# Selenium Basic Questions:

**How to read data from table?**  
You can easily read the data from table using find Elements method.

Find all the table cells using TD tag and then get the text inside each cell by getText () method or innerText property in HTML DOM.

**2) What all browsers and OS are supported by Selenium?**

Selenium supports below browsers.

1. Internet Explorer
2. Google Chrome
3. Firefox
4. Safari
5. Opera
6. Android browser
7. iPhone Browser

Operating systems supported by Selenium are -

1. All Windows OS
2. Linux
3. Mac (Apple OS)
4. Android
5. IOS

**Various Synchronization methods in Selenium Webdriver - implicit wait,**  
**page load timeout, explicit wait?**

There are 4 ways we can handle synchronization in Selenium.

1. Implicit
2. Explicit using wait and expected conditions
3. Browser Navigation timeout
4. Script time out

**How to take screenshot in Selenium?**

Selenium provides an interface called TakesScreenshot which has a method getScreenShotAs which can be used to take a screenshot of the application under test.

**How to execute JavaScript in Selenium? How many arguments**  
can be passed to execute Script method?

Selenium webdriver API provides one interface called   
JavascriptExecutor with a method called executeScript.   
This method has 2 main arguments.   
First argument is the javascript code you want to execute on current page and second argument is optional but important.   
We can pass variable number of web elements as an arguments which can be manipulated in javascript code passed in the first argument.

**How to handle multiple browser windows and frames?**

We can easily work with multiple windows and frames by switching to them.   
We can find all open windows in selenium using getWindowhandles method.   
We can find frame in the web page using name, id or any other method like css or xpath selectors.

**How to drag and drop in Selenium Webdriver?**

Selenium webdriver provides Actions class which has many methods to support complex user actions like contextClick, doubleClick, dragAndDrop.

**How to use Selenium Grid?**

Selenium grid is used to execute selenium scripts on various environments (OS and browsers) simultaneously and on different machines.   
Hub acts as a central server which sends the execution requests to the other machines called as nodes.

Hub server and node server must be up and running.   
Node machine must be registered with HUB. Depending upon the webdriver capabilities, HUB routes the request to appropriate node to execute the scripts.

**Challenges, issues and limitations of Selenium tool?**  
How to handle Captcha?

We cannot handle captcha in Selenium. We can not also automate   
the Adobe Flash contents on webpages. These are some of the limitations of Selenium.

Other common issues are -

1. Certificate Errors in IE
2. Protect mode error
3. Browser zoom error in IE
4. Canvas image map
5. Unsupported command line flag - ignore certificates warning in Chrome

**What is the page object model in Selenium?**

Page object model is an alternative way to handle automation project.

**Write a complex xpath or css expression? Which one is better?**  
xpath and css can be used to find any element on the web page.  
 Most of the engineers prefer writing xpath expressions as finding r  
elative elements is very easy in xpath.

**How to upload files using AUTOIT Script, Robot?**

We can use AUTOIT/Robot/Sikuli code to handle the window dialogs   
which are not supported by web driver.

**Flash automation, silverlight Automation?**

Selenium has no support for these controls. We need to use third party tools to automate these apps.

**How to format date and time in Selenium in Java? How to compare dates?**

We can format date in selenium using DateFormat object.

**How to append a data to file in Selenium?**

We can use File and FileWriter class to work with files in Selenium Webdriver.

**Frameworks in Selenium - Data driven, Hybrid, Keyword,**  
**BDD - Cucumber, TestNG?**

Frameworks are used to speed up the automation testing by   
developing the test data, reusable functions and reports.

**Database testing in Selenium?**

We can use JDBC driver to connect to any database in Java.

**How to work with Excel files in Selenium?**  
We can use JXL or POI library to work with excel files in Selenium.

**Find total time of execution in Selenium?**

If we are using custom library, we can log the start and end time   
of the execution and then find the total execution time by   
subtracting end time from start time.

