

• BEHAVIORAL QUESTIONS	02
• TELL ME ABOUT YOUR FRAMEWORK	10
• QUESTIONS TO ASK IN AN INTERVIEW	13
• SDLC & AGILE	15
• TYPE OF TESTS	41
• JAVA	45
• SELENIUM	58
• MAVEN	73
• TestNG & JUnit	76
• CUCUMBER & GHERKIN	78
• API / Webservices	89
• HTML & CSS	98
• SQL	102
• GIT & GITHUB & SVN (Subversion)	110
• JIRA	115
• JENKINS	117
• SELENIUM GRID & SauceLabs	120
• AWS	125
• How to build your framework from scratch	126
• Cucumber Report after build	128
• Describe me your Framework (from MarufJan)	129
• MarufJan Summary	132
• Java Technical Question samples	136
• B10 (2019) Realtime Interview Questions	149

by Alberto

BEHAVIORAL QUESTIONS

1. Tell me about yourself?

First of all, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity and I really appreciate for your time. My name is Alper Aslan but mostly known as Albert.

- I have been in **IT** industry for more than 6 years and I am currently an **SDET** on my team.
- After working in different types of industry;
 - I have gained **domain** knowledge in Education and Financial industries.
 - I certified Scrum master and Oracle Java Programmer.
 - I have a strong understanding of **SDLC**, and I am familiar with both **Waterfall and Agile** environment
 - I am highly proficient in various testing types, including like; functional, regression and smoke testing.
- I started off as a **manual tester** and eventually became proficient in **automation testing**
 - I develop Automation framework from scratch. I have successfully designed and developed many “many” tests scripts by using **Data driven, Behavior driven** and **Hybrid Frameworks**.
 - I am good at core **java, Selenium webdriver, Maven, Cucumber, JUnit, TestNG, Jenkins** and many more tools for test automation. Mostly I prefer opensource tools.
 - I have used
 - **JENKINS** for continuous integration, and **SELENIUM GRID** for multiple tests across different browsers, operating systems, and machines in parallel
 - **ComindWork** for project management and bug tracking but I also experienced JIRA in my previous projects.
 - and **SQL** for back-end testing
 - I have worked on **API** testing on my project and I used **Restful, postman, and Rest Assured library**
 - I developed my latest “testing framework” based on the **POM** which supports BDD.
 - **Also, my framework supports Database testing using JDBC. These days I am learning and trying JOOQ. It is like writing real SQL queries. I don't know if you know it, but it is amazing.**
- As far as soft skill concerned, I consider myself;
 - A **positive** person, cross-functional team member
 - **Quick learner** and adaptable to changing circumstances and detail oriented.
 - as Steve Jobs said, “*no matter how smart you are, you need a team of great people*” and sir/madam believe me I am a great team player. I am a people person.
 - I can also work well individually in a **team**
 - I always make sure that I meet the **deadline** (**if you'd like me to elaborate on any of that, I'd be happy to go further into detail.?**)
- That is pretty much about me. Thank you.

2. Describe your role?

- I am responsible for developing and maintaining our “test automation framework” base on the POM and adding new test cases to our automated regression suite.
- I am mainly responsible for the automation of Academic features as Grading, Attendance, Behavior, Application, Parent and Student Modules. In addition to this also Business features as “Payment Request Management, Fee Tracking, HR Filing Modules.
- I performed various types of testing, like; functional testing, smoke testing, regression testing and back-end testing
- I am responsible, in my current project, to execute Regression test when developers add new functionality to the application or end of the sprint.
- **When I joined the company, We had a large regression suit that we had to Automate. Regression coverage for Automation was very low around %10. We had very little automated test cases. Therefore, we were spending a lot of time on Running Regression. Because they didn't have enough time to run all the test cases from regression suite, so we had a lot of new defects, so automation was really needed for the project. Since I joined, they were analyzing the application functionality. For the last two years I have been analyzing the Regression suit, I came up with prioritized test cases like, Which functionality is most used, which functionality is most critical, which functionalities will take a long time to manually execute, which functionalities that break often.**
- I developed my automation framework from scratch.
- I automate test cases. Once I automate test cases, I schedule some of them for a daily smoke test to be repeated as much as needed. The smoke test will then send its report to me and my team.
- **I run the entire regression suit before each application release.** I analyze the test result. I provide a pass-fail report. I monitor the execution to see if anything is wrong, once it fails. If it fails because of my code I have to fix my code. (Perhaps during that time, the application was down, and I ran my script at the wrong time.) If there is really a defect, I log the defect and test it again until it is fixed.
- As a Cross functional team member, I help the functional testers, teach them basic automation framework, Java and Selenium to make them part of the team, All to improve productivity of the team. At least they can execute test cases and analyze the results.
- As a CROSS FUNCTIONAL team member, I also try to help the functional testing team whenever it's needed, to execute manual test cases. And if there is any defect that I am able to reproduce, I log the defect to JIRA.
- I also do production support in every major release. Normally production support are on the weekend. I will come and execute 'read only' test cases on production environment after the deployment. If there is any issue on the deployment I have to immediately contact with Dev and QA to fix the issue ASAP.
- In sprint grooming meeting I always give feedback to the user stories to make sure it is something testable and measurable. For example: there were a user story said after such and such change in the application the performance should improve. I have asked the business people what do you mean by performance improvement? How do you measure the improvement ? After that they have come up with better user stories(requirement in agile)
- Beside that I can tell you one of my responsibilities which I really enjoy is user story generating sessions, because it is very interesting from a user's perspective. Because we are the ones testing the application all the time. I am thinking from the end-user perspective. I think I am doing good, by putting myself in the end user's perspective. Therefore, when we attempt user story sessions, we are making our acceptance criteria much better. So, Business Analyst go over the user stories, they go over the acceptance criteria, we ask questions we give feedback, improve user stories therefore making our team more productive. Because we have better, clear acceptance criteria. That makes us, our requirements better, our code better, clearer and we are avoiding some of defects in terms of the user story generation session itself, instead of having unclear a user story, making unclear code, making something wrong.
- Also, as a part of the Agile Scrum Team, I participate in the several walkthroughs meeting for the requirement reviews and provide valuable feedback to the BA.
- That is pretty much about %80 of my role as an automation engineer in my current project.

3. Can you describe your daily activity?

- My daily activities at work, Mostly, I go to work early in the morning and check result report of Smoke test to make sure that environment is up and running and the application is stable or not for the day.
- If something goes wrong, I will send out an email to my team so they can take care of it asap before everyone comes to work, to reach maximum productivity.
- And then I check my email if there are any important tasks or notices, also check my schedule if there are any meetings for the day and also check Jira to review what needs to be done that day in which priority.
- Then I go to attend daily standup meeting with my scrum team to talk about what I did yesterday, what we will do today and are there any impediments in my way. This meeting takes about 15 minutes.
- After that, I go back to my desk and start automating test cases from regression suits. And also, I automate test cases from sprint backlog after doing manually if it is passed. We are end of our sprint and we are finishing our automating, test execution, reporting, preparing for and conducting Sprint Demo
- Also, once a week, we have Code Review meetings, to review the code. this is really helpful
- Most fulfilling for me, is my mentoring sessions with junior testers or developers in which i train them on automation and sometimes non-technical skills. we do this as a brown bag lunch, and it really helps us increase our overall productivity, saving the company resources and money but also, gives us the valuable opportunity to get to know our coworkers and at the end of the day, the most important thing to me in my opinion, is the people I work with.

4. Tell me about your project?

- I'm currently working on an application in which my team are specifically focused on **search FUNCTIONALITY**.

FRAMEWORK

- In my framework, I was developing my testing code using Java programming language and Selenium WebDriver.
- I used Maven to manage and centralize my dependencies which I have pom.xml
- My framework was structured based on the POM that every page element go to one class and it makes easy to maintenance and to keep my code organized and clean.
 - Also, I have separate classes where I keep my implemented step ...
 - I created other separate folders for my drivers, for my runners and for my useful methods.
- My framework supports Behavior Driven Development (BDD) and scenario outline.
- I am using Jira as bug tracking tool.
- And I achieve continuous integration and schedule my tests using Jenkins. (**I accomplished X THING, by doing Y THING, and achieved Z MEASURABLE RESULT**)
- Nice little touch: achievement during this project, that really helped me grow as an automation tester, was that I discovered ISSUE X, did ACTION Y, and then measurable result Z happened.

5. What is your biggest Accomplishment?

- One of my accomplishments I would say is establishing a great trustworthy relationship within the team.
- If you are asking for technical : When I joined my last project, the application had very less "id" so I had to spend hours to locate one Webpage elements in my POM project so I communicated with developers and other team members and all together we come up with the solution which I got the access to put "Id" in the application by myself.
- That was great for me it saved my and others time. So instead of spending time to locating elements I spend my time to more creating automation test scripts and executing them.
- I really love to find and use new tools. And before I joined the team, they only had taken screenshots in PNG format. But I started to use GIF animated images with notations which makes the issue a lot clearer to understand for the developers.

6. Why are you looking for a job? (Why are you in the market?)

- I am looking for a job because my current project is ending soon. My manager told me I should start looking for new opportunities.
- **OR Alternative answer:**
- My company they would love to keep me. We are like a family there. But the company plans to relocate, and I don't feel comfortable with that. I am not planning to leave Dallas.

7. Why did you apply for this position?

- After looking at the job description, I think it matches my day-to-day activity and my experience.
- I was confident with the job description that's why I applied.
- **Also, I have done some research on the company and I am really excited about the company's product and services like... On the phone interviews we had before I got quite more information about the company's culture. It is amazing I would be very happy to be a part of this culture (company).**

8. Where do you see yourself 5 years from now?

- "Well I'm really excited by this position at (COMPANY NAME) because in five years, I'd like to be seen as someone with deep expertise in testing, and I know that's something that I'll have an opportunity to do here. I'm also really excited to take on more managerial responsibilities in the next few years and potentially even take the lead on some projects. I've been lucky enough to work with some amazing managers, and so developing into a great manager myself is something I'm really excited about."
- **I am looking for a role with a company that I grow with and continue to take new challenges over the next five years. And beyond, I am not do hang up on titles, but I know I want to take more management responsibility. And ultimately step on to leadership position.**

IF THE COMPANY IS WELLKNOWN

- "I am driven to be the best at what I do, and I want to work somewhere where I'll have opportunities to develop my skills, take on interesting projects, and work with people I can really learn from. Some of the most innovative thinkers in the industry work here and that's a big reason why I would love to build a career here."

9. What is your weakness?

- Well, I think my weakness is that whenever I am given some responsibilities and there is a deadline for it, I work day and night, sometimes 7 days a week. This is bad for my family life; the reality is I cannot sleep unless I am done with my assignments.

GREATEST weakness?

- My greatest weakness was that I am a very dedicated and passionate person towards my job.
- While this may sound like a good quality to have, but you know if the team members do not share that the same passion as you, it might be very frustrated. Like, I saw people don't follow their requirements, I was always waiting the people take seriously against all problems which we face.
- I realized that I had to take practical, realistic steps to improve upon this weakness.
- And I think it is important that to be able to open dialogue and some kind of communication methods to ensure all team members in our scrum team have great chemistry.
- I have organized many activities outside of work such as: coffee meeting, escape room, some barbeque organization which I love :).
- This helped me to connect closely my team members with their family and especially their environment and understand them better and the most importantly these helped my team members understand my passion towards the work.
- Also, I have enrolled in some leadership courses to help me understand the dynamics of a team and how I can mentor my team members to get my mentality.

- As a result, I have improved the chemistry of our scrum team and our projects have been released with the highest customer satisfaction.
- I truly have had a good experience combating my weakness and I am very proactive when it comes to approaching a problem.

10. What are your strengths?

- I am a very detail-oriented person. I can prioritize my job according to the deadline.
- I am also very much dedicated person towards my job.
- I am also honest person and I have the skills and expertise in QA process.
- One of my greatest strengths is that I have a graphing skill I mean
For example; when I saw or heard a paragraph, event, case or even if a sentence, I can easily graph it in my mind and implement it in a real life.
- I am really good at presentations. When I present an issue or any topics, I make it very clear and to-do point way. Let me give you an example;
In my previous company, we had a review meeting and there was 3 team member, upper management asked us every team has present their opinion. We separate our responsibilities and we are ready to tell one by one, but unfortunately every team member got the meeting concept wrong because the requirements are not clear and we realized that the upper management was waiting us a presentation and one of the team member presents our project and after the first team starts to present their review, everyone looked each other and I feel that the team are little nervous and
- We had a group for this review on slack and I wrote them don't worry about that I have a plan.
- I just focus on the subject and prepare a template and send the team members and they prepared their parts and I combined all, then we are ready within 20 minutes and then I present all easily.
So, my strength helps to organize the team and solve our problem and all the team members were happy for that because we finished and present it very successfully... We were team and I believe that if you worked with a team with passion, anything can be achieved, and we can reach the expected result on time which means the customer satisfaction, and which means company success.
- Technical Greatest strength:
 - I am strongest at Java because I LOVE IT. explain why: pros, benefits, etc.
 - Explain logic of why: Closures, callback, promises are my strength because they suits my comprehensive analytical skills, my brain is wired to work this way already, so JS language came very naturally and easily to me.

11. Describe a challenge you faced during your last project?

- I think, one of the biggest challenges that I faced with in my current project is that...
 - ... we had a new developer. He is young and but very smart kid. Every time I found a bug, it made the developer nervous and he disagreed to accept it and most of the time I had to calm him down and sometimes we had to ask BA for clarification
 - Then I realize the requirement itself was not specific enough, so I understood it differently than the developer
 - In the Sprint Retro, I said we should spend more time on requirement clarification because you know that is the key to the project success. We did so and this issue was solved.
- This is not very common in many companies but in our company, we have platinum package user clients. They have the right to ask a new report or correction on a feature from day to night or vice versa. Sometimes I got a call at 11pm that there is a feature or report that needs to be tested. So, I had to work many times till 2-3 also 4 am to test those changes or features. (if needed give an example)
- Work on result more. I think, the most important problem is misunderstanding and the lack of communication in the business life. If we come together as a group and discuss it, there is nothing we cannot solve. I'm really grateful and blessed to have been in the team that I was in, because we were able to collaborate and come together to solve the problem.
- And technical challenge I have faced is locating dynamic elements by retrieving the right HTML code from the web pages. Id's were problem; sometimes it appears on the page, while sometimes it just disappears. Then I had to put either implicit

or explicit wait to locate them.

NON-TECHNICAL Challenges:

A. What to do in case of you have too much work and you cannot finish for the deadline?

- When developers don't deploy their code on time, our tester team don't have enough time for completion. And the upper management keeps asking for us for completion. - Some of my team members simply focuses on task completion and not on the test coverage and quality of work. - So, at the Sprint Grooming Meeting, I suggested that we should work very closely with the developer and make sure that we are communicating on daily base. - And also, the developers prioritize the important tasks and work on them first. Any scenarios left, would be pushed to the next sprint since it is not as important as the other ones. - Lastly, I try to prioritize my work and follow my test lead and manager whatever they see is more important I start with that.
- One of my recent challenge is that another coworker who is also QA had to leave from company for personal reason, probably he had to go to back to his country for some visa issue, and I had to take care of his task with my own since there were only two automation guy, me and Jason. - And the production date cannot be delayed. - So, I took responsibility, I started to make a new plan and communicated with my SM that would try my best, but I need some help to reach the production goal on time. As always, communication is key to understand each other to the better team work. - And also, developers joined to test application as well. At the end, we made it on time. - That is one of the reasons I am proud of to be a member of the scrum team. Everybody works for same goal and share the responsibility.
- I don't really have technical challenges because I consider any issue that is technical to be a part of my job. There will always be some challenge to overcome and I ALWAYS overcome and learn. what is really challenging, in my opinion, and not always so easy to fix is: PEOPLE. again, we work 40+ hours with the same people in high stress, fast paced environments. - often-times, they are from different cultures, countries, backgrounds, etc. which can make communication extremely difficult - naturally, conflicts corrupt, and I've had extensive experience in observing, and eventually learning to prevent and solve such conflicts. - how do I do this? - by paying attention, empathizing and above all, communicating effectively. this means, doing a lot of work with a lot of people, because conflicts generally involve two or more participants and can negatively impact the rest of the team, thereby reducing productivity. - happy employees mean productive employees. - I've learned through trial and error to really understand my colleagues and be able to navigate the tricky waters of office-place politics. for example, [go into specific example]

B. How do you handle conflict?

- Nothing is personal. Everyone thinks company's benefits so I would like to explain my concern and his/her explanation makes sense for me. - Of course, I can do the things which is most helpful to my company. So, I try to communicate with his/her, and I would try to understand the concern. Because everyone have the same goal and wants to get job done successfully.

12. How do you handle stress?

- One of our sprints my developer deployed code very late time and I didn't have much time to get job done. But I was working so hard worked extra hours and especially nights and I was finished my task on time.
- My first approach is trying to calm down and work extra hours. I try to react to situations, rather than to stress. That way, the situation is handled and doesn't become stressful. Mostly these have helped me to handle stress. I also eat chocolate.
- Also, in scrum environment we working as a team. I always maintain good communication and relationship with my colleagues. So, they trust me, and they can communicate with me very easily. I always avoid miscommunication and my team believe me every time.
- Sometimes some requirements are not understandable, so I try to figure out and I try to understand the requirements. In the beginning of the application I spend extra effort to understand functionality. Sometimes it takes time to understand.

13. How do you prioritize your workload?

- "Time to time we have multiple conflicting priorities where it can be difficult to know what is most important and urgent. I work out an important/urgent scale for rating tasks so that it is clear what takes the highest priority. Sometimes I get help from our team lead or PO for rating.
- If something is both important and urgent, it gets highest priority. Important but not urgent is next and urgent but not important is next, then not important and not urgent is last.
- If I need to get in details, I follow up following steps;
 - Collect a list of all my tasks and make a to-do list
 - Identify URGENT vs IMPORTANT → Most of the tasks are important but only some of them are time-sensitive.
 - Assess value → Estimate the time, effort and resources needed for each task
 - Know when to cut → Mostly can't get to everything on my list. After I prioritize my tasks and look at my estimates, I cut the remaining tasks from my list and focus on the priorities that I must and can complete for the day. Then I take a deep breath, dive in and be ready for everything. 😊

14. Can you work under pressure?

- I don't remember any project that I worked had no pressure. Pressure is good thing sometimes. It forces you to work harder and smarter.
- Good pressure, such as having a lot of assignments to work on, or an upcoming deadline, helps me to stay motivated and productive. Of course, there are times when too much pressure can lead to stress; however, I am very skilled at balancing multiple projects and meeting deadlines, which prevents me from feeling stressed often. For example, I once had three large projects due in the same week, which was a lot of pressure. However, because I created a schedule that detailed how I would break down each project into small assignments, I completed all three projects ahead of time and avoided unnecessary stress.

15. How soon can you start?

- I think, I can start in 1 to 3 weeks after getting offer letter and start date.

16. Can you start tomorrow?

- It won't be fair to my current company and My team won't be happy with me if I leave tomorrow, and I don't think it is professional and I have never done that before. I am so sorry I cannot start tomorrow.
- I have to transfer the automation framework knowledge to other team members before I leave.

17. How much are you expecting from us? or For how much you are willing to work us?

- My expectation is between 90-100K. It will be big motivation for me to have some amount of increase. *(remember that 48 is depended on your confidence level. You can increase it if you want. The reason they ask you is they want to confirm the rate. They will have specific budget and consulting firm has to mark up a couple dollars to make some money. So, it is always negotiable. If you say too low, it means you are not confident.)*

18. If you get hired, how long are you planning to stay?

- As long as there is a project to work, I am willing to stay as long as possible. I love to work long term with my companies. So that, I would be a piece of the success. If you check my resume, I have worked in two companies for the last 10 years.

19. What do you do if I hire you?

- In first week, you know, I will get done all the paper works, getting the machines and necessary access to the project, databases etc.
- Then I will have to learn the company culture. Boarding process.
- I have to learn also more about my projects and my teammates.
- I think, understanding what the project is doing, it is very important if I want to be more productive.

20. May I contact your current employer for reference?

- Please go ahead, (to recruiters) if you would like to submit my resume. But I am receiving a lot of phone calls from other recruiters. I don't want to let anyone to call my employer if they are not sure to submit my resume or not. *(if they say they will submit your resume then tell them you will send out asap after work.)*

21. What do you like the most about testing?

- Testing is fun job for me because you are very important person to the client and end users. I love testing because as end user I want to buy better product that is free of art and defect free. Also, I am helping others to make sure their product has top quality. Imagine if you are testing the safety features of the Toyota Camry you are almost saving 100 of lives by doing your job and loving your job.

22. Why should we hire you?

- First of all, I've done thorough research into this position and have read your job description and combined with the information you have so helpfully provided me during this interview, I can CONFIDENTLY say that I'm well qualified for this position. Meaning, I have all the technical and non-technical expertise, as required and preferred in the job description to not only succeed in this position but also to **thrive**.
- Steve J. said, *"no matter how smart you are, you need a team of great people"* and believe me I am a great team player.
- However, this to me is the basic requirement, and I truly believe that I'm the best qualified and will exceed expectations beyond just what I have noted, because I have crucial soft skills that can't always be quantified and measured. And I believe, that at the end of the day, regardless of job description or what we do, it's the personality of your employees that really matters. In this, I am unique and stand out because I learned the value of soft skills many years ago and I have extensive experience in honing those skills.
- I always bring new techniques and tools that help to jump forward to the company that I worked for.
- Many people can train in any technical skill within a short time frame, but training someone to communicate can be incredibly difficult. I have such skills in abundance: I'm an excellent communicator, extremely motivated AND motivating, and above all, I am the very definition of a problem solver. Whatever it is that needs to be done to accomplish my job and more, I WILL DO IT.
- I think you should hire the candidate that has the best qualifications for this position.
- Since I don't know the other candidates, I can represent only myself.
- I think my experience and technical expertise will bring a lot of values and benefits to the company and the project. I think that's why you should hire me.

23. Do you have any question for us?

- It's very important to ME, that I'm surrounded by good/kind, hard-working, smart people that will motivate me to also work hard and continue to improve myself. Considering that we spend more time at work with our colleagues than we do with friends or family even, it's important to me know that I can fit in with the culture of my workplace and grow as a professional there. So, what is your company culture like? What's the team like?
(if you did research you can bring up something interesting about the company and ask them to elaborate/how it works etc.
- it's also important to me that I continually improve and try to achieve excellence in my position and the best way to do this is to continually learn. I'm always trying to learn new things or learn old things better. Do you provide trainings, seminars or anything to support the education of your employees?

TELL ME ABOUT YOUR FRAMEWORK

1. Tell me about your framework?

Version 1

- In my last project, in order to design my framework, I used different management and automation tools as **Eclipse IDE / IntelliJ**, **Selenium WebDriver** for **browser automation**, **Maven** for dependencies, **Cucumber** and **Jenkins**. I also used **POM** structure in order to keep my code organized and clean. So, I basically created a separate **Java class** for each page of my application where I store all the elements of that page as well as related methods. I have separate classes where I keep my implemented **step definitions**. Also, for each scenario(positive or negative) I created **Cucumber feature files** where I used **GHERKIN** language in order to describe my **test scenarios**, by doing that I'm making sure that my test cases are understandable for each member of my team, even for those who aren't technically strong. I created another separate package for my utilities where I would store all my drivers, page files or utilities that I could possibly run. Reporting is done in cucumber and Jenkins. Actually, Jenkins is using Json file generated by the cucumber each time the test is run in Jenkins. Of course, all my code is stored in GIT so I can share it with my team members when necessary. Last thing that I would like to add is that I'm using Jenkins to run my smoke and regression tests by taking the code from GIT(Version Control).

Version 2

- I manage my dependencies and **plug-ins in pom.xml**, running my tests from command line. It is written in **Java**. I use **Eclipse IDE /IntelliJ** in my company. My framework uses **Selenium WebDriver** for **browser automation**, and **JUnit** for starting my tests and for assertions, My framework is **BDD**, which uses **Cucumber** to write tests in feature file, organize test suites like @smoke, @api. Our feature files are written in **Gherkin** language to make it easy to understand for non-technical people. My framework generates **HTML** reports with exact steps from the feature file. In my framework; Other than feature files, I have a runner class that runs my tests and helps to generate codes for step definition from my feature files. It also contains locations that show where my feature files and **StepDefs** (Glue) are. Step definition classes where I have my methods to execute feature files, Driver class is designed as **Singleton**. Configuration Reader and properties file. I also have page classes where I locate my elements for each page. Besides these, I have utility pages where I store my **reusable codes**. Lastly, I have hook class that implements my codes which run before and after all my tests this is where I invoke my **TakeScreenShot** for each failure. My framework supports **Data-Driven testing** using **Apache POI**, **Scenario Outline**, **excel** and **csv files**. In my framework, I can also perform Database testing through JDBC driver. I am using **JIRA** as project management and bug tracking tool. For Continues Integration and test scheduling, I use **Jenkins**. And I use **Selenium Grid** for multi browser parallel testing.

2. Summary of my framework?

FRAMEWORK

Data Driven Framework

a framework where tests are executed based on set of data, framework is designed to read data from outside sources like excel and run tests based on the data. In data driven framework we can execute the same test multiple times against different sets of data.

Page Object Model Framework

uses the page object design pattern according to which we create a separate java class for each page of the application

Behavior Driven Framework

Keyword Driven Framework

In KDF we use keywords in outside source (excel. csv) to run our tests. Framework is designed to read the data and steps from excel and execute actions based on it.

Once KDF is set up even non-technical testers can write and execute automated tests.

Hybrid Framework

hybrid framework is a framework uses at least two of the types given above

TOOLS

Java: My framework is written using Java language

Maven: My framework created as a maven project, maven is used to manage dependencies and also run our tests as mvn goals from terminal

Selenium WebDriver: a library/tool/api which is used to automate the browser, it interacts with the browser.

TestNG: used to group tests using xml files, do soft and hard assertions, create test methods, run in certain order

Extent: my framework generates detailed HTML reports with is easy to read and understand to non-technical team members. My reports have details test steps and screenshots for any failures that may occur. It can also do metrics on what percentage is passing, failing, skipped etc.

IDE: I use IntelliJ in my current framework, but I am also quite comfortable with Eclipse with I used previously

DESIGN

Page Object model: my framework used page object model according to which I created a separate class for the pages of my application.

PageFactory design: a design which makes it easy to access the page object class.

Below not Page factory design. it is class which has the same name as the PageFactory design:

```
PageFactory.initElements(driver, this)
```

Singleton Driver: My frameworks uses a singleton pattern to share the webdriver instance between different classes

TestBase: My framework has a testbase class which my tests extent. testbase class has the common steps for all my tests.

Configuration.feature file: used to store the important test data

Utilities: have reusable utilities which can be used across different classes of my framework

Benefits:

Easy to maintain:

- My framework uses page object model which makes it easy to maintain. for example, if I have to update any locator, I only need to do one code change.
- I try to make my tests independent from each other. this mean if I update one test, it will not affect others and also if one fails, others will not be affected.

Easy to extend:

- it is easy to add new test cases to my framework.

Easy to reuse:

- I have page object model, utilities which I can reuse for any tests.

Multi browser testing: My framework can run the same tests against different browsers with minimal code change. Junit, TestNG are have their methods for multi-browser testing. Except them we use Selenium Grid

Types of tests: My framework can test the UI, database and API of the application.

Packaging: I have create different packages for different types of classes and logic. Each page package only contains classes with same functionality.

Naming conventions: in my team we pay a lot of attention to coding standards, especially naming conventions. Classes, methods variable are named on based on what they do and follow a standard

Page object class:

homepage, loginpage

variable:

loginButton, signOutLink

methods:

login(): these methods only used to login, not for other functionality.

3. Product Structure? Web Application Structure

- Front End
 - **SmartClient** Framework → it is a **JavaScript (Js)** UI Framework from a San Francisco based client. It is 100% Microsoft compatible
 - Terminology
 - **HTML structure** : is only responsible data
 - **CSS presentation/appearance** : for design
 - **JavaScript dynamism/action** : for function
- Back End → **ServerSide Project**
 - We have so many **prods** (machines) all around the world. Especially in USA, Australia, Singapore, France
 - We open three servers in each machine
 - **Application Server**
 - **IIS Application** → The architecture where the code runs -handle tasks. We give public URL addresses for each client. Backend and Frontend projects run on this Application servers by the **IIS Application**.
 - Our test framework is also hosted in this server.
 - Our Developer team uses **C++** for developing the applications and we testers use **JAVA** for Testing project
 - **Report Server**
 - This is a service of **Windows SQL Service**.
 - We have Report services which creates and calls Reports from UI.
 - **Microsoft SQL Server** → Our SQL tables are in these servers. We host data on Microsoft SQL Server.

4. Mobile Application Structure

- **Android Apps** → We develop the applications on Android Studio. And we use many AWS services such as Push Notification, Messaging, and Emailing
- **IOS Apps** → We develop on XCode 9
- **FireBase** → To track Mobile Apps usage, bugs and crashes (Crashlytics)
- **Appium** → To test mobile apps (we have just started)
- **Selendroid** → We are observing and considering using.

GREAT QUESTIONS TO ASK IN AN INTERVIEW

It's important to go in with some questions to ask of your own. What do you want to know about the position? The company? The department? The team? "So, do you have any questions for us?" part of the interview comes? Use this list to make sure you've covered all your bases.

1-11 Questions to Ask About the Job

First, make sure you have a handle on exactly what the day-to-day responsibilities of the job will be—both now and in the future.

1. What does a typical day look like?
2. What are the most immediate projects that need to be addressed?
3. Can you show me examples of projects I'd be working on?
4. What are the skills and experiences you're looking for in an ideal candidate?
5. What attributes does someone need to have in order to be really successful in this position?
6. What types of skills is the team missing that you're looking to fill with a new hire?
7. What are the biggest challenges that someone in this position would face?
8. What are the working hours, and your expectations for overtime?
9. Is this a new role that has been created?
10. Is this a new role, or was there someone in the job previously?
11. If the role was previously filled, why did that person move on?
12. Do you expect the main responsibilities for this position to change in the next six months to a year?

13-20 Questions to Ask About Training and Professional Development

Think of each new job not just as a job, but as the next step on your path to career success. Is this position help you get there?

13. How will I be trained?
14. What kind of training will your new hire receive?
15. What training programs are available to your employees?
16. Are there opportunities for advancement or professional development?
17. Does the company offer employees any professional development opportunities?
18. Would I be able to represent the company at industry conferences?
19. Where is the last person who held this job moving on to?
20. Where have successful employees previously in this position progressed to?

21-25 Questions to Ask About Your Performance

Understanding how your potential new manager will measure your success is key in both understanding the company priorities, as well as their managerial style.

21. What are the most important things you'd like to see someone accomplish in the first 30, 60, and 90 days on the job?
22. What are the performance expectations of this position over the first 12 months?
23. How do employees receive feedback on their performance?
24. What is the performance review process like here? How often would I be formally reviewed?
25. What metrics or goals will my performance be evaluated against?

26-30 Questions to Ask About the Interviewer

Asking questions of the interviewer shows that you're interested in them as a person—and that's a great way to build rapport.

26. How long have you been with the company?
27. Has your role changed since you've been here?
28. What did you do before this?
29. Why did you come to this company?
30. What's your favorite part about working here?

31-37 Questions to Ask About the Company

Why not learn a little bit about where you might work. Because a job isn't just about your day-to-day to-do list.

31. I've read about the company's founding, but can you tell me more about....?
32. Is there a dress code in your department?
33. Where do you see this company in the next few years?
34. What are the company's policies on working remotely?
35. What can you tell me about your new products or plans for growth?
36. What are the current goals that the company is focused on, and how does this team work to support hitting those goals?
37. What gets you most excited about the company's future?

38-44 Questions to Ask About the Team

The people you work with day in and day out can really make or break your work life. Ask some questions to uncover whether it's the right team for you.

38. Can you tell me about the team I'll be working with?
39. Who will I work with most closely?
40. Who will I report to directly?
41. Can you tell me about my direct reports? What are their strengths and the team's biggest challenges?
42. Do you expect to hire more people in this department in the next six months?
43. Which other departments work most closely with this one?
44. What are the common career paths in this department?

45-54 Questions to Ask About the Culture

Is the office buttoned-up conservative or a fly-by-the-seat-of-your-pants kind of place? Learn the subtle, but oh-so-important, aspects of company culture.

45. What's the company and team culture like?
46. How would you describe the work environment here—is the work typically collaborative or more independent?
47. Can you tell me about the last team event you did together?
48. Is there a formal mission statement or company values? (Note: Make sure this isn't Google-able!)
49. What's your favorite office tradition?
50. What do you and the team usually do for lunch?
51. Does anyone on the team hang out outside the office?
52. Do you ever do joint events with other companies or departments?
53. What's different about working here than anywhere else you've worked?
54. How has the company changed since you joined?

55-58 Questions to Ask About Next Steps

Before you leave, make sure the interviewer has all of the information they need and that you're clear on the next steps by asking these questions.

55. Is there anything that concerns you about my background being a fit for this role?
56. What are the next steps in the interview process?
57. Is there anything else I can provide you with that would be helpful?
58. Can I answer any final questions for you?

SDLC & AGILE

1. What is Software Testing?

- Process of executing a program or application with the intent of find software bugs using functional and automation tools
- Process of validating/verifying a software program/application
- Testers should test to break approach, not test to pass.

2. What is Software Requirements Specification?

- A software requirements specification is a document which acts as a contract between the customer and the supplier.
- This SRS contains all the requirement of the end user regarding that application. SRS can be used as a communication medium between the customer and the supplier.
- The developer and tester prepare and examine the application based on the requirements written in the SRS.
- The SRS documented is prepared by the Business Analyst by taking all the requirements for the customer.

3. Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) - What is SDLC?

- SDLC defines the phases in **building** of software or application.
 - Project Planning
 - Requirement Gathering (Gathering information used to plan project, Identifying risks)
 - Design (How the application will be built)
 - Coding (developing) (Based on requirements, developers will write the application)
 - **Testing**
 - Production (deployment)(Releasing product)
 - Maintenance (Making sure product is stable, looking at customer report on bugs and fixing it)

4. Software Testing Life Cycle (STLC) - What is STLC?

- STLC defines the phases in **testing** of software or application. In STLC process in different activities are carried out to improve the quality of the product.
 - Requirements analysis
 - Test Planning
 - Test Designing
 - Test Environment Setup
 - Test Execution
 - Test Reporting

5. What is the difference between STLC and SDLC?

- STLC is part of SDLC. It can be said that STLC is a subset of the SDLC set.
- STLC is limited to the testing phase where quality of software or product ensures. SDLC has vast and vital role in complete development of a software or product.
- However, STLC is a very important phase of SDLC and the final product or the software cannot be released without passing through the STLC process.
- STLC is also a part of the post-release/ update cycle, the maintenance phase of SDLC where known defects get fixed or a new functionality is added to the software.

6. What is requirement?

- Requirements convey the expectation of users for the software or product.
- Process to gather requirements from client, analyze and document them is known as requirement engineering.
- Goal of requirement engineering is to develop and maintain sophisticated and descriptive SRS 'System Requirements Specification' Document

7. Where is the requirement coming from?

- Customers give requirements for the application
- Talk to the End-users → the person that will be using this application the most
- Talk to Partners –
- Talk to Domain Experts – coders and developers that have already build this application similar before or someone that is an expert the type of product being built
- Industry Analysts and Information about competitors

8. When the testing starts?

- Testing starts from testing the requirements (not after the coding phase which seems like the most likely answer.)
- We have to make sure the requirement is correct in first place. With the wrong requirement it is impossible to build bug free application.

9. How to tell if the requirement is good or bad?

- Requirement must be (SMART)
 - **Specific** → User should be able to login. Authorized user with valid username and password should be able to login
 - **Measurable** → User should able to login very fast (in 2 second after clicking login button).
 - **Attainable**
 - **Realistic**
 - **Testable** → User should able to download the receipt very fast (in 2 second

10. Why we test?

- To build bug free application.
- To satisfied end user and client.
- To build great product to generate more revenue.
- I love testing and testing is my passion.

11. What is tester's main responsibility?

- To find bug as much as possible as early as possible. Make sure most of the bug gets fixed.
- To satisfy the end user and client by delivering bug free and user-friendly application.

12. What is the job responsibility of a tester or Software Development Engineering in test role?

- Write automation of testing and set up the same for varieties platforms like web or mobile.
- Managing and handling bug report.
- Maintaining the proper communication channel between the developer and the client.
- Preparing and delivering test cases.

13. Is 100% testing possible?

- We can't test the application 100% since there are unlimited scenarios that we can't even imagine.
- Software testing is risk-based activity based on **priority of the functionality** we can test as much as much as possible.
- Even though 100% testing is not possible, but I believe 100% customer satisfaction is certainly possible.

14. What is positive testing? Happy Path testing?

- Testing the application with valid inputs. Also called "**Happy Path**" Testing.
Ex. If you log in with valid username and password it is positive testing.

15. What is testing hierarchy?

- **Unit testing** → Developers test each module or block of code during development.
- **Component Testing** → Component is a standalone functionality that can work by itself. Ex. Amazon Buyer Functionality, Seller Functionality, Prime Video Functionality.
- **Integration Testing** → Combine all of the Functionalities. When I integrate them, can I still use all of the functions? Make sure they all still work.
- **System Testing** → End-to-End testing. Test everything from beginning to end.
- **Acceptance Testing** → Hire a UAT (User Acceptance Testing) Team or Business Analyst can also do Acceptance Testing. After testing has been complete you have to get another team to do acceptance testing so they can confirm the QA teams testing was successful and have the product ready for the customer.

16. What is 508 Compliance testing?

- *(If someone in the interview, ask what 508 testing is, Just tell them what it is. Don't say I have 5-10 years of experience in 508 Compliance testing.)*
- **It's a requirement for government websites.**
- All the websites that are used by and for the government. **They have to make sure disabled people can use it.**
- Example: For healthcare.gov they have Compliance manager and he has a dedicated QA team that does 508 Compliance testing to make sure the website is 508 compliant for disability users.

