Python QA

Here are some commonly asked **Python QA (Quality Assurance) Automation** interview questions, along with their answers:

**1. What are the benefits of using Python for test automation?**

**Answer**:

* **Readability**: Python’s syntax is clear and concise, making test scripts easier to write and understand.
* **Wide Range of Libraries**: Python offers numerous testing libraries like unittest, pytest, nose, and frameworks such as Robot Framework for easy automation.
* **Cross-Platform**: Python supports multiple platforms, allowing for tests to be run on different OS environments.
* **Integration with Tools**: Python easily integrates with CI/CD tools (like Jenkins) and browsers via tools like Selenium.

**2. What is the difference between assertEqual and assertTrue in Python testing?**

**Answer**:

* **assertEqual(a, b)**: This method checks if two values are equal (i.e., a == b). It is commonly used for comparing expected and actual values.

python

Copy code

self.assertEqual(2 + 2, 4) # Passes because 2 + 2 == 4

* **assertTrue(condition)**: This method checks if a condition is True. It is used for validating expressions that should return True.

python

Copy code

self.assertTrue(3 > 2) # Passes because 3 is greater than 2

**3. What are fixtures in pytest?**

**Answer**:

* **Fixtures** are functions that provide a fixed baseline or environment for tests, such as setting up or tearing down resources (e.g., database connections or file handling).
* In pytest, fixtures can be used to set up necessary conditions before each test and clean up afterward.

python

Copy code

import pytest

@pytest.fixture

def setup():

return {"name": "QA"}

def test\_example(setup):

assert setup["name"] == "QA"

**4. How do you handle exceptions in Python automation tests?**

**Answer**:

* You can handle exceptions in Python using the try-except block. This is useful for scenarios where you expect certain failures but don’t want the test to stop abruptly.

python

Copy code

try:

# Test code

element = driver.find\_element\_by\_id("non\_existing\_element")

except NoSuchElementException:

print("Element not found")

* **pytest.raises** can also be used to assert that a specific exception is raised.

python

Copy code

import pytest

with pytest.raises(ZeroDivisionError):

1 / 0

**5. How would you automate a login functionality using Selenium in Python?**

**Answer**:

python

Copy code

from selenium import webdriver

# Set up driver

driver = webdriver.Chrome()

# Open web page

driver.get("https://example.com/login")

# Locate and input username and password

driver.find\_element\_by\_id("username").send\_keys("my\_username")

driver.find\_element\_by\_id("password").send\_keys("my\_password")

# Click login button

driver.find\_element\_by\_id("login\_button").click()

# Assert login success

assert "Dashboard" in driver.title

# Close the browser

driver.quit()

**6. What is the difference between list and tuple in Python?**

**Answer**:

* **List**:
  + Mutable (you can change, add, or remove elements).
  + Defined with square brackets [].
  + Example: my\_list = [1, 2, 3]
* **Tuple**:
  + Immutable (cannot be modified after creation).
  + Defined with parentheses ().
  + Example: my\_tuple = (1, 2, 3)

**7. How do you handle synchronization issues in Selenium?**

**Answer**:

* Synchronization issues occur when the web application takes time to load or change its state.
* **Solution**: Use waits to ensure that the elements are loaded before interacting with them:
  + **Implicit Wait**: Specifies a default wait time for all elements in the script.

python

Copy code

driver.implicitly\_wait(10)

* + **Explicit Wait**: Waits for a specific condition to be true.

python

Copy code

from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By

from selenium.webdriver.support.ui import WebDriverWait

from selenium.webdriver.support import expected\_conditions as EC

element = WebDriverWait(driver, 10).until(

EC.presence\_of\_element\_located((By.ID, "my\_element"))

)

**8. What is the difference between a shallow copy and a deep copy in Python?**

**Answer**:

* **Shallow Copy**:
  + Creates a new object but copies the references of nested objects (not the actual nested objects).
  + Example: copy.copy()
* **Deep Copy**:
  + Creates a new object and recursively copies all objects it contains.
  + Example: copy.deepcopy()

python

Copy code

import copy

original = [[1, 2], [3, 4]]

shallow = copy.copy(original)

deep = copy.deepcopy(original)

**9. How do you set up a testing framework in Python using pytest?**

**Answer**:

* Install pytest via pip:

bash

Copy code

pip install pytest

* Create a test file (e.g., test\_example.py):

python

Copy code

def test\_addition():

assert 2 + 2 == 4

* Run the test:

bash

Copy code

pytest

* **pytest** will automatically discover test files and methods starting with test\_.