**How to schedule the Test Suite Execution?**

We can schedule the test suite execution using CI tools like   
hudson(Jenkins), Bamboo. Alternatively, we can use windows   
scheduler to launch the test execution.

**How to send an email stating the execution status to all stakeholders in Selenium?**

We can send mail in Java using javax.mail library.

**What is the difference between findElement and findElements?**

findElement returns the first matching element. If element is not found, NoElementFoundException is thrown. findElements   
returns the list of matching web elements.   
If no element is found, empty list is returned. Exception is not thrown.

**What is the difference between Junit and TestNG. What are the various annotations and features?**

TestNG is the new generation testing framework with lot of new   
useful features as compared to old Junit framework.   
Using TestNG, we can run the tests in parallel.

**Automation of Android apps and Android Browsers using Selenium possible?**  
We can use  Appium and Selendroid tools to automate mobile applications.

**How to handle Ajax calls in Selenium?**  
When working with Ajax calls, we must be very careful to handle StaleElementStateException. This exception occurs   
when we refer to the stale (Old) element on page.   
To handle this error, we need to find the element again after ajax load new elements in the page.

**Difference between Selenium and QTP. Competitors to Selenium Webdriver?**

QTP is a licensed tool supporting automation of lot of applications based on .Net, Java, Web and much more. Selenium is a free tool and supports only web application automation testing.

**What is desired capabilities?**

Capabilities are used to set the values of the browser attributes   
before we launch any browser using selenium web driver.

**Version control tools like SVN, GIT?**

We use version control tools like SVN to track the changes to   
the files in a project and work in collaboration.

**Build tools - Ant, Maven?**

We use these tools to manage build activities for the Java project.

**CI tools - Jenkin, Bamboo?**  
These are continuous integration tools helping in quick   
deployment of applications, testing them and reporting the issues in the code before it is too late.   
It helps in getting the application into production quickly and with more quality confidence.

**How to identify the frame which does not have Id as well as name?**  
We can identify the frame using xpath or css selectors as well.

**What is the alternative to sendkeys?**  
We can use JavaScriptExecutor to work with html controls.

**How to press TAB key in Selenium?**  
We can press any keyboard key using Keys class.

**What are the Exception that may occur in Selenium Webdriver**  
Selenium may throw below exceptions.

1. InvalidElementStateException
2. StaleElementReferenceException
3. ElementNotFoundException
4. ElementNotVisibleException
5. NosuchElementFound
6. NosuchFrame
7. NosuchWindow

# Selenium Advanced Interview Questions

1. What is Automation Testing?

Automation testing is the process of testing the software using an automation tool to find the defects. In this process, executing the test scripts and generating the results are performed automatically by automation tools. Some most popular tools to do automation testing are HP QTP/UFT, Selenium WebDriver, etc.,

2. What are the benefits of Automation Testing?

       Saves time and money. Automation testing is faster in execution.

       Reusability of code. Create one time and execute multiple times with less or no maintenance.

       Easy reporting. It generates automatic reports after test execution.

       Easy for compatibility testing. It enables parallel execution in the combination of different OS and browser environments.

       Low-cost maintenance. It is cheaper compared to manual testing in a long run.

       Automated testing is more reliable.

       Automated testing is more powerful and versatile.

       It is mostly used for regression testing. Supports execution of repeated test cases.

       Minimal manual intervention. Test scripts can be run unattended.

       Maximum coverage. It helps to increase the test coverage.

3. What type of tests have you automated?

Our main focus is to automate test cases to do Regression testing, Smoke testing, and Sanity testing. Sometimes based on the project and the test time estimation, we do focus on End to End testing.

4. How many test cases you have automated per day?

It depends on Test case scenario complexity and length. I did automate 2-5 test scenarios per day when the complexity is limited. Sometimes just 1 or fewer test scenarios in a day when the complexity is high.

