

Selenium Testing: Top 10 Interview Questions

1. What is the difference between the verify and assert commands?
 - a. **Assert:** Assert allows to check whether an element is on the page or not.
 - i. The test will stop on the step failed, if the asserted element is not available.
 - ii. In other words, the test will terminate at the point where check fails.
 - b. **Verify:** Verify command will check whether the element is on the page, if it is not then the test will carry on executing.
 - i. In verification, all the commands are going to run guaranteed even if any of test fails.
2. While using click command can you use screen coordinate?
 - a. To click on specific part of element, you would need to use **clickAT** command. **ClickAt** command accepts element locator and x, y co-ordinates as arguments- clickAt (locator, cordString).
3. Why testers should opt for Selenium and not QTP?
 - a. Selenium is more popular than QTP as
 - b. Selenium is an open source whereas QTP is a commercial tool
 - c. Selenium is used specially for testing web-based applications while QTP can be used for testing client server application also
 - d. Selenium supports Firefox, IE, Opera, Safari on operating systems like Windows, Mac, Linux etc. however QTP is limited to Internet Explorer on Windows.
 - e. Selenium supports many programming languages like Ruby, Perl, Python whereas QTP supports only VB script
4. What is same origin policy? How you can avoid same origin policy?
 - a. The **“Same Origin Policy”** is introduced for security reason, and it ensures that content of your site will never be accessible by a script from another site.

- b. As per the policy, any code loaded within the browser can only operate within that website's domain.
 - c. To avoid "Same Origin Policy" proxy injection method is used, in proxy injection mode the Selenium Server acts as a client configured HTTP proxy, which sits between the browser and application under test and then masks the AUT under a fictional URL
5. What is heightened privileges browsers?
- a. The purpose of heightened privileges is similar to [Proxy Injection](#), allows websites to do something that are not commonly permitted.
 - b. The key difference is that the browsers are launched in a special mode called heightened privileges.
 - c. By using this browser mode, Selenium core can open the [AUT](#) directly and also read/write its content without passing the whole [AUT](#) through the [Selenium RC server](#).

6. What is JUnit Annotations and what are different types of annotations which are useful?

In JAVA a special form of syntactic meta-data can be added to Java source code, this is known as Annotations. Variables, parameters, packages, methods and classes are annotated some of the Junit annotations which can be useful are

- Test
- Before
- After
- Ignore
- BeforeClass
- AfterClass
- RunWith

7. What are the advantages of Selenium?

- a. It supports C#, PHP, Java, Perl, Python
- b. It supports different OS like Windows, Linux and Mac OS

- c. It has got powerful methods to locate elements (Xpath, DOM , CSS)
 - d. It has highly developer community supported by Google
8. What are the four parameter you have to pass in Selenium?
- Four parameters that you have to pass in Selenium are
- Host
 - Port Number
 - Browser
 - URL
9. What is the difference between `setSpeed()` and `sleep()` methods?
- a. Both will delay the speed of execution.
 - b. `Thread.sleep ()` : It will stop the current (java) thread for the specified period of time. Its done only once
 - c. It takes a single argument in integer format
 - d. **Ex: `thread.sleep(2000)`- It will wait for 2 seconds**
 - e. It waits only once at the command given at sleep
 - f. `SetSpeed ()` : For specific amount of time it will stop the execution for every selenium command.
 - g. It takes a single argument in integer format
 - h. **Ex: `selenium.setSpeed("2000")`- It will wait for 2 seconds**
 - i. Runs each command after `setSpeed` delay by the number of milliseconds mentioned in set Speed
 - j. This command is useful for demonstration purpose or if you are using a slow web application
10. How you can use "submit" a form using Selenium?
- a. You can use "`submit`" method on element to submit form-
 - b. `element.submit ()` ;
 - c. Alternatively, you can use click method on the element which does form submission.

Selenium Testing: Recently Asked Questions

1. What are the features of TestNG and list some of the functionality in TestNG which makes it more effective?

TestNG is a testing framework based on JUnit and NUnit to simplify a broad range of testing needs, from Unit Testing to Integration Testing. And the functionality which makes it efficient testing framework are;

- Support for annotations
- Support for data-driven testing
- Flexible test configuration
- Ability to re-execute failed test cases

2. Which attribute you should consider throughout the script in frame for “if no frame Id as well as no frame name”?

- a. You can use.....`driver.findElements(By.xpath("//iframe"))`....
- b. This will return list of frames.
- c. You will need to switch to each and every frame and search for locator which we want.
- d. Then break the loop

3. Explain what are the JUnits annotation linked with Selenium?

The JUnits annotation linked with Selenium are

- `@Before public void method()` – It will perform the method () before each test, this method can prepare the test
- `@Test public void method()` – Annotations `@Test` identifies that this method is a test method environment
- `@After public void method()` - To execute a method before this annotation is used, test method must start with `test@Before`

4. Explain how you can login into any site if it's showing any authentication popup for password and username?

- a. Pass the username and password with url
 - b. Syntax-[http://username:password@url](#)
 - c. ex- [http://creyate:tom@www.gmail.com](#)
5. Explain what is the difference between Borland Silk and Selenium?
- a. Silk Test Tool
 - b. Borland Silk test is not a free testing tool
 - c. Silk test supports only Internet Explorer and Firefox
 - d. Silk test uses test scripting language
 - e. Silk test can be used for client server applications
 - f. Selenium Test Tool
 - g. Selenium is completely free test automation tool
 - h. Selenium supports many browsers like Internet Explorer, Firefox, Safari, Opera and so on
 - i. Selenium supports many browsers like Internet Explorer, Firefox, Safari, Opera and so on
 - j. Selenium can be used for only web application
6. Mention what is the difference between Implicit wait and Explicit wait?
- a. [Implicit Wait](#): Sets a timeout for all successive Web Element searches. For the specified amount of time it will try looking for element again and again before throwing a NoSuchElementException. It waits for elements to show up.
 - b. [Explicit Wait](#): It is a one-timer, used for a particular search.
7. Explain what is the difference between find elements () and find element () ?
- a. [find element \(\)](#): It finds the first element within the current page using the given “locating mechanism”. It returns a single WebElement
 - b. [findElements \(\)](#) : Using the given “locating mechanism” find all the elements within the current page. It returns a list of web elements.
8. Explain what is Datadriven framework and Keyword driven?

- a. **Datadriven framework:** In this framework, the test data is separated and kept outside the Test Scripts, while Test Case logic resides in Test Scripts. Test data is read from the external files (Excel Files) and are loaded into the variables inside the Test Script. Variables are used for both for input values and for verification values.
- b. **Keyworddriven framework:** The keyword driven frameworks requires the development of data tables and keywords, independent of the test automation. In a keyword driven test, the functionality of the application under test is documented in a table as well as step by step instructions for each test.

9. Explain how to assert text of webpage using selenium 2.0 ?

```
WebElement el = driver.findElement(By.id("ElementID"))
```

```
//get test from element and stored in text variable
```

```
String text = el.getText();
```

```
//assert text from expected
```

```
Assert.assertEquals("Element Text", text);
```

10. What is Object Repository?

An object repository is an essential entity in any UI automations which allows a tester to store all object that will be used in the scripts in one or more centralized locations rather than scattered all over the test scripts.