**10. What are Python decorators, and how are they used in test automation?**

**Answer**:

* **Decorators** allow you to modify the behavior of a function or method.
* In test automation, they can be used to log test execution, handle retries, or set up preconditions.
* Example of a simple decorator:

python

Copy code

def log\_test(func):

def wrapper(\*args, \*\*kwargs):

print(f"Running test: {func.\_\_name\_\_}")

return func(\*args, \*\*kwargs)

return wrapper

@log\_test

def test\_example():

assert 1 == 1

**11. How would you test a REST API using Python?**

**Answer**:

* You can use the requests library to test REST APIs.

python

Copy code

import requests

response = requests.get("https://api.example.com/resource")

assert response.status\_code == 200

assert response.json()["key"] == "expected\_value"

**12. How do you manage dependencies in a Python automation project?**

**Answer**:

* Use a requirements.txt file to list the project dependencies.

bash

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pip freeze > requirements.txt

* Install dependencies with:

bash

Copy code

pip install -r requirements.txt

* Alternatively, use pipenv or poetry for better dependency management and virtual environments.

**13. How do you perform data-driven testing in pytest?**

**Answer**:

* Use the @pytest.mark.parametrize decorator to provide input values.

python

Copy code

import pytest

@pytest.mark.parametrize("input, expected", [(2, 4), (3, 9)])

def test\_square(input, expected):

assert input \* input == expected

**14. What is the unittest module in Python?**

**Answer**:

* **unittest** is the built-in testing framework in Python, modeled after Java's JUnit.
* It allows you to organize tests into test cases, test suites, and automate the running of tests.

python

Copy code

import unittest

class TestExample(unittest.TestCase):

def test\_addition(self):

self.assertEqual(2 + 2, 4)

if \_\_name\_\_ == '\_\_main\_\_':

unittest.main()

**10. What is the difference between == and is in Python?**

**Answer**:

* **==**: Compares the **values** of two objects.
* **is**: Compares the **identity** of two objects (whether they refer to the same memory location).

Example:

python

Copy code

a = [1, 2, 3]

b = [1, 2, 3]

print(a == b) # Output: True (compares values)

print(a is b) # Output: False (compares identity)

**10. What is a pass in Python?**

Pass means performing no operation or in other words, it is a placeholder in the compound statement, where there should be a blank left and nothing has to be written there.

**1. What is Object-Oriented Programming (OOP)?**

**Answer**: OOP is a programming paradigm based on the concept of **objects**, which can contain both **data** (attributes or properties) and **methods** (functions or behavior). Python supports OOP, allowing the design of reusable, modular, and flexible code by creating classes and objects.

**2. What are the four main principles of OOP?**

**Answer**: The four main principles of OOP are:

* **Encapsulation**: Wrapping data and methods that work on the data within one unit, such as a class.
* **Abstraction**: Hiding the internal details and showing only the functionality.
* **Inheritance**: Deriving new classes from existing ones, allowing code reusability.
* **Polymorphism**: Allowing one entity to take multiple forms, usually via method overriding or overloading.

**3. What is a class in Python?**

**Answer**: A **class** is a blueprint for creating objects (instances). It defines a set of attributes (variables) and methods (functions) that the objects created from the class will have.

Example:

python

Copy code

class Car:

def \_\_init\_\_(self, make, model):

self.make = make

self.model = model

def display(self):

print(f"Car: {self.make}, Model: {self.model}")

**4. What is an object in Python?**

**Answer**: An **object** is an instance of a class. It is created using the class constructor and can use the attributes and methods defined in the class.