5. What is a Framework?

A framework defines a set of rules or best practices which we can follow in a systematic way to achieve the desired results. There are different types of automation frameworks and the most common ones are:

•   Data Driven Testing Framework

•   Keyword Driven Testing Framework

•   Hybrid Testing Framework

6. Have you created any Framework?

If you are a beginner: No, I didn’t get a chance to create a framework. I have used the framework which is already available.

If you are an experienced tester: Yes, I have created a framework.  Or I have involved in the creation of the framework.

7. Can you explain the Framework which you have used in your Selenium Project?

Here we have clearly explained each component of Framework.

8. Why do you prefer Selenium Automation Tool?

       Free and open source

       Have large user base and helping communities

       Cross browser compatibility

       Platform compatibility

       Multiple programming languages support

9. What is Selenium?

Selenium is an open source (free) automated testing suite to test web applications. It supports different platforms and browsers. It has gained a lot of popularity in terms of web-based automated testing and giving a great competition to the famous commercial tool HP QTP (Quick Test Professional) AKA HP UFT (Unified Functional Testing).

Selenium is a set of different software tools. Each tool has a different approach in supporting web based automation testing.

It has four components namely,

i     Selenium IDE (Integrated Development Environment)

ii    Selenium RC (Remote Control) – selenium 1

iii   Selenium WebDriver – selenium 2 & 3

iv  Selenium Grid

10. What is Selenium IDE?

Selenium IDE (Integrated Development Environment) is a Firefox plugin. It is the simplest framework in the Selenium Suite. It allows us to record and playback the scripts. Even though we can create scripts using Selenium IDE, we need to use Selenium RC or Selenium WebDriver to write more advanced and robust test cases.

11. What is Selenese?

Selenese is the language which is used to write test scripts in Selenium IDE.

12. Which is the only browser that supports Selenium IDE to be used?

Firefox

13. What is Selenium RC?

Selenium RC AKA Selenium 1. Selenium RC was the main Selenium project for a long time before the WebDriver merge brought up Selenium 2. Selenium 1 is still actively supported (in maintenance mode). It relies on JavaScript for automation. It supports Java, Javascript, Ruby, PHP, Python, Perl and C#. It supports almost every browser out there.

14. What is Selenium WebDriver?

Selenium WebDriver AKA Selenium 2 is a browser automation framework that accepts commands and sends them to a browser. It is implemented through a browser-specific driver. It controls the browser by directly communicating with it. Selenium WebDriver supports Java, C#, PHP, Python, Perl, Ruby.

15. What is Selenium Grid?

Selenium Grid is a tool used together with Selenium RC to run tests on different machines against different browsers in parallel. That is, running multiple tests at the same time against different machines running different browsers and operating systems.

In simple words, it is used to distribute your test execution on multiple platforms and environments concurrently.

16. 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

17. What are the advantages of Selenium Grid?

It allows running test cases in parallel thereby saving test execution time.

It allows multi-browser testing

It allows us to execute test cases on multi-platform

18. What is a hub in Selenium Grid?

A hub is a server or a central point that controls the test executions on different machines.

19. What is a node in Selenium Grid?

Node is the machine which is attached to the hub. There can be multiple nodes in Selenium Grid.

20. What are the types of WebDriver APIs available in Selenium?

•   Firefox Driver

•   Gecko Driver

•   InternetExplorer Driver

•   Chrome Driver

•   HTMLUNIT Driver

•   Opera Driver

•   Safari Driver

•   Android Driver

•   iPhone Driver

•   EventFiringWebDriver

21. Which WebDriver implementation claims to be the fastest?

The fastest implementation of WebDriver is the HTMLUnitDriver. It is because the HTMLUnitDriver does not execute tests in the browser.