17. What is risk-based testing?

- Risk-Based testing is defined as the functionalities of a product are tested based on the priority of the deliverables.
- Risk-Based testing includes testing of crucial features of a product which will have a business impact and the probability of the failure of those features is very high.
- The priority for all functionalities of a product is set based on the business requirement then the high priority functionalities will be tested first then medium and then low priority functionalities.
- Risk-Bases testing will be performed when there is no sufficient time to test all the functionalities of a product.
- Since 100% testing is not possible, we have to do risk analysis. Based on the analysis we have to prioritize our testing activity and test high risk area first. For example:
 - The most critical functionalities
 - The most often used functionalities
 - The most complicated functionalities etc...

18. How long did it take to build this regression suite?

- It took 3 years with; 2 testers 1 manual tester + 1 automation tester
- when we run:
 - before release
 - after major bug fix
 - after major new functionality
- where we keep test scenarios and where we as a team take decision which will be executed more than once, in one sprint you test some scenarios.

19. Tell us one challenge while running regression suite?

- Failures. Because regression suite was developed so long ago, and you don't know what has changed. The properties of a button may have changed.

20. How many environments you have?

- Development Environment
 - Unit testing
 - Less stable than test environment
- Test Environment
 - Manual testing happens here
 - Replicates the production environment exactly
 - Changes are deployed in intervals
 - Automated **smoke tests** are ran here
 - Runs against the test environment to make sure if the application is stable enough to perform other major testing activities.
 - Run every time changes are deployed to Test environment
 - Can be ran in dev environment
 - Automation tests are ran here
 - Automated Integration tests run here
- Pre-production Environment
 - UAT environment
 - Demo happens here
 - load/performance testing happen here
 - Changes are deployed in big intervals
 - Automated major **regression tests** here (before release)
 - Runs against the UAT environment
 - To find out if new changes result in any defects
 - Runs after major bug fixes and every release
 - This test is decided in test plan
 - Very stable
- Production environment

21. What is Functional testing?

- Functional testing team can also be called manual testers it can also be done by automation team (automation functional testing). Similar to Black box testing or manual testers. Just testing the specific functionality of the application. Ex. Can user login? Can user logout? Not testing look and feel of application.

22. What is non-functional testing?

- Performance testing, Security testing, Ex. Can 2000 user's login to the application at the same time? Can user move to next page in 1 second?

23. What is unit testing? Have ever done unit testing?

- It is part of the white box testing. It's done by the developers before they deploy the code from Development environment to QA environment.
- Since it is performed by developers, I have never done unit testing yet. But I think I can learn it and do it if it is needed.

24. What is component testing?

- Testing each component of the application separately. In application it could be one component. One component has stand-alone functionality. Ex. in amazon.com Seller functionality can be one component. Buyer can be another component. Also, Amazon prime videos can be another component.

25. Smoke Test →

- **TESTING order:** Code → Unit Testing → Integration Testing → Sanity Testing → **Smoke Testing** → Functional Testing
- In our project, there are five modules like; login, view user, user detail page, new user creation and task creation
- In these five modules, the developer will first perform the smoke testing by executing all the major functionality of modules like; user is able to login with valid login credentials or not, after login new user can be created or not, user that is created is viewed or not etc.

26. Which part of regression test should be automated?

- Tests which are stable
- Repeated frequently
- Simple and require no tester input are good candidates for automation

27. How do you ensure that your regression tests are effective?

- The regression tests should be wide and detailed enough to allow catching defects. You can also eliminate duplicate test cases, merge test cases and automated tests as feasible.

28. A number of critical bugs are fixed in software. All the bugs are in one module, related to reports. The test manager decides to do regression testing only on the report's module.

- Regression testing should be done on other modules as well because fixing one module may affect other modules.

29. Which technique can be used to achieve input and output coverage?

- It can be applied to human input, input via interfaces to a system, or interface parameters in integration testing.

30. How do you run your regression? How often, how many VMs, how many days, how many tests?

- Regression is scheduled before every release and we release 4 times a year (2 Spring release and 2 Fall release).
- Regression also happens when there is a major bug fix.
- Around 500 feature files and 1300 scenarios.
- Regression tests are kicked off by jenkins. Tests are executed on the jenkins server (VM). My Linux server is RedHat.
- The latest run took more than 12 hours.
- **Another answer is;** I have built a suite of regression tests. They are feature files with regression tag. And I have a job in jenkins that kicks off the regression tests. It uses the maven command to trigger the test. The maven command includes that tag name: `mvn test -D cucumber.options="--tags @Regression"`.
- At the end of the execution, jenkins generates HTML report with detailed tests steps and screenshots.

31. What is black box testing? What are the different black box testing techniques?

- Black box testing is the software testing method which is used to test the software without knowing the internal structure of code or program.
- This testing is usually done to check the functionality of an application. The different black box testing techniques are;
 - Equivalence Partitioning
 - Boundary value analysis
 - Cause effect graphing

32. What is Equivalence partitioning testing?

- Equivalence partitioning testing is a software testing technique which divides the application input test data into each partition at least once of equivalent data from which test cases can be derived. By this testing method it reduces the time required for software testing.
- Example: When testing a grade calculation system, a tester determines that all scores from 90 to 100 will yield a grade of A, but scores below 90 will not.
- Which technique can be used to achieve input and output coverage? It can be applied to human input, input via interfaces to a system, or interface parameters in integration testing.

33. What is Boundary value testing?

- Test boundary conditions on, below and above the edges of input and output equivalence classes.
- For instance, let say a bank application where you can withdraw maximum \$1000 and a minimum of \$100, so in boundary value testing we test only the exact boundaries, rather than hitting in the middle. That means we test above the maximum limit and below the minimum limit.
- For example, of my credit card: Activated date is lower boundary. Expiration date 10/2019 is upper boundary. \$0 is lower boundary for spending limit. \$25.000 is upper boundary for spending limit.

34. Why does the boundary value analysis provide good test cases?

- Because errors are frequently made during programming of the different cases near the 'edges' of the range of values.

35. Why we use decision tables?

- The techniques of equivalence partitioning and boundary value analysis are often applied to specific situations or inputs. However, if different combinations of inputs result in different actions being taken, this can be more difficult to show using equivalence partitioning and boundary value analysis, which tend to be more focused on the user interface.
- The other two specification-based techniques, decision tables and state transition testing are more focused on business logic or business rules. A decision table is a good way to deal with combinations of things (e.g. inputs).
- This technique is sometimes also referred to as a '**cause-effect**' table. The reason for this is that there is an associated logic diagramming technique called '**cause-effect graphing**' which was sometimes used to help derive the decision table.

36. What is white box testing and list the types of white box testing?

- White box testing technique involves selection of test cases based on an analysis of the internal structure (Code coverage, branches coverage, paths coverage, condition coverage etc.) of a component or system.
- It is also known as Code Based testing or Structural testing. Different types of white box testing are
 - Statement Coverage
 - Decision Coverage

37. In white box testing what do you verify?

- Verify the security holes in the code
- Verify the incomplete or broken paths in the code
- Verify the flow of structure according to the document specification
- Verify the expected outputs
- Verify all conditional loops in the code to check the complete functionality of the application
- Verify the line by line coding and cover 100% testing

38. What is Gray Box Testing?

- Grey box testing is the hybrid of black box and white box testing.
- In gray box testing, test engineer has the knowledge of coding section of the component and designs test cases or test data based on system knowledge.
- In this tester has knowledge of code, but this is less than the knowledge of white box testing. Based on this knowledge the test cases are designed and the software application under test treats as a black box & tester test the application from outside.

39. What is the difference between static and dynamic testing?

- **Static testing:** During Static testing, the code is not executed, and it is performed using the software documentation.
- **Dynamic testing:** To perform this testing the code is required to be in an executable form.

40. What is maintenance testing?

- Triggered by modifications, migration or retirement of existing software.

41. What is Integration Testing?

- Integration testing is black box testing. Integration testing focuses on the interfaces between units, to ensure that units work together to complete a specific task.
- The purpose of integration testing is to confirm that different components of the application interact with each other. Test cases are developed with the purpose of exercising the interfaces between the components.
- Integration testing is considered complete, when actual results and expected results are same. Integration testing is done after unit testing. There are mainly three approaches to do integration testing:
 - **Top-down Approach** → tests the components by integrating from top to bottom.
 - **Bottom-up approach** → It takes place from the bottom of the control flow to the higher-level components
 - **Big bang approach** → In this, different module are joined together to form a complete system and then testing is performed on it.

42. What is Scalability Testing?

- Scalability testing is testing performed in order to enhanced and improve the functional and performance capabilities of the application. So that, application can meets requirements of the end users.
- The scalability measurements is done by doing the evaluating the application performance in load and stress conditions. Now depending upon this evaluation, we improve and enhanced the capabilities of the application.

43. What is Storage Testing?

- In Storage Testing we test those functionalities of the application which is responsible for storing the data into DB.
- The data entered by the end user in GUI or front end, is the same data which is stored in the database.
- The storage testing determines that the data taken from the front end of the application is stored in correct place and in correct manner in the database.

44. What is Stress Testing?

- Stress testing tests the software with a motive to check that the application do not crashes if we increase the stress on the application by increasing the large number of users working on the application.
- We can also apply the stress on the application firing the lots of process which cannot be handled by the application.
- We perform the stress testing on the application evaluate the application capabilities at or beyond the limits of its specified requirements to determine.
- Generally, this is a type of performance testing performed in a very high level of load and stress condition.

45. What is Test Harness?

- A test harness is a collection of software and test data required to test the application by running it in different testing condition like stress, load, data- driven, and monitoring its behavior and outputs. Test Harness contains two main parts:
 - Test execution engine
 - Test script repository
- Automation testing is the use of a tool to control the execution of tests and compare the actual results with the expected results. It also involves the setting up of test pre-conditions.

46. What is test coverage?

- Test coverage means is how many test cases that we have and what functional area those test cases are covering.

47. What is a V-Model?

- A software development model that illustrates how testing activities integrate with software development phases.

48. Which of the following is likely to benefit most from the use of test tools providing test capture and replay facilities?

- Regression testing
- Integration testing
- System testing
- User Acceptance Testing

49. What is Acceptance testing?

- The Acceptance testing will be performed after QA testing. In my current project it is done by UAT team. After UAT team performing the acceptance testing the code will go to production.
 - Development environment(where developers write code and perform unit testing)
 - QA environment (where we test the application.)
 - UAT environment (after the code is tested QA environment it will be deployed to the UAT environment. UAT testing team will perform testing to make sure it fits the business requirement. It is also called staging environment.
 - Production environment(is when the end user can see the real application)

50. What is the difference between UAT (User Acceptance Testing) and System testing?

- **System Testing:** System testing is finding defects when the system undergoes testing as a whole, it is also known as **end to end testing**. In such type of testing, the application undergoes from beginning till the end.
- **UAT:** User Acceptance Testing (UAT) involves running a product through a series of specific tests which determines whether the product will meet the needs of its users.

51. What is continuous integration ?

- Developers can check-in and check-out codes into the system when making new code changes to the application.
- Whenever a developer Check-in a new code into the system, there is a server called **Continuous integration (CI) server**.
- The **CI server** is continuously looking for new code. Once the new code is added to the application the CI server will immediately recognize that code has been checked in. *(there is a tool integrated with this maybe Jenkins or something)*.
- That tool will kick out the automated smoke test to check the basic functionality of the application. Then it will say whether that code affected the app negatively or not.

52. How is code deployed to production environment?

- From Local
 - check in code to Git using pull and push (in my company it is SVN)
 - Run unit tests
 - Deploy changes to server
 - Done by Jenkins automatically every time developer checks in code.
 - After it passes deploy changes to Dev environment
- From Dev environment
 - Deploy changes to Test environment done by Jenkins.
 - Can be scheduled or manually triggered
- From Test → Deploy changes done by Jenkins
- From Pre-production

53. Agile Framework?

- **Role :** PO, SM, Team
- **Ceremonies :** -Sprint Planning, Daily Scrum, Sprint Review, Sprint Retro, Grooming Session
- **Artifacts :** Product backlog, - Sprint backlog, -Burnout chart

54. What is Agile?

- Agile is **iterative** product **development** methodology that is alternative to the waterfall methodology.
- Scrum : Team plans for amount of work for the next sprint
- Kanban : No sprint planning, stories are picked up as is, but you still have everything else

55. Why do we need Agile? Waterfall and Agile?

- Because waterfall methodologies have following disadvantage;
 - Requirement cannot be change or hard to change once document is signed.
 - In waterfall before completing the one phase you can't move to the next phase. For example, before coding phase is completed testing cannot be started.
 - Customer can't see what they are going to get until very late stage in development life cycle.
 - It takes longer time to go to the production. By the time product goes to the market it might be outdated already.
- Agile has following advantages :
 - The change is welcomed. For example, after the sprint demo if client does not like something, we can take their feedback and improve the product. Requirement change is OK.
 - Since it is iterative development process, the development team can developed piece of functionality, get feedback and improve next iteration. So, the product will be continuously improve.
 - Waste is eliminated in agile with the help of scrum master. For example, if I am blocked, I don't have to wait and waste my time. Since team members communicates with each other efficiently we can be more productive by preventing duplicated effort.
 - Waterfall emphasizes tools and platform, like C# .NET, but agile emphasizes people. You can have best tool but at the end people are using those tools. I believed inspired people can make amazing products even they have less money or less resources.

56. What kind of Agile methodology did you use in your previous projects?

- I have heard Extreme programming(XP) , Kanban and Scrum. But I have only worked with scrum only.

57. Scrum is an Agile framework, right? Name few other Agile frameworks.

- Yes, Scrum is an Agile framework. Few other Agile frameworks are –Feature Driven Development Test Driven Development, Kanban

58. What are the different roles in Scrum? Scrum roles?

- **Product owner** is actually the stakeholder of the project.
 - He represents the project requirements before the team.
 - He is responsible to have a vision of what to build and convey his detailed vision to the team.
 - He is the starting point of an agile scrum software development project.
- **Scrum team** is formed by the collective contribution of individuals who perform for the accomplishment of a particular project.
 - The team is bound to work for the timely delivery of the requested product.
- **Scrum master** – Scrum master is the leader and the coach for the scrum team who checks whether the scrum team is executing committed tasks properly.
 - He is also responsible to increase the efficiency and productivity of the team so that they can achieve the sprint goal effectively.

59. How do you describe a scrum team?

- If you put 5 rock stars together it doesn't mean they are a team, or it doesn't mean they can build great product.
- For me the team is a group of people who are sharing the same goal , moving to the same direction , who trust each other and who will effectively communicate and collaborate with each other to build great product. There should be no star individual but a star team.

60. What are the responsibilities of a Scrum Master?

- Tracking and monitoring
- Understanding requirements properly
- Work to reach the project goal
- Process checking master and quality master
- Protect the team from detachments
- Improving the performance of the team
- Lead the meetings and resolve issues
- Resolution of conflicts and impediments
- Communication and reporting

61. What is a negative test case?

- Negative test cases are created based on the idea of testing in a destructive manner. For example, testing what will happen if inappropriate inputs are entered into the application. Wrong login information

62. What do you understand by the term “Scrum of Scrums”?

- Let us assume an active project on which seven teams are currently working. Each team is responsible to lead its own scrum meeting. But, in order to coordinate and communicate with different teams, it is required to organize a separate scrum meeting. There is one team leader from every team, known as ambassador, who is responsible to represent his team in the scrum of scrums.
- **The scrum meeting organized to hold a coordination between scrum teams is known as the scrum of scrums.**

63. Shippable product/increment?

- The piece of the product is made, and it keeps getting added functionality from each sprint
- The increment must align to the development team's *Definition of Done*
 - When the product increment is delivered, it needs to meet “Definition of Done”
 - Acceptance criteria is fulfilled
 - Product owner accepts the user stories
- The increment must be acceptable by the P.O

64. What is BurnDown Chart?

- Graphic representation of the rate at which work is completed and how much work remains to be done

65. What is Verification and Validation?

- Verification happens during developing by testers and developers; it is a process of evaluating software at development phase and to decide whether the product of a given application satisfies the specified requirements.
- Validation by testers; is the process of evaluating software at the end of the development process and to check whether it meets the customer requirements.

66. What is Definition of Ready?

- Acceptance Criteria is cleared/reviewed & Point/hours are given

67. What is parking lot?

- In Agile it means this: In meeting when you have a problem that is not really relevant to other people we should not keep discussing that item in the meeting because we are wasting other people's time. < Let's make it **parking lot** item > means whoever is interested in that issue can talk after the meeting.

68. What is sprint workflow?

- How a story moves from to do to done and lifecycles - what happens when something is blocked, etc.

69. What is User Story?

- *(Note: basically, a user story is just a requirement)* User story is a short simple description minimum **shippable** product.
- It normally looks like this: As **<end-user>** I want to do **< action>** So that I can **<benefit>**.
 - As amazon user I should able to login, so I can buy stuffs online

70. You said “shippable”, what do you mean by that?

- Well, You can't really say As a user I want to put my username in the username field.
- So, I can write my username in there. It has to be complete functionality. Putting user name is not a shippable functionality. But able to login is a complete functionality. That is what I mean by shippable.

71. What is an Epic?

- Epic is a big user story that you cannot complete in one sprint.
- For example, as a user I want to buy online so I don't have to visit the local store. This story is too big, and it cannot be completed in one sprint. So, we can call it Epic instead of user story. It should be divided to multiple user stories like:
 - As a customer I want to be able to login so I can view my account.
 - As a customer I want to be able to search for a product so I can buy them.
 - As a customer I want to be able to proceed to checkout so I can pay for the item that I am going to buy.
 - As a customer I want to be able to logout so I can protect my account.
 - As you can see< As a customer I want to be able to buy...> can be divided to multiple user stories. The team can pick one or more user story in every sprint.

72. Agile experience in your most recent project?

- Our sprint is 4 weeks and we have release every 3 sprints as a release cycle
- We have 7 people in my team. 3 developers (Shwan, Simon, Sinan), 1 automation (Me) and 1 functional testers(Usman), also 1 SM (Yasin) and 1 PO (Simon B.).
- We start a sprint with Sprint Planning Meeting and
 - we discuss about the team's priority features and product backlog items and
 - we learn the part of the application which we are going to developed.
 - Choosing story based on *velocity* and *capacity*
 - **Velocity:** Number of story points delivered/demo in a sprint. For example: if team planned 30 story points (Business value); worth of user stories in a sprint and able to deliver as planned then team's velocity is 30
 - **Capacity:** Total number of available hours for a sprint is Team's capacity. Calculates holiday and PTO hours
 - This meeting is held every week and lasts for almost 1 hour. We get general idea than we do Sprint Grooming meeting for giving some estimates for the tasks.
 - Team, SM, and PO get together to ensure work items are relevant and useful
 - Ask questions to P.O of user stories
 - Re-define acceptance criteria
 - Writing new stories
 - Breaking epics into user stories
 - Understand the story to give proper estimation/to prevent under/over estimate

How do you estimate?

Based on my experience and complexity of the story and it is something I worked on before.

- After sprint starts, we do Daily Standup Meeting
 - everyday morning and we discuss what did we do yesterday, what will we do today and is there any blocker.
 - Just we synchronize info about the sprint.

- End of the sprint, usually we do Sprint Demo/Review Meeting .
 - It is just to show customer what we build sprint (PO can put feedback)
 - As an SDET in my team, I have done presentation sometimes and go over through the functionalities in the conference room.
 - Client or stakeholders or business people they ask questions what they don't know.
- After Sprint Demo, we do Sprint Retrospective Meeting .
 - In sprint Retro, we talk about what was good in last sprint, what kind of mistakes we made.
 - We go over them and make sure that we don't make the same mistakes again.
 - If we did something good and improvements, we would continue doing it.
 - This meeting that is held at the sprint review meeting or at the end of the sprint; it lasts for 2-3 hours.

73. What is Acceptance criteria?

- Acceptance criteria is the way that we know the user story is successfully developed or not.
- Statements of requirements that are described from the point of view of the user to determine when a story is "done" and working as expected
- 3 parts examples
 - Input → valid email address
 - Process → marking messaging
 - Outcome → marketing message design matches the specs provided by marketing

74. What is rat hole?

- Since there is a lot of communication going on in agile team, team has to discuss a lot of stuffs. But sometimes the discussion will last too long for one topic and it is not really productive. We will say it is <rat hole> it means we should not keep taking about that issue too long and move forward.

75. What types of Test cases?

- I cover different scenarios
 - Positive
 - Negative
 - Boundary Value Analysis

76. Test Case?

- Test case is a specific condition to check against the Application Under Test. It has information of test steps, prerequisites, test environment, and outputs.
- Test case describes the functionality and test steps.
 - Test Case ID
 - Step number
 - Description of the functionality
 - Expected result
 - Actual Result

77. How many Test cases (in your regression suite) do you usually complete in a week?

- 10 small test cases, 7-8 medium, 2-3 large
- OR It depends on the project. In COOLSIS we have 2000 test cases. In 4Stay, we have around 700 test cases.

78. How long it will take to run your regression suite?

- It depends on the project. In my current project out of 2000 test cases in the regression suite around 1500 are already automated. If we use 10 virtual machines to perform parallel execution it takes 2 to 3 days to execute automated test cases. Also, manual testers will execute some manual test cases, but I am not sure how much they are executing. I believe they are only executing some important test cases only after prioritization.

79. What do you do when you run your automated script or what do you when you run regression?

- First, I have to execute my script. Once the script execution is completed, I have to analyze the run result to see if there is any failed test cases. If there is failed test cases I have to determine if it is failed due to legitimate application issue or it is caused by some script issue. (the script can be failed due to automation code issue too) if it is caused by application issue, I will try to manually reproduce it and log a defect if I can reproduce. If it is due to my script, I have to fix it. But this is not the case most of the time.

80. What are the steps you take to automate?

- Learn the functionality
 - Reading requirements
 - Knowledge transfer session with B.A
 - Ask teammates
- Manually test it
 - Making sure I understand each step properly
 - Understand expected results
- Automate it
 - Create POM pages
 - Add necessary elements/methods I am going to use and add PageFactory design pattern
 - Create a driver class with Singleton pattern
- Validate the tests using TestNG Assertions

81. What percentage of position is automation vs manual?

- 80-85% automation 15-20% manual

82. When do you choose automated testing over manual testing?

- If the test cases are high priority test cases.
- If the functionality is critical functionality.
- Shakeout or smoke-test test cases.
- If the test cases are too long and too difficult to execute. The regression test cases based on the priority.
- We should automate as much as possible.

83. When do you do automation in your sprint?

- When developers are done with their part
- When code is deployed to QA/test environment
- When testing framework is set up
- When all manual tests are done
- Smoke tests are passing

84. What is Test Plan?

- Test plan is a word document that described the testing scope
 - High level test cycle
 - Defect life cycle
 - Entrance Criteria (defines what all need to start the testing)
 - Exit Criteria (defines what the testing is finished)

85. What are the tables in test plans?

- Test design, scope, test strategies , approach are various details that Test plan document consists of.
 - Test case identifier
 - Scope
 - Features to be tested
 - Features not to be tested
 - Test strategy & Test approach
 - Test deliverables
 - Responsibilities
 - Staffing and training
 - Risk and Contingencies

86. What is the difference between a test plan and a QA plan?

- A test plan lays out what is to be done to test the product and includes how quality control will work to identify errors and defects.
- A QA plan on the other hand is more concerned with prevention of errors and defects rather than testing and fixing them.

87. What is a peer review?

- Peer reviews are reviews conducted among people that work on the same team. For example, a test case that was written by one QA engineer may be reviewed by a developer and/or another QA engineer.

88. How can you tell when enough test cases have been created to adequately test a system or module?

- You can tell that enough test cases have been created when there is at least one test case to cover every requirement. This ensures that all designed features of the application are being tested.
- A2-That is the reason we need to have requirement traceability matrix. We can tell how many requirements has been covered by test cases and how many still left from RTM.

89. Who approves test cases?

- The approver of test cases varies from one organization to the next. In some organizations, the QA lead may approve the test cases while another approves them as part of peer reviews.

90. Who writes test plans and test cases?

- Test plans are typically written by the quality assurance lead while testers usually write test cases.

91. What is the purpose of test design technique?

- Identifying test conditions and Identifying test cases.

92. Difference between Test case and Test script?

- Test case terminology mostly used for Manual Testing whereas Test Script mostly used for Automation Testing
- **A test case is a documentation which specifies input values, expected output and the preconditions for executing the test.** It's also a layout of the low-level details on how to test the scenario
- A test script in software testing is a set of instructions that will be performed on the system under test to test that the system functions as expected.

93. What should be included in a test strategy?

- The test strategy includes a plan for how to test the application and exactly what will be tested (*user interface, modules, processes, etc.*). It establishes limits for testing and indicates whether manual or automated testing will be used.

94. What will you do when script fails?

- In my experience, I will identify the failure,
 - if it is this due to application error, sync error, script issue or environment is down, first of all I analyze the result by reproduce it through Jenkins run only the fail one,
 - if it is due to synchronization issue, I will add extra time by using implicit, explicit and some custom expected conditions,
 - If it is script issue I will debugging (identify) my script and fix it, analyze the exceptions,
 - if it is real defect then I will log defect.

95. Test Scenario?

- Make sure that end to end functionality of application under test is working as expected
- The tester needs to put his/her foot in the end users' shoes to check and perform the action as how they are using application under test
- T.S can have many test cases associated with it, Before executing the T.S we need to think of test cases for scenario
- Test Scenario: Validate the login page
 - Test Case 1: Enter a valid username and password
 - Test Case 2: Reset your password
 - Test Case 3: Enter invalid credentials
- In each test case are detailed steps and condition for execution

96. Requirement Traceability Matrix (RTM)

- RTM is used to make sure that all test cases cover the requirement or not. It is like excel sheet.

97. What can be done to develop a test for a system if there are no functional specifications or any system and development documents?

- When there are no functional specifications or system development documents, the tester should familiarize themselves with the product and the code. It may also be helpful to perform research to find similar products on the market.

98. What are the functional testing types?

- Unit Testing
- Smoke testing
- Sanity testing
- Integration Testing
- System Testing
- Regression Testing
- UAT (user acceptance testing)

99. What is the difference between sanity testing and smoke testing?

- When sanity testing is conducted, the product is sent through a preliminary round of testing with the test group in order to check the basic functionality such as button functionality. Smoke testing, on the other hand is conducted by developers based on the requirements of the client.

100. What steps are involved in sanity testing?

- Sanity testing is very similar to smoke testing. It is the initial testing of a component or application that is done to make sure that it is functioning at the most basic level and it is stable enough to continue more detailed testing.

101. What is the difference between WinRunner and Rational Robot?

- WinRunner is a functional test tool but Rational Robot is capable of both functional and performance testing. Also, WinRunner has 4 verification points and Rational Robot has 13 verification points.

102. What is the difference between QA and testing?

- The goals of QA are very different from the goals of testing.
- The purpose of QA is to prevent errors in the application while the purpose of testing is to find errors.

103. Explain random testing.

- Random testing involves checking how the application handles input data that is generated at random. Data types are typically ignored, and a random sequence of letter, numbers, and other characters are inputted into the data field.

104. What is the difference between Quality Control and Quality Assurance?

- Quality control (QC) and quality assurance (QA) are closely linked but are very different concepts. While QC evaluates a developed product, the purpose of QA is to ensure that the development process is at a level that makes certain that the system or application will meet the requirements.

105. What is the role of QA in a project development?

- QA team is responsible for monitoring the process to be carried out for development.
- Responsibilities of QA team are planning testing execution process.
- QA Lead creates the time tables and agrees on a Quality Assurance plan for the product.
- QA team communicates QA process to the team members. QA team ensures traceability of test cases to requirements.

106. What makes a good QA or Test manager?

- Knowledge about Software development process
- Improve the teamwork to increase productivity
- Improve cooperation between software, test, and QA engineers
- To improve the QA processes.
- Communication skills.
- Able to conduct meetings and keep them focused

107. What is the difference between regression testing and retesting?

- Regression testing is performing tests to ensure that modifications to a module or system do not have a negative effect on previous releases. Retesting is merely running the same testing again. Regression testing is widely asked manual testing interview questions and hence further research to understand this topic is needed.

108. Explain the difference between bug severity and bug priority.

- Bug severity refers to the level of impact that the bug has on the application or system while bug priority refers to the level of urgency in the need for a fix.
- Usually the severity is defined in terms of financial loss, damage to environment, company's reputation and loss of life. Priority of a defect is related to how quickly a bug should be fixed and deployed to live servers.

109. What is the difference between system testing and integration testing?

- For **system testing**, the entire system as a whole is checked,
- whereas for **integration testing**, the interaction between the individual modules are tested.

110. Explain the difference between functional and structural testing.

- Functional testing is considered to be behavioral or black box testing in which the tester verifies that the system or application functions according to specification. Structural testing on the other hand is based on the code or algorithms and is considered to be white box testing.

111. What is difference between Pilot and Beta testing?

- The differences between these two are listed below:
 - A beta test when the product is about to release to the end user whereas pilot testing take place in the earlier phase of the development cycle.
 - In beta testing application is given to a few users to make sure that application meet the user requirement and does not contain any showstopper whereas in case of pilot testing team member give their feedback to improve the quality of the application.

112. What is Alpha testing?

- Pre-release testing by end user representatives at the developer's site.

113. What is a failure?

- Failure is a departure from specified behavior.

114. What are Test comparators?

- Is it really a test if you put some inputs into some software, but never look to see whether the software produces the correct result?
- The essence of testing is to check whether the software produces the correct result, and to do that, we must compare what the software produces to what it should produce.
- A test comparator helps to automate aspects of that comparison.

115. Describe how to perform Risk analysis during software testing?

- Risk analysis is the process of identifying risk in the application and prioritizing them to test. Following are some of the risks:

1. New Hardware.	3. New Automation Tool.	5. Availability of application test resources.
2. New Technology.	4. Sequence of code delivery.	
- We prioritize them into three categories these are:
 - High magnitude: Impact of the bug on the other functionality of the application.
 - Medium: it can be tolerable in the application but not desirable.
 - Low: it can be tolerable. This type of risk has no impact on the company business.

116. What is Silk Test?

- Silk Test is a tool developed for performing the regression and functionality testing of the application. Silk Test a tool is used when we are testing the applications which are based on Window, Java, web or traditional client/server.
- Silk Test help in preparing the test plan and management of those test plans, to provide the direct accessing of the database and validation of the field.

117. What is difference between Master Test Plan and Test Plan?

- Master Test Plan contains all the testing and risk involved area of the application whereas Test case document contains test cases.
- Master Test plan contain all the details of each and every individual test to be run during the overall development of application whereas test plan describe the scope, approach, resources and schedule of performing test.
- Master Test plan contain the description of every tests that is going to be performed on the application whereas test plan only contain the description of few test cases. during the testing cycle like Unit test, System test, beta test etc
- Master Test Plan is created for all large projects but when it is created for the small project then we called it as test plan.

118. When is a test considered to be successful?

- The purpose of testing is to ensure that the application operates according to the requirements and to discover as many errors and bugs as possible. This means that tests that cover more functionality and expose more errors are considered to be the most successful.

119. What is defect?

- When the expected result does not match the actual result, it is defect.

120. Define defect density?

- Defect density is the total number of defects per lines of code.

121. What is Defect Life Cycle (DLC)?

- New → Assigned → Open → Fixed → Retested → Close

122. What are the categories of defects?

- **Wrong:** The requirements are implemented incorrectly in the application.
- **Missing:** When requirement given by the customer and application is unable to meet those application.
- **Extra:** A requirement incorporated into the product that was not given by the end customer. This is always a variance from the specification but may be an attribute desired by the user of the product.

123. What to do when you find a defect?

- If I find a defect, before reporting it I reproduce the bug that I need to make sure that is a valid defect.
- If it is a small issue, I will go to the developer desk, and he can fix it right away.
- If it is a big issue, then I open my JIRA and log the defect.
- If I am not sure it is bug or not, I will talk to SME (subject matter expert it means the person who knows the application better than anyone).

124. How should testing be conducted?

- Testing should be conducted based on the technical requirements of the application.

125. If developer says not a defect, what to do?

- I always make sure that it is a real defect that's why I reproduce it.
- I take screenshots and give all the steps to reproduce the defect.
- Actually, one of my biggest challenges that I faced in my current project is that.

126. Can you test a program and find 100% of the errors?

- It is impossible to find all errors in an application mostly because there is no way to calculate how many errors exist. There are many factors involved in such a calculation such as the complexity of the program, the experience of the programmer, and so on. This Manual testing interview questions is the trickiest questions considered by testers.

127. What is the difference between debugging and testing?

- The main difference between debugging and testing is that debugging is typically conducted by a developer who also fixes errors during the debugging phase. Testing on the other hand, finds errors rather than fixes them. When a tester finds a bug, they usually report it so that a developer can fix it.

128. What is considered to be a good test?

- Testing that covers most of the functionality of an object or system is considered to be a good test.

129. When should testing be stopped?

- It depends on the risks for the system being tested. There are some criteria bases on which you can stop testing.
 - Deadlines (Testing, Release)
 - Test budget has been depleted
 - Bug rate fall below certain level
 - Test cases completed with certain percentage passed
 - Alpha or beta periods for testing ends
 - Coverage of code, functionality or requirements are met to a specified point

130. What is the difference between top-down and bottom-up testing?

- **Top-Down** testing begins with the system and works its way down to the unit level.
- **Bottom-up** testing checks in the opposite direction, unit level to interface to overall system. Both have value but bottom-up testing usually aids in discovering defects earlier in the development cycle, when the cost to fix errors is lower.

131. What is the average size of executables that you have created?

- This is a simple interview question about our experience with executables. If you know the size of any that you've created, simply provide this info.

132. Have you performed tests on the front-end and the back-end?

- When I test Front-End, I am actually testing the UI by open up the application and perform testing on UI. If I have done anything on the UI, I have to perform backend testing to see if the change has been made in the database as well. For example, when I update a parent contact information or create new application, I connect to the database and check if the changes are applied to the data or the new application is created or not.

133. What is difference between Front End Testing and Back End testing?

- Front End Testing is performed on the Graphical User Interface, whereas Back End Testing involves databases testing.
- Front end consist of web site look where user can interact whereas in case of back end it is the database which is required to store the data.
- When ender user enters data in GUI of the front-end application, then this entered data is stored in the database. To save this data into the database we write SQL queries.

134. What is the most difficult problem you've found during testing?

- *(This is a simple interview question in which you should provide an example}.* This is one of most tricky manual testing interview questions as your answer will decide your job. You need to answer in such a way that your problem-solving skills and your job. You need to answer in such a way that your problem-solving skills and your eagerness to learn new things, and your dedication towards the job will indicated by your answers.

135. What is your challenge in scrum?

- Since scrum emphasizes cross functional team (it means developer should able to test and testers should able to develop) it is hard to be part of development team as a traditional QA tester. Because generally QAs don't know how to write code. That is why I have to keep myself very competitive. Whenever I have time, I am learning more coding like Java.
- Time change issue → When I save a date the date entered to the database one, they earlier.

136. What is Automation Testing?

- The process of performing testing automatically which reduces the human intervention this is automation testing.
- The automation testing is carried out with the help of some automation tool like QTP, Selenium, WinRunner etc.
- In automation testing we use a tool that runs the test script to test the application; this test script can be generated manually or automatically. When testing is completed then tools automatically generate the test report and report

137. When will you automate?

- If it is taking a lot of manual effort. I run at least once manual and after that I automate it.
- Automation is good for most repetitive functionality

138. What tests can be automated?

- Regression tests
- Smoke tests
- Functional tests
- API
- Database

139. When will you NOT automate?

- If functionality keeps changing
- If functionality is used only once during the entire project
- **Ad-hoc test** cannot be automated.

140. What is the duration of a scrum sprint? How long is your sprint?

- In my current project our sprint cycle is 4 weeks. How long is your sprint here? 2 weeks or 4 weeks? (sometimes it is good to ask question. Remember you should not act like an ATM. They generally forget people only answering question. There should be a balance.)
- Our team size is 7 members. 1 SM, 1 PO, 3 developer, 1 MT, 1 AT

141. What is Velocity?

- Velocity is the rate at which team progresses point by sprint.
- I can also say that it cannot be compared to two different scrum teams.

142. What is the “build breaker”?

- The build breaker is a situation that arises when there is a bug in the software.
- Due to this sudden unexpected bug, compilation process stops, or execution fails, or a warning is generated.
- The responsibility of the tester is then to get the software back to the normal working stage removing the bug.

143. What do you know about **impediments in Scrum? Give some examples of impediments.**

- Impediments are the obstacles or issues faced by scrum team which slow down their speed of work.
- If something is trying to block the scrum team from their getting work “Done” then it is an impediment.
- Impediments can come in any form. Some of the impediments are given as
 - Resource missing or sick team member
 - Technical, operational, organizational problems
 - Lack of management supportive system
 - Business problems
 - External issues such as weather, war etc.
 - Lack of skill or knowledge
- Solution : Teamwork, work hard, communicate well, online connect, mentoring and training

144. What is the difference and similarity between Agile and Scrum?

- Agile is a broad spectrum, it is a methodology used for project management while Scrum is just a form of the Agile that describes the process and its steps more concisely.
- Agile is a practice whereas scrum is a procedure to pursue this practice.
- The similarity that → Agile involves completing projects in steps or incrementally. The Agile methodology is considered to be iterative in nature. Being a form of Agile, Scrum is same as that of the Agile. It is also incremental and iterative.

145. What is increment? Explain.

- An increment is **the total of all the product backlogs items completed during a sprint.**
- Each increment includes all the previous sprint increment values as it is cumulative.
- It must be in the available mode in the subsequent release as it is a step to reach our goal.

146. What do you understand by Daily stand-up?

- The daily stand-up is an everyday meeting (most preferably held in the morning) in which the whole team meets for almost 15 minutes to find answer to the following three questions –
 - What was done yesterday? What is your plan for today?
 - Is there any impediment or block that restricts you from completing your task?
- The daily stand-up is an effective way to motivate the team and make them set a goal for the day.

147. What do you know about Scrumban?

- Scrumban is a Scrum and Kanban based model for the software development.
- This model is specifically used for the projects that need continuous maintenance, have various programming errors or have some sudden changes.
- This model promotes the completion of a project in minimum time for a programming error or user story.