Example:

python

Copy code

my\_car = Car("Toyota", "Corolla")

my\_car.display() # Output: Car: Toyota, Model: Corolla

**5. What is inheritance in Python? How does it support reusability?**

**Answer**: **Inheritance** allows one class (child class) to inherit attributes and methods from another class (parent class). This promotes code reusability, allowing child classes to use the functionality of parent classes without rewriting code.

Example:

python

Copy code

class Vehicle:

def \_\_init\_\_(self, brand):

self.brand = brand

def start(self):

print(f"{self.brand} vehicle started")

class Car(Vehicle):

def \_\_init\_\_(self, brand, model):

super().\_\_init\_\_(brand)

self.model = model

def display(self):

print(f"Car: {self.brand}, Model: {self.model}")

**6. What is polymorphism in Python?**

**Answer**: **Polymorphism** allows objects of different types to be treated as objects of a common supertype. It supports method overloading and method overriding.

Example of **method overriding**:

python

Copy code

class Animal:

def sound(self):

print("This animal makes a sound")

class Dog(Animal):

def sound(self):

print("The dog barks")

class Cat(Animal):

def sound(self):

print("The cat meows")

# Example

animal = Animal()

dog = Dog()

cat = Cat()

animal.sound() # Output: This animal makes a sound

dog.sound() # Output: The dog barks

cat.sound() # Output: The cat meows

**7. What is encapsulation in Python?**

**Answer**: **Encapsulation** is the concept of wrapping data (variables) and methods (functions) together into a single unit (class) and restricting access to the inner workings of that object to prevent accidental interference.

In Python, encapsulation can be achieved using access modifiers:

* Public (name)
* Protected (\_name)
* Private (\_\_name)

Example:

python

Copy code

class Employee:

def \_\_init\_\_(self, name, salary):

self.name = name # Public attribute

self.\_salary = salary # Protected attribute

self.\_\_bonus = 1000 # Private attribute

def get\_bonus(self):

return self.\_\_bonus

**8. What is abstraction in Python?**

**Answer**: **Abstraction** refers to hiding the implementation details and exposing only the necessary functionality. It can be achieved in Python using abstract classes and interfaces.

Example of abstraction using abc module:

python

Copy code

from abc import ABC, abstractmethod

class Animal(ABC):

@abstractmethod

def sound(self):

pass

class Dog(Animal):

def sound(self):

print("Barks")

# Usage

dog = Dog()

dog.sound() # Output: Barks

**9. What is the difference between method overloading and method overriding?**

**Answer**:

* **Method Overloading**: In Python, it is not directly supported. It refers to the ability to define multiple methods with the same name but different parameters. Python uses default arguments to achieve similar functionality.
* **Method Overriding**: A child class can override a method of the parent class to provide its own implementation. This is an example of polymorphism.

**10. Can we implement multiple inheritance in Python?**

**Answer**: Yes, Python supports **multiple inheritance**, where a class can inherit from more than one parent class.

Example:

python

Copy code

class A:

def method\_a(self):

print("Method A")

class B:

def method\_b(self):

print("Method B")

class C(A, B):

pass

obj = C()

obj.method\_a() # Output: Method A

obj.method\_b() # Output: Method B

**11. What is the use of super() in Python?**

**Answer**: super() is used to call a method from the parent class in the child class, enabling access to overridden methods or constructors.

Example:

python

Copy code

class Parent:

def \_\_init\_\_(self, name):

self.name = name

class Child(Parent):

def \_\_init\_\_(self, name, age):

super().\_\_init\_\_(name)

self.age = age

**12. What are static methods and class methods in Python?**

**Answer**:

* **Static Methods**: Defined using the @staticmethod decorator, these methods do not operate on instances of the class. They are called on the class itself.
* **Class Methods**: Defined using the @classmethod decorator, these methods operate on the class itself (not instances) and take the cls parameter.

Example:

python

Copy code

class MyClass:

@staticmethod

def static\_method():

print("This is a static method")

@classmethod

def class\_method(cls):

print("This is a class method")

MyClass.static\_method()

MyClass.class\_method()

**13. What is a constructor in Python?**

**Answer**: A **constructor** is a special method in Python (\_\_init\_\_) that is automatically called when an object is created. It is used to initialize the object’s state (assigning values to attributes).