22. What are the Programming Languages supported by Selenium WebDiver?

•   Java

•   C#

•   Python

•   Ruby

•   Perl

•   PHP

23. What are the Operating Systems supported by Selenium WebDriver?

•   Windows

•   Linux

•   Apple

24. What are the Open-source Frameworks supported by Selenium WebDriver?

•   JUnit

•   TestNG

•   CUCUMBER

•   JBHEAVE

25. What are the Locators available in Selenium?

Different types of locators are:

1   ID –

2   ClassName –

3   Name –

4   TagName –

5   LinkText –

6   PartialLinkText –

7   XPath –

8   CSS Selector –

26. What is a XPath?

XPath is used to locate the elements. Using XPath, we could navigate through elements and attributes in an XML document to locate web elements such as textbox, button, checkbox, Image etc., in a web page.

27. What is the difference between “/” and “//”

Single Slash “/” – Single slash is used to create XPath with absolute path i.e. the XPath would be created to start selection from the document node/start node

Double Slash “//” – Double slash is used to create XPath with relative path i.e. the XPath would be created to start selection from anywhere within the document.

28. What is the difference between Absolute Path and Relative Path?

Absolute XPath starts from the root node and ends with desired descendant element’s node. It starts with top HTML node and ends with input node. It starts with a single forward slash(/) as shown below.

/html/body/div[3]/div[1]/form/table/tbody/tr[1]/td/input

Relative XPath starts from any node in between the HTML page to the current element’s node(last node of the element). It starts with a single forward slash(//) as shown below.

//input[@id='email']

29. What is the difference between Assert and Verify in Selenium?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5 | WebDriver driver = new FirefoxDriver();  instead of creating  FirefoxDriver driver = new FirefoxDriver(); |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | driver.findElement(By.linkText(“Software Testing Material Website”)).click(); |

|  |
| --- |
| 1 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | driver.get("http://www.softwaretestingmaterial.com"); |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3  1 | 4   boolean elePresent = driver.findElement(By.xpath("xpath")).isDisplayed(); |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3  1 | 4   boolean eleSelected= driver.findElement(By.xpath("xpath")).isSelected(); |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3  1 | 4   boolean eleEnabled= driver.findElement(By.xpath("xpath")).isEnabled(); |  |  |

Assert: In simple words, if the assert condition is true then the program control will execute the next test step but if the condition is false, the execution will stop and further test step will not be executed.

Verify: In simple words, there won’t be any halt in the test execution even though the verify condition is true or false.

For detailed post check the below link.

30. What are Soft Assert and Hard Assert in Selenium?

**Hard Assert:** Hard Assert throws an Assert Exception immediately when an assert statement fails and test suite continues with next *@Test*

**Soft Assert:** 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

31. What are the verification points available in Selenium?

In Selenium IDE, we use Selenese 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.)

32. How to launch a browser using Selenium WebDriver?

WebDriver is an Interface. We create Object of a WebDriver Interface.

<2.53 – no geckodriver

3.x – geckodriver for FF

To launch Firefox Driver: WebDriver driver = new FirefoxDriver();

To launch Chrome Driver: WebDriver driver = new ChromeDriver();

To launch Internet Explorer Driver: WebDriver driver = new InternetExplorerDriver();

33. Is the FirefoxDriver a Class or an Interface?

FirefoxDriver is a Java class, and it implements the WebDriver interface.

34. What is the super interface of WebDriver?

SearchContext.

35. Explain the line of code Webdriver driver = new FirefoxDriver(); ?

‘WebDriver‘ is an interface and we are creating an object reference of type WebDriver instantiating an object of FirefoxDriver class.