148. State some of the Agile quality strategies?

- Iteration
- Refactoring
- Dynamic code analysis
- Short feedback cycles
- Reviews and inspection
- Standards and guidelines
- Milestone reviews

149. Do you know about Agile Manifesto & its Principles? Explain in brief.

- This is the theory which most of agile/scrum roles aspirant should be on tips.
- Four manifesto values and 12 principles should be explained as much as possible as part of this question.
- Even if it's not explained in 100% accurate manner it should be fine, but intentions of values and principles should come out e.g.
- Manifesto
 - Individuals and interactions over processes and tools
 - Working software over comprehensive documentation
 - Customer collaboration over contract negotiation
 - Responding to change over following a plan
- Guiding Principles
 - Customer Satisfaction
 - Welcome Changing Requirements
 - Working Software is Delivered Frequently (Weeks rather than months)
 - Close, Daily Cooperation between Business People and Developers
 - Project are built around motivated individuals, who should be trusted
 - Face-to-Face Conversation is the best form of communication
 - Working software is the primary measure of progress
 - Sustainable development, able to maintain a constant pace
 - Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design
 - Simplicity - The art of maximizing the amount of work not done - is essential

- Best architectures, requirements and designs emerge from self-organizing teams
- Regularly, the team reflects on how to become more effective, and adjusts accordingly

150. What is the use of burn-up and burn-down charts?

- The burn-up chart illustrates the amount of completed work in a project whereas the burn-down chart depicts the amount of work remained to complete a project.
- Thus, the burn-up and burn-down charts are used to trace the progress of a project.

151. Is there any drawback of the Agile model? If yes, explain.

- Yes, there are some drawbacks of the Agile model, some of them are like;
 - It is not easy to make a prediction about the effort required to complete a task. It becomes more problematic in case of large projects as it becomes difficult to get an idea of the total effort required.
 - At sometimes, it's not possible to properly focus on the design and documentation of the project
 - In case the requirements of the client are not understood properly, the final project will not meet the customer requirements. Thus, it will lead to the customer dissatisfaction.
 - Only the leader who has considerable experience in Agile methodologies is capable to take important decisions. The team members with little or no experience are not involved in decision-making, thus they don't get chance to advance their knowledge.

152. Define Zero Sprint and Spike in Agile.

- Zero Sprint can be defined as the preparation step of the first sprint in Agile.
 - There are some activities that are required to be done before actually starting the project.
 - These activities are considered as the Zero sprint; the examples of such activities are – setting the environment for development, preparation of backlogs etc.
- Spike is the type of story that can be taken between the sprints.
 - Spikes are commonly used for the activities related to the design or technical issues such as research, design, prototyping, and exploration.
 - There are two types of spikes – functional spikes and technical spikes.

153. What is the role of the Scrum Master?

- The scrum master is the leader as well as coach of the Scrum team.
- The SM is responsible to serve and protect the team from any kind of block that could affect the performance.
- The main role of the SM is to motivate his team to achieve the sprint goal.
- He is focused to build a self-organized and motivated team where each member is familiar with the implementation of Agile and Scrum principles and applications.
- The SM keeps a proper check on the scrum team if they are executing committed tasks properly.
- He is also responsible to increase the efficiency and productivity of the team so that they can achieve the sprint goal effectively.

154. What do you know about a story point in Scrum?

- A story point in Scrum is the unit for the estimation of total efforts that are required to perform or complete a particular task.

155. What is the role of Sashimi in Scrum methodology?

- Sashimi plays an important role in Scrum methodology.
- Sashimi is a technique used by Scrum to check the completion of all the functions created by the developers.
- Using this technique, all the requirements such as analysis, designing, coding, testing and documentation that are used in the constitution of a product are checked and only after that the product is displayed.

156. What do you understand by the term Agile testing?

- Agile testing is a software testing practice that is fully based on the agile principles of software development. It is an iterative methodology where the requirements are the outcome of collaboration between the product owner and team. The agile principles and applications are applied to meet the customer requirements by successful completion of the project.

157. Is it ever suggested to use waterfall over Scrum? If yes, explain when.

- Yes, sometimes it is suggested to use waterfall model over Scrum.
- It is done when the customer requirements are simple, well-defined, fully understood, predictable, and are not subjected to change until the completion of the project.

158. Why does Scrum encourage the use of automated testing for projects?

- Scrum encourages the use of automated (automated performance or automated regression) testing to make the fastest possible delivery of the project . *you may explain some tools that you have used for automating*

159. Explain some common matrices for Agile.

- **Velocity** → Velocity is the average number of points from last 3-4 sprints. It is measured by the summation of the all approved estimates of the stories. It gives an idea of the capacity, progress etc.
- **Cumulative Flow Diagram** → With the help of it, an inspection is done over the uniform workflow. In this diagram/graph, the x-axis represents time whereas the y-axis represents the number of efforts.
- **Work Category Allocation** → it is an important factor that gives a quick information of the time investment i.e. where the time is being invested and which task should be given priority as a factor of time.
- **Time Coverage** → It is the time that is given to a code during testing. It is calculated in percentage as a factor of the number of lines of code called by test suite and the total number of relative lines of code.
- **Business Value Delivered** → It is a term which denotes the working efficiency of the team. The business objectives are assigned numerical values 1,2,3 and so on, as per the level of priority, complexity, and ROI.
- **Defect Removal Awareness** → It is the factor that helps the team to deliver a quality product. The identification of an active number of defects, their awareness, and removal plays an important role in delivering a high-quality product.
- **Defect Resolution Time** → It is a procedure through which the team members detect the defects (bugs) and set a priority for the defect resolution. The procedure of fixing errors/bugs or defect resolution comprises of multiple processes such as clearing the picture of defect, schedule defect fixation, completing defect fixation, generation, and handling of resolution report.
- **Sprint Burndown Matrix** → The sprint burndown chart is a graph to represent the number of non-implemented or implemented sprints during as Scrum cycle. This matrix helps to track the work completed with the sprint.

160. Name some methodologies and development where you have used Agile model.

- Some of the methodologies and development where Agile model can be used are –
 - Crystal methodologies
 - Lean software development
 - Dynamic development and Feature driven development

161. Share your experience as Scrum M/Product O/Agile team member and what were your primary responsibilities?

- The trick in this question is whether while explaining you are showing self-organizing and self-motivational team.

162. What was the length of sprints/iterations in your project?

- The idea here is to judge in which kind of environment you have worked. There will be definitely follow up question like was this length fixed in the beginning and never changed? Have you tried with more than this length or less than that?

163. What do you know about “Planning Poker” technique?

- Planning poker, also known as Scrum Poker, is a card based agile technique that is used for planning and estimation. To start a session of planning poker technique, the agile user story is read by the product owner.
- The steps performed in the poker planning technique are –
 - Each estimator has a deck of poker cards with the values such as 0, 1, 2, 3, 5, and so on, to denote story points, ideal days or something else that the team uses for estimation.
 - Each estimator has a discussion with the product owner and then privately selects a card on the basis of their independent estimation.
 - If the cards with same value are selected by all estimators, it is considered as an estimate. If not, the estimator discusses the high and low value of their estimates.
 - Then again, each estimator privately selects a card and reveals. This process of poker planning is repeated to reach a general agreement.

164. How have you done user story mapping & estimation of stories in your projects?

- Have you used any estimation technique like planning poker, t-shirt, sizing etc.? Whatever technique you used in your project just mention it very clearly.

165. How is agile testing methodology different from other testing methodologies?

- The agile testing methodology involves the division of whole testing process into multiple small segments of codes. In every step, these segments of codes undergo testing.
- There are a number of additional processes involved in agile testing methodologies such as team communication, strategic modifications for optimal results and many others.

166. What is the biggest challenge you faced in your project while handling the Scrum team members?

- Challenges generally faced in the initial stages of scrum is stabilizing the velocity, team members conflicts, sticking to time-boxing etc.
 - Application should be stable enough to be tested.
 - Testing always under time constraint
 - Understanding the requirements.
 - Domain knowledge and business user perspective understanding.

167. Which tests to execute first?

- Testing the Complete Application.
- Regression testing.
- Lack of skilled testers.
- Changing requirements.
- Lack of resources, tools and training

168. Do you have a Scrum Master certification?

- If you are a certified scrum master, just share the details of your certification like certification exam, score obtained, and the year of passing the certification exam. In case you don't have a certification, mention and highlight your experience in the particular field. Also, let the interviewer know if you are planning to invest in the certification in the near future.

169. Do you hold any agile certification? Why did you choose this certification?

- Agile and Scrum methodologies are used to complete a project at earliest.
- Implementing agile principles results in customer satisfaction whereas scrum is known for its flexible feature as per the requirements.

170. Have you worked with offshore team before?

- No, I don't. (*Offshore basically means that the team is situated in a different country but is still employed by your company*)

171. What are the common UI test automation tools?

- Selenium
 - Cucumber
 - TestNG
- Appium
- Protractor
- Winium
- UFT/QTP
- Katalon Studio

172. What is Testware? Test ware?

- It is the subset of software which helps in performing the testing of application.
- Testware are required to plan, design, and execute tests. It contains documents, scripts, inputs, expected results, set-up and additional software or utilities used in testing.
- Testware is term given to combination of all utilities and application software that required for testing a software package. It is special because it has;
 - Different purpose
 - Different metrics for quality and
 - Different users

173. How does a client or server environment affect testing?

- There are lots of environmental factors that affect the testing like speed of data transfer data transfer, hardware, and server etc. while working with client or server technologies, testing will be extensive.
- When we have time limit, we do the integration testing. In most of the cases we prefer the load, stress and performance testing for examine the capabilities of the application for the client or server environment.

174. Given some example with details regarding some of the typical experience or excessive load working day of a tester or software development engineer in test (SDET) resources?

Three key tasks are always taken huge time for the tester in any day:

- Understanding the requirements of the project.
- Preparing and executing require test cases based on the client expected functionalities.
- Reporting about the bugs identified on individual functionality developed for the client to the developer and retest the same after redelivery by the developer for ensuring expected functionality properly deliver without any common bug.

175. Explain about some expert comments of how one tester can decide that provided product are actually ready to move in the live environment?

This is one of the critical decisions, so it never been taken by the single person or junior guys. Only developer and tester are not involved for taken this decision, higher management is periodically involved in that. Management test mainly ensure by validating below for ensuring product delivery are bugless:

- Validating bug reports provided by the tester. How bug got resolved and retesting done by the tester or not.
- Validating all the test cases written by the tester for that specific functionality, documentation, and confirmation taken from the tester on the same.
- Run automate test cases for ensuring new functionalities does not break any existing functionality.
- Sometimes validating test coverage report, which ensures all the developing component has been covered by test cases written.

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177. What Test Techniques are there and what is their purpose?

Test Techniques are primarily used for two purposes: a) To help identify defects, b) To reduce the number of test cases.

- **Equivalence partitioning** is mainly used to reduce the number of test cases by identifying different sets of data that are not the same and only executing one test from each set of data
- **Boundary Value Analysis** is used to check the behavior of the system at the boundaries of allowed data.
- **State Transition Testing** is used to validate allowed and disallowed states and transitions from one state to another by various input data
- **Pair-wise or All-Pairs Testing** is a very powerful test technique and is mainly used to reduce the number of test cases while increasing the coverage of feature combinations.

178. What information should be included in a defect or bug report?

- A brief summary of the defect
- A full description of the defect including steps to reproduce
- Screenshot attachments if required
- Date the defect was found and raised
- Who reported the defect.
- Severity and/or Priority of the defect
- Which component is the defect assigned.

TYPE OF TESTS

There are many different types of testing that you can use to make sure that changes to your code are working as expected. Not all testing is equal, though, and we will see here how the main testing practices differ from each other.

Manual vs. automated testing

- At a high level, we need to make the distinction between manual and automated tests. Manual testing is done in person, by clicking through the application or interacting with the software and APIs with the appropriate tooling. This is very expensive as it requires someone to set up an environment and execute the tests themselves, and it can be prone to human error as the tester might make typos or omit steps in the test script.
- Automated tests, on the other hand, are performed by a machine that executes a test script that has been written in advance. These tests can vary a lot in complexity, from checking a single method in a class to making sure that performing a sequence of complex actions in the UI leads to the same results. It's much more robust and reliable than automated tests – but the quality of your automated tests depends on how well your test scripts have been written.
- Automated testing is a key component of continuous integration and continuous delivery and it's a great way to scale your QA process as you add new features to your application. But there's still value in doing some manual testing with what is called exploratory testing as we will see below.

The different types of tests

Smoke testing

- Smoke tests are basic tests that check basic functionality of the application. They are meant to be quick to execute, and their goal is to give you the assurance that the major features of your system are working as expected.
- Smoke tests can be useful right after a new build is made to decide whether or not you can run more expensive tests, or right after a deployment to make sure that the application is running properly in the newly deployed environment.

Integration tests

- Integration tests verify that different modules or services used by your application work well together. For example, it can be testing the interaction with the database or making sure that microservices work together as expected. These types of tests are more expensive to run as they require multiple parts of the application to be up and running.

Regression Testing

- Regression means retesting the unchanged parts of the application. Regression testing is a testing that is done to verify that a code change in the software does not impact the existing functionality of the product.
- This testing makes sure that the product works fine as previously with the newly added functionality or any change in the existing feature or once the bug fix is done. Previously executed test cases are re-executed in order to verify the impact of change.
- Regression Testing is a Software Testing type in which test cases are re-executed in order to check whether the previous functionality of the application is working fine, and the new changes have not introduced any new bugs. This test can be performed on a new build when there is a significant change in the original functionality that too even in a single bug fix.
- Testing an application as a whole for the modification in any module or functionality is termed as Regression Testing. It is difficult to cover all the system in Regression Testing, so typically automation testing tools are used for these types of testing.

Functional tests

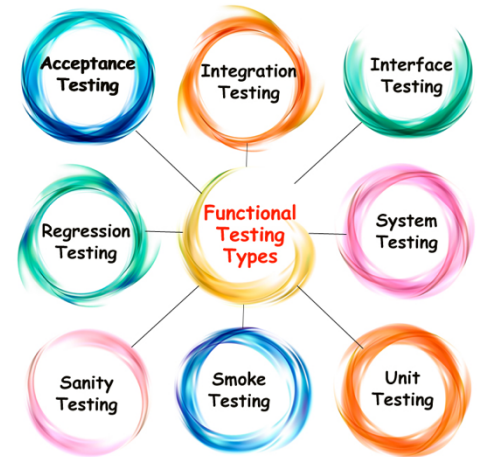
- Functional tests focus on the business requirements of an application. They only verify the output of an action and do not check the intermediate states of the system when performing that action.
- There is sometimes a confusion between integration tests and functional tests as they both require multiple components to interact with each other. The difference is that an integration test may simply verify that you can query the database while a functional test would expect to get a specific value from the database as defined by the product requirements.

FUNCTIONAL TESTING

- Unit Testing
- Smoke testing
- Regression Testing
- Sanity Testing
- Integration Testing
- Acceptance Testing
- GUI Testing
- Usability Testing
- System Testing
- Alpha Testing
- Beta Testing
- User Acceptance Testing

NON-FUNCTIONAL TESTING

- Performance Testing
- Load Testing
- Volume Testing
- Stress Testing
- Security Testing
- Installation Testing
- Penetration Testing
- Compatibility Testing
- Migration Testing
- Recovery testing
- Reliability Testing
- Usability Testing



Unit tests

- Unit tests are very low level, close to the source of your application. They consist in testing individual methods and functions of the classes, components or modules used by your software. Unit tests are in general quite cheap to automate and can be run very quickly by a continuous integration server.

End-to-end tests

- End-to-end testing replicates a user behavior with the software in a complete application environment. It verifies that various user flows work as expected and can be as simple as loading a web page or logging in or much more complex scenarios verifying email notifications, online payments, etc...
- End-to-end tests are very useful, but they're expensive to perform and can be hard to maintain when they're automated. It is recommended to have a few key end-to-end tests and rely more on lower level types of testing (unit and integration tests) to be able to quickly identify breaking changes.

Black Box Testing

- Black box testing, which is also known as behavioral, opaque-box, closed-box, specification-based or eye-to-eye testing, is a Software Testing method that analyses the functionality of a software/application without knowing much about the internal structure/design of the item that is being tested and compares the input value with the output value. The main focus in black box testing is on the functionality of the system as a whole.
- The term 'behavioral testing' is also used for black box testing. Behavioral test design is slightly different from the black-box test design because the use of internal knowledge isn't strictly forbidden, but it's still discouraged.

Types of Blackbox testing:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| ○ Functional Testing, | ○ Boundary Value Analysis, | ○ Graph-based Methods, |
| ○ Non-functional, | ○ Decision Table Testing, | ○ Comparison, |
| ○ Equivalence Partitioning, | ○ Error Guessing, | ○ State Transition tests |

White Box Testing

- White Box testing is based on the knowledge about the internal logic of an application's code.
- It is also known as Glass box Testing. Internal software and code working should be known for performing this type of testing. Under these tests are based on the coverage of code statements, branches, paths, conditions etc.
- Conclusion
- The above-mentioned Software Testing Types are just a part of testing. However, there is still a list of more than 100+ types of testing, but all testing types are not used in all types of projects. So, I have covered some common Types of Software Testing which are mostly used in the testing life cycle.
- Also, there are alternative definitions or processes used in different organizations, but the basic concept is the same everywhere. These testing types, processes, and their implementation methods keep changing as and when the project, requirements, and scope changes.

Types of Whitebox testing:

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| ○ Unit Testing, | ○ Statement Coverage, | ○ Graph-based Methods, |
| ○ Execution Testing, | ○ Branch Coverage, | ○ Comparison, |
| ○ Mutation Testing, | ○ Path Coverage, | ○ State Transition tests, |
| ○ Operations Testing | ○ Security Testing, | |

Acceptance testing

- Acceptance tests are formal tests executed to verify if a system satisfies its business requirements. They require the entire application to be up and running and focus on replicating user behaviors. But they can also go further and measure the performance of the system and reject changes if certain goals are not met.

Performance testing

- Performance tests check the behaviors of the system when it is under significant load. These tests are non- functional and can have the various form to understand the reliability, stability, and availability of the platform. For instance, it can be observing response times when executing a high number of requests or seeing how the system behaves with a significant of data.
- Performance tests are by their nature quite costly to implement and run, but they can help you understand if new changes are going to degrade your system.

Ad-hoc Testing

- The name itself suggests that this testing is performed on an ad-hoc basis i.e. with no reference to the test case and also without any plan or documentation in place for such type of testing. The objective of this testing is to find the defects and break the application by executing any flow of the application or any random functionality.
- Ad-hoc testing is an informal way of finding defects and can be performed by anyone in the project. It is difficult to identify defects without a test case but sometimes it is possible that defects found during ad-hoc testing might not have been identified using existing test cases.

Boundary Value Testing

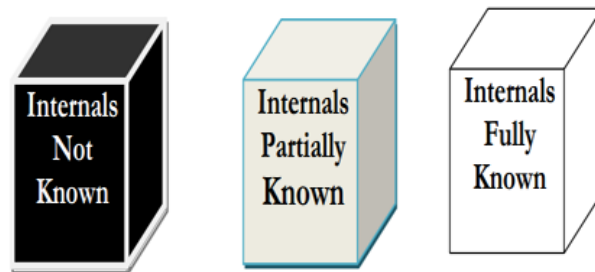
- This type of testing checks the behavior of the application at the boundary level.
- Boundary value Testing is performed for checking if defects exist at boundary values. Boundary value testing is used for testing a different range of numbers. There is an upper and lower boundary for each range and testing is performed on these boundary values.
- If testing requires a test range of numbers from 1 to 500 then Boundary Value Testing is performed on values at 0, 1, 2, 499, 500 and 501.

Exploratory Testing

- Exploratory Testing is informal testing performed by the testing team. The objective of this testing is to explore the application and looking for defects that exist in the application. Sometimes it may happen that during this testing major defect discovered can even cause system failure.
- During exploratory testing, it is advisable to keep a track of what flow you have tested and what activity you did before the start of the specific flow.

How to automate your tests

- An individual can execute all the tests mentioned above, but it will be very expensive and counter-productive to do so. As humans, we have limited capacity to perform a large number of actions in a repeatable and reliable way. But a machine can easily do that rapidly and will test that login/password combination works for the 100th time without complaining.
- To automate your tests, you will first need to write them programmatically using a testing framework that suits your application. [PHPUnit](#), [Mocha](#), [RSpec](#) are examples of testing frameworks that you can use for PHP, JavaScript, and Ruby respectively. There are many options out there for each language so you might have to do some research and ask developer communities to find out what would be the best framework for you.
- When your tests can be executed via script from your terminal, you can have them be automatically executed by a continuous integration server like Bamboo or use a cloud service like Bitbucket Pipelines. These tools



Comparison between the Three Testing Types

	Black Box Testing	Grey Box Testing	White Box Testing
1.	The Internal Workings of an application are not required to be known	Somewhat knowledge of the internal workings are known	Tester has full knowledge of the Internal workings of the application
2.	Also known as closed box testing, data driven testing and functional testing	Another term for grey box testing is translucent testing as the tester has limited knowledge of the insides of the application	Also known as clear box testing, structural testing or code based testing
3.	Performed by end users and also by testers and developers	Performed by end users and also by testers and developers	Normally done by testers and developers
4.	-Testing is based on external expectations -Internal behavior of the application is unknown	Testing is done on the basis of high level database diagrams and data flow diagrams	Internal workings are fully known and the tester can design test data accordingly
5.	This is the least time consuming and exhaustive	Partly time consuming and exhaustive	The most exhaustive and time consuming type of testing
6.	Not suited to algorithm testing	Not suited to algorithm testing	Suited for algorithm testing
7.	This can only be done by trial and error method	Data domains and Internal boundaries can be tested, if known	Data domains and Internal boundaries can be better tested

JAVA

1. Java Virtual Machine

- JVM stands for Java Virtual Machine which is a run-time environment for the compiled java class files.

2. Are JavaScript and Java the same?

- Java is an OOP programming language while Java Script is an OOP scripting language.
- Java creates applications that run in a virtual machine or browser while JavaScript code is run on a browser only.
- Java code needs to be compiled while JavaScript code are all in text.
- They require different plug-ins.

3. Java Runtime Environment

- JRE is what we need to run a Java program and contains set of libraries and other files that JVM uses at run time.
- JRE = JVM + Library Classes

4. Java Development Kit

- JDK is what we need to compile Java source code and contains JRE, development tools.
- JDK = JRE + Development tools

5. What are the popular topics for Java Interview?

Some of the popular topics for Java interview are:

- OOPS Concepts
- Java String
- Collections Framework
- Multithreading
- Generics
- Exception Handling
- Stream API
- Lambda Expressions
- Latest Release Features
- Java EE Frameworks – Spring, Hibernate etc.

6. What are the advanced Java Topics?

Some of the popular topics for Java interview are:

- Heap and Stack Memory
- Garbage Collection
- Reflection API
- Thread Deadlock
- Java ClassLoader
- Java Logging API
- Internationalization in Java
- Java Module System

7. Which class is the superclass of all classes?

- `java.lang.Object` is the root class for all the java classes, and we don't need to extend it.

8. What is the method?

- Collection of statements that are grouped together to perform an operation. When you call the `System.out.println()` method, for example, the system actually executes several statements in order to display a message on the console.
- A method is a set of code which is referred to by name and can be called (invoked) at any point in a program simply by utilizing the method's name. Think of a method as a subprogram that acts on data and often returns a value. Each method has its own name.

9. What is the constructor?

- A constructor in Java is a special method that is used to initialize objects. The constructor is called when an object of a class is created.
- Each time an object is created using `new()` keyword at least one constructor (it could be default constructor) is invoked to assign initial values to the data members of the same class.

10. Difference between a Constructor and a Method?

Explicit means done by the programmer. Implicit means done by the JVM or the tool, not the Programmer

- Constructor doesn't have a return type and constructor's name must be same as the class name.
 - Constructor is called automatically when a new object is created. Constructor is invoked implicitly.
 - The Java compiler provides a default constructor if we don't have any constructor.
 - Constructors are not inherited by child classes
- Method have a return and the method's name may or not be same as the class name
 - Method is invoked explicitly.
 - Method is not provided by compiler in any case.
 - Methods are inherited by child classes.

11. What is the difference between a local variable and an instance variable?

- A **local variable** is typically used inside a method, constructor, or a block and has only local scope. Thus, this variable can be used only within the scope of a block.
- The best benefit of having a local variable is that other methods in the class won't be even aware of that variable.

Example

```
if(x > 100){
    String test = "Alberto";
}
```

- An **instance variable** in Java, is a variable which is bounded to its object itself. These variables are declared within a class, but outside a method. Every object of that class will create its own copy of the variable while using it. Thus, any changes made to the variable won't reflect in any other instances of that class and will be bound to that particular instance only.

Example

```
class Test{
    public String EmpName;
    public int empAge;
}
```

12. Object Oriented Programming (OOP)

- OOP is a programming language model organized around object rather than actions (logic and functions).
- In other words, OOP mainly focuses on the objects that are required to be manipulated instead of logic. This approach is ideal for the programs large and complex codes and needs to be actively updated or maintained.;
- It makes development and maintenance easier - It provides data hiding - It provides ability to simulate real-world.

OOP language follow 4 principles:

- **Encapsulation** : We can hide direct access to data by using private key and we can access private data by using getter and setter method. public getter and setter
- **Abstraction** : It is a process of hiding implementation details and showing only functionality to the user. Abstraction lets you focus on what the object does instead of how it does it.
- **Inheritance** : It is used to define the relationship between two classes. When a child class acquires all properties and behaviors of parent class known as inheritance. Child class can reuse all the codes written in parent class. It provides the code reusability.
- **Polymorphism** : It is an ability of object to behave in multiple form. The most common use of polymorphism in Java is when a parent class reference type of variable is used to refer to a child class object.

Example

```
WebDriver driver = new ChromeDriver();
```

We use method overloading and overriding to achieve Polymorphism.

13. What is **encapsulation** and how did you use it?

- Data hiding by making variables private and providing public getter and setter methods.
- In my project I created multiple POJO/BEAN classes in order to manage test data and actual data.
 - EX: I take JSON from API response and convert to object of my POJO class all variables are private with getters and setter.

14. What is the concept of **Abstraction**?

- In OOP, abstraction is a process of hiding the implementation details from the user, only the functionality will be provided to the user.
- In other words, the user will have the information on what the object does instead of how it does it.
- In Java, abstraction is achieved using Abstract classes and interfaces.
- For example: when you log in to your bank account online, you enter your user-id and password and press the login. What happens then, how the input data sent to the server, how it gets verified are all abstracted away from you.

15. Difference between **Abstraction** and **Encapsulation**?

- **Abstraction** lets you focus on **what** the object does instead of **how** it does it.
 - **Encapsulation** means hiding the internal details of how the object does something.
- **Abstraction** is used for hiding the **unwanted** data and giving relevant data.
 - **Encapsulation** means hiding the code and data, and to protect the data from outside.
- **Abstraction** can be achieved by using Abstract class and Interfaces
 - **Encapsulation** can be achieved by using "private" keyword.

16. Difference between **Abstract Class** and **Interface**?

- Main difference is methods of a Java interface are implicitly abstract and cannot have implementations. A Java abstract class can have instance methods that implement a default behavior.
- A class that is declared with abstract keyword, is known as abstract class. It can have abstract and non--abstract methods.
- An Interface is a blueprint of a class. It is a template and it is declared with interface keyword. It can have abstract methods, default methods, static methods and public final static variables
- When we want to use Abstract class, we use "**extend**" keyword. When we want to use Interface, we use "**implement**" keyword.
- Abstract class and interface both are used to achieve abstraction Both cannot be instantiated; we cannot create an object.

17. What is **Polymorphism**?

- Polymorphism is a very important concept in OOP because;
 - it enables to change the behavior of the applications in the run time based on the object on which the invocation happens.
 - by Polymorphism; one object can have different forms
- Two types → **Compile Time** which is Static and **Run Time** Polymorphism which is related with child and parent class.
- Polymorphism is implemented using the concept of Method overloading and method overriding. This can only happen when the classes are under the parent and child relationship using inheritance.

18. What is **Inheritance**?

- Inheritance represents the **IS-A** relationship which is also known as a parent-child relationship.
- It is the mechanism in java by which one class is allowed to inherit the features (fields and methods) of another class.
- The idea behind inheritance in Java is that you can create new classes that are built upon existing classes.
- When you inherit from an existing class, you can reuse methods and fields of the parent class.
- Moreover, you can add new methods and fields in your current class also.

- Code reuse is the most important benefit of inheritance because subclasses inherits the variables and methods of superclass.

19. Important terminology in **Inheritance**?

- **Class**: the group of objects which have common properties. It is a template or blueprint from which objects are created.
- **SuperClass**: the class being inherited from (or a base class or a parent class).
- **SubClass**: the class that inherits from another class (or a derived class, extended class, or child class).
 - The subclass can add its own fields and methods in addition to the superclass fields and methods.
- **Reusability**: a mechanism which facilitates you to reuse the fields and methods of the existing class when you create a new class. You can use the same fields and methods already defined in the previous class.

20. Difference between **Polymorphism** and **Inheritance**

- Like in real world, Inheritance is used to define the relationship between two classes. It is similar to Father-Son relationship. In Java, we have Parent class (also known as super class) and child class (also known as subclass). Similar to the real-world, Child inherits Parents qualities, methods and codes.
 - A child class can reuse all the codes written in Parent class and only write code for behavior which is different than the Parent.
 - Inheritance is actually meant for code reuse.
- On the other hand, Polymorphism is an ability of object to behave in multiple form.
 - It is classified as overloading and overriding.
- By the way, they are actually related to each other, because its inheritance which makes Polymorphism possible, without any relationship between two class. It is not possible to write polymorphic code.
 - Dynamic Polymorphism → Overriding
 - Static Polymorphism → Overloading

21. Difference between method **Overloading** and method **Overriding**?

- First and most important difference between overloading and overriding is that,
 - in case of overloading, method name must be the same, but the parameters must be different;
 - in case of overriding, method name and parameters must be same
- Second major difference between method overloading and overriding is that;
 - We can overload method in the same class but method overriding occurs in two classes that have inheritance relationship.
- We cannot override static, final and private method in Java, but we can overload static, final and private method in Java.
- In method overloading, return type can be same or different. In method overriding, return type must be same or covariant type.

22. What is **immutable** ?

- Immutable means that once the constructor for an object has completed execution that instance can't be altered.
- This is useful as it means you can pass references to the object around, without worrying that someone else is going to change its contents.

Especially when dealing with concurrency, there are no locking issues with objects that never change.

```
class Foo {
    private final String myvar;
    public Foo (final String initialValue)
        this.myvar = initialValue;
    }
    Public String getValue (){
        return this.myvar;
    }
}
```


23. What is static binding vs dynamic/runtime binding?

- Static binding is overloading, and dynamic binding is method ^{overriding} ~~overloading~~

24. What is Access modifier and what are the different access modifiers?

- Java provides a number of access modifiers to set access levels for classes, variables, methods, and constructors.
 - Visible to the package, the default. No modifiers are needed.
 - Visible to the class only (private).
 - Visible to the world (public).
 - Visible to the package and all subclasses (protected).

25. Difference between Public, Private and Protected modifier in Java?

- In Java, access modifier which specifies accessibility of class, methods and variables. There are four access modifiers in Java namely Public, Private, Protected and Default.
- The difference between these access-modifiers is that;
 - The most importantly is the level of accessibility.
 - Public is accessible to anywhere
 - Private is only accessible in the same class which is declared
 - Default is accessible only inside the same package
 - Protected is accessible inside the same package and also outside the package but only the child classes.
- We cannot use private or protected modifier with a top--level class.
- We should also keep in mind that access modifier cannot applied for local variable public, private or protected in Java.

26. Difference between Set, List and Map in Java?

- Set, List and Map are 3 important interface of Java collection framework.
 - List provides *ordered* and indexed collection which *may contain duplication* .
 - Set provides *un-ordered* collection of unique objects. Set *doesn't allowed duplication* . List and Set are both extend collection interface.
 - Map provides a data structure based on Key Value. Key is always unique, value can be dupl.

27. When to use List, Set and Map?

- If we need to access elements frequently by using index, List is a way to go ArrayList provides faster access with index.
- If we want to store elements and want them to maintain an order, List is an ordered collection and maintains order.
- If we want to create collection of unique elements without duplicates than choose any Set implementation. (HashSet...)
- If we want store data in form Key and Value than Map is the way to go. We can choose from HashMap, Hashtable...

28. What is Array?

- An array is a container object that holds a fixed number of values of a single type. The length of an array is established when the array is created. After creation, its length is fixed. You have seen an example of arrays already, in the main method of the "Hello World!" application. This section discusses arrays in greater detail.
- Each item in an array is called an element, and each element is accessed by its numerical index. As shown in the preceding illustration, numbering begins with 0. The 9th element, for example, would therefore be accessed at index 8.
- **Advantage of Java Array**
 - Code Optimization: It makes the code optimized, we can retrieve or sort the data easily.
 - Random access: We can get any data located at any index position.
- **Disadvantage of Java Array**
 - Size Limit: We can store only fixed size of elements in the array. It doesn't grow its size at runtime. To solve this problem, collection framework is used in java.

29. How do you find if ArrayList contains duplicates or not?

- There are several ways available. Shortest one is `.stream().distinct().count()` method
`list.size() != list.stream().distinct().count()`
- Other methods:

```
//METHOD 1
public static <T> boolean containsUnique(List<T> list){ Set<T> set = new HashSet<>();
return list.stream().allMatch(t -> set.add(t));
}

//METHOD 2
public static <T> boolean containsUnique(List<T> list){ return list.stream().allMatch(new
HashSet<>()::add);
} // seems to be the best not only because it can handle pure streams, but also because it stops on
the first duplicate (while #1 and #2 always iterate till the end)

//METHOD 3
public static <T> boolean containsUnique(List<T> list){
    Set<T> set = new HashSet<>();
    for (T t: list){
        if (!set.add(t))
            return false; }
}
```

30. Difference between Arrays and ArrayList in Java?

- Array is a part of core Java programming and has special syntax ArrayList is part of collection framework and implement List interface
- Major difference is that; Array is a fixed length data structure, so we can change length of Array one created, ArrayList is resizable. NOT
- The other major one is that Array can contain both primitives and objects. ArrayList can only contain objects. It cannot contain primitive types.
- Also, we can compare Array and ArrayList on how to calculate length of Array or size of ArrayList. We use length for an Array, we use size() method for an ArrayList.

Array	ArrayList
<pre>int[] arr = {6,9,1}; • arr.length • Arrays.sort(array); //import java.util.Arrays • Java also provides a convenient way to search, but only if the array is already sorted. Arrays.binarySearch(arr, value); • string[][] marry = new string [3] [2]; • Arrays.asList(array); • Arrays.toString(array); • Arrays.deepToString(array); //for multidimensional</pre>	<pre>ArrayList list = new ArrayList(); • list.add(obj); • list.add(index position, obj); • list.remove(obj); • list.set(index position, new obj); //replace object • list.isEmpty(); //boolean • list.size(); • list.clear(); • list.contains(obj); • list.get(int index); • list.toArray(); • Sorting → Collection.sort(list);</pre>

31. What is thread safe or Synchronized?

- Thread safety is very important, and it is the process to make our program safe to use in multi-threaded environment, there are different ways through which we can make our program thread safe.
- Synchronization** is the easiest and most widely used tool for thread safety.

- JVM guarantees that synchronized code will be executed by only one thread at a time.
- JAVA keyword **synchronized** is used to create synchronized code and internally it uses locks on Object or Class to make sure only one thread is executing the synchronized code.
- I mean Java synchronization works on locking and unlocking of the resource, so no thread enters into synchronized code.
- We can use synchronized keyword in two ways, one is to make a complete method synchronized and other way is to create synchronized block.

32. How do you sort an object that you created?

- Sort it will be able to sort.
- Also, I can store my objects into a TreeSet or TreeMap → Ex: NEXT PAGE
- Java provides a number of ways to sort a list.
 - COMPARABLE - COMPARATOR interfaces can be used for sorting. In these cases, We should override the compareTo method.
- Another way is List interface sort method which can use a comparator. With this method we can sort ascending or descending.

```
users.sort(Comparator.comparing(User::getUserID));
```

- If we don't want to modify the original list, but return a new sorted list; then we can use the sorted() method from the Stream interface...

```
List<User> sortedUsers = users.stream()
    .sorted(Comparator.comparing(User::getUserID))
    .collect(Collectors.toList());
```

33. Difference between Hashtable and HashMap in Java?

There are several differences between HashMap and Hashtable in Java:

- Hashtable is synchronized, whereas HashMap is not. This makes HashMap better for non-threaded applications, as unsynchronized Objects typically perform better than synchronized ones.
- Hashtable does not allow null keys or values. HashMap allows one null key and any number of null values.
- For example; one of HashMap's subclasses is LinkedHashMap, so in the event that you'd want predictable iteration order (which is insertion order by default), you could easily swap out the HashMap for a LinkedHashMap. This wouldn't be as easy if you were using Hashtable.

If synchronization is not an issue for me, I prefer using HashMap. If it becomes an issue, then I prefer Collections.synchronizedMap() or ConcurrentHashMap.