Example:

python

Copy code

class Person:

def \_\_init\_\_(self, name, age):

self.name = name

self.age = age

**14. What is the difference between \_\_str\_\_() and \_\_repr\_\_() in Python?**

**Answer**:

* **\_\_str\_\_()**: Returns a human-readable string representation of an object.
* **\_\_repr\_\_()**: Returns a string that is meant to be unambiguous and, if possible, is used to recreate the object.

Example:

python

Copy code

class Car:

def \_\_init\_\_(self, make, model):

self.make = make

self.model = model

def \_\_str\_\_(self):

return f"Car {self.make}, {self.model}"

def \_\_repr\_\_(self):

return f"Car('{self.make}', '{self.model}')"

**15. What is a destructor in Python?**

**Answer**: A **destructor** is a special method (\_\_del\_\_()) that is called when an object is about to be destroyed. Python’s garbage collector automatically handles memory cleanup, but \_\_del\_\_() can be used for manual cleanup if needed.

Example:

python

Copy code

class Person:

def \_\_del\_\_(self):

print("Object is being deleted")

**16.Basic List Comprehension**: Create a list of squares from 0 to 9.

python

Copy code

squares = [x\*\*2 for x in range(10)]

print(squares) # Output: [0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81]

16.1 .what is the difference between sort & sorted

| **Aspect** | **sort()** | **sorted()** |
| --- | --- | --- |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Modifies original?** | Yes, modifies the list in place | No, returns a new sorted list |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Return value** | Returns None | Returns a new sorted list |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Works with** | Only works with lists | Works with any iterable (list, tuple, string, etc.) |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Usage** | my\_list.sort() | new\_list = sorted(my\_list) |
|  |  |  |

17.what is the difference between append and extend

my\_list = [1, 2, 3]  
print("Original List:", my\_list)

# Using extend() to add multiple elements from another list  
my\_list.extend([4, 5, 6])  
print("After extending with [4, 5, 6]:", my\_list)

# Using extend() with a string (adds each character as a separate element)  
my\_list.extend("abc")  
print("After extending with 'abc':", my\_list)

my\_list = [1, 2, 3]  
print("Original List:", my\_list)

# Using append() to add a single element  
my\_list.append(4)  
print("After appending 4:", my\_list)

# Using append() to add a list as a single element  
my\_list.append([5, 6])  
print("After appending [5, 6]:", my\_list)

 18. what is \_\_doc in python.

class MyClass:  
    """This is a docstring for MyClass."""  
  
    def my\_method(self):  
        """This is a docstring for my\_method."""  
        pass

# Access the class docstring  
print(MyClass.\_\_doc\_\_)

# Access the method docstring  
print(MyClass.my\_method.\_\_doc\_\_)

19 . what are Generators in Python.

20. Garbage Collector

21.slicing in python

22. inbuilt function, lambda, zip, filter, map?

 **reduce()**: Reduce an iterable to a single cumulative value.

 **enumerate()**: Get both index and value when iterating.

 **sorted()**: Sort an iterable based on criteria.

 **any()**: Return True if at least one element is truthy.

 **all()**: Return True if all elements are truthy.

 **lambda**: Inline anonymous functions for short operations.

 **itertools**: Advanced iterator functions for permutations, combinations, and more.

**. Python Basics for QA**

* **What are the key differences between lists, tuples, and dictionaries in Python?**
* **Explain the difference between == and is operators.**
* **How does Python handle memory management?**
* **What is the difference between None, False, and an empty string or list?**
* **Explain how you would check for None in Python.**

**2. File Handling**

* **How do you open, read, and write to files in Python?**
* **What are the different file modes in Python, and when would you use each?**
* **Explain how to read a file line by line and store it in a list.**
* **Write a Python script to search for a specific string in a file and return the line numbers where it appears.**

