methods in the current test suite get executed.

@Factory You use it to execute any specific group of test cases with different values. It returns an array of test class objects as the <Object[ ]>.

@Listeners You can use them with the test classes for the logging function.

18. What are the different exceptions encountered in Selenium web driver.

NoSuchElementException

NoSuchWindowException

NoSuchFrameException

NoAlertPresentException

InvalidSelectorException

ElementNotVisibleException

ElementNotSelectableException

TimeoutException

NoSuchSessionException

StaleElementReferenceException

19. What is the difference between final, finalize and finally?

final: final is a reserved keyword in java. We can’t use it as an identifier as it is reserved. We can use this keyword with variables, methods and also with classes. The final keyword in java has different meaning depending upon it is applied to variable, class or method.

If we declare any variable as final, we can’t modify its contents since it is final, and if we modify it then we get Compile Time Error.

final with Class : The class cannot be subclassed. Whenever we declare any class as final, it means that we can’t extend that class or that class can’t be extended, or we can’t make subclass of that class.

The method cannot be overridden by a subclass. Whenever we declare any method as final, then it means that we can’t override that method.

Finally: -finally keyword is used in association with a try/catch block and guarantees that a section of code will be executed, even if an exception is thrown. The finally block will be executed after the try and catch blocks, but before control transfers back to its origin.

The finally block is a key tool for preventing resource leaks. When closing a file or otherwise recovering resources, place the code in a finally block to ensure that resource is always recovered.

Finalize :-It is a method that the Garbage Collector always calls just before the deletion/destroying the object which is eligible for Garbage Collection, so as to perform clean-up activity. Clean-up activity means closing the resources associated with that object like Database Connection, Network Connection or we can say resource de-allocation. Remember it is not a reserved keyword. Once the finalize method completes immediately Garbage Collector destroy that object. finalize method is present in Object class and its syntax is:

protected void finalize throws Throwable{}

20. Does Java support multiple inheritances?

No, Java does not support multiple inheritance because of diamond problem. No solution provided for diamond problem by java designers so multiple inheritance is not supported by java.

What is Polymorphism in java and what are the types.

Answer: Polymorphism means many forms. Polymorphism is the ability of an object to take on many forms.

There are two types of polymorphism in Java:

Compile-time polymorphism (Static).

Example:

Method overloading (same method with different parameters)

Runtime polymorphism(dynamic)

Example:

method overriding (In a different class with same signature)

Difference between abstract class and interface.

Abstract class can have abstract and non-abstract methods while Interface can have only abstract methods. Since Java 8, it can have default and static methods also.

Abstract class doesn't support multiple inheritance. While Interface supports multiple inheritance.

Abstract class can have final, non-final, static, and non-static variables while Interface has only static and final variables

A Java abstract class can have class members like private, protected, etc. Members of a Java interface are public by default.

Can you Override a private or static method in java.

We cannot override a private method and static method because they belong to class in which they are declared.

What is the difference between StringBuffer and StringBuilder in Java.

StringBuffer is synchronized so it is thread safe. It means two threads can't call the methods of StringBuffer simultaneously.

StringBuilder is non-synchronized. So, it is not thread safe.

How many String objects are created by the following code?

String s=new String(“abc”);

1.One

2.Two ->Correct (StringPool and Heap)

3.Three

Two Objects are created one Object is in string pool and second one is in heap memory.

26. How can we handle web-based pop-up?

Alert interface is used to handle web-based pop ups

There are the four methods that we would be using along with the Alert interface.

void dismiss() – The dismiss() method clicks on the “Cancel” button as soon as the pop up window appears.

void accept() – The accept() method clicks on the “Ok” button as soon as the pop up window appears.

String getText() – The getText() method returns the text displayed on the alert box.

void sendKeys(String stringToSend) – The sendKeys() method enters the specified string pattern into the alert box.

Eg->

Alert alert = driver.switchTo().alert();

alert.accept();

27. What is the difference between driver.close() and driver.quit() command ?

Driver.close(): closes the current browser Tab or window will be closed based on the focus

Driver.quit(): closes all the browser tabs and windows controlled by the driver.

28. What is the difference between assert and verify?

Assert: When an “assert” command fails, the test execution will be aborted. So, when the Assertion fails, all the test steps after that line of code are skipped.

Verify: When a “verify” command fails, the test will continue executing and logging the failure. Mostly, the Verify command is used to check non-critical things.

In such cases where we move forward even though the result of the check value is failed.

29. What is the difference between “/” and “//” in Xpath?

“/” Absolute Path- It contains the complete path from the Root Element to the desire element.

Example: html/body/div[2]/footer/p

“//”Relative Path -This is more like starting simply by referencing the element you want and go from the particular location

Example: //footer/p

how will I test captcha on irctc login page?

CAPTCHA stands for: Completely Automated Public Turing test to tell Computers and Humans Apart. So, by definition, resolving a CAPTCHA cannot be automated: Otherwise, it could not tell computers and humans apart and hence fails to be a CAPTCHA. If you need to test an application which uses CAPTCHA, then you need to get the development team to build in a workaround/backdoor which is only active in the test environment. We cannot achieve 100% results using 3rd Party tools.