- Both Hashtable and HashMap implements Map interface and both are Key and Value.
- HashMap is not thread-safe while Hashtable is a thread-safe collection.
- Second important difference is performance since HashMap is not synchronized. It performed better than Hashtable. → Collections.synchronizedMap(...Map...);

34. How would you handle Exception?

I would use try-catch-finally approach to handle the Exception

- 1- I would put my code that might generate an exception inside a try-catch block. With try-catch block I can rethrow an exception or try to perform my recovery steps. Also, If needed I can use multi or Union Catch blocks
- 2- I can also use throws keyword. BUT it does mean that anyone that calls my method now needs to handle it too!
- 3- Another way is AutoCloseable: When we place references that are AutoCloseable in the try declaration, then we don't need to close the resource ourselves. We can still use a finally block, though, to do any other kind of cleanup we want. try-with

35. TreeSet vs TreeMap

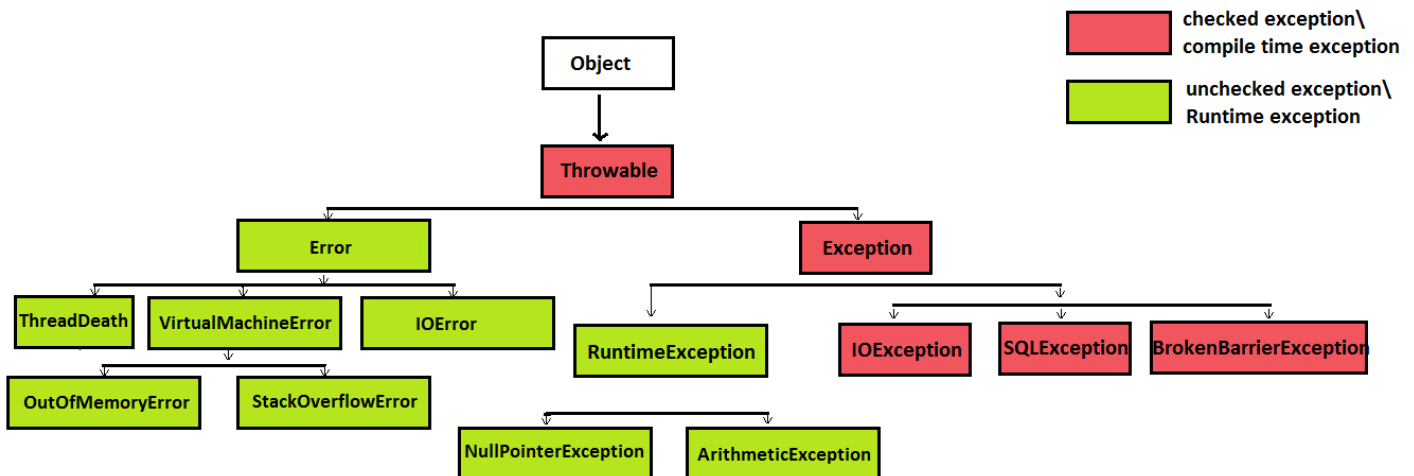
- TreeSet: Can contain only unique values - is sorted in ascending order
- TreeMap: can contain only unique keys. - keys are sorted in ascending order

36. final vs finalize vs finally ?

- **final** → is a keyword and used to apply restrictions on class, method and variable.
 - final Class CAN'T be Inherited
 - final Method CAN'T be Overridden
 - final Variable value CAN'T be changed.
- **finally** → is a block and used to place important code, it will be executed whether exception handled or not
- **finalize** → is a method and used to perform clean-up processing before Object is Garbage collected.

37. Difference between Error and Exception in Java?

- Both Error and Exception are derived from Throwable in Java.
- Error represent errors which are generally cannot be handled.
For examples: OutOfMemoryError, NoClassDefFoundError
- On the other hand, Exception represent errors which can be catch and dealt.
For examples> IOException, NullPointerException
- Exception is divided in two categories checked and unchecked Exception. Checked Exception require a mandatory try-catch code block to handle it. Unchecked Exception mostly represent programming errors (NullPointerException or RuntimeException)
- Errors are unchecked exception and the developer is not required to do anything with these
- **All the Errors are Exceptions, but the reverse is not true.**
- In general Errors are which nobody can control or guess when it happened, on the other hand Exception can be guessed and can be handled



38. Difference between RuntimeException and CheckedException in Java?

- Exception are divided in two categories Runtime (unchecked) Exception and CheckedException.
- Main difference between RuntimeException and CheckedException is that, it is mandatory to provide try-catch to handle CheckedException while in case of RuntimeException is not mandatory.
- Some of the most common Exception like NullPointerException, ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException, ClassNotFoundException, IOException.

First I want to remind that Java Exceptions are divided in two categories RuntimeException also known as unchecked

Exception and checked (compile time) Exception.

Main difference between RuntimeException and checked Exception is that, It is mandatory to provide try catch or try finally block to handle checked Exception and failure to do so will result in compile time error, while in case of RuntimeException this is not mandatory.

Some of the most common Exception like NullPointerException, ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException are unchecked and they are descended from java.lang.RuntimeException.

Popular example of checked Exceptions are ClassNotFoundException and IOException and that's the reason you need to provide a try catch finally block while performing file operations in Java as many of them throws IOException.

If you I ask my personal opinion, I think Checked Exceptions makes our code code UGLY by adding boiler plate code in for of try-catch finally block.

39. Difference between throw and throws in Java?

- throw and throws are two keywords related to Exception feature of Java programming language.
- throw keyword is used to throw an exception explicitly, on the other hand, throws keyword is used to declare an exception which means it works similar to the try--catch block.
- If we see syntax wise than throw is followed by an instance of Exception class throws is followed by exception class names.
- throw new ArithmeticException ("Arithmetic Exception"); throws ArithmeticException;
- throw keyword is used to method body, while throws is used in method signature to declare the exception.

Both of them are two keywords related to Exception feature of Java. As I remember the main difference between throw and throws is in their usage and functionality.

- throws is used in method signature to declare Exception possibly thrown by any method, for example

```
public void shutdown() throws IOException{
    throw new IOException("Unable to shutdown");
}
```

But throw is actually used to throw Exception in Java code.

```
Throw new Exception("is Not able to initialized");
```

In other words; throws keyword cannot be used anywhere exception method signature while throw keyword can be used inside method or static initializer block provided sufficient exception handling.

Oh, I remember one other thing about throw, throw keyword can also be used to break a switch statement without using break keyword

40. Difference between Object and Class?

- Class is a blueprint or template which you can create as many objects as you like Object is a member or instance of a class
- Class is declared using class keyword, Object is created through new keyword mainly.

A class is a template for objects. A class defines object properties including a valid range of values, and a default value. A class also describes object behavior. An object is a member or an "instance" of a class and has states and behaviors in which all of its properties have values that you either explicitly define or that are defined by default settings.

Class - A class can be defined as a template/blueprint that describes the behavior/state that the object of its type support.

If we compare them there are many differences but let me tell you some of them which are important to know;

- There are many ways to create object in java such as new keyword, newInstance() method, clone() method, factory method and deserialization. There is only one way to define class in java using class keyword.
- Object is created many times as per requirement. Class is declared once.
- Object is an instance of a class. Class is a blueprint or template from which objects are created.
- Object is a physical entity. Class is a logical entity.

For Example:

Class: Human **Object:** Man, Woman

Class: Mobile phone

Object: iPhone, Samsung, Moto

Class: Fruit **Object:** Apple, Banana, Mango, Guava

Class: Food

Object: Pizza, Burger, Samosa

41. StringBuffer and StringBuilder?

- The main difference is StringBuffer is synchronized while StringBuilder is non-synchronized. So, StringBuilder can be called simultaneously. And this makes StringBuilder more efficient.
- StringBuffer is synchronized, StringBuilder is non-synchronized
- StringBuilder is more efficient than StringBuffer
- Constructor;
 - `StringBuilder()` → created an empty string with the initial **capacity of 16**.
 - `StringBuilder(str str)` → created an StringBuilder the specified string.
 - `StringBuilder(int length)` → created an empty string with the specified capacity as length.
- Method;
 - `StringBuilder str = new StringBuilder("Hello");`
 - `str.append("Java");` → //Hello Java
 - `str.insert(1,"Java");` → //HJavaello
 - `str.replace(1,3,"Java");` → //HJavaello
 - `str.delete(1,3);` → //Hlo
 - `str.reverse();` → //olleH

```
string str = "Hello";
string reversed = " ";

for (int i = str.length()-1; i>=0 ; i--){
    reversed += str.charAt(i);
}
sysout(reversed);
```

42. What is **finalize()**?

- `finalize()` method is a protected and non-static method of `java.lang.Object` class.
- This method is available in all objects that we create in java.
- This method is used to perform some final operations or clean-up operations on an object before it is removed from the memory.
- We can also override the `finalize()` method to keep those operations we want to perform before an object is destroyed. It can be called. `object.finalize();`

43. What is **final** keyword?

- `final` keyword is used with Class to make sure no other class can extend it, for example String class is final and we can't extend it.
- We can use the `final` keyword with methods to make sure child classes can't override it.
- `final` keyword can be used with variables to make sure that it can be assigned only once. However, the state of the variable can be changed, for example, we can assign a final variable to an object only once, but the object variables can change later on.
- Java interface variables are by default final and static.

44. What is **static** keyword?

- `static` keyword can be used with class level variables to make it global i.e all the objects will share the same variable.
- `static` keyword can be used with methods also. A static method can access only static variables of class and invoke only static methods of the class.

45. What is **system.gc()**?

- A request to JVM to run Garbage collector to free up memory
- Doesn't always work

The `java.lang.System.gc()` method runs the garbage collector. Calling this suggests that the Java Virtual Machine expend effort toward recycling unused objects in order to make the memory they currently occupy available for quick reuse. It is not a command but is a request. It is up to garbage collector to honor this request

46. Important String Methods?

Method	Description
<code>char charAt(int index)</code>	returns char value for the particular index
<code>int length()</code>	returns string length
<code>String substring(int beginIndex)</code>	returns substring for given begin index
<code>String substring(int beginIndex, int endIndex)</code>	returns substring for given begin index and end index
<code>boolean contains(CharSequence s)</code>	returns true or false after matching the sequence of char value
<code>boolean equals(Object another)</code>	checks the equality of string with object
<code>boolean isEmpty()</code>	checks if string is empty
<code>String concat(String str)</code>	<u>concatenates</u> specified string
<code>String replace(char old, char new)</code>	replaces all occurrences of specified char value
<code>String replace(CharSequence old, CharSequence new)</code>	replaces all occurrences of specified CharSequence
<code>static String equalsIgnoreCase(String another)</code>	compares another string. It doesn't check case.
<code>String[] split(String regex)</code>	returns <u>splitted</u> string matching regex
<code>String[] split(String regex, int limit)</code>	returns <u>splitted</u> string matching regex and limit
<code>String intern()</code>	returns interned string
<code>int indexOf(int ch)</code>	returns specified char value index
<code>int indexOf(int ch, int fromIndex)</code>	returns specified char value index starting with given index
<code>int indexOf(String substring)</code>	returns specified substring index
<code>int indexOf(String substring, int fromIndex)</code>	returns specified substring index starting with given index
<code>String toLowerCase()</code>	returns string in lowercase.
<code>String toLowerCase(Locale l)</code>	returns string in lowercase using specified locale.
<code>String toUpperCase()</code>	returns string in uppercase.
<code>String toUpperCase(Locale l)</code>	returns string in uppercase using specified locale.
<code>String trim()</code>	removes beginning and ending spaces of this string.
<code>static String valueOf(int value)</code>	converts given type into string. It is overloaded.

47. What's the difference between IS-A and HAS-A relationship?

- **IS-A** is based on inheritance → This thing is a type of that thing
- **HAS-A** relationships are based on usage
 - Ex: class A HAS -A B if code in Class A has a reference to an instance of class B

```
public Horse{
    private Halter myHalter;
    public void jump(){
        Sysout "im jumping"
```

- You are calling a Halter instance variable to use jump method that is coming from horse class - what this does is that it is means that Horse HAS-A Halter
- Horse class has a Halter, because Horse declares an instance variable of type Halter. When code invokes `tie()` on the Horse object's Halter instance variable -}
- Abstract class have constructors while interface don't have one

48. What is Iterator and difference between for each loop?

- Iterator works with ArrayList and not array.
- It will help us Iterate through the elements.
- Difference is with iterator you can make changes(remove item) to the list while iterating.
- within for each loop we cannot make changes to our list

49. Java Collection Framework

Two types of Collection (Be careful not to mix them up)

★ **java.util.Collection** - interface from Set and List extend (not implement)

★ **Set** (*Unique things*) - DOES NOT ALLOW DUPLICATES. Classes that Implement Set;

- ◆ **HashSet** → Use when you don't want any duplicates and you don't care about order when you iterate through
 - Unordered and Unsorted
- ◆ **LinkedHashSet** → Ordered version of HashSet and Use over HashSet when you care about iteration order
- ◆ **SortedSet**
- ◆ **TreeSet** → Elements will be in ascending order, according to the natural order of the elements
 - Can also customize constructor to implement your own rules of the natural order

★ **List** (*list of things*) - cares about the index. Classes that implement List;

- ◆ **LinkedList** → Ordered by index position and elements are doubly-linked to one another
 - It is a good choice for implementing stack and queue
 - Iterates more slowly than ArrayList but fast insertion and deletion
- ◆ **Vector** → Same as ArrayList BUT vector methods are synchronized (thread-safe)
- ◆ **ArrayList** → Fast iteration and Fast random access and ordered(by index)
 - Also unsorted (but can invoke Collections.sort() to sort it)

★ **java.util.Collections** - a class that holds static utility methods for use with collections; Includes add, remove, contains, size, and iterator, etc.

- **Map** (*things with unique ID*) → Important: none of the Map-related classes and interfaces extend from Collection. The implementation classes of Map are thought of "collections", not Collection. Classes that implement Map;

- ◆ **Hashtable**
 - Same as HashMap BUT Hashtable methods are synchronized (REMEMBER. ONLY METHODS ARE SYNCHRONIZED, NOT CLASSES OR VARIABLES)
 - Hashtable won't let you have anything NULL(NO NULLS AT ALL)
- ◆ **LinkedHashMap**
 - Maintains insertion order(or optionally, access order)
 - Slower than HashMap for adding/removing elements but FASTER ITERATION
- ◆ **HashMap** → Unsorted and Unordered & Allows one null KEY and multiple null values in a collection
 - KeySet()
 - Map.keySet() - returns a set of Keys
 - Map.keySet().size - return # of keys
- ◆ **SortedMap** → TreeMap

- The implementation classes of Set, List, and Map can NEVER be both sorted but unordered, can be all other combinations.

50. How to convert float to String?

```
float f = Float.parseFloat("25");  
String s = Float.toString(25.0f);
```


51. Let's say you have an "int b=3; and int a=4;" how can you swap them?

```
// one-line methods
a = a ^ b ^ (b = a);
b = (a + b) - (a = b);
a += b - (b = a);

int temp = a; // temporary variable
a = b; b = temp;
```

52. Do you know typecasting? What is casting?

- **Auto-boxing** → is a process when you take a primitive value and assign into wrapper class object int i=10;

```
Integer n=i;
Integer num=200;
Integer num2=new Integer(400);//NO BOXING
```

- **Un-boxing** → is a process when you take Wrapper class object and convert to primitive.

```
Integer num2=new Integer(400);
Integer num=200;
int i=num2;
```

- Assigning a value of one type to a variable of another type is known as Type Casting.

53. What is the output for this program?

```
for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
    for (int j = 3; j >= 0; j--) {
        if (i == j)
            continue;
        System.out.println(i + " " + j);
    }
}
```

Output: 1 0 2 3 2 1 2 0

54. How do you use an abstract class in your project give me an example?

- These concepts are commonly used in framework development. Abstract class is used in defining a common super class while writing Page Object Model layer of the framework. We usually create an abstract class named BasePage to have all common members for every page written in this class example `getPageTitle()`.
- Then each Page class (HomePage, LoginPage, DashboardPage etc.) inherit from BasePage. Sometimes one may need to change the behavior of methods implemented in superclass. So, subclass has freedom to override that method where we use polymorphism. This is how we use Abstract class in real projects.

55. What is the difference between pass-by-value and pass-by-reference? pass by value & pass by reference?

- Passing by value means that the value of the function parameter is copied into another location of your memory, and when accessing or modifying the variable within your function, only the copy is accessed/modified, and the original value is left untouched. Passing by value is how your values are passed on most of the time.
- Passing by reference means that the memory address of the variable (a pointer to the memory location) is passed to the function. This is unlike passing by value, where the value of a variable is passed on. In the examples, the memory address of myAge is 106. When passing myAge to the function increaseAgeByRef, the variable used within the function (age in this example) still points to the same memory address as the original variable myAge (Hint: the & symbol in front of the function parameter is used in many programming languages to get the reference/pointer of a variable).

SELENIUM

1. What is Selenium and what is composed of?

- Selenium is a suite of tools for automated web testing. It is composed of;
 - Selenium IDE(Integrated Development Environment); a Firefox plugin that works for recording and playing back.
 - Selenium RC(Remote Control) (1.0) ; is a test tool and is used to work on JS to automate the web application. (2004)
 - WebDriver (2.0); is a web automation framework and allows you to execute your tests in different browsers. (2011)
 - Selenium Grid; allows tests to run in parallel across multiple machines.

2. What are the advantages of Selenium?

- Selenium is open source and free to use without any licensing cost
- It supports multiple languages like Java, Ruby, Python, C#...
- It supports multi-browser testing
- It has a good amount of resources and helping community
- It supports many operating systems like Windows, Mac, Linux ...
- Interact with the web application

3. What are the disadvantages of Selenium?

- Selenium supports only web-based applications, does not support windows-based application
- No built-in reporting tool, it needs third party tools for report generation activity
- Cannot work with graphics, captchas, barcodes, shapes
- It does not support file upload facility.
- Hard to master, requires developer level knowledge
- Hard to write good locators
- Hard to synchronize

4. What are the limitations of Selenium?

- We cannot test desktop application
- We cannot test web services
- We have to use external libraries and tools for performing tasks like testing framework (TestNG, JUnit), reading from external files (Apache POI for excel)
- Automating Captcha is not possible using Selenium
- It does not support file upload facility.

5. What types of testing you automate with Selenium?

- functional tests (positive/negative, UI)
- smoke tests
- regression tests
- integration tests
- end to end testing
- data driven

6. What we don't do with selenium?

- Performance, load, stress testing, manual ad hoc testing, (These tests are done by experts trained in these tools)
- Pure database testing (if we only test the DB itself),
- Unit tests..., look and feel based testing (color, shapes, etc.),
- static testing

7. What is in the Selenium tool set?

- Selenium IDE → implemented as a Chrome and Firefox extension, and allows you to record, edit, and debug tests.
- Selenium RC → to write automated web application UI tests in any programming language
- Selenium WebDriver → execute your tests against different browsers
- Selenium GRID → run your tests on different machines against different browsers in parallel.

8. What version of Selenium do you use right now?

- JDK (JAVA) - 1.8 → I like it because of → Lambda exp. and, Try catch error handling you may add multiple catches.
- IntelliJ - 2018.03.04
- Selenium - 3.141.59
- TestNG - 6.14.3
- Cucumber – 4.2.6
- Maven - 3.6.0
- GIT - 2.17.2

9. Implicit Wait vs Explicit Wait?

- **Implicit wait** is a wait which waits for a specified time while locating an element before throwing "NoSuchElementException". As by default selenium tries to find elements immediately without any wait. So, it is good to use implicit wait. This wait applied to all elements of the current driver instance.
- **Explicit wait** is a wait which is applied to a particular webelement until the ExpectedCondition specified is met.
- Implicit wait is simply; if condition is met before the timeout, it will continue to next step, if condition is not met within timeout throw "No Such Element" exception.
- Explicit wait sometimes we need to wait for a certain event/condition such as element is visible, clickable, enabled....

```
driver.manage().timeouts().implicitlyWait(5, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
WebDriverWait wait = new WebDriverWait (driver, 5);
wait.until (ExpectedConditions.visibilityOf(element));
```

10. What is fluentWait?

- Let's say you have an element which sometime appears in just 1 second and some time it takes minutes to appear. In that case it is better to use fluent wait, as this will try to find element again and again until it find it or until the final timer runs out. Example is AJAX or JQuery
- Subtype of explicit wait but you can override the conditions

```
Wait<WebDriver>wait=new
FluentWait<WebDriver>(driver).withTimeout(5,timeUnit.seconds).pollingEvery(100,timeunit.
milliseconds).ignoring(NoSuchElementException.class);
```

11. What are various ways of locating an element in Selenium?

- Selenium Locators → Id & name
- In selenium locator is a means of finding an element in the html :
- Id, name, className, xpath, css, linkText, partialLinkText, tagName

12. Why I cannot find element?

- Locator changed
- There is an iframe
- Waiting time:: page is loading slowly or Element is dynamic:: locator
- Page is not fully loaded/opened
- Page changes and that element does not exist anymore

13. How to highlight an element?

- Selenium WebDriver doesn't have highlight action.
- But we can use JavaScript to do it

```
JavaScriptExecutor js = ((JavaScriptExecutor) driver);
String bgcolor = element.getCssValue("backgroundColor");
for(int i=0; i< 10; i++){
    changeColor("rgb(0,200,0)",
        element, driver); //1
    changeColor(bgcolor,
        element, driver); //2
}
```

14. What is Xpath?

- Xpath is used to find the location of any element on a webpage using html structure.
- We could navigate through elements and attributes in an XML document to locate web Elements such as textbox, button, checkbox, Image ext... in web Page

15. Absolute (/) and Relative (//) Xpath?

- Syntax → //tagname[@attribute=`value`]
- Absolute xpath starts with single slash (/), starting from root element and all the way to the element.
- Relative xpath starts with double slash (//), starting selection matching anywhere in the document.

16. How do you handle dynamic elements?

- Find the static part of the id and write a locator(xpath or css) → And then use Startswith, contains, EndsWith
- contains() → //*[contains(@name=`btn`)]
- startwith() → //label[startwith(@id, `message`)]
- text() → //td[text() = `usedId`]
- or & and → //input[@type = `submit` AND @name = `login`]

17. How to test dynamic web page?

- There is no one size fits all solution to this problem. We have to understand the application very well
 - Use explicit waits where necessary.
 - Use custom xpaths and css locators
 - Xpath: contains, starts with, ends with, contains text.
 - By finding the element in relation to another stable element using parent, child, sibling relationships

18. How to test dynamic table?

- Use custom xpaths and css locators
 - Xpath: contains, starts with, ends with, contains text.
 - By finding the element in relation to another stable element using parent, child, sibling relationships
- I have utility methods that work with table. I have method that takes a table webelement and returns all the column names. I have a method that takes a table, number and returns all the data in that row.

19. How can we move to parent element using xpath?

- Using (..) expression in xpath, we can move to parent element

20. Difference between close() and quit() command?

- driver.close() → used to close the current browser
- driver.quit() → used to close all the browser instances

21. How can we move to nth child element using xpath?

- **There are two ways:**
 - using square brackets with index position
For ex: `div[2]` will find the second div element
 - using position () method
For ex: `div[position()=2]` will find the second div element

22. Difference between xpath and css selector?

- with xpath, we can search elements backward or forward...
while css works only in forward direction
- Xpath can work with text, css cannot work
- Xpath has more combination and can search by index
css cannot search by index, but css is working faster than xpath.

23. What is framework?

- In test automation, framework is the blueprint of test automation.
- It includes your folder structures, where to save you function library, test results, test data, resources.
- It is essential because when you are working on a automation project everyone will have a guideline to follow and our script will be easier to maintain.

24. Talking about HTML reporting during the interview?

- I use multiple methods of reporting in my framework, driver script writes pass/fail to the test cases excel sheet,
- Reporter utility object writes to UFT report, also I have developed a custom HTML reporting engine.
- It sends HTML code to the Notepad and creates a nice HTML report document that nontechnical people can easily understand and use.

25. How to maximize a web page?

```
driver.manage().window().maximize();
```

26. In some cases, maximize() will not work > so what will be the way around?

- Actions or change version.

```
ChromeOptions options = new ChromeOptions();  
options.addArguments("startmaximized");
```

27. What is the key class in Selenium?

- Gives us option for pressing keys from keyboard
- `Key.ENTER`
- MUST BE PASSED TO `SendKeys()` method
- Ex: `.sendKeys("charger" + keys.ENTER)`

28. What if there is a dynamic popup that comes up randomly

- Use try/catch with alert

29. What is Thread.sleep()?

- Slows down selenium to catch up
- Throws exception so must handle it or throw it

30. What is Selenium Framework?

- It is a code structure that helps to make code maintenance easy, code readability and code reuse.
- There are mainly 3 type of frameworks created by Selenium WebDriver to automate test cases:

Data Driven Framework

- It is one of the most popular automation frameworks in the market
- All of our test data is generated from some external files;
 - excel
 - or scenario outline in feature file
 - or TestNG Data Provider
- Selenium WebDriver is a great tool to automate web-based applications. But it does not support read and write operations on excel files. Therefore, we use third party APIs like **Apache POI**

Keyword Driven Framework

- Keyword driven testing is a scripting technique that uses data files to contain the keywords related to the application being tested.
- Keywords are written in some external files like excel file and Java code will call this file and execute test cases.

HybridDriven Framework

- A combination of the DDF and KDF is commonly said to be HDF.
- Both the test data and test action are kept in external files.

31. How did you use overloaded Methods in Selenium?

- When asserting if two values are equal, I use → `Assert.assertEquals(actual, Expected)` from TestNG
- You can put in the parameters String, Objects, int, boolean values

32. Why we get NoSuchElementException?

- Check if locator is correct
- Check if timing is correct
- Check if element is hidden inside an iframe

33. How you handle js alerts?

- If the alert on the browser comes from JavaScript, we use the Alert class.

```
Alert alert = driver.switchTo().alert();
alert.accept();
alert.dismiss();
alert.sendKeys();
alert.getText()
```

34. How to handle multiple frames?

- If there are 4 frames, you have to go through each from consecutively to reach certain frame. Can't jump to the 3rd frame from 1st frame.

35. What is the difference between driver.get() and driver.navigate() ?

- `driver.get()` → To open an URL and it will wait till the whole page gets loaded
- `driver.navigate()` → To navigate to an URL and it will not wait till the whole page get loaded

36. How to handle frames in Selenium?

- Frames used to embed a html page into another
- Steps
 - Locate the iframe
 - Switch to another iframe with `driver.switchTo().frame();`
`.frame()` → takes string, Integer, WebElement, name or id directly as parameter

```
driver.switchTo().frame(webElement);  
driver.switchTo().frame();
```

- Now you are in the 2nd frame, if you want to find an element outside of the 2nd frame (that you're currently on) throws `NosuchElementException`
- If you need to switch back to previous frame
 - `driver.switchTo().parentFrame()` → Goes one level up
 - `driver.switchTo().defaultContent()` → Goes to the very top
- Can switch using count
 - `driver.switchTo(o)` → Counts anything that is not the default frame

These methods might give you different results based on what browser you are using

37. How you handle browser pop ups?

- **`void dismiss()`** → clicks on the "Cancel" button as soon as the pop-up window appears.
- **`void accept()`** → clicks on the "Ok" button as soon as the pop-up window appears.
- **`String getText()`** → returns the text displayed on the alert box.
- **`void sendKeys(String stringToSend)`** → enters the specified string pattern into the alert box.

38. How you handle windows/ OS pop ups?

- Selenium doesn't support windows-based apps, it is an automation testing tool that supports only web application testing.
- We could handle windows-based popups in Selenium using some third-party tools such as AutoIT, Robot class
- **`driver.getWindowHandle();`** This will handle the current window that uniquely identifies it within this driver instance.
- **`driver.getWindowHandles();`** To handle all opened windows

39. How to handle Headless browser

- Headless browser: browser that does not open, it runs as a background service / program.
- Example is `htmlunitdriver` from selenium
 - `WebDriver = new htmlunitdriver();`
 - Not very stable
- `Phantomjsbrowser`
 - More stable
 - `browser = new phantomjsbrowser();`

40. findElement vs findElements?

- `FindElement` > this method returns first `WebElement` !
 - gives Exception if the element not found
- `FindElements` > returns `List <WebElement>`;
 - does not give Exception if the element not found as a result list has null values

41. How to handle multiple windows/tabs?

- Selenium stays on one window
- If you open a window and then 5 tabs popped open, selenium is focused on the first window
- If you are on a new window and you tell selenium to print an element on the default window, it will still work even that user's focus is on the new window
- Must switch to new window
 - Use `windowHandle()`
 - `Driver.getWindowHandle()`
 - Everytime Selenium opens a browser, it's going to give an index ID for the page called Handles
 - Returns the handle/id of current page (as a string)
 - `driver.switchTo().window(string handle)`
 - `driver.getWindowHandles()` for multiple windows
 - Returns a Set of window handles
 - Switch using titles

```
for(string handle: driver.getWindowHandles()){
    driver.switchTo().Window(handle)
    if(driver.getTitle().equals(targetTitle){
        break;
    }
}
```

42. How to find all links in the page?

```
List<WebElement> list = driver.findElements(By.tagName("a"));
```

43. Difference between `isDisplayed()`, `isEnabled()`. And `isSelected()` method in selenium WebDriver?

- `isDisplayed()` → verify the presence of a web element within the web page. If found → true, If not found → false
- `isDisplayed()` → check for the presence of all kinds of web elements available
- `isEnabled()` → verify if the web element is enabled or disabled within the web page.
- `isEnabled()` → is primarily used with buttons
- `isSelected()` → verifies if the web element is selected or not
- `isSelected()` → used with radio buttons, dropdowns and checkboxes.

44. How to Drag And Drop ?

```
Actions action = new Actions(driver);
action.clickAndHold(driver.findElement(By.id("item")))
.moveToElement(driver.findElement(By.id("destination")))
.release().build()
.perform();
```

45. For Scroll down:

```
WebDriver driver = new ChromeDriver(); JavascriptExecutor jse = (JavascriptExecutor)driver;
jse.executeScript("window.scrollTo(0,250)", "");
```

- OR, we can do as follows:

```
jse.executeScript("scroll(0, 250);");
```

46. For Scroll up:

```
jse.executeScript("window.scrollTo(0,-250)", ""); OR, jse.executeScript("scroll(0,-250);");
```


47. How to handle cookies?

- In Selenium Webdriver, we can query and interact with cookies with below built-in method:

```
driver.manage().getCookies(); // Return The List of all Cookies
driver.manage().getCookieNamed(arg0); //Return specific cookie according to name
driver.manage().addCookie(arg0); //Create and add the cookie
driver.manage().deleteCookie(arg0); // Delete specific cookie
driver.manage().deleteCookieNamed(arg0); // Delete specific cookie according Name
driver.manage().deleteAllCookies(); // Delete all cookies
```

48. Why do we need to handle cookies?

- Each cookie is associated with a name, value, domain, path, expiry, and the status of whether it is secure or not. In order to validate a client, a server parses all of these values in a cookie.
- When Testing a web application using selenium web driver, we may need to create, update or delete a cookie.
- For example, when automating Online Shopping Application, we many need to automate test scenarios like place order, View Cart, Payment Information, order confirmation, etc.
- If cookies are not stored, we will need to perform login action every time before we execute above listed test scenarios. This will increase your coding effort and execution time.
- The solution is to store cookies in a File. Later, retrieve the values of cookie from this file and add to it your current browser session. As a result, you can skip the login steps in every Test Case because your driver session has this information in it.
- The application server now treats your browser session as authenticated and directly takes you to your requested URL.

49. Store cookies cookie information

```
public class cookieRead extends BasePage{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        driver.get("http://demo.guru99.com/test/cookie/selenium_aut.php");

        // Input Email id and Password If you are already Register
        driver.findElement(By.name("username")).sendKeys("abc123");
        driver.findElement(By.name("password")).sendKeys("123xyz");
        driver.findElement(By.name("submit")).click();

        File file = new File("Cookies.data"); // create file to store cookies

        try {
            file.delete(); // Delete old file if exists
            file.createNewFile();
            FileWriter fileWrite = new FileWriter(file);
            BufferedWriter Bwrite = new BufferedWriter(fileWrite);

            // Loop for getting the cookie information
            for(Cookie ck : driver.manage().getCookies()){
                Bwrite.write((ck.getName() + ";" + ck.getValue() + ";" + ck.getDomain() + ";" + ck.getPath()
                    + " " + ck.getExpiry() + ";" + ck.isSecure()));

                Bwrite.newLine();
            }

            Bwrite.flush(); Bwrite.close(); fileWrite.close();
        } catch(Exception ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

50. Use stored cookies to login information

```
public static void main(String[] args){
    try{
        File file = new File("Cookies.data");
        FileReader fileReader = new FileReader(file);
        BufferedReader Buffreader = new BufferedReader(fileReader);

        String strline;
        while((strline=Buffreader.readLine())!=null){
            StringTokenizer token = new StringTokenizer(strline,";");
            while(token.hasMoreTokens()){
                String name = token.nextToken();
                String value = token.nextToken();
                String domain = token.nextToken();
                String path = token.nextToken();
                Date expiry = null;

                String val;
                if(!(val=token.nextToken()).equals("null")) {
                    expiry = new Date(val);
                }
                Boolean isSecure = new Boolean(token.nextToken()).booleanValue();
                Cookie ck = new Cookie(name,value,domain,path,expiry,isSecure);
                System.out.println(ck);
                driver.manage().addCookie(ck); // This will add the stored cookie to current session
            }
        }
    }catch(Exception ex){
        ex.printStackTrace();
    }
    driver.get("http://demo.guru99.com/test/cookie/selenium_aut.php");
}
```

OUTPUT: You are taken directly to the login success screen without entering the input user id and password

NOTE: Use hard refresh in case you see the login page after executing the above script.

51. Do you use JavaScriptExecutor?

- This helps me write my own JavaScript. JS has way more control than selenium.
- we can send JS commands to the browser with using this class
`JavaScriptExecutor jsExecutor=(JavaScriptExecutor)driver;`
 - `executeScript();` performs the command
 - Inside the parameter is where you put JS code
- `jsExecutor.executeScript("alert('WARNING: This is a useless message');")` → This code will bring up a JS popup
- You can also put 2 parameters is `.executeScript("js code",element);`
 - Used for scrolling (selenium is not good with scrolling, you can say a challenge is when I was working on terms and condition page, where you have to read the page before clicking on continue.
 - When I tried using selenium and actions class it didn't work, so i used `javaexecutor`) and clicking an element;

52. How to check if element is present/visible/enable/ and to check text present?

- To check Element Present:

```
if(driver.findElements(By.xpath("value")).size() != 0){  
    System.out.println("Element is Present");  
}else{  
    System.out.println("Element is Absent");}
```

- or

```
if(driver.findElement(By.xpath("value"))!= null){  
    System.out.println("Element is Present");  
}else{  
    System.out.println("Element is Absent"); }
```

- To check Visible:

```
if(driver.findElement(By.cssSelector("a > font")).isDisplayed()){  
    System.out.println("Element is Visible");  
}else{  
    System.out.println("Element is InVisible"); }
```

- To check Enable:

```
if(driver.findElement(By.cssSelector("a > font")).isEnabled()){  
    System.out.println("Element is Enable");  
}else{  
    System.out.println("Element is Disabled"); }
```

- To check text present

```
if(driver.getPageSource().contains("Text to check")){  
    System.out.println("Text is present");  
}else{  
    System.out.println("Text is absent"); }
```

53. How check the multiple selected values in dropdown?

- Select carsList = new Select(el)
- carList.getSelectedOptions(): //returns the the selected options a list (List<webelement>)
- for each : carList.getSelectedOptions()

54. How to use actions class?

- Actions class lets us do advanced mouse and keyboard operations:
- Control the mouse
- Class that provides methods for advanced user interactions
 - Hovering
 - Double click
 - Right click
 - Scroll
 - Drag and drop
 - mix/match operators
- Actions action=new Actions(driver)
- Action methods
 - click()
 - hold()
 - moveToElement(element)
 - perform()
 - keydown()build()
 - dragAndDrop(source,target).perform()
 - sendKeys() different from the one we usually use

- Let's you do the sendkeys operation on different elements
- Regular sendkeys that comes from webelement will throw an exception on something that is not input text.
- The long way is;
`actions.moveToElement(source).clickAndHold().moveToElement(target).release().perform();`
- Actions won't work unless perform() is used
- If you are chaining methods, you must use build() before perform()

55. What is the syntax for double click action ?

- To perform any actions against web element using actions class, we need to locate the element first:

```
WebElement el = driver.findElement
Actions actions = new Actions (driver).perform actions.doubleClick(el).perform()
actions.moveTo(el).perform actions.doubleClick.perform
actions.moveTo(el).doubleClick().build.perform()
```

56. File download and upload

- **Download**
 - Selenium itself cannot verify file downloads, can click on download link but can't go outside the browser and open the downloaded file
 - Other tools need to be used for that Robot and AutoIT
- **Upload**
 - Selenium handles the upload, but does it differently compared to actual user
 - Steps
 - Find the element that triggers the upload window
 - Find the path of the file you want to upload
 - Store into a String
 - Ex: String → file="C:\\Users\\Andy\\Desktop\\folder1\\file.key";
 - Then driver.findElement(upload button).sendKeys(file);

57. How check the selected value in dropdown?

```
Select carsList = new Select(el)
carList.getFirstSelectedOption()
assertEquals("some text",carList.getFirstSelectedOption().getText() )
```

58. How to work with dropdown without the select tag?

- If the dropdown list has no select tag, we cannot use the select class
- Treat the dropdown list and its options as separate elements, locate every element separately
- To select an option:
 - 1. Find and click on the list
 - 2. Find and click on the option

59. What if there's no select tag?

- You have to select the label for the dropdown separately as a webelement.
- Then manually use click method

60. Sometimes sendKeys does not work

- Robot or AutoIT
- library==jar file==dependency

61. What is the syntax for switching frame ?

- Frame is a html document inside another html document.
- Web driver handles one page/html document at a time. To control another frame, we always need to switch
- `Driver.switchTo.frame(webElement)` → find the iframe and pass as a param
- `Driver.switchTo.frame(string)` → find the id or name of the iframe and pass as a param
- `Driver.switchTo.frame(int)` → find the index and pass as a param

62. What is the syntax for switching windows ?

- To handle separate tabs/windows we have to switch to that tab
- Web driver handles one page/html document at a time.
- To control another tab, we always need to switch
- To be able switch we need to get the window handle first using

```
getWindowHandles() method driver.switchTo.window(String) // → window handle
//for each loop : driver.getWindowHandles:
Driver.switchTo.window("handle")
Ifdriver.getTitle==expectedtitle;
Break;
```

63. What is the syntax for uploading a file?

```
Public void fileUpload(Stirng path){
    WebElement upload = driver.findElement(upload.sendKeys(path))
}
```

- We need to locate the upload button in html.
- The element will have tag input.
- Then we do sendKeys by passing the path to file which we want to upload

64. Sometimes sendKeys/path does not work

- Building a dynamic path for a file inside our project Path to the project location:

```
String projectDir= System.getProperty("user.dir") // project directory
String file= "src/test/resources/test_data/myfile.txt";
Element.sendKeys(projectDir+file);
```

65. How to input text in the text box without calling the sendKeys()?