36. We do create a reference variable ‘driver’ of type WebDriver

WebDriver driver = new FirefoxDriver();

instead of creating

FirefoxDriver driver = new FirefoxDriver();

What is the purpose of doing this way?

f we create a reference variable driver of type WebDriver then we could use the same driver variable to work with any browser of our choice such as IEDriver, SafariDriver etc.,

//FirefoxDriver driver = new FirefoxDriver();

ChromeDriver driver = new ChromeDriver();

driver.get(“http://www.google.com”);

WebDriver driver = new FirefoxDriver();

37. What are the different exceptions you have faced in Selenium WebDriver?

•   WebDriverException

•   TimeoutException

•   NoAlertPresentException

•   NoSuchWindowException

•   NoSuchElementException

•   StaleElementReferenceException

•   IllegalStateException

38. How To Login Into Any Site If It Is Showing Any Authentication Pop-Up For Username And Password?

To do this we pass username and password with the URL

http://username:password@url

e.g. [http://admin:admin123@xyz.com](http://admin:admin123@xyz.com/)

39. What are the types of waits available in Selenium WebDriver?

In Selenium we could see three types of waits such as Implicit Waits, Explicit Waits and Fluent Waits.

•   Implicit Waits –

•   Explicit Waits –

•   Fluent Waits –

•   PageLoadTimeOut

•   Thread.sleep() – static wait

40. What is Implicit Wait In Selenium WebDriver?

Implicit waits tell to the WebDriver to wait for a certain amount of time before it throws an exception. Once we set the time, WebDriver will wait for the element based on the time we set before it throws an exception. The default setting is 0 (zero). We need to set some wait time to make WebDriver to wait for the required time.

41. What is WebDriver Wait In Selenium WebDriver?

WebDriverWait is applied on a certain element with defined expected condition and time. This wait is only applied to the specified element. This wait can also throw an exception when an element is not found.

42. What is Fluent Wait In Selenium WebDriver?

FluentWait can define the maximum amount of time to wait for a specific condition and frequency with which to check the condition before throwing an “ElementNotVisibleException” exception.

43. How to input text in the text box using Selenium WebDriver?

By using sendKeys() method

WebDriver driver = new FirefoxDriver();

driver.get("https://www.gmail.com");

driver.findElement(By.xpath("xpath")).sendKeys("test");

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

// To initialize js object

JavascriptExecutor JS = (JavascriptExecutor)driver;

// To enter username

JS.executeScript("document.getElementById(‘User').value=test.com'");

45. How to clear the text in the text box using Selenium WebDriver?

By using clear() method

WebDriver driver = new FirefoxDriver();

driver.get("https://www.gmail.com");

driver.findElement(By.xpath("xpath\_of\_element1")).sendKeys("Software Testing Material Website");

driver.findElement(By.xpath("xpath\_of\_element1")).clear();

46. How to get a text of a web element?

By using getText() method

47. How to get an attribute value using Selenium WebDriver?

By using getAttribute(value);

48. How to click on a hyperlink using Selenium WebDriver?

We use click() method in Selenium to click on the hyperlink

driver.findElement(By.linkText(“Software Testing Material Website”)).click();

49. How to submit a form using Selenium WebDriver?

We use “submit” method on element to submit a form

driver.findElement(By.id("form\_1")).submit();

Alternatively, you can use click method on the element which does form submission

50. 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);

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

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

Thread.sleep(5000)

52. Is Selenium Server needed to run Selenium WebDriver Scripts?

When we are distributing our Selenium WebDriver scripts to execute using Selenium Grid, we need to use Selenium Server.

53. What happens if I run this command. driver.get(“www.softwaretestingmaterial.com”) ;

An exception is thrown. We need to pass HTTP protocol within driver.get() method.

driver.get("http://www.softwaretestingmaterial.com");

54. What is the alternative to driver.get() method to open an URL using Selenium WebDriver?

Alternative method to driver.get(“url”) method is driver.navigate.to(“url”)

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

driver.get(): To open an URL and it will wait till the whole page gets loaded

driver.navigate.get(): To navigate to an URL and It will not wait till the whole page gets loaded

56. Can I navigate back and forth in a browser in Selenium WebDriver?

We use Navigate interface to do navigate back and forth in a browser. It has methods to move back, forward as well as to refresh a page.

driver.navigate().forward(); – to navigate to the next web page with reference to the browser’s history

driver.navigate().back(); – takes back to the previous webpage with reference to the browser’s history

driver.navigate().refresh(); – to refresh the current web page thereby reloading all the web elements

driver.navigate().to(“url”); – to launch a new web browser window and navigate to the specified URL