**3. Python Scripting for QA Automation**

* **How would you create a test automation script in Python using Selenium?**
* **How do you handle exceptions in Selenium WebDriver with Python?**
* **Explain how to wait for an element to be present in Selenium using Python.**
* **How would you handle pop-ups or alerts in Selenium with Python?**
* **Can you write a Python script to capture screenshots during test failures in Selenium?**

**4. Data Structures**

* **Explain the use of Counter from the collections module in Python.**
* **How would you find the first non-repeating character in a string?**
* **How can you remove duplicates from a list in Python while maintaining order?**
* **How do you sort a dictionary by its values in Python?**
* **What is the difference between append() and extend() in a list?**

**5. Functions and Object-Oriented Programming**

* **Explain lambda functions in Python and give an example of their use.**
* **What is a decorator in Python, and how can it be useful in testing?**
* **How would you write a class in Python to represent a test case with setup and teardown methods?**
* **What is the purpose of \_\_init\_\_ in Python?**
* **Explain inheritance and polymorphism with examples in Python.**

**6. Testing and Automation Frameworks**

* **Have you used any testing frameworks in Python, like pytest or unittest?**
* **How would you create a fixture in pytest for setting up test data?**
* **What are parameterized tests in pytest, and how do they help in test automation?**
* **Explain the concept of test fixtures and give an example of how they can be used in Python testing.**
* **How do you integrate Python test scripts with Jenkins or another CI/CD tool?**

**7. Error Handling and Debugging**

* **What are common exceptions in Python, and how would you handle them?**
* **How can you use the assert statement in Python for testing?**
* **Write a Python function with error handling that validates a user-provided email address.**
* **What is try-except-else-finally in Python, and when would you use it?**
* **How can you log errors in Python, and what module would you use for logging?**

**8. Advanced Topics for QA**

* **How do you handle dynamic elements or elements with changing IDs in Selenium WebDriver?**
* **Explain list comprehension in Python and give an example of its use in filtering data for tests.**
* **What is a generator in Python, and how can it be used in testing?**
* **How would you handle JSON data in Python? Write a script to parse a JSON object.**
* **How do you execute shell commands from Python, and when might this be useful in QA?**

**9. API Testing with Python**

* **Have you used any libraries like requests for API testing in Python?**
* **How would you send a GET and POST request using Python’s requests library?**
* **How would you validate JSON responses and check status codes in API testing with Python?**
* **Explain how you would handle API authentication in Python (e.g., token-based authentication).**
* **Write a Python script to test an API endpoint and validate the response time is within a certain limit.**

**10. Miscellaneous**

* **How do you optimize Python code for better performance?**
* **What are zip(), map(), and filter() in Python, and how might they be useful in data processing for tests?**
* **What is the GIL (Global Interpreter Lock), and how does it affect multithreading in Python?**
* **How would you implement a retry mechanism for flaky tests in Python?**
* **Explain BDD (Behavior-Driven Development) and how you can use Python with Cucumber (e.g., Behave library).**

**1. Advanced Python Concepts**

* **OOP Principles**: Understand classes, inheritance, polymorphism, encapsulation, and abstraction in Python.
* **Decorators**: Know how to create and use decorators to add functionality to functions.
* **Generators and Iterators**: Understand how to use yield in functions, and the benefits of lazy evaluation.
* **Context Managers**: Familiarity with with statements and how to implement custom context managers using \_\_enter\_\_ and \_\_exit\_\_.
* **Exception Handling**: Advanced handling of exceptions, custom exceptions, and best practices for error handling in test scripts.
* **Concurrency and Parallelism**: Familiarity with threading, multiprocessing, and async programming (asyncio).
* **Memory Management**: Concepts of garbage collection, reference counting, and how to optimize memory in Python scripts.

**2. Data Structures and Algorithms**

* **Lists, Tuples, and Dictionaries**: Efficient operations, comprehension syntax, and common use cases.
* **Sets**: Understand the unique nature of sets and how to use them to handle duplicates.
* **Stack, Queue, and Linked Lists**: Implementation and applications in test automation.
* **Searching and Sorting Algorithms**: Knowledge of common algorithms like binary search, merge sort, and quicksort.
* **Hashing and Hash Tables**: Understand hash functions, collisions, and applications in Python (like dictionaries and sets).
* **Big O Notation**: Know the time and space complexities of common operations and algorithms.