31. Which is incorrect syntax?

WebDriver driver = new ChromeDriver(); ->Reference can be created

WebDriver driver = new WebDriver(); ->Incorrect as WebDriver is an Interface and we can’t initiating

Explanation:

WebDriver driver = new WebDriver(); --> this is incorrect as WebDriver is an Interface and creating object for interface is not allowed

WebDriver driver = new ChromeDriver(); --> this is correct as WebDriver is an Interface which is implemented by ChromeDriver class, using WebDriver reference variable, it can access all the methods of ChromeDriver class for performing automation on Chrome Browser

32. How would you fill a text field without calling the sendKeys() ?

JavascriptExecutor JS = (JavascriptExecutor)webdriver;

JS.executeScript("document.getElementById(User').value='admin@testmail.com'");

33. Will finally block execute if you put return statement in try or catch block?

Yes

34. How would you select any text using the Selenium Webdriver?

WebElement item = driver.findElement(By.xpath("//p[contains(text(),'Selenium webdriver quesions')]"));

Actions dummy = new Actions(driver);

dummy.doubleClick(item).build().perform();

35. How would you simulate the right click operation in WebDriver ?

Actions test = new Actions(driver); // Here, driver is the object of WebDriver class.

test.moveToElement(element).perform();

test.contextClick().perform();

36. What are the two different ways of generating reports in TestNG?

There are two ways to produce a report with Test NG, they are:

Use of Listeners: You can implement the <org.testng.ITestListener> interface and its methods. Reporting will start when the test begins, finishes, skips, passes, or fails.

Use of Reporters: Another way to enable reporting is by implementing the <org.testng.Reporter> interface. Unlike the listener interface, here the reporting begins after the whole test suite reaches to the end. The reporting class receives the object which contains the information of the whole test run.

Extent Report: To create customized reports

37. Can we generate a PDF report instead of HTML reports in TestNG ?

Yes, TestNG allows generating PDF reports. The tester needs to download external Java APIs for this and read the documentation on how to use them. Moreover, they are readily available over the internet.

38. How would you scroll down the page?

Answer: Below code will scroll the page down using JavaScript, it will scroll the window to the given co ordinates

((JavascriptExecutor) driver).executeScript("window.scrollBy(0,750)");

39. How would you take a screenshot with Selenium Webdriver?

Answer:

// Take the screenshot using the Web driver.

File screen = ((TakesScreenshot)driver).getScreenshotAs(OutputType.FILE);

// Now you can copy the screenshot somewhere on your system.

FileUtils.copyFile(screen, new File("c:\Selenium Testing Questions\screen.png"));

40. How would you find broken links on a webpage with the Webdriver?

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

Collect all the links in the web page based on <a> tag.

Send HTTP request for the link and read HTTP response code.

Find out whether the link is valid or broken based on HTTP response code, like if the HTTP response code is greater than 400 then the link is broken, else link is fine

Repeat this for all the links captured.

Below is the code

HttpURLConnection huc = null;

driver = new ChromeDriver();

List<Webelement> element = driver.findElements(By.tagName("a"));

Iterator<WebElement> it = links.iterator();

While(it.hasNext())

{

Try

{

String url = element.getAttribute("href");

huc = (HttpURLConnection)(new URL(url).openConnection());

huc.setRequestMethod("HEAD");

huc.connect();

respCode = huc.getResponseCode();

if(respCode >= 400)

{

System.out.println(url+" is a broken link");

}

else

{

System.out.println(url+" is a valid link");

}

}

Catch(MalformedURLException e)

{

e.printStackTrace();

}

41. How do you check whether an element enabled or not? condition: there is no such attribute as "disabled" in the element?

There is some attribute that makes the element to be disabled, so we have to find the element and get the attribute using the getAttribute() method then compare what is the value for enabled and disabled.

42. What are differences between CSS selector and XPath based locators?

- CSS selectors are often easier to read than XPath.

- Support for CSS selectors are quite consistent across various modern web browsers, which is not the case with their XPath engines.

- CSS selectors work faster than XPath. They directly refer to the element

XPath: Either it starts from root element or the element which was used earlier

XPath traverse both forward and backward

CSS Selector traverse only forward

43. How can you send text input to a focused element?

webDriver.switchTo().activeElement().sendKeys(“some text”);

44. Which Xpath is better? Why?

Relative and Absolute

Path1: html/head/body/table/tbody/tr/th

Path2: //table/tbody/tr/th

Even though both these XPaths probably refer to the same element on a certain web page, the former one is more likely to break with any change made to the page. For example, moving the table to inside of a div element will stop the absolute XPath from being able to locate the element. On the other hand, the relative XPath will continue to work.

45. What is StaleElementException?

Stale is one which is no more in use. It is the exception thrown when the invoked element is no longer attached to the DOM for any reason.

