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Capgemini selenium interview questions and answers

What are some trick questions in job interviews and how should applicants handle them? originally appeared on Quora – knowledge sharing network where compelling questions are answered by people with unique insights. When a company interviews you, the last thing on their mind is to fool you. They want to get to know you better and decide if you are the right fit. Conversely, you're not there to answer questions. You're there to decide if the company is right for you. An interview is a preliminary conversation, not a one-sided interrogation. Here are some of the most common questions during an interview and what I, the person conducting the interview, are really looking for. Why did you leave your previous job? What I'm really looking for: I'm looking for you to reveal what it's like to work with you, because when we talk about others we really talk about ourselves. How to deal with it: Say something honest that speaks to the future, for example, I was ready for the next opportunity. What not to say: Never complain or criticize the place where you used to work, or someone you used to work for. What are you looking for in your next occasion? What I'm really looking for: I want to confirm that what you want matches what I offer. I want us to be compatible. How to handle it: Make sure you study the company and job description and go in with clarity about what they want to find. You also should be looking for the best possible fit. What not to say: Anything that reveals a lack of connection between the company I work for and the person I interview. I really need a job to be honest, but it doesn't help me determine why you are the best candidate for the job. What I'm really looking for: I'm looking for a quick summary of your work history, but I'm also looking to see what you're highlighting. Ideally what you talk about with the most enthusiasm is what I need most. How to handle it: Make the answer as specific, focused and short as possible and ask a question back. I have worked in the communications industry for 20 years and am curious about what the ideal candidate looks like for you, which would provide context for what I want to tell you more about. Turn it into a conversation. What not to say: Don't use slogans. I'm a go-getter. Don't start in a detailed laundry list of all the things you've done. Long answers result in people tuning you out. What's your biggest weakness? What I'm really looking for: Everyone has weaknesses. I want to know if yours is consistent with my candidate search. For example, if the job is to lead a team thoughtfully, I don't want to hear that you'd rather make a bad decision than no decision. How to handle it: Do your homework, then be honest with a weakness that you are really struggling with. I am enthusiastic and as such sometimes struggle to prioritize. Being honest with a weakness means you end up in a job that's right for you. What not to say: Don't tell me I'm a perfectionist. Perfectionists are reluctant to try new things and as such don't grow as fast as people who are less afraid of failure. Give me an example of a mistake you made and how you fixed it. What I'm really looking for: Everyone makes mistakes. I want to know if you are self-aware and coachable. I want to see if you have courage and responsibility or if you blame others. How to handle it: Enter a mistake, own up to it, then explain how you found a solution. The whole answer should be both clear and concise. What not to say: I never make mistakes. And I would never have done this if it hadn't been for my boss, who consistently used me to cover his own ass. What salary are you looking for? What I'm really looking for: I really want to know how much you want to see if under my budget constraints I can afford you. How to handle it: Choose a range that is fair and that would make you happy for the next 365 days. What not to say: Candidates who answer this question are always taken more seriously than those who refuse to answer. Where do you see yourself in 5 years? What I'm really looking for: I want to know if you're a long-term player. Attrition is hurting my business. How to handle it (unless you have a 5-year plan): I'm looking for a position where I can ideally grow within the company. In five years, I hope to learn and grow. What not to say: I do not know. It's OK not to know, but it doesn't help to distinguish you from other candidates. Why are you getting this job? What I'm really looking for: A top-line summary of your strengths and how clearly you deliver them. How to handle it: Repeat. Keep this answer straight. The general message should be The attributes you're looking for match my natural strengths, and my track record proves this. What not to say: Something that reflects you think of yourself and not the company. Because I'm the best is less impressive than because I know how to contribute to the company exceeding business goals. When a company decides that they want to hire you, they will ask for references. Don't just give them the contact details: follow up. Call your credentials and say This company is specifically looking for someone to lead their team. I would really appreciate it if you could highlight the work we did when I was leading the XX project, and how I handled making sure everyone felt listened to. This question was originally