MANDATORY QUESTIONS

1. Tell me about yourself?

A. Myself "Lakshmi". Total I am having 3.1 years of experience. From Last two years I am working into selenium automation with java and 1.5 years of experience into functional testing.

Currently I am working as Software Test Engineer in Promaestro Tech Source in Hyderabad.

2.Explain Java - OOPS concepts (Abstraction, Encapsulation, Constructor, Inheritance)?

The OOPs concepts in Java are Abstraction, Encapsulation, Inheritance and Polymorphism.

@Abstraction means hiding the background details of a particular object and hiding the implementation details from the user. Only Functionality will be provided to the user. The abstraction can be achieved two ways in Java.

1) By using abstract class.

2) By using the Interface

Abstract class and Interface contains abstract methods.

Those methods can be implemented in the sub class. If it is an abstract class, then we can be able to achieve "Partial Abstraction". If it is a Interface class, then we can be able to achieve "Complete Abstraction". All the methods will be implemented in the sub class by using "Implement Keyword".

@Encapsulation means If a class contains some private data members, we can generate getters and setters and we can initialize the object values securely. So, this process is known as Encapsulation.

OR

***Binding the data with the method is known as Encapsulation.**

@Inheritance

A. Inheritance means sharing the properties of a class to another class. We can achieve the inheritance by using the Keywords "Extends", "Implement".

***Whenever i want to implement abstract methods of the class in the another class. We can use "Extends" Keyword. So, that a class can be able to access all the methods of another class.**

***By using "Extends" keyword we can achieve “Single Inheritance”.**

***Ideally, Java doesn't support Multiple Inheritance. To achieve Multiple Inheritance in Java we can use "Interface".**

***A class can be able to implement multiple interfaces in a java class file.**

***So, to implement multiple interfaces in a java class file. We can use "Implement" Keyword and follows by we can specify the interface name.**

***So, that a class can be able to Implement multiple Interfaces by using "Implement" Keywords in Java.**

@Polymorphism

A. Polymorphism means writing a same method name multiple times within the class. So, there are mainly two types polymorphisms in Java.

*** Compile time polymorphism.**

*** Run time polymorphism**

@Compile time polymorphism is nothing but Method Overloading(Static Binding). Method Overloading is same methods has been written multiple times with the different input arguments within the same class.

@Run time polymorphism is Method Overriding (Dynamic Binding). Same method is present in both parent and child class and simply the child class object which can override the parent class method during run time.

3.Different types of exceptions you came across in selenium?

A. There are three kinds of exceptions:

1)Checked Exception

2)Unchecked Exception

3)Error

Different types of exceptions i came across in selenium are:-

***NoSuchElementException**

***NoSuchWindowException**

***NoSuchFrameException**

***NoAlertPresentException**

***InvalidSelectorException**

***ElementNotVisibleException**

***ElementNotSelectableException**

***TimeoutException**

***NoSuchSessionException**

***StaleElementReferenceException**

ElementNotVisibleException: If selenium tries to find an element but the element is not visible within the page

NoAlertPresentException: If a user tries to handle an alert box but the alert is not present.

NoSuchAttributeException: While trying to get attribute value but the attribute is not available in DOM.

NoSuchElementException: This exception is due to accessing an element which is not available on the page.

WebDriverException: Exception comes when a code is unable to initialize WebDriver.

OR

Q. What are the different types of exceptions you came across in selenium?

A. Yeah, I have come across exceptions like

***No Such Element Exception (Example - Whenever we will give invalid locator)**

*StaleElement Exception (Example - Whenever the element is not attached to page document)

* Element Click intercepted Exception (Example - Whenever the particular webelement click operation is not working)

* Timed out Exception (Example - Whenever any of the webelement is not loading while executing explicit wait)

*No such frame Exception (Example - Whenever the frame name is changed, in such case it is not able to load the frame)

4. Java - Collections (Set, List, Map)

A. Collections-If you want to store a group of object information then we can use collections.

*If you want to store group of object information, we should go with set interface or we should go with list interface or Map Interface.

*The different interfaces available in collections are Set Interface, List Interface, Map Interface.

1) Set Interface - The Set Interface implements the classes HashSet, LinkedHashSet, TreeSet.

*HashSet doesn't maintain insertion order.

*LinkedHashSet maintains insertion order.