```
//Use                                     javascriptExecutor
JavascriptExecutor JS = (JavascriptExecutor)webdriver;
//To                                     enter                                     username
JS.executeScript("document.getElementById('User').value= 'www.google.com'");
//To enter password
JS.executeScript("document.getElementById('pass').value=' tester'");
```

66. How to press ENTER key on text box in Selenium WebDriver?

- To press Enter key using Selenium WebDriver,
- We need to use Selenium Enum keys with its constant Enter
- `Driver.findElement(By.xpath("xpath")).sendKeys(Keys.ENTER);`

67. Have you done any cross-browser testing? cross browser testing

- Always mention that you have a control file for keywords like browser type, main url, username, password, environment.

68. How you resolve certification issue?

- CHROME, IE → DesiredCapabilities capability = `DesiredCapabilities.chrome()`;
- on Jenkins we need to insert → `.relaxedHTTPSValidation`

```
Response response=RestAssured.given()
    .contentType(ContentType.JSON)
    .relaxedHTTPSValidation()
    .get("https://api.got.show/api/continents");
System.out.println(response.asString());
```

69. How would you verify the position of the Web Element on the page?

- `element.getLocation()`;
- WebElement class has a get Location method with returns the top left corner of the element

70. Page Factory class?

- Page Factory class comes with Selenium.
- And it is used whenever we create page object classes.
- Its purpose is to initialize webElements that were defined in the class.

71. Explain me your test execution flow with cucumber.

- Runner > Feature file > Scenario > Steps > Step def > Selenium code using POM

72. What tools are you using to test UX and Restful webServices?

- UX → User Experience. First ensure UX is acceptable manually.
- After that since it is UI testing, I use Selenium WebDriver to automate it.
- RESTFul API Automation > RestAssured Library, PostMan for manual tests

73. How To resize browser Window Using Selenium WebDriver?

- To resize the browser window to particular dimensions, we use 'Dimension' class to resize the browser window.
- //Create object of Dimensions class
`Dimension d = new Dimension(480,620);`
- //Resize the current window to the give n dimension
`driver.manage().window().setSize(d);`

74. What exceptions do you know in Selenium?

- I often have **NoSuchElementException**
- **StaleElementException**
 - The element has been deleted entirely.
 - The element is no longer attached to the DOM.
 - How we handle StaleElementException;
 - Element is not attached to DOM → 'try catch block' within 'for loop'
 - Or
 - 1. Refresh the page and try again for the same element.
 - 2. Wait for the element till it gets available
- **TimeOutException**

75. ASSERT(hard assert) VS VERIFY(soft assert)

- Hard assert throws an `AssertException` immediately when an assert statement fails, and test suite continues with next `@Test`. If Assert steps fails, execution of test stops at that point! and will go to next test if present!

- (Example: just simple `Assert.assertTrue(boolean);`)
- Soft assert collects errors during `@Test` Soft Assert does not throw an exception when an assert fails and would continue with the next step after the assert statement. If Verify steps fails, it will report a fail but will continue execution!
 - Example: `SoftAssert soft=new SoftAssert(); //for soft create object`
 - `soft.assertTrue(boolean);`
 - `soft.assertAll();` //put at the end it will report what is failing!

76. What the verification point available in Selenium ?

- In selenium IDE, We use Selenium Verify and Assert Commands as Verification points
- In Selenium WebDriver, There is no built-in features for verification points, it totally depends on our coding style. Some of the Verification points are
 - to check for page title
 - to check for certain text
 - to check for certain element(text box, button, drop down, etc.)

77. Verify text exists?

- `VerifyTextPresent` → returns TRUE if the specified text string was FOUND somewhere in the page; FALSE if otherwise.
- `VerifyTextNotPresent` → returns TRUE if the specified text string was NOT FOUND anywhere in the page; FALSE if it was found.

78. How do you find a text in a webpage?

- `//tagname[contains(text(),'text')]` contains certain test
- `//tagname[.='text']` contains exact text sometimes doesn't work Selenium

79. How to get all the preceding siblings of Apple?

- Xpath: `"//ul/li[contains(text(),'Apple Mobiles')]/precedingsibling::li"`
- This will give "Samsung Mobiles"

80. How to get all the following siblings of Apple?

- Xpath: `"//ul/li[contains(text(),'Apple Mobiles')]/followingsibling::li"`
- This will give all the preceding siblings (Nokia Mobiles, HTC Mobiles, Sony Mobiles, Micromax mobiles)

81. How to handle Web Tables/grid?

- Table tag used for table data is arranged in a grid format
 - th tag for column name Example –

```
<tr>
  <th>FirstName</th>  column names on the very top row
  <th>Lastname</th>
  <th>Age</th>
</tr>
```

- `</tr>` tr tag used to indicate a row, applies to whole column td tag to indicate a column in a row Example

```
<tr>
  <td>Danny</td>  actual_data_on_the_very_first_row
  <td>Smith</td>
  <td>29</td>
</tr>
```

- Some tables have tbody Used to indicate the data of the table, usually does not include column names (th)

82. How to use Excel?

```
FileInputStream ExcelFile = new FileInputStream(path);
excelWorkbook = new XSSFWorkbook(ExcelFile);
excelWorksheet = excelWorkbook.getSheet(sheetName);
cell = excelWorksheet.getRow(rowNum).getCell(colNum);
```

83. How do you like Selenium version 3? Is Selenium 3 drastically different from Selenium 2?

- Selenium 3 has bug fixes from selenium 2 also it is more mobile automation focused.
- We aim for Selenium 3 to be “a tool for user-focused automation of mobile and web apps”.
- Here is the summary of the change.
 - For WebDriver users, it’s more of bug fixes and drop-in replacement for 2.
 - Selenium Grid bug fixes are done as well.
 - Selenium project will not actively support only the WebDriver API.
 - By a quirk of timing, Mozilla have made changes to Firefox that mean that from Firefox 48 you must use their geckodriver to use that browser, regardless of whether you're using Selenium 2 or
 - As we know Selenium 3.0 is the latest version of Selenium Jar

MAVEN

1. What is Maven?

- A build tool and command prompt tool that called POM xml file that calls my runner class and manages my dependencies.
- Maven is a build automation tool or a project management tool. With Maven we can import all libraries and can also create project structures. In Maven we have many inbuilt templates. These templates are called archetypes. A Maven is basically a tool used to compile our applications.
- Command Prompt mvn archetype; generate
 - Creates project
- Choose a # press enter
- Choose a # press enter
- groupId; com.nameOfProject (usually a reversed domain name, like com.example.foo)
- ArtifactId; testmavenproject
 - Version enter
 - Package enter
 - Y; enter

2. Why Maven? How it helps you developing your project effectively?

- It helps to develop and managing project structure or applications like deployment, clean, packaging, jar and many more features for the Java-based project.
- In another word, it is a Java tool. If you want to create a sample project or skeleton project you can use Maven. It is an automated build tool. The Maven focused on simplicity that it generates intelligent starters and assumes intelligence defaults. It also covers build-oriented phases in Application Lifecycle Management i.e. testing, deployment, builds management, and release versioning.
- **It helps** to setup project very quickly and it avoids complicated build files like build.xml. Maven required files like POM.xml; it serves the purpose for Maven only. POM.xml is a collection of dependencies of your Java Project which one can specify to Maven and then Maven will download all of them from the internet and then store it to some repository i.e. local repository, central repository, and remote repository.

3. What is Maven Artifact?

- An artifact is a file, usually a JAR, that gets deployed to a Maven repository.
- A Maven build produces one or more artifacts, such as a compiled JAR and a "sources" JAR.
- Each artifact has a group ID (usually a reversed domain name, like com.example.foo), an artifact ID (just a name), and a version string. The three together uniquely identify the artifact. Example:

```
<groupId>org.seleniumhq.selenium</groupId>
<artifactId>seleniumjava</artifactId>
<version>3.11.0</version>
```

- A project's dependencies are specified as artifacts.

4. Explain me the maven lifecycle?

- Commands can only run in the same directory where the specific **pom.xml** file is located
- 3 built in build lifecycles
 - Default → Handles your project deployment
 - Clean → Handles project cleaning
 - Site → Handles creation of project's site documentation

5. A build lifecycle is made up of phases

- Validate → Validate the project is correct and all necessary information is available
- Compile → Run the source code of the project (checking if there is any error or not, if not → build success)
→ Target folder is created, and Reports will be stored here
- Test
 - Test the compiled source code using a suitable unit testing framework.
 - Should not require the code to be packaged or deployed
 - Mvn D(VariableName) = testname → Run specific tests based on the parameter
- Package → Take the compiled code and package it in a distributed format, like JAR
- Verify → Runs any checks on results of integration tests to ensure quality criteria are met
- Install → Install the package into local repo, for use as dependency
- Deploy → Done in the build environment, copies the final package to the remote repository for sharing with other devs and projects

6. How do you convert maven project to eclipse project?

- Mvn eclipse

7. How java projects are made?

1. Create folders/packages
2. Add libraries/dependencies
3. Create class files
4. Compile
5. Run tests
6. Deploy

8. Where do you find your dependencies/libraries?

- Mvnrepository.com
- Update project if maven not working
 - When you have dependencies inside your pom file and you use update, maven will pull the JAR files from internet and add it to your project

9. What is .m2 folder?

- Where your jar files/repositories are saved in your computer

10. What is POM xml file?

- A file that manages the whole project
- When you run a maven command, everything should be done through the pom.xml

11. Versions of tools?

- RestAssured 3.3.0 release date: 2019-01-11

12. Log4j?

- Used by any application
- Example: LOG4J2 → From Apache
- Records activity
- Dev will look at the logs, look at the time, go to the IP address and see what going on if there was a bug
- Loggers are very important part of applications and it keeps each step/event happened with timestamp
- Normally logs are written programmatically into .log file
- There are ready tools/libraries to add to any framework or application.
- In java, the most famous logging library/framework is LOG4J from apache

13. Purpose of logs?

- Help us debug the issues that you may have with application.
- Sometimes when a bug is found in application, developers firstly check the logs. In order to see which steps the user was taking and application did not behave as expected.
- Logs MAY help you find the source of the problem (in application perspective, not testing)

14. What is the role of logs in Test automation?

- • We are looking at console or html report to see the status of our test runs. If anything fails, we find from there.
- • If we implement logging into our framework, it will be another way of looking at automation execution steps and will help us find the problem whenever our test fails

TESTNG & JUNIT

1. What is TestNG?

- You have 500 test cases → We create a Java Package and 500 Class for each test cases
Client asked you run only 40 of them for smoke test → We handle it in Jasmine with its blocks and reporting mechanism.
- TestNG is a testing framework
- Centralized controller: manage run different test cases then create reports, logs
- Batch execution: 100 test cases and run them one by one
- Optional execution: we can skip some test cases

2. What is assertions in TestNG?

- We run the test and title test case failed. It will not affect the other test cases, so we don't want our script to stop.
 - Critical → stop/failure Assert
 - It takes one boolean argument and String message. It Asserts that a condition is true. If it isn't, an AssertionError, with the given message, is thrown.
 - Non critical → failure/continue SoftAssert
 - Soft Assert does not throw an exception when an assert fails and would continue with the next step after the assert statement.

3. Difference between JUnit and TestNG

- Annotations; **JUnit**: @Test, @BeforeClass, @AfterClass, @Before, @After, @Ignore
TestNG: @Test, @BeforeTest, @BeforeClass, @BeforeSuite, @BeforeMethod, @AfterTest, @AfterClass, @AfterSuite, @AfterMethod

- Both are testing framework to help us running automation scripts.
- TestNG provide html report
- TestNG has @DataProvider annotation same as Cucumber Scenario Outline for Data Driven Testing.
- In TestNG, we can do parallel testing, but JUnit doesn't support to parallel test, so we use sauceLab for it.
- TestNG support group test but JUnit doesn't support
- TestNG and JUnit both of them have parameterize testing but TestNG parameterized test configuration is very easy to configure. There are two ways to achieve parameterization in TestNG;
 - @Parameters and TestNG xml file
 - @DataProvider

FEATURE	JUNIT	TESTNG
Purpose	General unit testing	Focus on Integration testing for Enterprise projects
IDE support	yes	Yes
Maven support	yes	Yes
setup/teardown for test	@Before / @After	@BeforeMethod / @AfterMethod
setup/teardown for class	@Before / @After	@BeforeClass / @AfterClass
setup/teardown for suite	no	@BeforeSuite / @AfterSuite
setup/teardown for test groups	no	@BeforeGroups/ @AfterGroups
setup/teardown for test	in annotations	In annotations and/or XML file
Parameterised tests	Yes, but in a limited way	Yes
Test groups	Yes with Categories (new feature)	Yes
Test for Exceptions	Yes	Yes
Timeouts in tests	Yes	Yes
Test order	Non-Deterministic or alphabetical	Can be defined in detail with dependencies
Dynamic test input	No	Yes with DataProviders
Can run tests of the other library	No	Yes, TestNG can run JUnit tests
Assumptions before running a test	Yes	No
Dependency injection for tests	No	Yes, with Google Guice
Ignore/disable test	Yes	Yes
Parallel testing	No	Yes
Test listeners	No	Yes
Test reporters	No	Yes

4. Cross Browser and Parallel Test

- In my current project, we use sauceLab for cross browser testing. But my previous project I used testng.xml file.
- Basically, inside the suite there are 3 keys (name, thread count, parallel) and I created 2 different tests, one of them is for Chrome and the other one is for Firefox.
- There is also parameter annotation and include name and value; name is browser and value is Chrome.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF 8"?>
<!DOCTYPE suite SYSTEM ...>
<suite ...>
  <test name="ChromeTest" ... >
    <parameter name="browser" value="chrome"/>
    <classes>
      <class name="testsuite..."/>
    </classes>
  </test> <!-- First Test -->
  <test name="FireFox" ... >
    <parameter name="browser" value="FireFox"/>
    <classes>
      <class name="testsuite..."/>
    </classes>
  </test> <!-- Second Test -->
</suite> <!-- Suite -->
```

CUCUMBER & GHERKIN

1. Tell me more about Cucumber, how did you guys decide to start using Cucumber ?

- In the past few years, more and more IT teams follow Agile methodology in their development process to adapt to the rapid changes of the market. This is also a challenge for the test team in managing test cases and test scripts which can be changed when the requirements are updated monthly. Finding a suitable testing method from the beginning is one of the keys to the success of an Agile software project.
- Many Agile teams have successfully applied Behavior Driven Development (or BDD) approach in testing process using the Cucumber tool. So, what is Cucumber? And why is it one of the good approaches in Agile projects, used together with BDD?
- Cucumber is a tool for running automated acceptance tests written in a behavior driven development style. One of its wonderful main features is the ability to execute plain text functional description (written in language named Gherkin) as automated tests. Here is an example:

```
Feature: Update password
Scenario: Admin user can update user password
Given I am in the HR system with an Admin account
When I update password of another "user"
Then I receive a message for updating password successfully
And user's password is updated to the new password
```

- This great feature has played a primary role in supporting the BDD approach with the following **advantages**:
 - Writing BDD tests in Ubiquitous language, a language structured around the domain model and used by all team members including developers, testers, BAs, etc.
 - Building bridges between the technical and nontechnical members of a software team
 - Allows interaction directly with the developers' code, but written in a language that business stakeholders can understand
 - Last but not least, Cucumber is an Automated Acceptance Test Tool which running tests written in a behavior driven development (BDD) style.
- **Cucumber Tool helps to improve communication between technical and non-technical members in a project.**

2. Tell me what are the most important things in Cucumber, what makes it unique ?

- Features file, Step Defs, Runner Classes, Hook Class, Tags

3. How to see your reports in cucumber?

- My framework generates cucumber reports folder in the target folder which contains the reports.
- When we run the tests on Jenkins, Jenkins saves the report of every run.
- Home page of the Jenkins job always points to the last run reports.
- All the reports for previous runs can be found under the build number.
- Go to target folder
- Open with system explorer
- Go to target>cucumber report>index shows the tests you ran

4. What is Gherkin?

- Language used by feature files
- Feature, Scenario, Given, Then, When, And, But, Background, Scenario Outline

5. What are the components of Cucumber BDD framework?

1. Feature files

- Consists of scenarios that test a certain feature or functionality
- Feature is main story while scenarios are the test cases to the story(feature)

2. Cukes Runner

- A class that strictly runs the tests, generates codes for step definition
- @smoketest
- Cukesrunner → IN CUCKESRUNNER I HAVE A FEATURE LOCATION THAT SHOWS WHERE MY FEATURE ARE LOCATED

3. Step definition

- A class that made of steps that starts with Gherkin language
- Make sure the step definition is in the same package as cukes Runner, or child package (not parent or sibling)

- FOR NON-TECH PPL TO UNDERSTAND
- DEPENDENCY BDD IS A DEPENDENCY
- MVN REPOSITORY IN THE POM.XML FILE
- CUCUMBER BDD FROM CUCUMBER.IO
- Combine techs of TDD
- Behavior driven
- Express the flow customer behavior → Don't focus on the elements

6. What does @CucumberOptions do?

- Tag used to customize the running of the cucumber tests
- Inside @CucumberOptions you can add:
 - dryRun
 - Plugin
 - "Pretty"
 - Adds more info in the console → Gives you tag, scenario, method info.
 - "html:target/cucumber report" → Generates html report located in target/cucumber report folder
 - "json:target/cucumber.json"
 - Tags
 - Tags must be located in feature path
 - Can add multiple tags...tags= "@Dog, @Cat"
 - Features location of where feature files are
 - Glue where to look for step definition steps. hook class is part of glue too.

7. How to run Cucumber with JUnit?

- Add cucumber JUnit dependency
- Adding @RunWith (Cucumber.class) on top of cukesRunner class

8. How to run Cucumber with TestNG?

- Add cucumber testNG dependency
- Make CukesRunner extend to AbstractTestNG CucumberTests

9. What happens we you run your runner class with no tags?

- All the feature files will run from top to bottom but only the feature files that are located in the @CucumberOptions "features="

10. What are Hooks in cucumber?

- Cucumber hook allows us to better manage the code workflow and helps us to reduce the code redundancy. We can say that it is an unseen step, which allows us to perform our scenarios or tests.
- Class that uses
 - @Before → runs before each cucumber scenario
 - @After → runs after each scenario (It will always run no matter if scenario passes or fails)
- Class must be in same package as stepDefinition
- I implemented screenshots inside hook class
- Hook Class will not run if dryRun=true
- I use Scenario as a parameter in my before/after method

11. How do you take screenshots in cucumber?

- In my Aftermethod I use a code:
- I use TakeScreenShot interface
- You can store screenshot as a byte or file
 - @After

```
public void tearDown(Scenario scenario) {  
    if(scenario.isFailed()) {  
        //taking a screenshot  
        final byte[] screenshot = ((TakesScreenshot)  
                                   Driver.getDriver()).getScreenshotAs(OutputType.BYTES);  
        //adding the screenshot to the report  
        scenario.embed(screenshot, "image/png"); }  
}
```

12. How to run a Cucumber with DDT?

- I use Cucumber tables:
[| Home | Emails | Documents | Projects |](#)
- You get the method with (DataTable arg1)
- In the parameter DataTable you can change it to
[List<YourType>, List<List<E>>, List<Map<K,V>>, and Map<K,V>](#)
- Prints in order for list
- No order for map

13. What is Background?

- Cucumber has their own before method
- The one in hooks is for java
- A step that runs BEFORE a scenario inside the feature file
- Can only put on top, before all scenarios
- Cannot put pipelines in backgrounds (Only in scenario outline)

14. What is Scenario Outline? vs Scenario?

- Scenario in cucumber runs once.
- Used for data driven testing
- Have the same cucumber steps but we provide data after the scenario as a table using keyword examples

15. How do I limit the types of variables I can pass?

- In the gherkin parenthesis you can add (Collaboration | Sales | Marketing, etc.)
- Ex: @When("^I hover over the (Collaboration | Sales | Marketing | Activities | All) menu\$")

```
public void i_hover_over_the_Collaboration_menu(String menu) {
    switch(menu) {
    case "Sales":
        BrowserUtils.hover(dashboard.sales); break;
    case "Marketing":
        BrowserUtils.hover(dashboard.marketing); break;
    case "Collaboration":
        BrowserUtils.hover(dashboard.collaboration); break;
    case "Activities":
        BrowserUtils.hover(dashboard.activities); break;
    case "All":
        BrowserUtils.hover(dashboard.all); break;};
}
```

16. What if you have a scenario that has two parameters (limiting parameter, table parameter)?

- Example :
 - Scenario: Verify Collaboration menu options
 - Given I logged into suiteCRM
 - When I hover over the Collaboration menu
 - Then the following menu options should be visible for Collaboration:
| Home | Emails | Documents | Projects |
 - In this scenario i have a table, I want to limit collaboration to just collaboration and the other menus categories
- Solution:
 - @Then("^following menu options should be visible for (Collaboration | Sales | Marketing | Activities | All):\$")
 - public void following_menu_options_should_be_visible_for_Collaboration(String menu, List<String> options) {
 - String menu represents the 5 menu options (Collaboration | Sales | Marketing | Activities | All)
 - List<String>options represents the tables; | Home | Emails | Documents | Projects |

17. How do I use cucumber scenario for DDT?

- In my current project I use Scenario Outline with Examples
- In my scenario feature file, whenever I'm using a variable as a data driven, I use "<variable>"
- Then in Examples:

variable	column name
data1.	row1
data 2	row 2
data3	row3

20. Data driven

- Test data is separated from code and stored into external sources: Cucumber Examples table, Excel files, CSV files, Database.
- If the amount of data is not that huge, then I use Cucumber Scenario outline with Examples table.
- And other times I maintain test data in Excel files, and I use Apache POI library to read and write data
- If data comes from a database, or I need to do database validation, I use SQL queries along with JDBC library in java.

18. How to use Maps in cucumber?

- Using a nonScenario Outline
- Scenario: Create contact using a map
 - Given I logged into suiteCRM
 - When I create a new contact:

first_name	John
last_name	Smith
cell_phone	801 888 8889
 - Then I should see contact information for "John Smith"
 - Left side is key, and right is value 2 columns only
- Using a Scenario Outline
 - Scenario Outline: Create contact using a map
 - Given I logged into suiteCRM
 - When I create a new contact:

first_name	<first_name>
last_name	<lname>
cell_phone	<cell_phone>
office_phone	<office_phone>
 - Then I should see contact information for "<first_name> <lname>"
 - Examples:

first_name	lname	cell_phone	office_phone
Michael	Jackson	1234567890	2345678891
Bonnie	Garcia	4569871234	4567890987
- In step def I write;

```
@When("^I create a new contact:$")
public void i_create_a_new_contact(Map<String,String>contact) {
    // open the create contact dialog
```

21. How to use POJO in cucumber?

- Create **contactBean** class
 - Add all variables
 - Add the getter/setters
- Create bean feature file
- Create a table with first row containing the variables in the contactBean class
 - Add values under the table
 - Implement method with parameter (List<ContactBean>contacts)
- Scenario: Create contact
 - Given I logged into suiteCRM
 - When I save a new contact:

firstName	lastName	officePhone	cellphone	email
Steve	Gates	3456758888	1234329999	SteveGates123@gmail.com
 - Then I should see contact information for "Steve Gates"

22. How to run a group of test case using TestNG?

```
@Test (groups={"smokeTest","FunctionalTest"})
public void loginTest(){
    System.out.println("Logged in successfully");
}
```

23. Data Driven Testing

- **WHEN:** Whenever a functionality or a module in an app requires testing with multiple sets of data(Parametrization), Multiple inputs then we need to perform data driven testing and automation.
- These scenarios are one of the things That must be automated.
- **HOW:** Test data is separated from code and stored into external sources: Cucumber Examples table, Excel files, CSV files, Database.
- **BENEFIT:** More organized, Data centralized, Collaboration on test data - it can come from BA, MTsetc

24. How can we create data driven framework using TestNG?

- By using @DataProvider annotation, we can create a Data Driven Framework

```
@DataProvider(name="getData") Public Object[][] getData(){ Object [][] data = new Object[2][2];
Data[0][0] = "firstUid"; Data[0][1] = "FirstPWD";
Data[1][0] = "SecondUid";
Data[1][1] = "SecondPWD"; Return data; }
```

25. How to create Group of Groups in TestNG?

- These groups are called metagroups.
- Example: you might want to define a group all that includes smokeTest and FunctionalTest.
Let's modify our testing.xml file:

```
<groups>
  <define name="all">
    <include name ="smoke Test"/>
    <include name = "functionalTest"/>
  </define>
  <run>
    <include name = "all"/>
  </run>
</groups>
```

26. How to run test cases in parallel using TestNG?

- We can use "parallel" attribute in testng.xml to accomplish parallel test execution in TestNG
- The parallel attribute of suite tag can accept four values:
 - Classes → All the test cases inside a java class will run parallel
 - Methods → All the methods with @Test annotation will execute parallel
 - Instances → Test cases in same instance will execute parallel but two method of two different instances will run in different thread. <suite name="softwaretestingmaterial" parallel="methods">

27. How to ignore a test case in testNG?

- To ignore the test case, we use the parameter enabled = false to the
- @Test annotation @Test(enabled=false)

28. How to exclude a particular test method from a test case execution?

- By adding the exclude tag in the testing.xml

```
<classes>
  <class name="TestCaseName">
    <methods>
      <exclude name="TestMethodNameToExclude"/>
    </methods>
  </class>
</classes>
```

29. How to exclude a particular test group from a test case execution?

- By adding the exclude tag in the testing.xml

```
<groups>
  <run>
    <exclude name="TestGroupNameToExclude"/>
  </run>
</groups>
```

30. What are the different way to produce reports for TestNG results?

- TestNG offers two ways to produce a report
 - Listeners implement the interface **org.testng.testListener** and are notified in real time of when a test starts, passes, fails, etc...
 - Reporters implement the interface **org.testng.reporter** and are notified when all the suites have been run by TestNG.
- The IReporter instance receives a list of objects that describe the entire test run

31. What is the use of @Listener annotation in TestNG?

- configure reports and logging.
- widely used listeners : ITestListener interface.
- It has methods like onTestStart, onTestSuccess, onTestFailure, onTestSkipped...
- we should implement this interface creating a listener class of our own,
- Next, we should add the listeners annotation (@Listeners) in the class

32. What Is a Regular Expression, Regexp, or Regex?

- A regular expression is a special text string for describing a search pattern.
- You can think of regular expressions as wildcards on steroids.
- You are probably familiar with wildcard notations such as *.txt to find all text files in a file manager.
- Regex equivalent is.*\txt.

33. How to write regular expression in testing.xml file to search @Test methods containing "smoke" keyword?

- Regular expression to find @Test method containing keyword "smoke" is mentioned below

```
<methods>
  <include name=".*smoke.*"/>
</methods>
```

34. What is the time unit we specify in test suites and test cases ?

- We specify the time unit in test suites and test cases is in milliseconds.

35. What is the use of @Test(invocationCount= someInteger)?

```
@Test(invocationCount=10)
Public void testcase(){}
```

- //the invocation count attribute tells how many times TestNG should run a test method

36. What is the use of @Test(threadPoolSize=someInteger)?

- The threadPoolSize attribute tells to from a thread pool to run the test method through multiple threads
- Note: this attribute is ignored if invocation count IS NOT SPECIFIED

37. What does the test timeout mean in testing?

- The maximum number of milliseconds a test case should take

```
@Test1(threadPoolSize=3,invocationCount=10,timeOut=10000)
public void test() {}
```

- : // in this example: the function test1 will be invoked ten times from three different threads, Additionally, a time-out often seconds guarantees that none of the threads will block on this thread forever.

38. What are @Factory and @DataProvider annotation?

- @Factory → executes all the test methods present inside a test class using a separate instance of the class with different set of data
- @DataProvider → a test method that uses dataProvider will be executed the specific methods multiple number of times based on the data provided by the dataProvider.

39. annotations - priority

- Doesn't matter what number you start Ex: @Test(priority=0)
- DependsOnMethods = "test method name" You Can add multiple test names
- If the first one fails, the 2nd test won't run at all
- If the first method failed, your report will show that the 2nd test will be skipped

40. parallel execution in testNG

- In xml file write.
 - parallel="tests"thread-count="4"
- Thread-count is how many browsers you want to open same time
- In xml file you can add .* to run everything
 - Ex:<package name=".*"></package>
- TestNG has its own reports -When you run xml, it gives you the report in test-output folder
- Contains the test report in html

41. Framework Tools : Cucumber BDD framework

- Junit, Cucumber Java, Maven
- Selenium, HTML reporting with screenshots Log4j,
- JDBC, Rest Assured, Apache POI, Git, Jenkins

42. Framework Tools: TestNG + Selenium

- Java, Maven, TestNG,
- Selenium, Extend Reports with screenshots Log4J,
- JDBC, Rest Assured, Apache POI, Git, Jenkins

43. How does your framework generate reports?

- Our Cucumber BDD framework generates HTML reports.
- The report shows the pass/fail coverage for feature files, tags, steps
- The report contains all the steps for each test The report has screenshots for failures

44. How to run tests selectively cucumber?

- tags keyword the cukesrunner
- feature keyword the cukesrunner
- tags and features can also be passed using the command line
- mvn test -Dcucumber.options="--tag @smoke"

45. What do you use for logging?

- I use Log4J for logging. I always log important steps in the test execution. That helps me to debug when there is a failure.
- Log4J is not a replacement for HTML reports.

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.logging.log4j</groupId>
  <artifactId>log4j- core</artifactId>
  <version>2.11.0</version>
</dependency>
```

46. How does the FEATURE FILE WORK?

- **Feature** → description of what is being tested @tags. Sample feature file;
 - Feature: login functionality → Background:
 - Given I am on the login page → Scenario: 1, Scenario: 2
 - The background runs before both of the scenarios
- **Scenario** → description of the scenario being test
 - Given I am on the login page
 - And I enter username and password
 - When I click on the submit button
 - Then I should be able to see the profile picture
 - But the submit button should not be displayed
- **Given** → a precondition
- **When** → condition that triggers the expected result Then → expected condition

47. What is test base Class ? and How do you implement in your framework ?

- Test Base class is class where I have most used methods in my tests.
- My **test classes extend** the **Test Base** class and thus have access to those methods. This helps me us **make my code reusable**
- Before/after test methods wait/synchronization utility methods.
 - **SwitchToWindow(title)**
 - **WebDriver driver;**

48. How to rerun the failed tests again in TestNG?

- In my TestNG framework, **failed tests** are reported in the **testng_failed_.xml** file in the target folder.
- We can add this file in the **pom file** so that **maven** will try to run the failed tests every time.
- If will **only run** when there are **failures** in the test.

49. How to rerun the failed tests again in Cucumber?

- we use the re-run option in the CukesRunner.
- Add the rerun to cukes runner.
- This option will create a file with a list of failed tests
- Create a second runner class which points to file with a list of failed tests
- Add the second runner in the pom file

50. How to rerun the failed tests again in Jenkins?

- In Jenkins there are plugin that re run the failed tests Unit cases.
- So you can configure your Maven build execution on Jenkins using the option:
- **Dsurefire.rerunFailingTestsCount=2**

51. RUNNING CUCUMBER TESTS IN PARALLEL?

There are couple options on how to make Cucumber + JUnit framework run in parallel

1. There is a plugin **cucumber-jvm-parallel-plugin**

<https://github.com/temyers/cucumber-jvm-parallel-plugin>

- This plugin automatically generates multiple cukes runner files.
- Based on the configuration, this plugin creates one cukes runner per feature file.
- Each runner will point to one feature file. and these cukes runners will run in parallel.
- Normally cucumber runs feature files one after another. when we use this plugin, it runs starts them at the same time. we can specify how many tests running at the same time

2. Cucumber 4.x parallel option

Starting from cucumber 4.0, cucumber supports parallelization natively.

<https://cucumber.io/blog/2018/09/24/announcing-cucumber-jvm-4-0-0>

By official documentation, in order to run tests in parallel, we have to add parallel option to the maven surefire plugin in pom file.

```
<build>
  <plugins>
    <plugin>
      <artifactId>maven-surefire-plugin</artifactId>
      <configuration>
        <parallel>both</parallel>
        <threadCount>4</threadCount>
      </configuration>
    </plugin>
  </plugins>
</build>
```

But in my specific project, we added maven failsafe plugin to make sure that tests continue to execute even though some fail. This plugin makes sure that tests keep running

```
<plugins>
  <plugin>
    <groupId>org.apache.maven.plugins</groupId>
    <artifactId>maven-failsafe-plugin</artifactId>
    <version>2.18</version>
    <configuration>
      <testFailureIgnore>true</testFailureIgnore>
      <skipTests>false</skipTests>
      <includes>
        <include>**/runners/*TestRunner.java</include>
      </includes>
    </configuration>
  </plugin>
</plugins>
```

3. Second plugin is **maven-surefire-plugin**

this plugin executes tests in parallel. in this plugin configuration, we indicate which runner files we want to run. we can also indicate how many simultaneous tests we want to run.

```
<include>**/runners/*TestRunner*.java</include>. → plugin will run these files  
<threadCount>10</threadCount> → this shows how many browsers we want to have in at the same time.  
<parallel>classes</parallel> → this line tells that cukes runner classes must run in parallel
```

We created cukes runner files based on how many tests we want to run and how we want to break down tests.
Each cukes runner will point to certain set up scenarios/feature files

How to run?

- we can execute tests in parallel in our framework only by running tests as a maven command
- **mvn verify** → this will run the tests and generate reports
- **mvn clean verify** → it will first delete the target folder, then runs tests, then generate reports

Benefits of parallelization:

- cuts down on the execution time. UI tests usually take a long time, especially in regression testing.

Challenges of parallelization?

- hard to implement --> not easy to do.
- load --> if we open too many instances in the same machine, it can overload the machine. it will result in tests running slow, and it increases the fail rate.
- this can addressed by running tests in different machines using GRID.
- certain tests cases did not work in parallel in my project.

API

1. What is API?

- It means connectivity. I mean API is the messenger that takes requests and tells a system what you want to do and then returns the response back to you.
- API is the acronym for **Application Programming Interface** (which is software intermediary) that allows how applications to talk to each other.

2. API vs Webservices?

- API = *browser*: Selenium WebDriver, *database*: JDBC, *MsOffice*: Apache POI
- Webservices = if an API uses internet for communications, it is a webservices. *All webservices are API.
- No UI (user interface) → web application with UI and we use Selenium Webdriver
- We use:
 - SOAP → XML
 - REST → JSON, XML, TEXT
 - Postman, Rest Assured Library

3. What is SoapUI? and how did you use it in your current project?

- SOAP UI is the leading open source cross-platform API Testing tool
- SOAPUI allows testers to execute automated functional, regression, compliance, and load tests on different Web API.
- SOAPUI supports all the standard protocols and technologies to test all kinds of API's.
- SOAPUI interface is simple that enables both technical and non-technical users to use seamlessly.

4. Name of some commonly used HTTP methods in REST based architecture?

- Create → POST (send data to the server)
- Read → GET (retrieves data from given server using a given URI)
- Update → PUT (Replaces all current representations of the target resource with the uploaded content)
- Delete → DELETE (Removes all current representations of the target resource given by a URI.)

5. HTML Status Codes?

- 1xx → Informational
- 2xx → Success (request was accepted successfully) (200→ Ok, 201→ Created, 202→ Accepted, 204→ No Content)
- 3xx → Redirection
- 4xx → Client Error (400-Bad Request, 401-Unauthorized, 403-Forbidden, 404-Not Found, 405-Method not Allowed)
- 5xx → Server Error (500-Internal server Error, 502-Bad Gateway, 501-Not implemented, 503-Service Unavailable)

6. What first thing you check when you get response?

- Status code (200 always mean Ok)
- We always check the 404 means not found
- rest-assured.io==> for automation to find the ECS machine in search type remote Desktop

7. Http methods and request types

- **Get** does not requires body
- **Put** requires body means **UPDATE** information
- **Post** requires body means **CREATE** information
- **Delete** does not requires body
- GET -> READ , POST -> CREATE, PUT -> UPDATE, DELETE -> DELETE
- POST VS PUT

8. Parameters api

- 2 TYPES:
 - PATH PARAMETER (VALUE WILL BE PART OF URL) QUERY/REQUEST
 - PARAMETERS (KEY+ VALUE FORMAT)

9. What is Hamcrest Matcher for?

- Hamcrest is a framework for writing matcher objects allowing 'match' rules to be defined declaratively.

```
import org.junit.jupiter.api.Test;
import static org.hamcrest.MatcherAssert.assertThat;
import static org.hamcrest.Matchers.*;

public class BiscuitTest {
    @Test
    public void testEquals() {
        Biscuit theBiscuit = new Biscuit("Ginger");
        Biscuit myBiscuit = new Biscuit("Ginger");
        assertThat(theBiscuit, equalTo(myBiscuit));
        assertThat("chocolate chips", theBiscuit.getChocolateChipCount(), equalTo(10));
        assertThat("hazelnuts", theBiscuit.getHazelNutCount(), equalTo(3));
    }
}
```

```
// verify if first argument is equal to the second
assertThat(str1, is("Kunkka"));
assertThat(str1, is(str2));

// verify if first argument is NOT equal to the second
assertThat(str1, is(not("Tidehunter")));

// compare ignoring case
assertThat(str1, equalToIgnoringCase("kunkka"));

// compare ignoring space before and after
assertThat(str1, equalToIgnoringWhiteSpace(" Kunkka "));

// compare numbers
assertThat(10, greaterThan(9));
assertThat(10, lessThan(11));
assertThat(10, lessThanOrEqualTo(11));

// verify not null
assertThat(str1, notNullValue());

List<String> list = Arrays.asList("one", "too", "tree");
assertThat(list, hasSize(3));
assertThat(list, containsInAnyOrder("too", "tree", "one"));
assertThat(list, hasItems("one", "too"));

List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(11, 12, 13);
assertThat(numbers, everyItem(greaterThan(9)));
```

10. RestAssured Log Logging Logs

- Request Logging

```
given().log().all() // Log all request specification details including parameters, headers and body
given().log().params() // Log only the parameters of the request
given().log().body() // Log only the request body
given().log().headers() // Log only the request headers
given().log().cookies() // Log only the request cookies
given().log().method() // Log only the request method
given().log().path() // Log only the request path
```

- Response Logging

```
get("/x").then().log().body()
get("/x").then().log().ifError()
get("/x").then().log().all()
get("/x").then().log().statusCode() // Only log the status line
get("/x").then().log().headers() // Only log the response headers
get("/x").then().log().cookies() // Only log the response cookies
get("/x").then().log().ifStatusCodeIsEqualTo(302)
    // Only log if the status code is equal to 302
get("/x").then().log().ifStatusCodeMatches(matcher)
    // Only log if the status code matches the supplied Hamcrest matcher
```

11. Serialization and Deserialization

- Serialization; when we MAP a Java object to API JSON format (CONVERT JAVA OBJECT TO JSON);
 - Java object (POJO(Plain Old Java Object), BEANS) → MAP it to API JSON/XML
 - When we have an object from a class and MAP it to a JSON format in our RESTful API

```
{make: "Toyota",
Model: "Camry" }
Car car = new Car();
car.setMake("Toyota");
car.setModel("Camry");
given().body(car).when().post(uri)
```

- Deserialization; API JSON/XML → MAP it to Java Object (JSON TO JAVA OBJECT)

```
Car car2 = new Car();
car2=when().get(uri).body().as(car.class);
car.setMake("Toyota");
car.setModel("Camry");
```

12. API/Webservices with RestAssured Library?