published on Quora - the knowledge sharing network where compelling questions are answered by people with unique insights. You can follow Quora on Twitter, Facebook and Google+. More Questions: In this guide we have listed the top 50 most frequently asked Selenium Interview questions including Selenium IDE, Selenium RC, Selenium Grid and Selenium WebDriver interview questions. A quick note on this Selenium article series before moving to this tutorial:This is the last tutorial in our Selenium online training of 30+ comprehensive tutorials. I. I. you all enjoyed these tutorials and started learning from it. If you are new here please head over to this very first tutorial in this training series. Also, check out this The Best Online Selenium Training Course to learn Selenium automation tools from an expert who has 10+ years of Selenium automation experience.**********Top 50 Selenium Interview Questions and AnswersHere we go. Q #1) What is Automation Testing? Automation testing or Test automation is a process for automating the manual process of testing the application/system during testing. Automation testing involves the use of a separate testing tool that allows you to create test scripts that can be performed repeatedly and do not require any manual intervention. Q #2) What are the benefits of Automation Testing? Advantages of Automation testing are:Supports the execution of repeated test casesAssistivis in testing a large test matrixEnables parallel executionMonitoring unsupervised executionImproves accuracy by reducing human generated errorsSaves time and moneyQ #3) Why should selenium be selected as a test tool? Selenium is a free and open basement hasr a large user take up to their base and help communitieshave cross compatibility For browsers (Firefox, Chrome, Internet Explorer, Safari etc.) has great platform compatibility (Windows, Mac OS, Linux etc.) supports multiple programming languages (Java, C#, Ruby, Python, Pearl etc.) has fresh and regular repository developments supports distributed testing Q #4) What is Selenium? What are the different Selenium components? Selenium is one of the most popular automated testing suites. Selenium is designed in a way to support and encourage automation testing of functional aspects of web-based applications and a wide range of browsers and platforms. Due to its existence in the open source community, it has become one of the most accepted tools among test staff. Selenium is not just a single tool or a tool, rather a package with several testing tools and for the same reason, it is called a Suite. Each of these tools is designed to meet different testing and testing environment requirements. Package suite is the following sets of tools:Selenium Integrated Development Environment (IDE) – Selenium IDE is a recording and playback tool. It is distributed as a Firefox Plugin.Selenium Remote Control (RC) - Selenium RC is a server that allows a user to create test scripts in the desired programming language. It also allows executive test scripts across the wide spectrum of browsers. Selenium WebDriver - WebDriver is another tool altogether that has different advantages over Selenium RC. WebDriver communicates directly with the browser and uses its domestic compatibility to automate. Selenium Grid – Selenium Grid is used to distribute your test run on multiple platforms and environments simultaneously. Q #5) What are the test types that can be supported by Selenium? supports the following types of testing:Functional testing:Functional TestingQ #6) What are the limitations of Selenium? The following are the limitations of Selenium:Selenium supports testing of only web-based applicationsMobile applications can not be tested using SeleniumCaptcha and Barcode readers can not be tested using SeleniumReports can only be generated using third party tools such as TestNG or JUnit.As Selenium is a free tool, thus there is no supplier support through the user can find numerous help communities. The user is expected to have previous knowledge of programming languages. Q #7) What is the difference between Selenium IDE, Selenium RC and WebDriver? Q #8) When should I use Selenium IDE? Selenium IDE is the easiest and easiest of all tools within the Selenium package. Its record and playback function make it exceptionally easy to learn with minimal familiarity with any programming language. Selenium IDE is an ideal tool for a naïve user. Q #9) What is Selenese? Selenese is the language used to write test scripts in Selenium IDE. Q #10) What are the different types of locators in Selenium? The locator can be termed as an address that identifies a web element uniquely within the web page. Thus, to identify web elements correctly and exactly we have different types of locators in Selenium:IDClassNameNameNameLinkTextPartialLinkTextXpathCSS SelectorDOM Q #11) What is the difference between asserting and verifying commands? Assert: The Assert command checks whether the given condition is true or false. Let's say we claim whether the given element is present on the website or not. If the condition is true then the application control will perform the next test step but if the condition is false, the execution would stop and no further test would be executed. Verify: Verify the command also checks whether the given condition is true or false. Whatever condition is true or false, the program execution did not stop i.e. any error during