57. What are the different types of navigation commands?

Refer above question (Can I navigate back and forth in a browser)

58. How to fetch the current page URL in Selenium?

To fetch the current page URL, we use getCurrentURL()

driver.getCurrentUrl();

59. How can we maximize browser window in Selenium?

To maximize browser window in selenium we use maximize() method. This method maximizes the current window if it is not already maximized

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

60. How to delete cookies in Selenium?

To delete cookies we use deleteAllCookies() method

driver.manage().deleteAllCookies();

61. What are the ways to refresh a browser using Selenium WebDriver?

There are multiple ways to refresh a page in selenium

•   Using driver.navigate().refresh() command as mentioned in the question 45

•   Using driver.get(“URL”) on the current URL or using driver.getCurrentUrl()

•   Using driver.navigate().to(“URL”) on the current URL or driver.navigate().to(driver.getCurrentUrl());

•   Using sendKeys(Keys.F5) on any textbox on the webpage

62. What is the difference between driver.getWindowHandle() and driver.getWindowHandles() in Selenium WebDriver?

driver.getWindowHandle() – It returns a handle of the current page (a unique identifier)

driver.getWindowHandles() – It returns a set of handles of the all the pages available.

63. What is the difference between driver.close() and driver.quit() methods?

Purpose of these two methods (driver.close and driver.quit) is almost same. Both allow us to close a browser but still, there is a difference.

driver.close(): To close current WebDriver instance

driver.quit(): To close all the opened WebDriver instances

64. What is the difference between driver.findElement() and driver.findElements() commands?

The difference between driver.findElement() and driver.findElements() commands is-

•   findElement() returns a single WebElement (found first) based on the locator passed as parameter. Whereas findElements() returns a list of WebElements, all satisfying the locator value passed.

•   Syntax of findElement()-

•   WebElement textbox = driver.findElement(By.id(“textBoxLocator”));

•   Syntax of findElements()-

•   List <WebElement> elements = element.findElements(By.id(“value”));

•   Another difference between the two is- if no element is found then findElement() throws NoSuchElementException whereas findElements() returns a list of 0 elements.

List<WebElement> list = driver.findElements(By.tagName(“a”));

Sop(list.size()); ==40

65. How to find whether an element is displayed on the web page?

WebDriver facilitates the user with the following methods to check the visibility of the web elements. These web elements can be buttons, drop boxes, checkboxes, radio buttons, labels etc.

1   isDisplayed()

2   boolean elePresent = driver.findElement(By.xpath("xpath")).isDisplayed();

1   isSelected()

2   boolean eleSelected= driver.findElement(By.xpath("xpath")).isSelected();

1   isEnabled()

2   boolean eleEnabled= driver.findElement(By.xpath("xpath")).isEnabled();

66. How to select a value in a dropdown?

By using Select class

WebElement mySelectElement = driver.findElement(By.name("dropdown"));

Select dropdown = new Select(mySelectElement);

dropdown.selectByVisibleText(Text);

dropdown.selectByIndex(Index);

dropdown.selectByValue(Value);

67. How to capture Screenshot in Selenium WebDriver?

By using TakesScreenshot Interface

In Selenium 3, we may face few issues while capturing Screenshots. To overcome we use aShot utility. Click on below links to see posts related to the normal way of capturing a screenshot and capturing a screenshot using aShot utility.

68. How to mouse hover on a web element using WebDriver?

By using Actions class

WebElement ele = driver.findElement(By.xpath("xpath"));

//Create object 'action' of an Actions class

Actions action = new Actions(driver);

//Mouseover on an element

action.moveToElement(ele).build().perform();

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

To handle alerts popups we need to do switch to the alert window and call Selenium WebDriver Alert API methods.