```
import static io.restassured.RestAssured.* ;
URI uri = new URI(" ... / methods(get,post)")
```

- GET;

```
Response response = given().accept(ContentType.JSON).when().get(URI);
response.then().assertThat().statusCode(200).
    and().assertThat().ContentType(ContentType.JSON);
```

- POST;

```
Response response = given().ContentType(ContentType.JSON).with().accept(ContentType.JSON)
    .and().body(JSONbody).when().post(URI);
response.then().assertThat().statusCode(200);
```

-

```
import static org.hamcrest.Matchers.* ;
then().assertThat().body("Id",Matchers.equalTo(123));
```

-

```
JsonPath json = JsonPath(JSONbody);
json.getString("key");
json.getInt("key");
json.getList("key1.key2");
```

13. What is EndPoint?

- <protocol>://<service-name>/<ResourceType>/ResourceID → URI (Uniform Resource Identifier)
Base URI / resource ? Parameters
(<http://www.google.com/search?source=book...>) → ? → query parameters

14. Authorization vs Authentication

- authentication --> who are you
- authorization --> what rights do you have
- Authentication is user and password
- Authorization has types:
 - no Authorization
 - Basic Authorization
 - Bearer Token
 - Inherit Auth from parent

15. RESTful Web Service / API

- REST stands for Representational State Transfer
- RESTful is referred for web services written by applying REST architectural concept.
 - In RESTful, web service http methods like GET, POST, PUT, DELETE can be used to perform CRUD operations.
 - CRUD = Create → Read → Update → Delete

16. How do you verify a value in your Response body?

- For exp: verify ID contains correct number
 - Hamster Matcher is assertion library.

```
then().assertThat().body("Id",Matchers.equalTo(123));
```

- Parse into JsonPath and use getInt(), getList(), getString() methods to read Id value.
And, I can use JUnit Assertion:

```
String body = ...thenReturn().body().asString();  
JsonPath json = new JsonPath(body);  
assertEquals(123,json.getInt("Id"));
```

- De-serialize into a (POJO) object (or Object Mapping)

```
POJO myPojo = ... when().post(url).thenReturn().body().as(Pojo.class);  
assertEquals(123,myPojo.getId( ));
```

And, I can use JUnit Assertion.

17. Types of API's Authentication

- Basic
 - Pre-emptive
 - If a service is configured to be pre-emptive, it will not request credentials from a client even though it requires it.
 - If a request doesn't contain credentials, it will return **401 Unauthorized** status code.
 - Challenged
 - When request reaches the API then API will tell that it requires credentials then client will provide credentials.
 - oauth --> types of authentication where keys and tokens from 3rd party is used to authenticate. There are 2 types of oauth:
 - oauth1 → hard to implement
 - oauth2 → more secure
- Digest
 - It is more encrypted than basic. https...

18. What is the advantage of using SOAP?

- REST allows a greater variety of data formats, whereas SOAP only allows XML.
- Coupled with JSON (which typically works better with data and offers faster parsing), REST is generally considered easier to work with.
- Thanks to JSON, REST offers better support for browser clients.
- REST provides superior performance, particularly through caching for information that's not altered and not dynamic
- It is the protocol used most often for major services such as Yahoo, Ebay, Amazon, and even Google.
- REST is generally faster and uses less bandwidth. It's also easier to integrate with existing websites with no need to refactor site infrastructure. This enables developers to work faster rather than spend time rewriting a site from scratch. Instead, they can simply add additional functionality.

19. Difference between SOAP and RESTful web services?

- RESTful supports JSON, XML, TEXT, however SOAP supports only XML
- REST is faster than SOAP based web services

20. What is URI, purpose and format?

- URI stands for Uniform Resource Identifier
- The purpose of URI is to locate a resource on the server hosting the web service.
- A URI is of the following format:
 - <protocol>://<service-name>/<ResourceType>/<ResourceID>

21. What WebServices do you use in your project?

- I use Restful which is Representational State of Transfer and it communicates with XML and JSON, but my current project uses JSON

22. What is XML?

- In computing, Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a markup language that defines a set of rules for encoding documents in a format that is both human-readable and machine-readable.

23. What is JSON?

- It is JavaScript Object Notation (is a minimal, readable format for structuring data.)
- It is used primarily to transmit data between a server and web application, as an alternative to XML.
- Basically, a lightweight version of XML
- In Key: Value format
- Key is always in double quotes and value if string its double quotes and if numbers no quotes
- It is purely based on http protocol, - so it hits the link on the browser and see the results

24. Do you know swagger? What is swagger

- Swagger is an open-source software framework backed by a large ecosystem of tools that helps developers design, build, document, and consume RESTful Web services.
- Swagger allows you to describe the structure of your APIs so that machines can read them.
- The ability of APIs to describe their own structure is the root of all awesomeness in Swagger
- similar to xml schema but for Json

25. json vs gson

- JSON is a format which has key and values
- GSON is a process of converting
 - from java to json(serialization),
 - from json to java(deserialization)

26. How and where are you sending request?

- Since i am using Rest, it has endpoints. My developers create public URLs and requests are sent to that URL

27. Do you use any non-web services API?

- - I use Selenium API for browser, JDBC for database, and RestAssured for API

28. Do you have API documentation website for your API?

- Yes, we use swagger for our api documentation, and this is where the description and guidelines of API endpoints are

29. How do you test API in your project?

- In my current project we are testing not only our companies api but other external api.
 - For example, we use LinkedIn api to easily transfer the authorized end user's info to our database.
- As a tester we send a API request and verify the status code, response body and checking the endpoints of the api URL is working as expected
 - For example, in my project, I also do Positive/Negative testing of API
- Positive - I am sending valid requests, headers, parameters, and Json body and verify that response is 200/201
- Negative- I am sending invalid requests, headers, parameters, and body, expecting to the status to not be 200

30. How do you test rest api?

- I verify if each REST API endpoint is working as expected.
- I use POSTMAN for manual API testing and use RESTASSURED library in Java for automation.
- I send POST,PUT,GET, DELETE type of requests and verify response status code and response body, header.
- I also do positive and negative testing of API.
- When I do positive testing, I send valid request parameters , valid headers, valid request json body and verify that response status code is 200 successful and Json response body data is also matching the expected.
- When I do negative testing, I send invalid request parameters , or invalid headers, or invalid request json body and verify that response
 - status code is not 200 and Json response body contains error message.

31. Can All API endpoints use all of the Http protocols?

- It depends, My API developer decides if that URL works with GET,POST,PUT, or DELETE requests

32. How do you manually test your API?

- I use Postman → it is a REST API client tool that test the REST API URL

33. What tools for api testing you use?

- Postman for manual testing
- Rest Assured library

34. What are the types of Request in Rest API?

- There are Get, Post, Put, and Delete requests
 - Get read data
 - Post creates data
 - Put updates data
 - Delete deletes data

35. What are headers in REST API?

- I am using Accept.(Content Type.JSON) type - checks what I am receiving should be in JSON or XML format
- And ContentType.(Contenttype.Json) - checks what i am sending should be in JSON format

36. What is RestAssured Library?

- A non-web service api that's BDD format and helps integrate java code using deserialization and serialization to extract data from the Json and transform it into a java object in order to store, verify, and validate the data to the expected one.

37. How are you using Enum in your project?

- I am using content Type to make sure that my response type is JSON format

38. What is JsonPath?

- Another way to validate response body
- `JsonPath j=response.jsonpath;`

39. What methods are you using to verify the size of the response data?

- I use Matchers from Hamcrest
 - `hasItems()`
 - `equalTo()`

40. How would I use Response interface?

★ Reporting

- Mvn Verify will run tests even if it fails (it ignores the failure)
 - Waits for all the test to finish
 - It ignores failure b.c we have this in our build configuration
`<testFailureIgnore>true</testFailureIgnore>`
 - Verify is a Maven lifecycle that comes after test
- Mvn test will stop running the test if something fails
- The original html report we get is not that great, we need statistical data
- Ex; "html:target/cucumber-report" → Like how many test are pass/failing percentages
- We going to use Cucumber Sandwich (this is a dependency file in pom xml) for more statistical data reporting
- In cukesrunner add; "json:target/cucumber.json"
 - It's a html report from a JSON file → How this report works is the Json file is used to generate the report
 - Version 3.15 (from the vid)
 - Add a new build xml in pom (its already in your pom file, the one called TestProject)
 - You will only get this json reporting(cucumber report with graphs and statistics. This report will be only local for YOU to see, not for Jenkins) ONLY if you execute MVN Verify
 - BUT YOU WILL ALWAYS GET A JSON FILE(different from cucumber report) AFTER RUNNING THE TEST, EVEN W.O VERIFY
 - This JSON file is very important for Jenkins - for the cucumber report plugin
- TestProject build:
 - `<id>execution</id>`
 - `<phase>verify</phase>` - this is why html (json) report will only generate when using verify
 - `<goals>`
 - `<goal>generate</goal> </goals>`
 - The report will also give you a json file
 - To run tests using verify, right click pom file and click on maven build...
 - You can also add parameters (like runner variable and value which is the xml file) - Type in goals: verify
- To run this in the command line
 - Go to location of pom file and type mvn verify
 - Syntax is `mvn<lifecycle/goal>`
- Order of Execution using mvn verify
 1. Run against the pom file
 2. Pom file runs the xml file
 3. Xml runs the cukesrunner file
 4. Cukesrunner runs the cucumber feature file/test
- Does json cucumber report show screenshot?

41. How would I write a method where I need parameter with limit of 100 and path parameter of employee id = 100?

- I would write;
 - `.and().params("limit",100)`
 - `.and().pathParams("employee_id", 110)`

42. What is Backend-API?

- It is where application logic code is. Your conditions etc.
- How to test?
 - 1) Manually → Using tools like Postman etc. By sending requests and verifying responses.
 - 2) Automation → Java + RestAssured Library

43. What are HTTP Request and HTTP Response?

HTTP request method is made up of four components:

- **Request Method** → Get, Post, Put, Delete (these are the common ones)
- **Request URI** → the URL of the resource
- **Request Header** → Accept-Language, Accept-Encoding, User-Agent, Host
- **Request Body** → this is the data to be sent to the resource

HTTP response method is made up of three components:

- **Response Status Code** → 200, 301, 404, 500 (these are the most common ones)
- **Response Header Fields** → Date, Server, Last-Modified, Content-Type
- **Response Body** → this is the data that comes back to the client from the server

HTML & CSS

1. What is <div> tag is used in HTML code??

- <div> elements → the <div> tag is nothing more than a container until that encapsulates other page elements and divides the HTML document into sections.
- Web developers use <div> elements to group together HTML elements and apply CSS styles to many elements at once.

2. Web Application Architecture??

- Front End
 - HTML structure : is only responsible data
 - CSS presentation/appearance : for design
 - JavaScript dynamism/action : for function
- Back End → Database

3. What is HTML??

- It is a language for describing webpages. (created in 1991 by Tim Berners Lee)
- It stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.
- It is not a programming language; it is markup language.
- A markup language is a collection of markup tags
- It uses markup tags to describe Web pages.
- Html is recommend writing everything lowercase

4. What is TAGS??

- Creating the web elements
- They act like containers. They tell you something about the information that lies between their opening and closing tags.
- Inside the tags there is attributes

5. What is ATTRIBUTES?

- It is provide additional information about the contents of an element.
- They appear on the opening tag of the element.
- value attribute is the actual value
- name attribute is the identifier to this value

6. How to write HTML files?

Index.html

Structure of an HTML page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Capture </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    Content
  </body>
</html>
```

7. What is DOCTYPE HTML?

- `<!DOCTYPE html>`
- It is an instruction to the web browser about what version of HTML (HTML5) the page is written in
 - Must be at the top of the document
 - Declaration is not case-sensitive

8. Headings?

- HTML defines six levels font of headings.
- The heading elements are h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, and h6 with h1 being the highest (or most important) level and h6 the least.
 - `<h1>` `>` `<h2>` `>` `<h3>` `>` `<h4>` `>` `<h5>` `>` `<h6>`

9. Line breaks?

- `
` add a line between paragraphs, goes to next line, this tag doesn't need closing
- `
` To add a line break inside the middle of paragraph
- `<p>` Welcome to the webpage. `
` Everything you want to know is inside this website`</p>`

10. Horizontal Rules?

- `<hr/>` To create break between themes (after finishing the paragraph and before the new headings)

11. Bold Italic Underlined Comment Paragraphs?

- **BOLD** `` ``
- **ITALIC** `<i>` `</i>`
- **UNDERLINED** `<u>` `</u>`
- **COMMENT** `<!-- -->`
- **PARAGRAPHS** `<p>` `</p>`

12. Align & Style?

- `<h1 style = "text-align:center; background: black; color:yellow; ">`This is Cybertek!`</h1>`
- `<h2 style="color:orange">`Who we are?`</h2>`

13. Background Color?

`<body style="background: url(https://images7.alphacoders.com/373/thumb-1920-373253.jpg);">` `</body>`

14. IMAGES?

`<h4>`This is a cat!`</h4>`
````

img => tag

src => attribute

cat1.jpg => value

15. LIST?

Each line is one item of list

```
<ul> <!-- closing tag -->
  <li> Java </li>
  <li> Selenium </li>
  <li> Agile </li>
  <li> API </li>
</ul>
```

16. LINKS?

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/Html/html_styles.asp">TRY YOURSELF</a>
```

a: Tag which means link

href: Attribute which indicates the destination of the link application.

html Actual URL where the link will go

17. Create a TABLE?

```
<table> <!-- creates a table -->
<thead> <!-- row of headers -->
  <th>First Name</th><!-- column name -->
  <th>Last Name</th>
  <th>Subject Name</th>
</thead>
<tbody> <!-- content of the table -->
  <tr> <!-- row in a table -->
    <td>Nadir</td> <!-- cell -->
    <td>Shafiev</td>
    <td>JIRA</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Akbar</td>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>OCA</td>
  </tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

18. How to see changes?

- make changes on the html file
- save the file CTRL+S or CMD+S
- refresh the html file on the chrome

19. How to refresh?

- F5
- CMD +R or CTRL + R
- Click the refresh button on the browser
- open the file again
- select the URL

20. What is FORMS?

- Has referred to a printed document that contains spaces for you to fill in info

1- Adding text :

- Text Input `<input type="text" name=>`
`<input type="text" name="username" size="15" maxlength="30"/>`
- Password Input `<input type="text" name=>`
`<input type="text" name="password" size="15" maxlength="30"/>`
- Text Area (Multi Line) `<textarea> </textarea>>`
`<textarea name="comments" cols="20" rows="3">Enter your comments</textarea>`

2- Making Choices

- Radio Button
`<input type="radio" name="gender"> Female<!-- only one option-->`
- Check Button
`<input type="checkbox">Superbowl commercial <!-- multiple options-->`
`<input type="checkbox" checked>Superbowl commercial`
- Drop-Down List Box
`<label> </label>`
`<select>`
`<option>Spring 2019</option>`
- Multiple Select Box
`<label> </label>`
`<select name="" size="2" multiple="multiple">`
`<option>Spring 2019</option>`
`<option> Fall 2019</option>`

3- Submitting Forms

Submit Button

`<input type="submit" value="Apply"></input>`

SQL

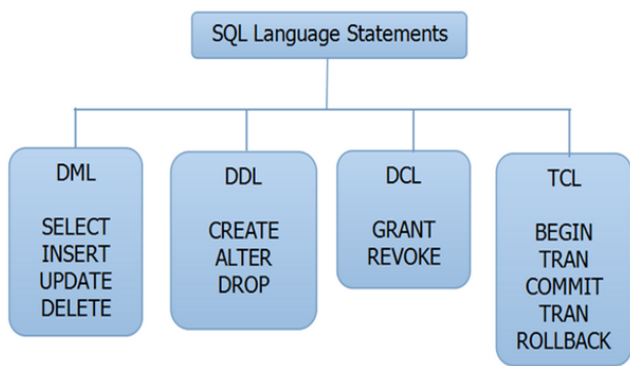
21. Do you know SQL?

- Yes, I am very comfortable with writing SQL Queries and DDL and DML commands.
- Currently working with Oracle database that is running in AMAZON CLOUD SERVER.
- DDL (Data definition language) : CREATE , ALTER, DROP, TRUNCATE
- DML(Data manipulation language): SELECT, DELETE, INSERT, UPDATE

22. SQL?

- Structured Query Language. Used for managing and manipulating data in db.
- Provide statements for a variety of tasks
 - Querying data
 - Inserting, updating ,deleting rows in a table
 - Creating, replacing, altering, and dropping objects
 - Controlling access to the database and its objects
 - Database consistency and integrity

23. What are the categories of SQL statements?



i. DML (Data Manipulation Language)

- DML statements affect records in a table. These are basic operations we perform on data such as selecting a few records from a table, inserting new records, deleting unnecessary records, and updating/modifying existing records.

ii. DDL (Data Definition Language)

- DDL statements are used to alter/modify a database or table structure and schema. These statements handle the design and storage of database objects.

iii. DCL (Data Control Language)

- DCL statements control the level of access that users have on database objects.

iv. TCL (Transaction Control Language)

- TCL statements allow you to control and manage transactions to maintain the integrity of data within SQL statements.

24. Tell me about TCL?

- SQL language is divided into four types of primary language statements: DML, DDL, DCL and TCL.
- Using these statements, we can define the structure of a database by creating and altering database objects, and we can manipulate data in a table through updates or deletions.
- We also can control which user can read/write data or manage transactions to create a single unit of work.

25. Versions

- Java 8 → 2014 present Java 7 → 2011 - 2014 Java 6 → 2006 - 2011
Selenium 3.5.3

26. Database Schema?

- It is like a diagram with all tables and column names, data types and PK, FK and how tables are related to each other

27. SQL clause?

- SELECT and FROM

28. What kind of Database testing are you doing?

- I am mostly doing Database validations.
- I make changes or insert data (create loan) in the front end and validate in the database. Data in front end matches the DB
- I also make changes using RESTapi and verify that changes are successful in Database as well.
- I also support DB migration process. My code connects to Sybase (legacy database) using JDBC then Connects to Oracle (NEW DB) then compare records to make sure data was migrated



29. RDBMS

- Relational Database Management System
- Data is organized into tables that are related to each other
 - How are they related?
 - Primary Key (unique and not NULL) and Foreign Key (duplicate and NULL)
 - What type of database system you have expertise with?
 - RDBMS, such as SQL and Oracle

30. What are constraints?

- Properties that table column must comply with.
- Columns have constraints that defined how data can be stored.
 - Primary Key: unique and NOT NULL
 - Foreign Key: duplicate and NULL and cannot add data which is not in PK
 - Unique Key: only unique value
 - Null: can have null
 - Not null: cannot have null

31. Data types in SQL?

- Number
- Integers
- char → char(20): 20 years spaces are taken from memory
- varchar → varchar(30): 5 spaces from memory varchar2
- boolean
- date
- currency

32. Capabilities for SQL select statements

- Projection → Select the columns in a table that are returned by a query
- Selection → Selects the rows in a table that are returned by a query
- Join → Brings together data that is stored in different tables by specifying the link between them

33. DML (Data Manipulation Language) vs DDL (Data Definition Language)

DML command actions can be restored.	DDL command actions cannot be restored / undone.
Commands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SELECT from tablename; (read) • INSERT into tablename values (...); (add) • UPDATE tablename SET value WHERE location; • DELETE from tablename WHERE location; (rows) • MERGE 	Commands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CREATE table tablename (column1, column2 ...); • ALTER table tablename modify value; • TRUNCATE table tablename; (delete whole table data) • DROP TABLE; (delete whole table with structure) • RENAME • COMMENT

34. PL / SQL functions and Triggers in Oracle?

- A trigger is triggered automatically when a DML statement is executed.
- There are 2 types of functions:
 - Procedure (like a void method in Java)
 - Function (like a non-void (return) method in Java)

35. SQL JOIN JOINS

JOIN (INNER) JOIN

is used when retrieving data from multiple tables and will return only matching data

LEFT (OUTER) JOIN

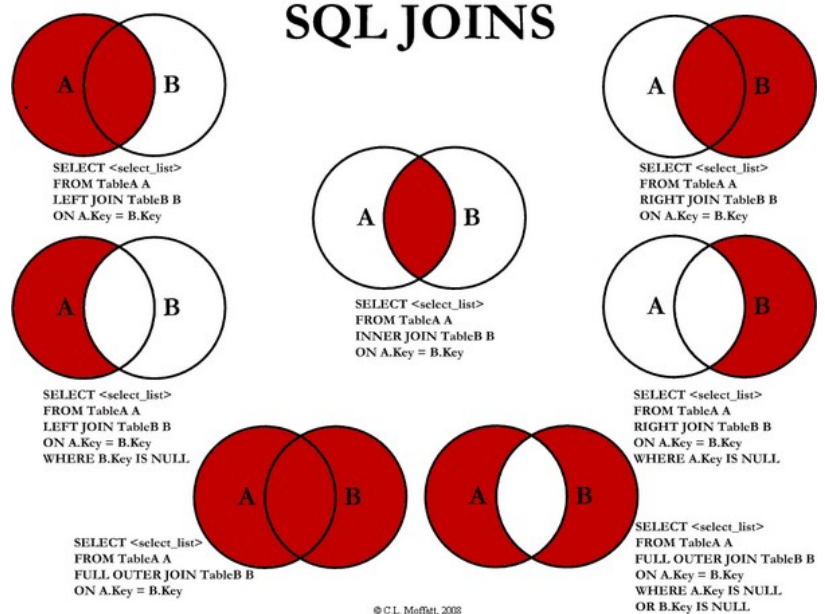
is used when retrieving data from multiple tables and will return left table and any matching right table records.

RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN

is used when retrieving data from multiple tables and will return right table and any matching left table records.

FULL (OUTER) JOIN

is used when retrieving data from multiple tables and will return both table records, matching and non-matching



36. UNION

- Union combines the resultSets of two queries

```
select from column_names from table_name {UNION} select column_name from table_name)
```

37. How to find top 3 high paid employees?

- In mySQL ****oracle has ROWNUM**

```
SELECT salary, first_name, last_name FROM employees
ORDER BY salary DESC LIMIT 3;
```


38. Find duplicate names in employees

```
SELECT first_name, COUNT (first_name) FROM employees
GROUP BY first_name
HAVING (COUNT(first_name)>1);
```

39. How to find employees whose salaries are below the average?

```
SELECT first_name, salary FROM employees
WHERE salary<= (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees);
```

40. How to find maximum salaries in each department?

```
SELECT first_name, MAX(salary)
FROM department d LEFT OUTER JOIN employee e ON (d.department_id = e.department_id)
GROUP BY department_id;
```

41. How to find lowest salaries?

```
SELECT first_name, last_name, salary, job_id FROM employees
WHERE salary = (SELECT MIN(salary) From employees);
```

42. How to find second highest salary of employees?

```
SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees
WHERE salary NOT IN (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees);
```

43. SQL Developer

- Development environment (manual testing the database using the queries)
 - Release 2.1 -2009 → 3.0 - 2011
 - Release 4.0 - 2013(latest)
- Has a Migration release(1.2) → provides users with a single point to browse data in third-party DB and to migrate from these DB to Oracle
- Supports Window, Linux and Mac OS x

44. Writing SQL Statements

- Keywords are uppercased while columns and table names are lowercase
- Statements are not case sensitive
- Clauses are usually placed on separate lines
- Keywords cannot be abbreviated or split across lines

45. Arithmetic Expressions

- You use the operators in any clause (except the From clause)
- With Date and Timestamp - can only use addition and subtraction
- Add (+), Subtract (-), Multiply (*), Divide (/)

46. Working with Dates

- Default date display format is DD-MON-RR

```
Sysdate function
Returns date and time
Select sysdate From dual;
```

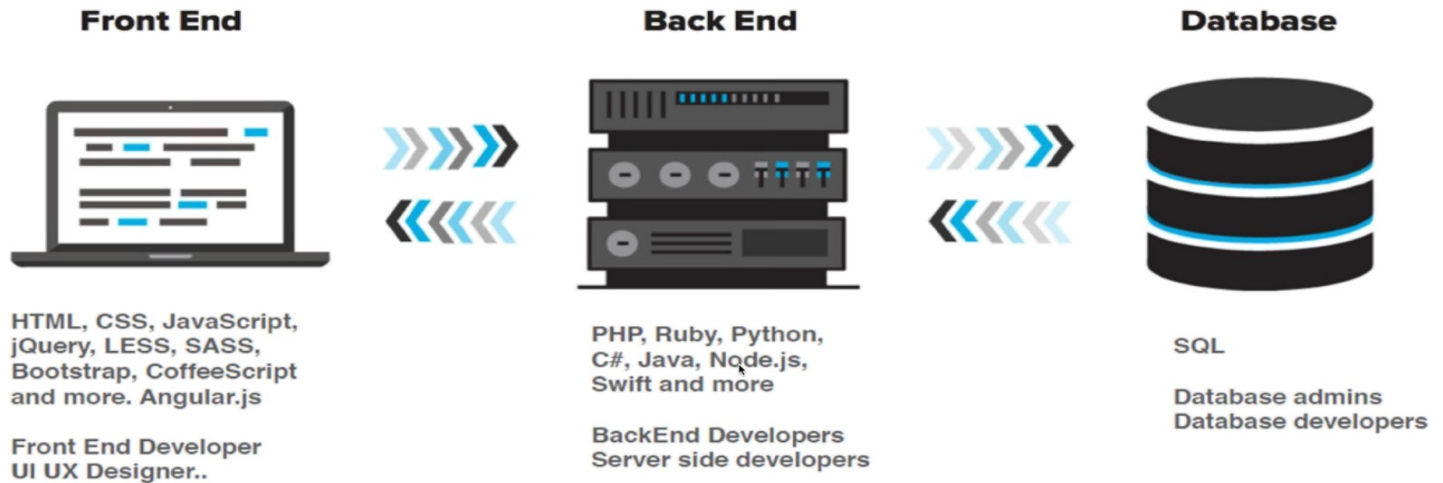
47. Do you have experience with SQL?

- Yes, I have worked with relational databases and i am very comfortable with DDL and DML commands

48. Back-end test framework

- Using RESTASSURED in my framework in order for the process of Deserialization and serialization to occur that way you store Json response into a java collection data structure and assert the data with the expected value (also stored in java data structure)
- I use postman for manual testing first BEFORE I INVOKE MY FRAMEWORK

49. Back-end Testing



50. Have you done any backend/database testing?

- Yes, I have lots of experience with working with databases.
- And I am very comfortable with writing SQL queries.
- I have experience with working on Relational Databases like Oracle, MySQL, SQL Server
- Have you worked with non-relational databases?
- I don't have hands on experience, but I know that it is like JSON format
- Database and I have good experience with working with JSON files.
- And I am a quick learner

51. Database testing framework

- For manual testing I use SQL developer for producing SQL queries
- FOR AUTOMATION; I use JDBC library to integrate java by getting a CONNECTION from oracle database then creating STATEMENTS using SQL queries and then storing the data into a RESULTSET object.

52. What is metadata?

- MetaData Data about Data

```
ResultSetMetaData rsmd = rs.getMetaData();
int columnNum=rsmd.getColumnCount();
```

53. Data Structures and Why we need it

- Data structures are way of organizing data for efficient
- manipulation: Insertion , searching, reading , deletion of data.
- I always use java data structures for reading data and storing data from our application, database, or API.

54. How can we connect db?

```
Connection connection = DriverManager.getConnection(URL, user, password);
Statement statement = connection.createStatement();
ResultSet resultset = statement.executeQuery("query");

resultset.close();
statement.close();
connection.close();

// After connection;
DatabaseMetaData db = connection.getMetaData();

// After resultSet;
ResultSetMetaData rs = resultSet.getMetaData();
```

- If failure to connect will throw an exception:
 - SQLException (bad URL or credentials)
 - ClassNotFoundException (JDB driver not in classpath)

55. Dependency for JDBC

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>oracle</groupId>
  <artifactId>ojdbc6</artifactId>
  <version>11.2.0.3</version>
</dependency>
```

56. What is the Procedure?

- A stored procedure is a group of SQL statements that has been created and stored in the database.
- A stored procedure will accept input parameters so that a single procedure can be used over the network by several clients using different input data.
- A stored procedure will reduce network traffic and increase the performance. If we modify a stored procedure all the clients will get the updated stored procedure. Sample of creating a stored procedure

```
CREATE PROCEDURE test_display AS
SELECT FirstName, LastName FROM tb_test;
EXEC test_display;
```

57. What is SQL Constraints?

- SQL Constraints are rules used to limit the type of data that can go into a table, to maintain the accuracy and integrity of the data inside table.
- Constraints can be divided into the following two types,
 - **Column level constraints:** Limits only column data.
 - **Table level constraints:** Limits whole table data.
- Constraints are used to make sure that the integrity of data is maintained in the database. Following are the most used constraints that can be applied to a table.

- **NOT NULL** → constraint restricts a column from having a **NULL** value

```
CREATE TABLE Student(s_id int NOT NULL, Name varchar(60), Age int);
```

- **UNIQUE** → constraint ensures that a field or column will only have **unique values**.

- Constraint when creating a table (Table level)

```
CREATE TABLE Student(s_id int NOT NULL UNIQUE, Name varchar(60), Age int);
```

- Constraint after creating a table (Column level)

```
ALTER TABLE Student ADD UNIQUE(s_id);
```

- **PRIMARY KEY** → constraint uniquely identifies each record in a database. Unique and not null

- Constraint at Table level

```
CREATE TABLE Student(s_id int PRIMARY KEY, Name varchar(60) NOT NULL, Age int);
```

- Constraint at Column level

```
ALTER TABLE Student ADD PRIMARY KEY (s_id);
```

- **FOREIGN KEY** → is used to relate two tables. **FOREIGN KEY** constraint is also used to restrict actions that would destroy links between tables. Let's see its use, with help of the below tables:

Customer_Detail Table

c_id	Customer_Name	address
101	Adam	Noida
102	Alex	Delhi
103	Stuart	Rohtak

Order_Detail Table

Order_id	Order_Name	c_id
10	Order1	101
11	Order2	103
12	Order3	102

In Customer_Detail table, **c_id** is the primary key which is set as foreign key in Order_Detail table.

If you try to insert any incorrect data, DBMS will return error and will not allow you to insert the data.

- Using FOREIGN KEY constraint at Table Level

```
CREATE table Order_Detail(  
    order_id int PRIMARY KEY,  
    order_name varchar(60) NOT NULL,  
    c_id int FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES Customer_Detail(c_id)  
);
```

In this query, **c_id** in table Order_Detail is made as foreign key, which is a reference of **c_id** column in Customer_Detail table.

- Using FOREIGN KEY constraint at Column Level

```
ALTER table Order_Detail ADD FOREIGN KEY (c_id) REFERENCES Customer_Detail(c_id);
```

- **CHECK** → constraint is used to restrict the value of a column between a range. It performs check on the values, before storing them into the database. It's like condition checking before saving data into a column.

- Using **CHECK** constraint at Table Level

```
CREATE table Student(  
    s_id int NOT NULL CHECK(s_id > 0),  
    Name varchar(60) NOT NULL,  
    Age int  
);
```

The above query will restrict the s_id value to be greater than zero.

- Using **CHECK** constraint at Column Level

```
ALTER table Student ADD CHECK(s_id > 0);
```

- **DEFAULT**

Git & GitHub

1. What is GitHub?

- Version control system
- Keeps track of new/old version of documents
- Manages/stores set of files

2. What is repository?

- Folder where the files are saved and
- It may contain single, collections of files, or single projects.

3. What is Remote & Local Repository?

- Remote Repository: Host on server(GITHUB) Our changes go from local to remote repo
- Local Repository: Typically, on your computer -Our changes are done here consist of Working Directory, index and HEAD

4. What are Git commands?

- **Add**: add to staging area
- **Commit**: add from working directory and local repo
- **Push**: add to remote repo
- **Pull**: take changes from remote to working directory
- Clone with url: clones url into directory
- Git version: give you version of git
- Git status: shows you what branch you're on, any changed files that aren't tracked
 - Origin: name of remote
 - Master: name of branch
- Git add:
 - Adding to staging area
 - Recursive add
 - Adds everything
- **git commit -m**: "message will apply for all files"
- **git push**: origin nameOfBranch
- **git ignore**:
 - Notepad.gitignore → In the notepad add files you don't want to add to staging area
 - YOU MUST PUSH THE .GITIGNORE FILE TO REPO IN ORDER FOR THE FILES YOU WANT TO IGNORE TO BE IGNORED ON GIT
 - Some files don't matter and shouldn't be pushed to git
- Remove file-git → GIT ADD REMOVE POM → COMMIT THAT → AND PUSH Creating own branch
- checkout branch -git → Git checkout -b nameOfBranch master

5. How do I use Git in terminal?

- create new repo-git
- echo "# SqlMentor" >> README.md
 - git init
 - git add README.md
 - git commit -m "first commit"
 - git remote add origin
 - https://github.com/Andylam224/SqlMentor.git git push -u origin master
- push an existing repo-git
 - git remote add origin https://github.com/Andylam224/SqlMentor.git
 - git push -u origin master
- Default editor

6. GIT Commands?

```
git init
git add .
git commit -m "my comment"
```

```
-----
git info
git log
git push -u origin master
git push
```

```
-----
git init
git remote add origin URL // copy paste https:// url to URL place
git add src/ // if i want to add only this folder
git commit -m "my comment"
git log
git push -u origin master
```

7. Returning to the latest version?

```
// we need to type both of them
git fetch origin
git reset --hard origin/master
```

8. Adding couple files in one time?

```
git add file1 file2 file3 //
```

9. GIT Branch branches?

```
git rm file.java
git commit -m "removing"
git push origin master
```

git branch BranchName	:- Creating branch
git branch	:- checking branch master
git checkout BranchName	:- name is a branch name where you want to switch
git branch -d BranchName	:- deleting brach on local
git push origin : deletedBranchName	:- deleting Branch deteled on local(intellij) from Remote(gitHub WebSite)
git branch -a	:- Cheking all branchs even deleted on Local (but not in remote)
git checkout -b BranchName	:- Creating branch and Switching to the new branch
git merge BranchName	:- Merging branch
git push --set-upstream origin BranchName	:- Pushing branch to remote (gitHub WebSite) from local (intellij)
git fetch origin BranchName	:- Pulling branch to local (intellij) from remote(github WebSite)

```
git push origin branch1:branch2
git pull origin branch1:branch2
```

10. Merging branch with master

--go to your second branch do next steps

```
git add .
```

```
git commit -m "your comment"
```

--go to your master branch

```
git merge "branchName"
```

--if its not merging we need to do git commit -m "comment" again from master branch

11. Merging new Branch from GitHub repository to Local master with Changes in code GIT Commands?

```
git fetch origin BranchName
```

```
git checkout BranchName
```

```
git branch // you must be in new branch
```

```
git checkout master
```

```
git branch // you must be in master branch
```

```
git merge BranchName // it will merge. if any conflict you need to fix it, if you don't have merge conflict it will pas
```

```
git branch -a // we are able to see both local and remote branches
```

```
git clone URL of what you want to clone // and after copy link
```

```
git fetch // ctobi obnovit obnovleniya v glavnom
```

```
git merge
```

```
git log --graph // showing what's committed and happining
```

```
git log --graph -- online // showing in one line what's happining
```

--if you have conflict go to project right click -> git -> resolve conflict -> merge :

wq and escape

12. CHECK THE GITHUB URL?

```
git remote -v
```

```
git config --get remote.origin.url
```

```
git remote show origin
```

```
git config --get remote.origin.url
```

13. What is pull request?

```
git merge fetch_head --allow-unrelated-histories
```

- Resolved an issue for pulling a non-fast-forward issue
- Press escape then
 - Press shift ":x!" → Saves and exit
 - ":q!" → No save and exit

14. What is pull request?

- Git merge fetch_head --allow-unrelated-histories
 - Resolved an issue for pulling an non-fast-forward issue

15. How do you resolve conflict on git?

- your repository → cd ~/<repo_directory>
- Pull recent version repo → git pull
- Checkout the source branch → git checkout <feature_branch>
- Pull destination branch into the source branch → git pull origin <destination_branch>
- Fix conflicts and then commit the result.