verification would not stop execution and all test steps would be performed. Q #12) What is an XPath? XPath is used to locate a Web element based on its XML path. XML stands for Extensible Markup Language and is used to store, organize, and transport arbitrary data. It stores data in a key-value pair that is very similar to HTML tags. Both are markup languages, and because they fall under the same umbrella, XPath can be used to locate HTML elements. The basic behind locating elements using XPath is traverse between different elements across the page and thus allows a user to find an element with the reference to another element. Q #13) What is the difference between / and // in Xpath? Single Slash / – Single slash is used to create Xpath with absolute path i.e. xpath would be created to start selection from the document/start node. Double Slash // - Double slash is used to create Xpath with relative path i.e. xpath would be created to start selection from each as within the document. Q #14) What is the Same Origin policy and and it can be handled? The problem of the same origin policy unallows access to the DOM of a document from an origin that is different from the origin we are trying to access the document. Origin is a sequential combination of schema, host, and port of the URL. For example, for a URL, the origin a combination of http, softwaretestinghelp.com, 80 accordingly. Thus selenium Core (JavaScript Program) cannot access the elements from an origin that is different from where it was launched. For example, if I've launched JavaScript Programs from , then I could access the pages within the same domain as or . The other domains google.com, seleniumhq.org would no more be available. So, in order to handle the same origin policy, Selenn Remote Control was introduced. Q #15) When should I use Selenium Grid? Selenium Grid can be used to run the same or different test scripts on multiple platforms and browsers simultaneously to achieve distributed test execution, test under different environments, and save execution time remarkably. Q #16) What do we mean by Selenium 1 and Selenium 2? Selenium rc and WebDriver, in a combination, are popularly known as Selenium 2. Only Selenium RC is also referred to as selenium 1. Q #17) What is the latest Selenium tool? WebDriverQ #18) How do I start the browser with WebDriver? The following syntax can be used to start Browser: WebDriver driver = new FirefoxDriver(); WebDriver Driver = new ChromeDriver(); WebDriver Driver = new InternetExplorerDriver(); Q #19) What are the different types of Drivers available in WebDriver? The different drivers found in WebDriver are:FirefoxDriverInternetExplorerDriverDriverDriverDriverOperatingAndroidDriverIPhoneDriverHtmlUnitDriverQ #20) What types of waiting available in WebDriver? There are two types of waits available in WebDriver:Implicit WaitExplicit WaitImplicit Wait: Implicit waits are used to provide a default wait time (say 30 seconds) between each consecutive test step/command across the entire test script. The subsequent test step would therefore only execute when the 30 seconds have elapsed after performing the previous test step/command. Explicit Wait: Explicit waits are used to stop execution until the time a particular condition is met or the maximum time has elapsed. Unlike implicit waiting, explicit waits are applied to a particular instance only. Q #21) How to type in a text box with the harness? The user can use sendKeys to enter to enter the string in the text box. Syntax: WebElement username = drv.findElement(By.id(Email)); enter user name.sendKeys(sth); Q #22) How can you find if an element in appears on the screen? WebDriver facilitates the user with the following methods to control web elements. These web elements can be buttons, drop boxes, checkboxes, radio buttons, labels, etc.isDisplayed()isSelected()isEnabled()Syntax:isDisplayed(): boolean buttonPresence=driver.findElement(By.id(gbqfba)).isDisplayed();isSelected(): boolean buttonSelected = driver.findElement(By.id(gbqfba))isSelected(); isEnabled(: boolean searchIconEnabled = driver.findElement(By.id(gbqfb)).isEnabled(); Q #23) How can we get a text from a web element? The Get command is used to retrieve the inner text of the specified Web element. The command does not require a parameter but returns a string value. It is also one of the widely used commands for verification of messages, labels, errors etc displayed on web pages. Syntax: StringText = driver.findElement(By.id(Text)).getText(); Q #24) How do you choose value in a dropdown? The value in dropdown can be selected with WebDrivers Select class. Syntax:selectByValue: Select selectByValue = new Select(driver.findElement(By.id(SelectID_One))); selectByValue.selectByValue(greenvalue);selectByVisibleText: Select selectByVisibleText = new Select (driver.findElement(By.id(SelectID_Two))); selectByVisibleText.selectByVisibleText(Lime);selectByIndex: Select SelectByIndex = new Select(driver.findElement(By.id(SelectID_Three))); selectByIndex.selectByIndex(2); Q #25) What are the different types of navigation commands? The following are the navigation commands: navigate().back() – The above command requires no parameters and takes the user back to the previous web page in the browser history. Sample code: driver.navigate().back();navigate().forward() - This command allows the user to navigate to the next web page, referring to the browser's history. Sample