*TreeSet maintains sorting order.

2)List Interface

*Array List - The object information which can be stored into array list. It maintains Insertion order.

***Linkedlist - The object information which can be stored into Node format. It maintains Insertion order.**

***Vector - It is used to store group of the object information.**

ex - we had inserted the values {10,20,30,40} the size will be 5mb, if we will insert next value, then the size will increase to 10mb or 7mb. If we insert the next element then half of the size will be increased.

3) Map Interface - The Set Interface implements the classes HashMap, Linked HashMap, TreeMap. The Map Interface is used to store object information into Key value pairs combination

***HashMap - Whenever we want to store object information into Key value pairs combination we can use HashMap. It doesn't maintain insertion order.**

***Linked HashMap - Whatever the values we insert the key value object information, the same order will printed. It maintains Insertion order.**

***Tree Map - It maintains Sorting order.**

***Whenever we want to store single value we will go with String str or Integer numerical values. Whenever we want to store group of object information we can go with collections.**

***The difference between "HashSet" "LinkedHashSet" is HashSet doesn't maintain insertion order but LinkedHashSet maintains insertion order.**

OR

Q. Can you explain about collections?

A. Whenever we want to store a group of object information, then we can go with collections. If we want to store single variables or values then we can use String str ="Tabassum".

***Different collections available in java are List Interface , Set Interface , Map Interface.**

#The Set Interface which can implement Hashset, LinkedHashset and Treeset.

***Hashset doesn't maintain insertion of the order.**

*** LinkedHashset maintains the insertion order.**

***Tree set maintains sorting order.**

#The List Interface:-

List contains duplicated object data.

***ArrayList will give the output in the way we insert or Whichever the order we will insert , in that way only it will be printed.**
***Linkedlist also will give the output in the way we insert. But the data will be stored in node format. Each node contains previous node information and next node information.**

***In HashMap the Object information can be stored in the form of key value pairs combination.**

5.How do you manage Java - Exception Handling?

A. We will manage by using try, catch exception block. if something went wrong then corresponding catch block will be executed. If any of the catch block is not matching, then finally catch exception E

block will be executed. We can go through the exception message in emailable report and we can be able to fix the issues.

OR

Q. How do you manage Exception Handling?

A. We are trying the code in the try block and corresponding catch block will be executed. If any of the catch block is not matching. the control will go back to the catch exception block and it will be executed and we will get the e.getmessage , e.printstacktraceinformation we are getting in the reporting part. In this way we will manage Exception Handling

6. What is the difference between “driver.get” method and “driver. Navigate” method?

A. "driver.get" means it will wait until all web elements are loading in the webpage. It cannot move to next instruction.

"driver.navigate", It will move to immediate navigation . It is ready to execute next instruction.

7. What is the difference between “driver.close” and “driver.quit”?

A. "driver.close" means it will quit the current active window.

"driver.quit" means it will close all windows at a time.

8.Explain about your projects, Roles and Responsiblities?

A. My project is about “Healthcare and Insurance application”. Basically this application is used by vendors, Software employees.

***They can login to this portal and they can enroll different health insurance plans like family health insurance plans, fixed health insurance plans.**

***They can also extend family health insurance plans. Like that they can submit all the details in the system. These details will go to the underwriter.**

***Underwriter will review all these details and he will process these details. Basically, this application is used by underwriter, Provider, Supervisor.**

***Underwriter will review all these details and he will create the policies in the system.**

***Coming to the provider he will tell and sell the products to the customers and whatever details he has submitted those will be reviewed by underwriter. He will fill all the details.**

***Wherever the approvals are required we have to login with the supervisor credentials and we have to approve and all the notifications will be reviewed by the supervisor.**

***It is the application mainly i have automated includes policy life cycle transactions like submission of policies and relevance. Yeah, that's the overview of the project i have worked.**

Coming to my roles and responsibilities I involved are: -

***Going through the requirements. Understanding the functional specification documents.**

*** Involved in automating and executing the regression suite for every sprint release.**

*** Performed various types of testing like Smoke, Sanity, Progression, Regression and System Testing.**

*** I had worked on various frameworks like Page Object Model, Page Factory Model, Data driven framework, Hybrid framework, BDD cucumber framework.**

*** Involved in Test Scenario preparation, design, execution, and Functional KT Session activities.**