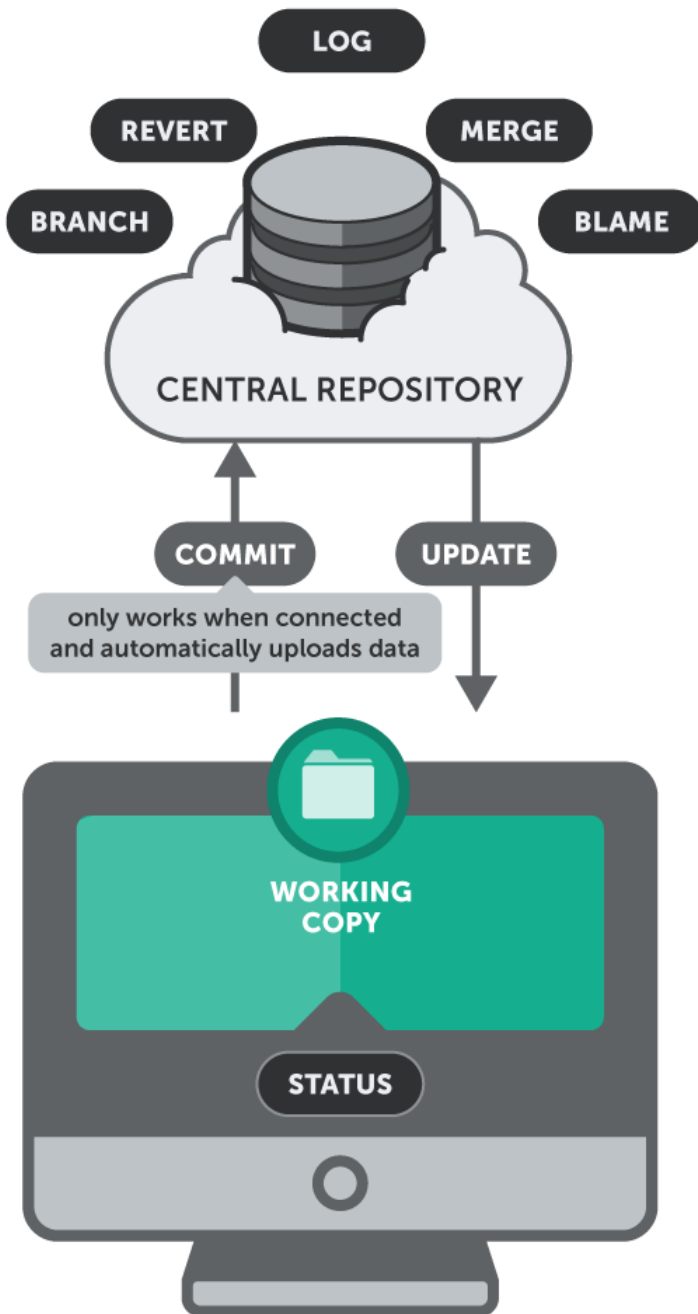
16. Git vs SVN commands

Comparison table of Git-Subversion commands

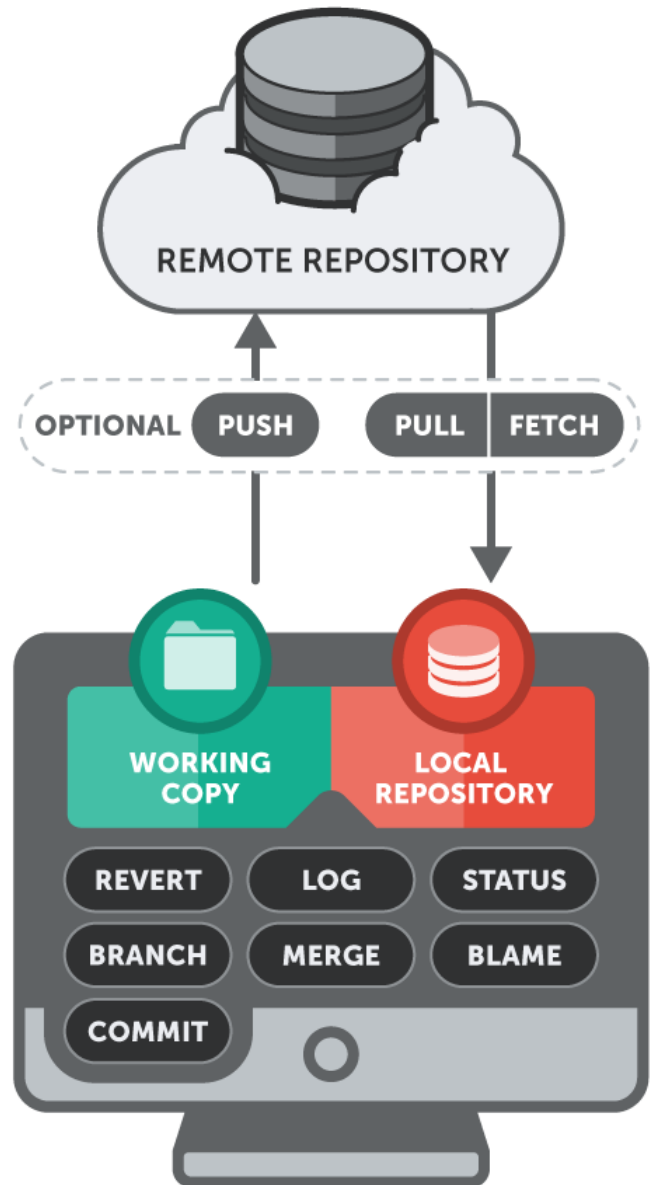
Command	Operation	Subversion
git clone	Copy a repository	svn checkout
git commit	Record changes to file history	svn commit
git show	View commit details	svn cat
git status	Confirm status	svn status
git diff	Check differences	svn diff
git log	Check log	svn log
git add	Addition	svn add
git mv	Move	svn mv
git rm	Delete	svn rm
git checkout	Cancel change	svn revert ¹
git reset	Cancel change	svn revert ¹
git branch	Make a branch	svn copy ²
git checkout	Switch branch	svn switch
git merge	Merge	svn merge
git tag	Create a tag	svn copy ²
git pull	Update	svn update
git fetch	Update	svn update
git push	It is reflected on the remote	svn commit ³
git ignore	Ignore file list	svn ignore

1. Revert in SVN is the cancel of change but Revert in Git is the commit for negation. The meanings of Revert are different.
2. Branch and tag are the same in the structure in SVN, but they are clearly different in Git
3. SVN does not have the concept of local repository/remote repository, accordingly, commit is directly reflected in the remote. However, Git has different reflecting methods for reflecting to the local repository and for reflecting to the remote repository.

SUBVERSION



GIT



JIRA

1. What is JIRA?

- Project management tool and helps tracks defects
 - Allows for planning and time management
 - Tracks due dates/assignment
- Tester only in backlog, and active sprints

2. For bug tracking what tools do you use?

- JIRA treats all work inside it as an Issue
- So, in JIRA to create a defect would be to create an issue of the type "Bug".
- Defect reporting :
 - Defect ID
 - Defect title
 - Defect description (steps to reproduce)
 - Environment information
 - Screenshot(attachment)
 - Severity
 - Assign it to Developer

3. What is Active Sprint Board?

- Workflow: To do>In Progress(can have blocked in here too)>Review(Tech lead review the code before moving to done>Done
- Blocked: Go to story and click on options and click on more options>blocked
 - Write a comment about why it is blocked
 - Scrum master will have to deal with ASAP
 - Nothing should be in the block for more than a day
 - Once it's fixed you can change to blocker resolved

4. What are the Jira terms?

- Issue → We you need to do and fix
- Types of Issue
 - Story
 - Task
 - Bug
 - Epic

5. What's the difference epic and tickets?

- Epic are written by B.A, tickets are created by testers
- Description box
 - Example reporting a bug
 - You write in the box
 - What the bug is about
 - What functionality is breaking
 - What are the steps of recreating the bug (with necessary data)
 - Attach report and screenshot of bug
 - Expected results
 - Actual results

6. How do you automate User Stories from JIRA?

- Look at description - Agile story
- Create feature file and save file as Jira story.feature
 - Add scenario located in Acceptance criteria
- Run cukesRunner with dryRun=true
- Implement the methods
- BEFORE AUTOMATING THE TEST CASES IN JIRA ALWAYS MANUAL TEST IT FIRST

7. How you integrate Selenium with Jira?

- Selenium does not have a built-in integration with Jira.
- But there are plugins that integrate selenium testing framework with Jira.
 - Xray (Jira plugin, Jenkins plugin)
 - Zephyr (Jira plugin)

JENKINS

1. What is JENKINS?

- Continuous Integration and Deployment tool. it is used to schedule and automated builds, deployments etc. It is used for by developers and testers.
- 3 components of Jenkins
 - 1. Code change → Devs makes changes to the application code
 - 2. Test → CI tool automatically picks up the changes and tests the application
 - 3. Deploy → CI tool deploys the application with changes

2. What is Jenkins job?

- Everything is done by creating a job
- A task that Jenkins performs based on its schedule
- Made of several steps
- Can have a trigger that determines when it runs
- Reports the results of the run automatically

3. What is continuous Integration?

- CI is a development practice that requires developers to integrate code into a shared repository several times a day.
- Every time the software's code is changed, it is built and tested automatically

4. What is continuous deployment?

- Code changes are automatically built, tested, deployed, and prepared for a release to production
- Each check-in is then verified by an automated build, allowing teams to detect problems early.

5. Do you maintain Jenkins?

- It is done by Special Team -DevOps Team- , environment team, architecture team
- But I provide them information of my tests and configuration info and also the emails to send notifications.
 - Git path
 - Mvn code ; goals - compile, or verify -drunner=xml, etc.
 - Time schedule for certain tests

6. Who sets up Jenkins?

- In my company we have DevOps/Operations Support team who is responsible for maintaining jenkins.
- Those installed and configured jenkins. for deployments etc. They work with developers to create jobs for building and deploying the applications.
- For creating smoke tests, they work with automation engineers.

7. Who sets up Smoke Tests in Jenkins?

- As an automation engineer, I work with the devops/operations supports to create my smoke tests.
- For running my tests, I need certain plugins installed on Jenkins, I also need java, maven configured on jenkins, I also need browsers installed on the server where the tests will run.
- In my project, only devops/operations support team members have right to do the configurations above. that is why I have to work with them.
- Once the configuration of the Jenkins is completed, I can create and run the smoke test job.

8. How your smoke tests are configured on Jenkins?

- Our Jenkins job is configured to get my automated tests from GitHub and run every day using Maven.
- In configuration, first I created a new job and gave name "**smoke tests**".
- Then I selected option git in the Source Code Management section and entered the path to my framework on GitHub. And, also entered the git credentials.
- Next configuration is about build triggers where I chose option Build periodically and enter the time how often I want to run my tests.
- In the Build section, I choose option invoke top level maven command since my automation framework is created using maven.
- In the section I enter the maven command (without the mvn part).
- So, its normal command to run my test using terminal is '**mvn test**', in Jenkins I only enter '**test**'.
- Here I also enter the tag I want to run using command line.

```
test -Dcucumber.options="--tags @smoke"
```

- if I want to run regression tests, command is:

```
test -Dcucumber.options="--tags @regression"
```

- In the Post-build Actions, I do couple configuration,
 1. I add Cucumber reports option. This is available because we have installed cucumber html reports plugin to our Jenkins. Cucumber reports plugin will generate html report for every build. Every time we run smoke tests on Jenkins, we get a new report. and all reports for all build are saved.
 2. I add email option as the next Post-build Actions. Here I configure it so that everyone in my agile team is notified about the test results.

9. If you run your regression test on Jenkins, how do you execute it if it automatically runs?

10. What goes in the regression test?

- Depends on the team, test plan, scope, and business value

11. How many jobs in Jenkins? What tests you have on Jenkins? How Jenkins is used in your company for testing?

- I personally set up 2-3 jobs for automated tests
 - 1 for smoke → Smoke is running daily 2,3 times a day, making sure that all environments are up and running
 - Full regression (running manual and automated tests)?
 - Before each production release(after 3 sprints)
 - Only very stable test cases are stored in full regression
 - Updating functionality
 - Minor regression
 - Runs at the end of sprint
 - Tests that are related to certain modules and functionalities
 - I use tags to specify which module to run

12. What kind of tests can be done in Jenkins?

- Jenkins can run any automated test.
- For example, we can have
 - unit tests,
 - smoke tests,
 - integration tests,
 - regression tests,
 - sanity

13. What layers of tests can be tested using Jenkins?

- Testing different layers of the application is done with our test code.
- Jenkins does not care if we are testing UI or database or API. It only kicks off the tests and sends reports.
- So, if my automated test is a UI test, it means Jenkins is running UI tests. Or if it is an API test, Jenkins is running API tests.

14. How is code deployed to your environment?

- Devs write the code, test it then it is deployed in Jenkins from dev to test environment
- **What if it doesn't?**
 - Talk to your developer and ask them to deploy it

15. How do you search by tags?

- You can use **ctrl+H** to open search tool in Eclipse and put the tag name in there and

16. How to schedule a build in Jenkins?

- In Jenkins, under the job configuration we can define various build triggers.
- Simply find the 'Build Triggers' section and check the 'Build Periodically' checkbox.
- With the periodically build you can schedule the build definition by the date or day of the week and the time to execute the build.
- The format of the 'Schedule' textbox is as follows:
 - MINUTE (0-59), HOUR (0-23), DAY (1-31), MONTH (1-12), DAY OF THE WEEK (0-7)
- How do you do scheduling in Jenkins? How will you schedule test to be executed every 3 hours?
 - `H 3***` If you want to schedule your build every day at 7h00, this will do the job: `0 7 * * *`

17. What is build pipeline in Jenkins?

- Job chaining in Jenkins is the process of automatically starting other job(s) after the execution of a job.
- This approach lets you build multi-step build pipelines or trigger the rebuild of a project if one of its dependencies is updated.

18. How do you maintain your smoke tests job on Jenkins?

- I have configured the job to get the code from git, run the tests by passing a mvn command, generate reports and send email. I do not go and change the job configuration. Once set up, it always works.

19. JENKINS CUCUMBER REPORT

- Jenkins has Cucumber report plugin that can generate User Friendly report
- Only data Cucumber report plugin needs is JSON format report
- Once Cucumber report is generated, send the URL of the report to anyone who asks for the report
- All the history of automation tests are stored in Jenkins. It shows dates and hours and other details.
- If you need to see the automation report from past you find it in Jenkins.

20. Scheduling the Jenkins Job

- CRON Job → Scheduled automated task
 - That is the reason why Jenkins users use CRON time format.

SELENIUM GRID & SauceLabs

1. What is Selenium Grid?

- Gives you the ability to run your automated tests in different browsers (and their different versions) and platforms (basically Operating systems and their versions. Window, Linux, Mac) VISGRID
- This tool is useful if you have lots of Tests (over 500)
- Instead of doing

```
WebDriver driver=new Chromedriver()
```

- Do

```
WebDriver driver=new RemoteWebDriver(url,capabilities) //Contains 2 parameters in constructors
```

2. When do you use Selenium Grid?

- Selenium Grid can be used to execute same or different test scripts on multiple platforms and browsers concurrently so as to achieve distributed test execution

3. How does Selenium Grid work?

- Grid is a set up that consists of Hub and nodes
- Hub is a central machine that all nodes connect to
 - Has IP address and port number, Then you link the Hub to Nodes
- There is a main machine which is called a Hub and multiple nodes (the machines that actually run your tests)
- The order of execution is;
 - Your code > remote driver > Selenium Hub > Selenium nodes (might be multiple ones)
 - You asked your Selenium Hub to run your tests
 - Then selenium hub will find a node that is linked to the hub and run your test from there
 - You can have as many nodes as you want but only one hub

4. How do you set up your selenium grid?

- Hub is a different server machine and each node is a separate server machine
- Our hub and nodes will be set up in Amazon AWS Ec2 machines (ideally)
- You can ask your hub to run tests and then the hub will find a node and run your test from there
- We can also have hub and multiple nodes in same machine or server
- Each node registers to the HUB with a certain configuration and HUB is aware of the browser available on the node
- When a request comes to the HUB for a specific browser (with Desired capabilities object), the HUB, if found a match for the requested browser, redirects the call to *that* particular GRID Node and then a session is established bidirectionally and execution starts

5. Where are the cross browser/platform running?

- It is running in Amazon AWS machine where Jenkins is installed. But normally, company Jenkins is used by developers' team, devops, deployment team, and QA automation team
 - It is not recommended there
- Ideally is Jenkins > GitHub > Maven > Runner class > Selenium Hub and run in one of the nodes that is configured in different server
 - In your hooks class, instead of having you WebDriver point to a local driver, change it to a RemoteDriver(); and have it point to the cloud machine that has the hub

6. What are the challenges in multi browser testing?

- Something is not clicking
- Not visible
- Some items look different in one browser than another browser

7. What browsers are you testing?

- Chrome - Firefox - IE/Edge - Safari - Opera

8. What is a hub in Selenium Grid?

- A hub is server or a central point that controls the test executions on different machines

9. What is node in Selenium Grid?

- Node is the machine, which is attached to the hub, There can be multiple nodes in Selenium Grid.

10. How do you automate multi browser testing?

- Change the browser to something else in my properties file in my framework
 - When I want to run my tests in different browser
 - Ex; "Browser=chrome" to "Internet Explorer"
 - This method works if your tests are less than 500 tests
- In my framework, I implemented Selenium Grid and I can run tests in different cloud machines using different browsers

11. What to do with failed tests?

- Look at the automation execution report
- Find out the reason of failure
- Try to do steps manually,
 - If manual is passing then automation issue → so you fix, re-run and see if its passing
 - If its application issue
 - Create a defect
 - While the defect is being fixed, i am testing manually using Ad-hoc test
 - If the defect is not a showstopper then you run other tests and automate
 - If it is, you have to wait, can't do any further testing
 - When rerunning, I use @ReRun tag to test only the test you want to rerun

12. What is Ad-Hoc test?

- Performed without proper planning and documentation
- Defects found using this method are hard to replicate since there no test cases aligned for those scenarios
- Performed after formal test execution

13. SauceLabs - cloud Grid service. Access to multiple Platforms with multiple browsers

- Provides cloud machine so you can run a lot of
- Does parallel testing well

14. How do you report using SauceLabs?

- I link to my JIRA server

15. How to test with SauceLabs?

- Usually, we do "WebDriver driver=new FireFoxDriver();
- Now we going to do;

```
DesiredCapabilities caps=DesiredCapabilities.firefox(); caps.setCapability("platform","Windows 7");
caps.setCapability("version","38.0");
WebDriver driver=new RemoteWebDriver(new
    URL("http://YOUR_USERNAME:YOUR_ACCESS_@ondemand.saucelabds.com:80/wd/hub",caps)
```

16. Steps to run your tests in saucelabs/Any ready selenium Grid

- Create desiredCapabilities object and specify with type of OS, browser you want your tests to run with selenium Grid.

```
DesiredCapabilities caps=DesiredCapabilities.firefox(); caps.setCapability("platform","Windows 7");
caps.setCapability("version","38.0");
```

- Create RemoteWebDriver with HUB url:

```
WebDriver driver=new RemoteWebDriver(new URL(URLOFHub),caps);
```

- Create sauceLabsDemo class

```
// In @BeforeTest
// DesiredCapabilities(comes from Selenium)
caps=DesiredCapabilities.firefox(); //(chooses which browser)
caps.setCapability("platform","Windows 7");
caps.setCapability("version","38.0");
```

- String URL="http://YOUR_USERNAME:YOUR_ACCESS_@ondemand.saucelabds.com:80/wd/hub"
 - This is Selenium Hub address
 - **URI**= unified resource identifier
 - **URL**=unified resource locator

17. How do you run your tests in multiple threads parallely?

- Thread is like one process or instance of application run
- 4ways
 - 1. We can create multiple cukesrunner with different tags
 - Ex. cukesrunner has tag "@Test"
 - Smokerunner has @smoke
 - Regression runner has @Regression
 - 2. Create testng xml and add those runner class under one test
 - Add all 3 runners in one xml
 - Then next to verbose=2(on top of xml file) add "parallel="classes" thread-count="10">
 - 3. Then make sure our driver opens a remote WebDriver that is point to hub
 - Add the code in driver class
 - 4. Run the testng xml by itself or using maven.

18. How do you set up Selenium Grid in AWS?

- (1) 2 cloud servers (Ec2)
 - 1 will be HUB
 - 1 will be node
- (2) In machine 1, download Selenium StandAloneServer
 - It is needed in order to run Remote Selenium WebDriver
 - A lot of configuration
 - Use command line
 - Set up HUB;
`java -jar selenium-server-standalone-3.5.3.jar -role hub http://localhost:4444/grid/console`
 - Set up node1
`java -jar selenium-server-standalone-3.5.3.jar -role node -hub http://localhost:4444/grid/register`
 - Node2
`java -jar selenium-server-standalone-3.5.3.jar -role node -hub http://localhost:4444/grid/register -port 7777`
- (3) You can also use Visgrid
 - Download in machine 1
 - Open jar file
 - Set max session to 10
 - Start hub
 - Port 4444 (where your hub is. You can change it but remember it)
 - Click Create node
 - Choose a browser for the node
 - Type in number of instances
 - Click Add
 - Open browser in ec2 machine
 - Type: localhost:4444 (this is seleniumGrid hub) (Now we just powered up our HUB)
 - Click on console
 - Refresh the page
 - Now it Show nodes (all in the same machine)
 - Add another node(now it will show 2 nodes)
 - Now go to another machine and create nodes from there and link it to HUB
 - Before going to machine 2
 - Go to aws console
 - Go to the instance that hold your hub
 - Click on security groups = launch wizard
 - Go to inbound
 - Add the port number of hub (which is 4444) and save it
 - Go to machine 2
 - Download same jar file of Visgrid you used for 1st machine
 - Download jdk (in order to open the file)
 - Open jar> start hub>create node>click Override HUB(we don't need this hub since we have another one on the first machine)>add machine 1 ip address and port number: 4444>add

19. Linux Commands (case-sensitive)

- **reboot** → reboots system
- **man** → gives you instruction of the command - Ex: "man reboot"
- **mkdir** → Creates directory(folder)
- **cd** → Change directory
- **ls** → List directory content
- **pwd** → Print name of the current working directory. It gives you the exact location; Ex: /home/Andy/Desktop
- **ll** → Long list format
- **ls-la** → Prints files and hidden file
- **clear** → Clear screen
- **cd..** → Goes to the parent file (not the root file)
- **cd/** → Goes to the parent root file
- **cd~** → Goes to the home of the user file
- **grep** → Prints a line matching a pattern
- **df-h** → Prints the disk space usage
- **top** → Displays linux tasks (like task manager)
- **How to create an account**
 - User → `useradd Andy`
 - Group → `groupadd Cybertek`
- **Adding a user into group**
 - `useradd -G Cybertek Andy`
 - `id Andy` → prints details for this individual (shows it Andy has cybertek)
- **Configuration/changing the network**
 - `vi /etc/sysconfig/network`
 - `crontab` → Sets a timer for your file to run (build schedule likejenkins)
- **Setting permissions**
 - `chmod` → Change file mode bits
 - Order is owner, group, others
 - If the file is folder, d is in the front
 - If not a folder there is no d
 - `chmod 777` → Gives access to owner,group, and others; Very dangerous; DON'T USE
 - r- read
 - W-write
 - X-execute
 - `rxrxrxrx (777)`
 - `chmod 644` → Give access to owner (read and write),group(read only),others(read only)
 - `-rw-r--r--`
 - Default access and Standard
- **How to find an file using grep (if you know the name of file)**
 - `grep 'name of test failed file' /home/Andy/Test1/TestScenario (location) > /home/Alex/AutomationFile`
 - Now the file is inside this location; /home/Alex/AutomationFile
 - Find any file that has 'name'
 - `grep 'fail scenario' *`

AWS

1. Do you work with AWS?

- I am working with EC2 instances.
- Basically, that is my virtual machines.
- When I have Selenium Grid, I have different virtual machines and each machine I am running separately.
- For instance, to minimize the time for regression tests, it is really efficient, it saves a lot of time to our company

2. What is AWS?

- AWS is providing cloud VM. Create an EC2 instance.
- I can use this instance with remote desktop. Actually, after launching my instance I just use like a regular computer.

3. What is base page?

- We store our common functionalities in a base class and later we extend that base class and use in other class.

How to build your framework from scratch

- Testing Framework - guidelines and rules used for creating and designing test cases

1. Set up Environment ; install JDK, MAVEN, ECLIPSE IDE

2. Create Maven project

- ArtifactID - name of your project
- GroupID - identifies your project uniquely across all projects

3. Add Dependencies from Maven Repository

- Selenium Java
- Cucumber Sandwich
- JRE System library 1.8 in <properties>
- TestNG
- WebDriverManager_BoniGarcia
- Cucumber Java
- Cucumber TestNG
- Apache POI.XML
- APACHE POI
- JDBC
- Restassured
- Gson
- Log4j

4. Create framework Structure (packages)

- Pages
 - i. Webelements and methods
- POJO / Beans
 - i. Custom classes
- Runner
 - i. Cuckesrunner - generates codes and stores html report to target
 - ii. Smoke
 - iii. Regression
- StepDefinitions
 - i. Actual codes and hook class
- Tests
 - i. Data driven tests
- JDBC
- API
- Utilities
 - i. ConfigurationReader
 - ii. Driver class (Singleton)
 - iii. browserUtils
 - iv. DBUtils
 - v. ApiUtils
- Configuration.properties
- Testng_runner.xml
 - i. One of the runner class Call the packages with com.app.utilities

5. Create feature folder with feature file (.feature) in resources

- File executable specification written in a gherkin language

6. After you finish writing your scenario, run your cukesRunner with dryRun=false, this will give you implementation code that you will store in StepDefinition class

7. How to run your code?

- Use runner class - run codes and generate cucumber report and html reports

8. Send framework to GitHub or SVN

- Create new repo
- Copy git url and go to eclipse
- Configure git repo and add the url
- Right click project, click team, click commit and you'll be in git staging
- NOW YOUR CODE IS IN GITHUB

9. Next is JENKINS INTEGRATION

- Jenkins
 - i. Open source automation server
 - ii. Helps to automate the non-human part of the software development process
 - iii. Allows continuous integration
 - iv. Development practice that requires dev to integrate code into a shared repo at reg intervals
 - v. Port is 8081 localhost
- To run your project in jenkins
 - i. Login to jenkins account
 - ii. Create project - freestyle
 - iii. Install plugins -cucumber report and git
 - iv. Under source code management choose git and past git url
 - v. Build trigger - choose to build periodically
 - vi. Invoke top-level maven
 1. Maven version ; MAVEN_HOME
 2. Goals ; clean verify -Drunner=smoke_runnerxml
 - vii. Under post-build actions
 1. Choose cucumber reports
 2. Choose editable email notify
 - viii. Editable email notification
 1. Attach build log ; choose build log
 2. Click advanced settings
 - ix. Failure-Any
 1. Click advanced
 2. Recipient list - email address who will receive the report. Add comma if multiple
 3. Click add trigger - like failure always
 4. Attach build log; select attach build log
 5. Save
 - x. Final Step
 1. Click build now and test will run and gives your cucumber report

Talk about cucumber report after the build

1. What is Page Object Model

- a. Reduces code redundancy and organizes code
- b. Helps identify elements and store it as a page object variable
- c. You can link it to where it was stored
- d. Added PageFactory design pattern

2. Selenium WebDriver as my automation tool

- e. Manual test it first by:
 - i. Front end
 - Functional testing
 - ii. Back-end
 - Database- SQL Developer IDE
 - API - Postman
- f. Integrate Selenium with:
 - i. Maven
 - Test package
 - Utility package
 - a. UI
 - b. DB
 - c. API
 - Configuration file
 - a. Properties
 - Driver class
 - a. Singleton design pattern
 - a. Have a private constructor
 - ii. Cucumber BDD
 - Facilitate the collaboration during the BDD process
 - Enables explaining the story and the acceptance criteria in easy language.
 - iii. Git - source control
 - iv. Jenkins
 - v. Java
 - Collections Framework
 - Apache POI
 - JDBC
 - Rest-Assured

3. Behavior Driven Development

- Developing together with the customer to ensure it meets the right standards for the customer

4. Data Driven Development

- Executing same test case against different sets of data
- Test flow should not change based on data

5. Cucumber reporting

- Target folder
- Jenkins

Describe your Framework and Tests

MY FRAMEWORK and how to explain to interviewer - Andy Lam and little bit of Alex

//based on **Data Driven and Behavior Driven** - Hybrid framework
//**Maven** - build tool and not only for dependency management but also as a command prompt tool using the pom.xml file, I also have specific **xml file** that run my smoke,
//regression, and functionality tests
//**Java** as programming language - working frontend, backend(api), and database I use **Java Collection framework** to store data and compare
//i also have a **properties file** that stores sensitive/reusable data - URL, password, browser
//and i use **TestNG** testing tool to control flow and assert data, after formatting data to java, in order to find defects
I also created **Driver class** in utility package that uses **singleton pattern** to create and use only one universal webdriver

FRONT END ; selenium webdriver, and in my framework i am using **Page object model** as my design pattern; - create page objects; identify webElements and store as a webelement variable ,

POM = REUSABILITY OF ELEMENT/METHODS BASED PAGE OBJECT

//I also use **Page Factory design pattern** to instantiate my webelements using @FindBy - easier/convenient
//utility; browser util - where static reusable code that makes your life easier, to make codes for automating browser easier;

BACK END (Api)

//using **RESTASSURED** in your framework in order for the process of **Deserialization** and **serialization** to occur
//that way you store **Json response** into a java collection data structure(/i produce high level Pojos and map objects) and assert the data with the expected value (also stored in java data structure)
//i also have a api utility class - reusable codes -method where one line creates a Pojo
//i use **postman** for manual testing first BEFORE I INVOKE MY FRAMEWORK

DATABASE testing

//manual I **sql developer** for producing SQL queries
//FOR AUTOMATION ;I use **JDBC library** to integrate java by getting a **CONNECTION** from oracle database
//then creating **STATEMENTS** using SQL queries and then storing the data into a **RESULTSET** object.
//I use java data structures to use store data inside and compare them

//and since I'm using **DATA DRIVEN and CUCUMBER BDD** framework, all of these tests are stored inside **feature files**
//I have **RUNNER classes** that helps generate codes from **FEATURE FILE** and implement them into a file called b
//also have **HOOK class** that implements my codes that run before and after all my tests - this is where i invoke my **TAKESCREENSHOT** interface which triggers when i use scenario interface(when scenario fails)
//take a picture when you are on the step that failed
//S.D - this is where I stored my codes that based on **gherkin language** expected value

DDT

//if I'm working with small amounts of test data, I'm going to operate with **scenario outlines**, this where I create **examples** and store data using pipeline
//if there are large amount of test data its usually in an external file (excel) so i use **Apache POI** to **INVOKE DDT EXCEL AUTOMATION** and read from excel file and store the data
//into java data structure

//I also have a logging tool called **log4j2** to log my codes that are basically high risk

//and lastly for my reports, in my framework I use **Rerun.txt code** in cucumber "rerun:target/rerun.txt" generated by cucumber sandwich library

//this will store my failed cucumber feature files

//then i also have **failedScenario runner class** which has the location of failed scenarios (rerun.txt)

//i create a failedScenario xml file

//so whenever I have failed feature files I use mvn command ; **mvn -Drunner=failedScenarios.xml** file to run my failed tests

//reporting - I used html report that's located in target folder which is called cucumber-reports -"html:target/cucumber-report"

Parallel testing - used **cucumber jvm-parallel plugin** to generate runners and **maven fail-safe plugin** to run the tests

For **continuous integration (jenkins)**

//devops takes care of configuration

//have github path

//but the tool is invoked my a mvn command - mvn verify -drunner=smoketest.xml that is provided by the tester - xml file

//for reports each build will have a cucumber report that give graphical information of test and screenshot

How many test cases/scenarios/feature files: 23 test cases per sprint, 150 feature files, 400 scenarios My smoke test
2 feature files, 2 scenarios each, 5 mins smoke tests run once a day.

My regression

150 feature files

400 scenarios

3 years ; 1 tester worked 3 years, second worked 2 years

How often is your smoke test, how long does it take and tests what? Every morning at 5am, around 5 minutes, creates 5 students in two browsers with the necessary fields, checks if it is accurately saved from both UI and database, then populate the report from the browser and also download as an excel file and then compare.

How often is your regression test, how long does it take and tests what? Once a week 1am, half an hour, all districts every day, only SIMS. Validation regression tests on the weekends, 5 separate EC2 machines, parallel testing for each school, submission, validation, crossvalidation and certification. Our test validates with SCS.

Sample Scenario: Given the SIMS report is downloaded, and the file type is an Excel File type, then the first column title must be "LASID", and every cell in the first column must be alphanumeric, and every cell in the first column must be 9 digits, and all LASID numbers must be unique.

Sample Test Case: Given the user is logged in, when the SIMS report is executed, then every cell in the first column must be 9 digits, and also alphanumeric.

Must Have: precondition, steps, test data, expected result, actual result

Edge Case Scenario: null, negative numbers, empty list/string, duplicate control, checking the limits, extreme cases (length, size)

Risk based testing: when there is no time to do whole regression testing, you only test the parts that matters, that is related

Testing without requirements: Production defects usually don't have any requirements and I talk to developer to understand the situation better and then test it.

Example for Overloading method: Several overloaded methods in BrowserUtils for waits. Explicit waits by locator or WebElement.

Example for Overriding method: Below

Example for inheritance/abstraction: Top bar and sidebar pages are abstract classes and some of the methods are abstract because we have different implementations based on where they are and where they click it. School/District functions are populated differently on the dropdown menus.

From MARUFJAN Classes

What is jenkins?

- Continuous integration tool.
- It is used to schedule and automated builds, deployments etc. it is used for by developers and testers.

What kinds processes can be automated using jenkins?

- running unit tests
- building the application
- running automated UI tests
- deploying to different environments

How jenkins is used in your company for testing?

- In my project, we use jenkins for scheduling and running out automated smoke tests.
- our smoke tests run every day.

What tests you have on jenkins?

- In my project we have our smoke and regression tests for jenkins.

What kind of tests can be done in jenkins?

- So, jenkins can run any automated test.
- For example, we can have unit tests, smoke tests, integration tests, regression tests, sanity.

What layers of tests can be tested using jenkins?

- Testing different layers of the application is done with our test code.
- Jenkins does not care if we are testing UI or database or api. it only kicks off the tests and sends reports.
- So, if my automated test is a UI test, it means jenkins is running UI tests. or if my automated test is an API tests it means jenkins is running API tests.

Who sets up Jenkins?

- In my company we have DevOps/Operations Support team who is responsible for maintaining jenkins. those installed and configured jenkins.
- For deployments etc. they work with developers to create jobs for building and deploying the applications.
- For creating smoke tests, they work with automation engineers.

Who sets up smoke tests in Jenkins?

- As an automation engineer, I work with the devops/operations supports to create my smoke tests.
- For running my tests i need certain plugins installed on Jenkins, I also need java, maven configured on jenkins, I also need browsers installed on the server where the tests will run.
- In my project, only devops/operations support team members have right to do the configurations above. that is why I have to work with them.
- Once the configuration of the Jenkins is completed, I can create and run the smoke test job.

How your smoke tests are configured on jenkins?

- Our jenkins job is configured to get my automated tests from GitHub and run every day using maven.
- in configuration, first I created a new job and gave name "smoke tests". then I selected option git in the Source Code Management section and entered the path to my framework on GitHub. and also entered the git credentials.
- next configuration is about build triggers where I chose option Build periodically and enter the time how often to run tests.

In the Build section, I choose option invoke top level maven command since my automation framework is created using maven.

- in the section I enter the maven command (without the mvn part). so fi normal command to run my test using terminal is 'mvn test', in jenkins I only enter 'test'. here I also enter the tag i want to run using command line.
test -Dcucumber.options="--tags @smoke"
- if I want to run regression tests, command is:
test -Dcucumber.options="--tags @regression"

In the Post-build Actions, I do couple configuration,

- I add Cucumber reports option. This is available because we have installed cucumber html reports plugin to our jenkins. Cucumber reports plugin will generate html report for every build. Every time we run smoke tests on jenkins, we get a new report. and all reports for all build are saved.
- I add email option as the next Post-build Actions. Here I configure it so that everyone in my agile team is notified about the test results.

Who gets the email reports for tests?

- Everyone in my agile team is notified about the test results.

"Have you worked on DevOps pipeline?"

- I have built smoke tests on jenkins which part of the devops pipeline are. devops pipeline is built and managed by DevOps/Operations Support. But our smoke test are part of the pipeline.
- So, I participated by creating and configuring the smoke tests on jenkins.

What is the difference between integration test and end to end test?

- **Google often suggests a 70/20/10 split: 70% unit-tests, 20% integration tests, and 10% end-to-end tests.**
- **Unit Tests**
 - Tests the smallest unit of functionality, typically a method/function (e.g. given a class with a particular state, calling x method on the class should cause y to happen). Unit tests should be focused on one particular feature
- **Integration Tests**
 - Integration tests build on unit tests by combining the units of code and testing that the resulting combination functions correctly. This can be either the innards of one system or combining multiple systems together to do something useful. It is white box testing approach . Developer develop single unit one by one and integrate it with each other and test it .
- **Functional Tests**
 - Functional tests check a particular feature for correctness by comparing the results for a given input against the specification. Functional tests don't concern themselves with intermediate results or side-effects, just the result (they don't care that after doing x, object y has state z).
- **Acceptance Testing**
 - This is the last test that is conducted before the software is handed over to the client. It is carried out to ensure that the developed software meets all the customer requirements. There are two types of acceptance testing - one that is carried out by the members of the development team, known as internal acceptance testing (Alpha testing), and the other that is carried out by the customer or end user known as (Beta testing)
- **End to End testing**
 - is where you go from point a to z and you touch various different points on the way there. It could be for a single system like the process of sending an email or it could be used where multiple systems are involved for example a student registering for a test, taking the test and then finally receiving his/her scores.
 - Its real-world system testing. Application is tested with all integrated hardware, database, network and other interfaces.

How do you run them on Jenkins?

It is a long story...

Tell me about your framework?

- In my recent Book-IT automation framework, we used Cucumber BDD framework for automated tests. this framework is a very flexible framework. It is a hybrid framework which integrates many different automation testing concepts.
- The framework is built using MAVEN. maven is used to build the framework, manage the dependencies and plugins, run the tests as a maven life cycle.
- It is written using Java language.
- It is a Cucumber BDD framework. Cucumber is a tool used to make automated testing understandable to the non-technical team members. Cucumber serves as a bridge in connecting the automation engineers and the non-technical team members. we use cucumber version 4
- We use junit as a testing tool. Junit is used to kick off cucumber tests and also do assertions.
- We use Selenium WebDriver for automating the browsers. with selenium we can run tests in different browsers.
- Our framework generates step by step HTML reports with screenshots using the maven-cucumber-report plugin.
- Our framework supports data driven testing. Cucumber natively supports data driven testing using scenario outlines. The framework can also do Data driven tests from excel using the apache POI libraries.
- My framework is based on page object model. page object model is when we represent pages from the application in page object classes.
- we use factory model to create a webdriver. our webdriver class can generate a webdriver based on what kind of driver we want. it uses the singleton pattern for the webdriver object
- we use properties file to store the important information about our framework such as URL, browser type, login info etc.
- We use IntelliJ in our company, but I am also quite good at eclipse.

What layer of application does it test?

Using our framework, we test the UI, database and the API of the application.