70. How can we handle windows based pop up?

Selenium doesn’t support windows based applications. It is an automation testing tool which supports only web application testing. We could handle windows based popups in Selenium using some third party tools such as AutoIT, SIKULI, Robot class etc.

71. How to handle hidden elements in Selenium WebDriver?

It is one of the most important selenium interview questions.

We can handle hidden elements by using javaScript executor

(JavascriptExecutor(driver)).executeScript("document.getElementsByClassName(ElementLocator).click();");

72. How can you find Broken Links in a page using Selenium WebDriver?

73. How to find more than one web element in the list?

// To store the list

List <WebElement> eleList = driver.findElements(By.xpath("xpath"));

// To fetch the size of the list

int listSize = eleList.size();

//for loop

for (int i=0; i<listSize; i++)

{

// Clicking on each link

links.get(i).click();

// Navigating back to the previous page that stores the links

driver.navigate().back();

}

74. How to read a JavaScript variable in Selenium WebDriver?

By using JavascriptExecutor

// To initialize the JS object.

JavascriptExecutor JS = (JavascriptExecutor) webdriver;

// To get the site title.

String title = (String)JS.executeScript("return document.title");

System.out.println("Title of the webpage : " + title);

75. How do you read test data from excels?

Test data can efficiently be read from excel using JXL or POI API. POI API has many advantages than JXL.

76. Is it possible to automate the captcha using Selenium?

No, It’s not possible to automate captcha and bar code reader.

77. List some scenarios which we cannot automate using Selenium WebDriver?

1. Bitmap comparison Is not possible using Selenium WebDriver

2. Automating Captcha is not possible using Selenium WebDriver

3. We can not read bar code using Selenium WebDriver

4. windows OS based pop ups

5. third party calendars/element

6. Image

7. Word/PDF

78. What is Object Repository in Selenium WebDriver?

Object Repository is used to store element locator values in a centralized location instead of hard coding them within the scripts. We do create a property file (.properties) to store all the element locators and these property files act as an object repository in Selenium WebDriver.

79. How can you use the Recovery Scenario in Selenium WebDriver?

By using “Try Catch Block” within Selenium WebDriver Java tests.

try {

driver.get("www.xyz.com");

}catch(Exception e){

System.out.println(e.getMessage());

}

80. How to Upload a file in Selenium WebDriver?

There are two cases which are majorly used to upload a file in Selenium WebDriver such as using SendKeys Method and using AutoIT Script.

Browser Button – type =“file”

SendKeys (c:\\test\\naveen.jpg);

81. How to Download a file in Selenium WebDriver?

By using AutoIT script, we could download a file in Selenium WebDriver.

82. How to run Selenium WebDriver Test from the command line?

Class A{

}

cd c

c: javac A.java

c: java A.java

java org.testng.TestNG C:\Users \Desktop\ \workspace\testing\testng.xml

83. How to switch between frames in Selenium?

By using the following code, we could switch between frames.

driver.switchTo().frame();

84. How to connect a Database in selenium?

As we all know Selenium WebDriver is a tool to automate User Interface. We could only interact with Browser using Selenium WebDriver.

We use JDBC Driver to connect the Database in Selenium (While using Java Programming Language).

85. 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 given dimension

        driver.manage().window().setSize(d);

86. How To Scroll Web Page Down Or UP Using Selenium WebDriver?

JavaScript scrollBy() method scrolls the document by the specified number of pixels.

87. How To Perform Right Click Action (Context Click) In Selenium WebDriver?

We use Actions class in Selenium WebDriver to do Right-Click (Context Click) action.

          action.contextClick(driver.findElement(By.xpsjht()).build().perform();

88. How To Perform Double Click Action In Selenium WebDriver?

We use Actions class to do Double click action in selenium.

89. How To Perform Drag And Drop Action in Selenium WebDriver?

We use Actions class to do Drag And Drop Action

90. How To Highlight Element Using Selenium WebDriver?

By using JavascriptExecutor interface, we could highlight the specified element