46. Suppose you have sign up page and you enter a text into one of the text fields. So how to retrive this value

String enteredText = element.getAttribute("value");

Different values : ID, Classname, getId etc.

47. How to scroll down to a particular element?

((JavascriptExecutor) driver).executeScript("arguments[0].scrollIntoView();", element);

48. How to handle multiple windows in Selenium?

A window handle is a unique identifier that holds the address of all the windows. This is basically a pointer to a window, which returns the string value.

- getwindowhandle(): helps in getting the window handle of the current window.

- getwindowhandles(): helps in getting the handles of all the windows opened.

- set: helps to set the window handles which is in the form of a string.

- switch to: helps in switching between the windows.

- action: helps to perform certain actions on the windows.

49. How do you upload a file using Selenium WebDriver ?

<input type="file" name="uploaded\_file" size="50" class="pole\_plik">

element = driver.find\_element\_by\_id(&rdquo;uploaded\_file")

element.send\_keys("C:myfile.txt")

50. What will be the Output of the below code:

public class A {

public static void main(String[] args)

{

if (true)

break;

}

}

It compiles but throws error. Error because Break statement can only be used with loop or switch. So, using break with if statement causes “break outside switch or loop” error.

51. What will be the Output of the below code:

public class A {

public static void main(String[] args)

{

System.out.println('j' + 'a' + 'v' + 'a');

}

}

“java” would be printed if String literals (in double quotes) are used, but in the question since character literals has been used, these won’t be concatenated. Therefore, After execution of the program, an addition of each equivalent ASCII(Unicode) value of the character will be obtained.

Hence the output is 106 + 97 + 118 + 97 = 418

52. What will be the Output of the below code:

public class Demo{

public static void main(String[] arr){

Integer num1 = 100;

Integer num2 = 100;

Integer num3 = 500;

Integer num4 = 500;

if(num1==num2){

System.out.println("num1 == num2");

}

else{

System.out.println("num1 != num2");

}

if(num3 == num4){

System.out.println("num3 == num4");

}

else{

System.out.println("num3 != num4");

}

}

}

Answer: num1 == num2

num3 != num4

Reason: We always thought that whenever two object references are compared using “==”, it always evaluates to “false”. But here Integer caching changes the results. Integer class has a caching range of -128 to 127. Whenever a number is between this range and autoboxing is used, it assigns the same reference. That’s why for value 100, both num1 and num2 will have the same reference, but for the value 500 (not in the range of -128 to 127), num3 and num4 will have different reference.

53. How many parameters can selenium commands have at minimum?

ANS: There are four parameters that you must pass in Selenium are

• Host

• Port Number

• Browser

• URL

Host: It is the parameter which we use to bind Selenium to a specific IP. Usually, we run selenium tests on our local machine so the value will be ‘localhost’. You can specify IP address instead of localhost.

java -jar <selenium server standalone jar name> -host <Your IP Address>

Port Number: TCP/IP port which is used to connect selenium tests to the selenium grid hub. Default port hub is 4444.

java -jar <selenium server standalone jar name> -role hub -port 4444

Make sure no other application in your system is using this port. You may face an exception like Exception in thread “main” java.net.BindException: Selenium is already running on port 4444. Or some other service is.

If this occurs you can either shutdown the other process that is using port 4444, or you can tell Selenium-Grid to use a different port for its hub. Use the -port option for changing the port used by the hub.

java -jar <selenium server standalone jar name> -role hub -port 4441

Browser: To pass the browser which must execute our selenium scripts

URL: To pass the application URL

54. What is the difference between setSpeed () and sleep () methods?

ANS: Both sleep() and setSpeed() are used to delay the execution speed.

setSpeed(): It set up speed that will apply a delay time before every Selenium operation.

sleep(): It set up wait only for once when called in our Selenium script.

55. How to pause a test execution for 5 seconds at a specific point?

ANS: By using java.lang.Thread.sleep(long milliseconds) method we could pause the execution for a specific time. To pause 5 seconds, we need to pass parameter as 5000 (5 seconds)

Code:

Thread.sleep(5000)

56. What do you understand from following code?

driver.manage().timeouts().implicitlyWait(10,TimeUnits.SECONDS)

ANS: This implies that you can set 10 seconds as default wait time, here SECONDS is unit of time.

57. When isEnabled(), isDisplayed(),or isSelected() was called while the element was not existing, What exception will WebDriver throw ?

ANS: When isEnabled(), isDisplayed(),or isSelected() was called while the element was not existing, WebDriver will throw a NoSuchElementException.

What is implicit wait in Selenium?

Implicit Wait **directs the Selenium WebDriver to wait for a certain measure of time before throwing an exception**. Once this time is set, WebDriver will wait for the element before the exception occurs. Once the command is in place, Implicit Wait stays in place for the entire duration for which the browser is open.

Explicit Wait in Selenium  
  
By using the Explicit Wait command, **the WebDriver is directed to wait until a certain condition occurs before proceeding with executing the code**. Setting Explicit Wait is important in cases where there are certain elements that naturally take more time to load.