- **UI** → for testing the UI we use selenium webdriver
- **Database** → for testing the database we use JDBC libraries
- **API** → for testing the API we use REST Assured libraries

Types of tests:

- we do **functional, acceptance tests, smoke tests, regression tests, integration tests.**
- We use git for version control tool in my project. (SVN)
- We use Jenkins for scheduling and running our automated smoke and regression tests and emailing the test results. Using jenkins, we can run tests and update the JIRA with the test results using the Xray plugin.
- We use Log4J for logging in our framework.
- organization of code and tests
- we use packages for organizing our java code, we have packages for page objects, utilities, StepDefinition, pojoes, runners we use different utilities, we have utilities for WebDriver, browser utilities, excel utility, configuration utility, Database utility, api related utilities, date utility (since we test calendar related application, we do a lot date related stuff).
- features:
we have many feature files and we use folders and tags to organize them. we have folders for each major component of the application : reservations, map, account information....
we use the issue number from Jira as one of the tags in the feature file so that we can map it to Jira.
 - features
account
 - reservation
map

Feature: **User roles**

in the given you need to figure out a way to find out if there are any available spots

@login @BRIT_3521 @smoke

Scenario Outline: login as <user> type

Given the user logs in as a light-side <user>

And there are available spots for scheduling

When the user hunts for a spot

Then book button <expected> be displayed

Examples:

user	expected	
team member	should not	
team lead	should	
teacher	should	

Parallelization → we run our tests in parallel using the maven-surefire-plugin. we use cucumber 4 which supports parallel testing natively.

Test data → use feature files, excel files to store our test data in the test/resources package

Flow of the execution or how we run tests

1. running from cukes runner

we put tag in the cukes runner and right click and run the file. cukes runner runs all the matching tags.

2. run from terminal as a maven command

we enter command mvn verify or mvn test to kick off the tests. and maven will run the cukes runner files shown in the pom file. cukes runner file runs the features matching the tags it has.

GIT branching

how do you do git branching now?

Currently HOW IT IS DONE IN GROUP PROJECTS:

There is master branch and separate branches for each team member. when someone finishes work, they push to their own branch, then after reviewing it is merged to master.

HOW WE DID IT?

in my project we had master, develop and branch for person. so, if we have 2 automation testers, we will have

master

develop

tester1

tester2

each tester check in to their own branches. then after reviewing it is merged to develop branch. we merge master and develop only once a sprint.

- ★ in the interview when they ask about branching, talk about your automation project branching strategy. in your project, your code is separate repo from the application code repo. Automation framework have a smaller code base and fewer people involved. So, we can have less complicated branching policy.

JAVA Interview Technical Questions

Reverse String - For Loop

```
public static String reverseString(String str) {
    String reverse= "";
    for(int i = str.length()-1; i >=0; i--) {
        reverse += str.charAt(i);
    }
    return reverse;
}
```

BEST WAY:

```
String name= "Alper Aslan";
String reversed = new StringBuilder(name).reverse().toString();
System.out.println(reversed);
```

Reverse String - StringBuilder

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    String str = "Hello World";
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(str);

    System.out.println(sb.reverse()); }
```

Reverse String - Char Array

```
public void printReverse(char[] letters, int size){
    for (int i = letters.length-1; i >= 0 ; i--){
        System.out.print(letters[i]);
    }
}
```

Prime Number

```
public static boolean checkPrime(int n) {
    if (n <= 1) {
        return false;
    }
    for (int i = 2; i < Math.sqrt(n); i++) {
        if (n % i == 0) {
            return false;
        }
    }
    return true;
}
```


Palindrome

```
public static boolean isPalindrome(String str) {
    if(str == null)
        return false;
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(str);
    return sb.reverse().toString().equals(str); }

```

Palindrome - with charAt()

```
public static boolean isPalindrome(String s) {
    int head = 0;
    int tail = s.length() - 1;
    while (head < tail) {
        if (s.charAt(head) != s.charAt(tail)) {
            return false;
        }
        head++;
        tail--;
    }
    return true; }

```

Reverse String - ArrayList - Iterator

```
public static void main(String[] args){
    String input = "Geeks For Geeks";
    List<Character> arrList = new ArrayList<>();

    for (char c: input.toCharArray()){
        arrList.add(c);
    }
    Collections.reverse(arrList);

    Object[] arr2 = arrList.toArray();

    for(int i = 0; i < arr2.length; i++) {
        reverse += arr2[i];
    }
    System.out.println(reverse);
}

```

ANOTHER WAY

```
String reverse = arrList.stream()           // Stream<Character>
    .map(String::valueOf)                   // Stream<String>
    .collect(Collectors.joining());

```

Factorial

```
int number = 10;
int factorialSum = 1;

for(int i = 1 ; i <=number; i++) {
    factorialSum = factorialSum * i;
}
System.out.println("Factorial of " + number + " is " + factorialSum); }
```

Sum of Digits

```
int number = 1346;
int sum = 0;

while(number > 0) {
    sum += number%10;
    number = number/10;
}
System.out.println(sum); }
```

Armstrong

```
int sum = 0;
int digit;
int temp;
int number = 370;
temp = number;
while(temp >0){
    digit = temp %10;
    sum = sum + (digit*digit*digit);
    temp = temp /10;
}
if(number==sum)
    System.out.println(number + " is an armstrong number");
}else
```

Merdiven

```
for(int x = 1; x<=5; x++) {
    for(int y=1; y<=x; y++) {
        System.out.print(y+"");
    }
    System.out.println(); }
```

Fibonacci

```
int a = 0;
int b = 1;
System.out.print(a + " " + b + " ");

for(int i = 2; i <=10; i++) {
    int c = a+b;
    a = b;
    b = c;
    System.out.print(c + " + ");
}
```

Swap Two Numbers Without Using A Temporary Variable

```
// one line methods
a = a ^ b ^ (b = a); //method 1
b = (a + b) - (a = b); //method 2
a += b - (b = a); //method 3

// temporary variable
int temp = a;
a = b;
b = temp;
```

Largest Number in Array using Arrays

```
int [] arr = {5, 6, 76, 31, 43, 1};
Arrays.sort(arr);
System.out.println(arr[arr.length-1]);
```

Largest Number in Array using Collections

```
public static int returnLargest(Integer[]b, int total) {
    List<Integer> list1 = Arrays.asList(b);
    Collections.sort(list1);
    int largest = list1.get(total-1);
    return largest; }

public static void main(String args[]){
    Integer x[] = {4,3,2,12,54,34,88};
    System.out.println(returnLargest(x,7));
}
```

Largest Number in Array using Collections

```
public static int getLargest(int[] a, int total){
    int temp;
    for (int i = 0; i < total; i++) {
        for (int j = i + 1; j < total; j++) {
            if (a[i] > a[j]) {
                temp = a[i];
                a[i] = a[j];
                a[j] = temp;    }}}
    return a[total-1]; }
```

Reverse Number

```
public static int reverse(int number){
    int reverse = 0;
    int remainder = 0;
    do{
        remainder = number%10;
        reverse = reverse*10 + remainder;
        number = number/10;
    }while(number > 0);

    return reverse; }
```

Find First Two Max Number in an Array

```
public void GetTwoMaxValues(int[] nums) {

    int maxOne = 0;
    int maxTwo = 0;

    Arrays.sort(nums);
    System.out.println("Max1 - " + (nums[nums.length-1]));
    System.out.println("Max2 - " + (nums[nums.length-2]));
}
```

Division without using Divide or Mod Operator

```
public static String division(int dividend, int divisor) {
    int quotient = 0;
    int remainder = 0;
    while(dividend >= divisor) {
        dividend = dividend - divisor;
        quotient++;
        remainder = dividend; }
    return "quotient = " + quotient + " remainder = " + remainder;}
```

Binary Search (Faster than Linear) -

It finds the position of a target value within a sorted array. Binary search compares the target value to the middle element of the array. If it is match then return true, if not you divide it again until you reach.

```
public static void binarySearch(int arr[], int first, int last, int key){
    int mid = (first + last)/2;
    while( first <= last ){
        if ( arr[mid] < key ){
            first = mid + 1;
        }else if ( arr[mid] == key ){
            System.out.println("Element is found at index: " + mid);
            break;
        }else{
            last = mid - 1;
        }
        mid = (first + last)/2;
    }
    if ( first > last ){
        System.out.println("Element is not found!");
    }
}

public static void main(String args[]){
    int arr[] = {10,20,30,40,50};
    int key = 30;
    int last=arr.length-1;
    binarySearch(arr,0,last,key);
}
```

Bubble Sort

Current element is compared with the next element. If current element is greater than the next element, it is swapped.

```
public static void bubbleSort(int[] arr) {
    int n = arr.length;
    int temp = 0;
    for(int i=0; i < n; i++){
        for(int j=1; j < (n-i); j++){
            if(arr[j-1] > arr[j]){
                temp = arr[j-1]; //swap elements
                arr[j-1] = arr[j];
                arr[j] = temp;
            }
        }
    }
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    int arr[] ={3,60,35,2,45,320,5};
    bubbleSort(arr);//sorting array elements using bubble sort
    System.out.println("Array After Bubble Sort");
    for(int i=0; i < arr.length; i++){
        System.out.print(arr[i] + " ");
    }
}
```

Filter Duplicates in an Array

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    ArrayList<String> list = new ArrayList<String>();

    // Form a list of numbers from 0-9.
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
        list.add(String.valueOf(i));
    }
    // Insert a new set of numbers from 0-5.
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
        list.add(String.valueOf(i));
    }

    System.out.println("Input list : " + list);
    System.out.println("\nFiltered duplicates : " + processList(list));
}

public static Set<String> processList(List<String> listContainingDuplicates) {

    final Set<String> resultSet = new HashSet<String>();
    final Set<String> tempSet = new HashSet<String>();

    for (String yourInt : listContainingDuplicates) {
        if (!tempSet.add(yourInt)) {
            resultSet.add(yourInt);
        }
    }
    return resultSet;
}
```

Biggest Palindrome

```
public static String biggestPalindrome(String str) {
    str = str.toLowerCase();
    String biggestPalindrome = "";
    String[] arr = str.split(" ");

    for(String each : arr) {
        String reverse = "";
        for(int i = each.length() - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
            reverse += each.charAt(i);
        }
        if(each.equals(reverse) && each.length() >
            biggestPalindrome.length()){
            biggestPalindrome = each;
        }
    }
    return biggestPalindrome;
}
```

Remove Extra Spaces from a String

```
public class removeExtraSpaces {
    public static void main(String args[]){

        String input = "Try    to    remove    extra    spaces.";
        StringTokenizer substr = new StringTokenizer(input, " ");
        StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer();

        while(substr.hasMoreElements()){
            sb.append(substr.nextElement()).append(" ");        }

        System.out.println("Actual string: " + input);
        System.out.println("Processed string: " + sb.toString().trim()); }
}
```

ANOTHER WAY

```
String input = "Try    to    remove    extra    spaces.";
String inputNew = input;

while (inputNew.contains(" ")) {
    inputNew = inputNew.replace(" ", " ");
};

System.out.println(input);
System.out.println(inputNew);
```

Count number of Vowels & Consonants

```
public static String numbers(String word) {
    int countVowels = 0;
    int countConsonants = 0;

    List<Character> vowels = Arrays.asList('a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u');
    List<Character> consonants = new ArrayList<>();

    for(char i = 'a'; i <= 'z'; i++) {
        if(!vowels.contains(i)) {
            consonants.add(i); }
    }
    word = word.toLowerCase();

    for( int i = 0; i < word.length(); i++) {
        if(vowels.contains(word.charAt(i))) {
            countVowels++;
        }else {
            countConsonants++; }
    }
    return "number of vowels is " + countVowels + " and number of consonants is " +
countConsonants; }
}
```

Dynamic - Runtime Polymorphism

```
class Animal {
    void eat() {
        System.out.println("eating"); }
}
class Dog extends Animal {
    void eat() {
        System.out.println("eating fruits");}
}
class BabyDog extends Dog {
    void eat() {
        System.out.println("drinking milk");
    }
}
public static void main(String args[]) {
    Animal a1, a2, a3;
    a1 = new Animal();
    a2 = new Dog();
    a3 = new BabyDog();
    a1.eat(); // prints "eating"
    a2.eat(); // prints "eating fruits"
    a3.eat(); } }
```

Dynamic Polymorphism with Multilevel Inheritance

```
class Animal {
    void eat() {
        System.out.println("animal is eating...");    }
}
class Dog extends Animal {
    void eat() {
        System.out.println("dog is eating...");    }
}
class BabyDog1 extends Dog {

    public static void main(String args[]) {
        Animal a = new BabyDog1();
        a.eat();    }
}
```

Xpath - Following Sibling

```
Following-sibling::siblingName[1];
Parent::parentTag
//label[starts-with(@id,'message')]
```


Compile Time Polymorphism

```
class Overload {
    void demo (int a) {
        System.out.println ("a: " + a); }

    void demo (int a, int b) {
        System.out.println ("a and b: " + a + "," + b);
    }
    double demo(double a) {
        System.out.println("double a: " + a);
        return a*a; }
}

class MethodOverloading {
    public static void main (String args []) {
        Overload Obj = new Overload();
        double result;
        Obj .demo(10);
        Obj .demo(10, 20);
        result = Obj .demo(5.5);
        System.out.println("O/P : " + result); } }
```

All even numbers ($i \% 2 == 0$) between 1-100

All odd number ($i \% 2 != 1$)

Runtime polymorphism can't be achieved by data members.

To convert String to Double

```
Double doubleString = Double.parseDouble(toBeDouble);
Double doubleStr = Double.valueOf(toBeDouble);
```

To convert Double to String

```
String strDouble = String.valueOf(toBeString);
String stringDouble = toBeString.toString();
```

```
public static char returnFirstChar(String str) {

    return str.charAt(0);
}

public static char returnLastChar(String str) {
    return str.charAt((str.length()-1));
}
```

Alerts

```
Alert alert = driver.switchTo.alert();
alert.accept(); alert.dismiss(); alert.sendKeys() alert.getText()
```

Implicit Wait

```
driver.manage().timeouts().implicitlyWait(5 seconds)
```

Explicit wait

```
WebDriverWait wait = new WebDriverWait(driver,30);
    WebElement element = wait.until(
ExpectedConditions.elementToBeClickable(By.id(item)));
visibilityOf(), alertIsPresent()
```

Excel - Apache POI

```
public void readExcel() throws IOException {
    String FilePath = "D:\\sampledoc.xls";
    FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream(FilePath);
    Workbook wb = WorkbookFactory.create(fis);

    Sheet sh = wb.getSheet("Sheet1");//getSheetAt(1)
    // To get the number of rows present in sheet
    int totalNoOfRows = sh.getRows();
    // To get the number of columns present in sheet
    int totalNoOfCols = sh.getColumns();
    for (int row = 0; row < totalNoOfRows; row++) {
        for (int col = 0; col < totalNoOfCols; col++) {
            System.out.print(sh.getCell(col, row).getContents() + "\t");
            System.out.println();
        }
    }

    Row row= workSheet.getRow(0);
    Cell cell=row.getCell(0);
    System.out.println(cell.toString());

    Cell cell=row.getCell(0);
    cell.setCellValue("coffee");
    FileOutputStream outputStream = new FileOutputStream(filePath);
    workbook.write(outputStream);
}
```

JDBC – Database Connection

```
Connection connection=DriverManager.getConnection(Url, User, Pass);
Statement statement=connection.createStatement
(ResultSet.TYPE_SCROLL_INSENSITIVE,ResultSet.CONCUR_READ_ONLY);
ResultSet resultSet = statement.executeQuery("select * from countries");
resultSet.last(); //find out how many records in the resultSet
int rowCount = resultSet.getRow();
System.out.println("Number of rows:" + rowCount);

resultSet.first();
while(resultSet.next()) {
System.out.println(resultSet.getString(1)+"-"+resultSet.getString("country_name")+"-
"+resultSet.getInt("region_id"));}
```

Select Class

```
Select carsList = new Select(el);
carList.getFirstSelectedOption();
assertEquals("some text",carList.getFirstSelectedOption().getText())
```

Iframe

```
Driver.switchTo.frame(webElement or id as String or index)
```

WindowHandle

```
getWindowHandles()
for(String handle : driver.get().getWindowHandles())
driver.switchTo.window("handle"):: takes a string
If (driver.getTitle().equals(expected title)
break;
```

Action Class

```
WebElement el = driver.findElement
Actions actions = new Actions (driver).perform
actions.doubleClick(el).perform
```

File upload

```
Public void fileUpload(String path){
WebElement upload = driver.findElement;
Upload.sendKeys(path)
```

SQL - Inner Join

```
SELECT e.FIRST_NAME, e.SALARY, j.JOB_TITLE  
FROM EMPLOYEES e INNER JOIN JOBS j ON e.JOB_ID = j.JOB_ID;
```

Desired Capabilities - Certificate Issue

```
DesiredCapabilities capability = DesiredCapabilities.chrome();  
// To Accept SSL certificate  
capability.setCapability(CapabilityType.ACCEPT_SSL_CERTS, true);  
System.setProperty("webdriver.chrome.driver", "E:/chromedriver.exe");  
// create Google Chrome instance and maximize it  
driver = new ChromeDriver(capability);
```

Display the 5th Row from the table

```
SELECT * from (SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, ROWNUM AS RN  
FROM EMPLOYEES) WHERE RN = 5;
```

B10 – REAL LIFE COUPLE INTERVIEW QUESTIONS:

Shahin G.

- Tell us about your project.
- Where do you use Java?
- What's the difference between String and StringBuilder?
- What's the difference between stack and heap?
- What are joins (SQL)?
- What is the use of Scenario Outline?

Ibrahim S.

- What tools you are using backend testing and What do you test in Backend Testing in your project
- What is selenium identifier?
- Difference between explicit and implicit wait, give me an example?
- what is java synchronized data structures and when do you use?
- do you use JENKINS, (yes), what SRC tools you are using with Jenkins?
- What is your approach to create Test Strategy and Test Plan?
- What is browser compatibility testing?
- What are the steps involved in creating Test automation framework?

Enes S.

- I see you have AWS certification,
 - can you little talk about?
 - how do configure jenkins on EC2
- Day to day activities
- he opened a google doc document and wanted to me write some value as a list and key value for map--> how do you put inside map
- in selenium how do scroll down if the element is not visible--> he wanted me type jsxecuter scroll down method
- What is stream in Java?

Feruk C.

- Could explain your current and last job project?
- How many API are you using in your current project?
- Do you familiar with the cloud system and can you explain it?
- Do you have experience with AWS, please explain it?
- Can you explain your team structure?
- Why do you interested in this position and Why would we hire you?
- Have you ever create a framework from scratch?
- Can you explain your BDD framework and what was the reason you need data-driven framework on your current project and please explain it?
- Can you explain the tools you use in your current project?
- Difference between JMeter vs PostMan?
- Do you know how to do integration testing?

Merve O.

- I explained my framework in detail.
- And he asked me about smoke and regression testing
 - how do you know it is smoke or regression testing?
- He asked about the OOP
- Abstract and interface?
- Inheritance (I give an example in more human language)
- Explicit wait and Implicit wait
- He talked about Jira and bitbucket

Toufiq N.

- Tell me about your day to day activities?
- What is Webdriver in terms of Java?
- How do you reverse a string in Java?
- Junit annotations vs testNG annotations?
- How do you handle pop ups in browser with Selenium?
- How do you handle a drop down in a browser?
- Say we are in a browser, and there was 5 different elements that directed us to a different link. Once we click on an element and a new window pops up, how do you switch to that window?
- What method in Selenium provides if the checkbox button is selected or not?
- What is the difference between XSSF and HSSF?
- What is the difference between implicit and explicit wait?
- What is the difference between Set and a List?
- What is a HashMap in Maps framework?
- What is the difference between PUT and POST http protocol and API?
- What is a query parameter in API?
- Tell me about your framework? (don't just mention what tools you have used in your framework, explain HOW you have used these tools in your framework and WHY you have used these tools...)
- Define your POM.xml in your framework? (what it is used for, why it's important for your framework and how it effects...)
- What is the difference between Overloading and Overriding in Java?
- Can a subclass class call a parent class's functions which is initialized as final in Java?
- What is the difference between FindElement() and FindElements() ?
- Are you familiar with Jenkins? What do you use it for?
- What is a garbage collector in Java?
- What is an inner join in SQL?
- What is a left join in SQL?
- What is a right join in SQL?
- What is a Union in SQL?
- What are constraints in SQL?
- What is URI and its purpose in terms of API?
- What type of Authentication are there in API? What is an OAuth(Oauthenticaiion)?
- How do you handle Exceptions in Java?
- Give me different types of conditional statements in Java? (if-else, ternary, switch statement...)
- What are different ways of locating an element in Selenium?
- In terms of locating an element, what is a single slash(/) and double forward slash(//)?
- What is Encapsulation in OOP?
- What is the difference between a Primary and a Foreign key in SQL?
- What is the difference between an Array and a Vector (Collections framework)?

Tarik K.

WEBEX INTERVIEW

- Can you explain briefly about your last project and your experience with Selenium and Cucumber specifically?
- Can you explain little bit about your automation framework?
- Can you talk about your team structure?
- Let's say you're given some test cases; how do you decide them to automate or not? Can you tell me any specific factors?
- How big is your regression suite?
- Follow up Q for this -> Are all of these(test cases) more like UI based or REST based?
- How long does it take to complete one cycle of execution of Regression suite?
- After you execute them, do you see any failures or they're running perfectly fine?
- Can you tell me one automation challenge you faced and how did you solve?
- How do you handle dynamic elements on a webpage?
- Do you perform back end validations other than API? (He asked about database validation and how I do it)
- Do you have any experience with test management tools such as Jira and ALM?

- Does your Java code identifies and logs defect in Jira automatically or you do it manually?
- Can you tell me about your reporting structure? How do you organize your reports?
- Do you have any experience with other test automation tools like UFT, Protractor?
- Can you tell me about your source control structure?

SKYPE INTERVIEW

- Can you tell me about yourself?
- Can you tell me about your project, framework, and tools/technologies you use?
- You said you're also working with DDD, where do you get your test data? Is it from examples table or from external source?
- When using API, what are the different status codes you are getting?
- What are the components in the Cucumber feature file?
- Can we use background for only one scenario?
- What kind of browsers did you use for UI automation?
- How often do you run your smoke tests? What kind of CI/CD process you follow?
- How many test cases do you have in your regression suite?
- How often do you run your regression suite?
- How long is your sprint?
- How do you implement OOP in your framework?
- How do you use Maven? (I told her about maven commands to run my tests and she asked what are those commands)
- Have you use Collections framework in your project?
- Can you tell me one challenge or scenario while you automating? (After I explained the challenge, she asked more details about that challenge)
- How do you handle browser pop-ups?

TELECONFERENCE INTERVIEW

- Can you tell me about yourself while waiting X (SDET team member) to join the call?
- Tell me about your current Scrum Team, what is your role, how many people are there?
- What is your contribution to the team as an SDET?
- SDET team member joined the call and asked: Can you walk me through your framework? What are the technologies and tools you use? How is your test execution happening?
- You also mentioned you're maintaining smoke and regression suites, how do you organize them?
- Can you walk me through all the steps to create a job? (Jenkins)
- How does your Jenkins sends the reports? How do you store the reports? What kind of reports do you using?
- Who receives the reports email?
- Can you tell me how the cucumber works technically? Explain the steps to execute Cucumber tests?
- Can you walk me through your Runner class? What is inside in the class?
- You also mentioned that you used Page Object Model in your class, could you talk about the structure of your page object classes?
- Can you tell me the difference between Credit Union and Bank?
- Who can be members of Credit Union?
- Does the application you're working on has a database?
- Do you run your own queries, or someone does it for you?
- Can you tell me difference between Inner Join and Outer Join?
- This could be technical or non-technical, tell me something that you learned while working in X (first company that I worked) ?
- Do you have an implementation of API testing in your framework? How did you use it and what tools did you use?
- Can you tell me about your POJO's?
- What are the HTTP status codes that you're working on daily basis?

Khazar M.

- How many test cases do you have in your regression suite?
- How often do you run your regression suite?
- Tell me about yourself.

- *A: I started my IT career in 2013 as a manual tester. Then I learned Java and at the same company after a year started doing automation using Java. Although I specialized in Automation, so far performed QA in Healthcare, Insurance and Finance domains using both manual and automation techniques. I am very comfortable in Java and OOPS concepts. So far, I worked with Maven, Gradle built BDD, DDF and Hybrid frameworks using POM design pattern and used testing tools such as TestNG, JUnit, Cucumber, Selenium WebDriver and libraries such as Apache POI, Rest-Assured, Jackson, JDBC in it. Experienced in SQL, performing Data Integrity Test with RDBSs such as Oracle, PostgreSQL and MySQL. I am very comfortable in creating different type frameworks and can easily adapt and maintain existing ones. I am experienced in Smoke, Regression, Functional and Back-End testing. So far, I worked in Waterfall and Agile/Scrum methodologies and well experienced in all phases of SDLC, STLS and Bug Life Cycle. Participated closely in all scrum ceremonies and played important role as a cross-functional team member. I am very positive, result oriented, adaptive team-player and my friends say you have great interpersonal and communication skills, I can work under pressure in order to meet deadline. Quick learner and flexible person.*
- Test cases, tests, duration, sprint, release:
 - *Smoke: About 20 test cases and it executes during 16 mins +-20 secs, executes every day at 7 am*
 - *Regression: 500+ test cases, 200+ feature files 2-4 scenarios each and executes during about 5.5- 6 hours-executes every sprint, every release, after new functionality added, after major bug fixed*
 - *Each sprint 3- 5 user stories*
 - *1-2 test cases a day, 15-20 test cases per sprint*
 - *Release every 2 month(4 sprints), about 14-18 user stories, 60- 70 test cases per release.*
- Tell me about your agile process:
 - *A: Agile processes generally promote a disciplined project management process that encourages frequent inspection and adaptation, a leadership philosophy that encourages teamwork, self-organization and accountability, is a set of engineering best practices intended to allow for rapid delivery of high-quality product. My sprint is 2 weeks. We make all scrum ceremonies and additionally we have some other meetings as well: mid-sprint(2nd Tuesday), before release(every 2 months), grooming and knowledge transfer(every month) meetings. We start our sprint with sprint planning meeting, and we learn part of the application which we are going to develop and test. After we get the general idea about the project, we do sprint grooming for giving some estimate points and time for the stories. Our release is in every 2 months. When the sprint starts, we do daily standup meeting everyday morning and we discuss what we did yesterday, what we are going to do today and if there is any blocker. End of the sprint we usually do sprint Demo. as SDET, in my team I have done presentations and go over the functionalities. Clients, stakeholders or business people will ask questions about the technical part that they don't understand. After sprint demo we do sprint retrospective meeting. in sprint retro we talk about what went good in last sprint. what kinds of mistakes we made all the good and bad! and we go over them and make sure we don't make the same mistakes again. about the good parts we would keep continue and try to be better for coming sprint.*
- Tell me about your team:
 - *A: My team consist of adaptive, cross-functional and self-organized individuals that highly motivated and knowledgeable. We are 4 developers, 3 testers- 1 manual, 2 automation, 1 BA, 1 scrum master.*
- What is your role and responsibilities in your current project?
 - *A: As a automation engineer, I develop/modify my "testing framework" which is based on POM design pattern.*
 - *I perform various type of testing such as functional testing, smoke testing, regression testing, back end testing.*
 - *I am responsible to execute regression test when the is new functionality in the application or at end of the sprint or after any major bug fixed.*
 - *I am also responsible to check reports of smoke test to make sure that environment is up and running first thing in the morning. If there is any issues, I will analyze them. if it is server issue, i will immediately contact developers. if it is about my scripts, i will debug them. if it is a defect i will reproduce it and log the defect.*
 - *Now, we have about 80% of automated test cases. It was my main accomplishment, before 50/50*
 - *Also, I was involved in Back-end automation activities, so I was using rest-assured library for automation, Postman-Client for manual API testing. I was performing API testing with PostgreSQL DBs*
 - *I'm using Jira as bug tracking tool. once the bug was fixed by developers, I retest it and if it passes, I close it. if the defect is not fixed I will re-open my ticket. Also, as a part of the Agile-Scrum team, I participate in the several walkthrough meetings for requirement reviews and provide valuable feedback to the BA. Lastly, I'm a cross-functional team member that is always willing the help my team in any way to achieve our sprint goal. This is pretty much about my role as a automation engineer in my current project.*
- Tell me about your framework:

- *My framework in my current project is Maven built, Selenium Java BDD framework with DDT in it. Framework is developed by using POM and Singleton WebDriver design pattern. I actively participate in developing and maintaining the framework by adding new page objects, generic and functional methods relying on OOPS.*
- *The framework uses Cucumber with JUnit and can execute Data integrity Testing using JDBC and API Testing using RestAssured libraries. Framework handles automation scripts about 80% of all tests. Framework connected remotely to GitHub repo for source control and Continuous Integration by Jenkins. It generates cucumber Json and html reports with failure screenshots. It is well organized and easy to understand and adapt.*
- Meetings:
 - Sprint planning- 1st week 1st day- Tuesday
 - Sprint demo- 2nd Monday morning
 - Sprint retro- 2nd Monday afternoon
 - Daily stand-up every day at 10 am
- Tell me about your application and what functionality you are working on currently
 - *My application is web application, We provide wide banking, investment and brokerage services. Right now, we are working on Individual approach functionality on mortgage requests, so when customer applies for mortgage, the approval result not only depends on credit report and income, also his membership history and assets play important role in decision. It gives you opportunity to insure your mortgage by your assets or involve them. Last Bug found- in requirement says that you can choose that option after credit report. System automatically shows you minimum recommended amount for insure your loan if needed. And also it allows you to enter manually and shows the minimum boundary value. When you enter less after leaving the amount box error message should be displayed next to the box. But actual result was different message which is related to investment types.*
- 2. Imagine you have a room with no window, one closed door, there are 3 bulbs inside and 3 switches outside. You are allowed to open the door once. How you can define which switch is connected to which bulb.
- 3. A good one-hour questions about Rest Api. They almost asked everything, Pojo included.
- 4. if you have list of elements how you can pick certain element to check if it is visible or not?
- 5. How you integrate with developers?
- 6. What's your approach to create test plan, test case?
- 7. As you know Api use static methods, it takes a long time to execute our test cases, we cannot run them parallel, because it uses static methods, what do you think how can we reduce that execution time and make it shorter?
- 8. How you can check functionality of any method in library does it work properly or not?
- 9. Please draw your framework how you use POM in your framework
- 10. How do you perform stress testing, unit testing and integration testing
- 11. When we use static objects while executing parallel testing it gives conflicts, do you have better suggestions?
- 12. What type of API's do you know, which one you prefer, why?
- 13. What's difference between xpath and css? which one you prefer? why? what are challenges?
- 14. We are sending request to the server and getting back response as an java object, How can you test the response?
- 15. Why do you use Junit with Cucumber? not TestNG?
- 16. Can you tell me pros and cons of Cucumber?
- 17. How do you configure you API library? How you call methods from that lib?
- 18. Tell me about yourself, your framework, your role
- 19. Why did you apply to this company, talk about our culture and about what we are doing
- 20. One-unit testing task, one java task (check if the word is Palindrome)
- 21. Right now we are having a performance issue with our load balances(displayed the graphical issue with all data flow) how you can solve this challenge?
- 22. My friend is director of QA in your company, do you know George? ☺
- 23. Talk about postman, how do you perform testing using Postman?
- 24. how to put body in your request (API)?
- 25. How do you define your test data? where do you get it?
- 26. Do you do testing in dev environment?
- 27. When creating a framework what do you take into account?
- 28. How do you solve timeout challenges? I don't rely on wait methods which selenium provides? How do you find proper wait method when there is timeout issue?
- 29. In our API library there is a search method which accepts a parameter sends request to the server and returns back a java object, how would you test that response? (edited)
- 30. You wrote a method for `aaaabbbccddda==> a4b2c3d2a`, good.! What datas will you use to check if your method works correct or not? *(answer is at the end of these questions)*
- 31. What do you do in your free times?

- 32. What do you do when you free at work? just get your phone and play games?
- 33. Who decides which test cases to automate and how it is defined?
- 34. How often you work remote and does it reduce productivity of work?
- 35. He took a pen and draw a unique figure and put dot in it, said this is a map and you are here, what paths will you choose to define the gas stations in this map? I said i ll grub my phone and google it)

Idris Hamza

- I didn't get a chance to look at your complete detail on your resume, can you go over your experience?
- Is it safe to say that you are mainly a UA automation developer?
- When you used Protractor, which version of angler did you use?
- Is Selenium your main strength?
- Can you tell me some difference between using XPath vs CSS?
- Have you used Selenium Grid before?
- How comfortable are you with Databases?
- Did you work with Oracle?
- In an Oracle Schema, there are two tables. They have some data in them. The job is to verify these data are the same. How would you approach this?
- Are you comfortable with Command Line or are always working on Windows?
- Can you tell me Grep Command is used for?
- So, you use Postman. Tell me, are you familiar with RestAPI?
- So, I see you are certified with AWS, which services have you used before?
- Have you done any Performances Test?
- Are you using Java or JavaScript?
- In Java, have you worked with JSON data before?
- Can you tell me how to convert a String to an integer and an integer to a String in Java?

Zhansaya Zhangabatyrova

Technical phone screenings with **Fannie Mae** (twice)

#I passed two technical phone discussions over the phone, but failed codes on WebEx meeting.

- Can you overload constructor in Java?
- What kind of the design patterns do you know in Java? (I could explain only Singleton pattern)
- Java is -pass by value or pass by reference? (I was not sure, which is correct, but I confidently answered, that Java is- pass by value, because we are using a copy of passing parameters, I remember Akbar was explaining it, I forgot at that time)
- What is a memory leak in Java?
- Difference between interface and abstract class?
- How to achieve methods in the constructor?
- Difference between HashMap and HashTable?
- will be Finally block executed regarding an exception is handled or not?
- Explain the logic of finding duplicates in array?
- Difference between array and ArrayList?
- What is Vector?
- Lambda expressions? (Thank God, I read them before, I could explain somehow)
- Functional interface? (This followed after lambda, but I could handle it)
- 14. What are listeners in TestNG? (I totally didn't know it)
- How to group test cases in TestNG?
- Components of Selenium?
- Cross browser testing in Selenium?
- How to launch ChromeDriver?
- Waits in Selenium?
- How to handle multiple tabs?

Oil & gas company technical phone interview

- Types of Selenium wait
- Difference between absolute ex-path and relative ex-path
- How do you use Jenkins in your current project?
- What is the function of enforcer plug-in in Maven?
- Git stash?
- Do you use Selenium grid in your project? Why?
- Difference between Soft assert and hard assert
- Types of locators in selenium?
- Difference between snapshot and release in Maven?
- What is dependency inheritance in Maven?
- Selenium exceptions
- Page object model ?
- What applications of DDF do you use?
- Depends on annotation in test NG
- Parallel testing in Cucumber?
- How can you move the cursor to any location in Selenium?
- How do you get screen shot when your test fails?
- How do you decide to automate a test case?

Walmart labs F2F

1. it was the first step F2F tech interview (no phone screening). It was 2 guys -> 1 developer and HR.

- tell me about your project
- how do you test API
- how do you test API if it is not developed yet?
- how do you test API if it is not even designed yet and you have no acceptance criteria for it?
- have you heard of a tool called *** (I don't remember the name) -> he explained that it is used to test APIs when it is not engineered yet?
- do you use Jenkins
- can you tell me how do you set up a job?
- so, when the dev code is pushed to GitHub your testing then runs? (not really, I explained how it works)
- so, you have a separate environment with devs?
- how do you use git?
- can you tell me how are your branching works?
- how do you test the functionality?
- what do you do when you find a bug?
- what do you know about aws?
- do you know any .net tools/services?
- would you like to become a developer in the future?
- would you be able to be the only one tester in the project?
- what are you looking for in your job place?
- what is a great working environment for you?
- what do you like to do in your free time? -> and we talked a lot about traveling
- do you shop in Walmart?
- how is your experience with it?
- what do you like most about it?
- what would you change?

2. If you pass the first step, they give you a small project and 1 week of time to do it.

3. The last step is 3 hours F2F where you explain your logic and implementation of the given project. Please see the task file attached

Unfortunately, because I received an offer from another company with the same recruiter, I had to make my choice and decline an offer and proceed with Walmart or take an offer and cancel final f2f with Walmart, which I eventually did. I implemented a logic of the task; however, it needed a lot of work, optimization, additional logic for different cases, a lot of design work, which I didn't continue to implement after I canceled f2f. However, if it can help anyone there is a GitHub link: <https://github.com/Skarleto3/ProjectForWal.git>

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note: 3 people on F2F. The developer put a lot of pressure on me and even was kind of disrespectful at some point during the interview, but I received an offer 5 minutes after I get off the door. Just be confident.

- I don't want to hear your framework I want to see what functionalities you've worked on for the last 3 years
- tell me more ...more...more about the project (the guy didn't stop till the time I told him that I cannot go into too many details)
- tell me all of the bugs you recently found
- give me 5 more
- how did you test that particular functionality?
- I need the design
- how did you test database?
- you have 03-Jan-2019 in database and 01-03-2019 in UI, how do you change all dates like that without using java
- You have a text file document input (your resume) count how many times the first part of word java ("ja") appears in the document (whiteboard)
- you have three numbers in the database, but your UI has dashes and some other characters. How do you compare (whiteboard)?
 - 123456 -> A12-34-56
 - 321654 -> M32-16-54
 - 789456 -> K78-94-56
- What is java regex?
- Is it any other method beside .matches() you can use for a regex?
- What are SQL constraints
- structure of your application (whiteboard)
- structure of your framework(whiteboard)
- where do you store the test data?
- How do you compare 2 custom objects?
- How do you do parallel running(wanted all possible options)
- Jenkins job
- A lot of questions about last two companies: Example: Where is school next to it, I know people working there do you know this and this person
- How was your project manager in Navy Federal? How was your director?
- Tell me about your current project?
- Trying to catch me on years which I have worked in companies etc.
- Basic and simple Java questions
- Basic and simple Cucumber and Selenium question
- Basic Sql questions

write a method to get string and return as below:
aaaabbccddda==> a4b2c3d2a

```
public class returnWord {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(getword("aaaabbccddda"));
    }
    public static String getword(String word) {
        int count=1;
        String ret="";
        for (int i = 0; i < word.length()-1; i++) {
            if(word.charAt(i)==word.charAt(i+1)) {
                count++;
                continue;
            }else {
                ret=ret+word.charAt(i)+count;
            }
            count=1;
        }
        ret=ret+word.charAt(word.length()-1);
        return ret;
    }
}
```