**3. Automated Testing Frameworks**

* **Selenium with Python**: Familiarity with locating elements, interacting with the browser, handling waits, frames, pop-ups, and executing JavaScript.
* **Robot Framework**: Use of keywords, creating custom keywords, and best practices for modular test design.
* **Pytest**: Usage of fixtures, parameterized tests, assertions, and creating custom plugins or hooks.
* **Unittest**: Core concepts of unittest module, including setting up test cases, test suites, and organizing test files.
* **BDD Frameworks (like Behave)**: Writing BDD-style test cases with feature files, step definitions, and tags.

**4. Test Automation Best Practices**

* **Page Object Model (POM)**: Structuring test code for UI testing, separating page elements and actions.
* **Data-Driven and Keyword-Driven Testing**: Organizing tests for reusability and scalability, using external data sources (CSV, JSON, Excel).
* **API Testing**: Using Python’s requests module for RESTful API testing, handling responses, and validating JSON data.
* **Mocking and Stubbing**: Using unittest.mock for isolating tests from external dependencies.
* **Continuous Integration (CI)**: Integrating automated tests with CI/CD pipelines using Jenkins, GitLab, or GitHub Actions.

**5. Debugging and Optimization**

* **Logging**: Setting up logging for automation scripts using Python’s logging module.
* **Debugging Techniques**: Using pdb (Python Debugger) for stepping through code, setting breakpoints, and inspecting variable states.
* **Code Profiling and Optimization**: Tools like timeit, cProfile, and memory\_profiler for measuring and optimizing the performance of test scripts.
* **Handling Flaky Tests**: Techniques for identifying and fixing flaky tests, implementing retry logic, and using reliable locators.

**6. Database Knowledge**

* **SQL Basics**: Writing queries to validate data from databases like MySQL, PostgreSQL, or SQLite as part of testing.
* **Database Connections in Python**: Using libraries like sqlite3, psycopg2, or MySQLdb to connect to databases, perform queries, and validate test data.

**7. File Handling and Serialization**

* **File Operations**: Reading, writing, and managing file operations in Python (text, CSV, JSON).
* **Serialization/Deserialization**: Using pickle, json, and yaml modules to handle data persistence and configuration files.

**8. Version Control and Collaboration Tools**

* **Git Basics**: Branching, merging, resolving conflicts, and maintaining a clean commit history.
* **Working in Teams**: Understanding code reviews, pull requests, and collaborating with DevOps for CI/CD and release processes.

**9. Popular Python Libraries for QA**

* **Requests**: For HTTP requests and REST API testing.
* **Selenium**: For browser-based automation.
* **BeautifulSoup** or **Scrapy**: For web scraping and data extraction.
* **Paramiko**: For automating SSH interactions, useful in backend testing or server interactions.
* **Pandas**: For data processing and analysis in case you work with large data sets or logs.

**10. Coding Practice and Problem-Solving**

* Practice coding problems on platforms like **LeetCode**, **HackerRank**, or **CodeSignal** focusing on data structures, algorithms, and real-world problem-solving.
* Typical problems include:
  + **String Manipulation**: Anagram checks, reversing strings, or regular expression matching.
  + **Array Operations**: Duplicates removal, sorting, finding missing numbers, or merge intervals.
  + **Recursive Functions**: Factorials, Fibonacci series, or pathfinding in grids.

**Example Topics for Coding Practice**

* **Fibonacci Series** using recursion and dynamic programming.
* **Prime Number Check** and generating a list of prime numbers.
* **Palindrome Check** for strings and numbers.
* **File Parsing** for log files and extracting specific information.
* **Data Processing** using pandas for reading, cleaning, and analyzing large datasets.

**Summary**

A senior QA professional should focus on:

* Advanced Python concepts and automation best practices.
* Test frameworks like Selenium, Robot Framework, and Pytest.
* Strong problem-solving skills using Python, with an emphasis on algorithms and data structures.
* Experience with CI/CD pipelines and debugging techniques to enhance testing efficiency.