code: driver.navigate().forward();navigate().refresh() - This command allows the user to update the current Web page there by reloading all web elements. Sample code: driver.navigate().refresh();navigate().to() - This command allows the user to start a new browser window and navigate to the specified URL. Sample code: driver.navigate().to( ); Q #26) How to click on a hyper link using linkText? driver.findElement(By.linkText(Google)).click(); The command finds the element using link text, and then clicks that element, and thus the user would be redirected to the corresponding page. The above link can also be accessed by using the following command.driver.findElement(By.partialLinkText(Goo)).click(); The above command finds the element based on the substring of the link provided in the parentheses, and thus partialLinkText() finds the web element with the specified substring, and then clicks it. Q #27) How does frame handle in WebDriver? An inline frame acronym that iframe uses to insert another document within the current HTML document, or simply a Web page in a Web page by enabling nesting. Select iframe of id driver.switchTo().frame(ID for frame); Locate tagName tag iframe med hjälp av indexframe(index)driver.switchTo().frame(0);frame(Namn på ram) drivrutin.switchTill().frame(namn på ramen);frame(WebElement element) Välj drivrutin för överordnat fönster.switchTill().standardContent(); Q #28) När använder vi findElement() och findElements()?findElement(): findElement() används för att hitta det första elementet i den aktuella webbsidan matchning till det angivna lokaliseringsvärdet. Ta en anmärkning om att endast första matchande element skulle hämtas. Syntax:WebElement-element = driver.findElements(By.xpath(//div[@id='exempel']/ul//li)); findElements(): findElements() används för att hitta alla element i den aktuella webbsidan som matchar det angivna lokaliseringsvärdet. Ta en not att alla matchande element skulle hämtas och lagras i listan över WebElements.Syntax: List <WebElement>elementList = driver.findElements(By.xpath(//div[@id='example']/ul//li)); Q #29) Hur hittar man mer än ett webbelement i listan? Ibland kan vi komma över element av samma typ som flera hyperlänkar, bilder etc ordnade i en ordnad eller oordnad lista. Således är det absolut mening att hantera sådana element genom en enda bit kod och detta kan göras med hjälp av WebElement List.Sample Code // Lagra listan List <WebElement>elementList = driver.findElements(By.xpath(//div[@id='example']//ul//li)); // Hämtar storleken <listSize; i++) { // Clicking on each service provider link serviceProviderLinks.get(i).click(); // Navigating back to the previous page that stores link to service providers driver.navigate().back(); } Q #30) What is the difference between driver.close() and driver.quit command?close(): WebDriver's close() method closes the web browser window that the user is currently working on or we can also say the window that is being currently accessed by the WebDriver. The command neither requires any parameter nor does it return any value.quit(): Unlike close() method, quit() method closes down all the windows that the program has opened. Same as close() method, the command neither requires any parameter nor does it return any value. Q #31) Can Selenium handle windows based pop up? Selenium is an automation testing tool which supports only web application testing. Therefore, windows pop up cannot be handled using Selenium.Q #32) How can we handle web-based pop-up? WebDriver offers the users a very efficient way to handle these pop-ups using Alert interface. There are the four methods that we would be using along with the Alert interface.void dismiss() – The dismiss() method clicks on the "Cancel" button as soon as the pop-up window appears.void accept() – The accept() method clicks on the "Ok" button as soon as the pop-up window appears. String getText() – The getText() method returns the text displayed on the alert box.void sendKeys(String stringToSend) – The sendKeys() method enters the specified string pattern into the alert box. Syntax: // accepting javascript alert Alert alert = i++)= {= clicking= on= each= provider= link= serviceproviderlinks.get(i).click();= navigating= back= to= the= previous= page= that= stores= link= to= service= providers= driver.navigate().back();= }= q= #30)= what= is= the= difference= between= driver.close()= and= driver.quit= command?close():= webdriver's= close()= method= closes= the= web= browser= window= that= the= user= is= currently= working= on= or= we= can= also= say= the= window= that= is= being= currently= accessed= by= the= webdriver.= the= command= neither= requires= any= parameter= nor= does= it= return= any= value.quit():= unlike= close()= method,= quit()= method= closes= down= all= the= windows= that= the= program= has= opened.= same= as= close()= method,= the= command= neither= requires= any= parameter= nor= does= is= return= any= value.q= #31)= can= selenium= handle= windows= based= pop= up?selenium= is= an= automation= testing= tool= which= supports= only= web= application= testing.= therefore ,= windows= pop= up= cannot= be= handled= using= selenium.q= #32)= how= can= we= handle= web-based= pop-up?webdriver= offers= the= users= a= very= efficient= way= to= handle= these= pop-ups= using= alert= interface.= there= are= the= four= methods= that= we= would= be= using= along= with= the= alert= interface.void= dismiss()= –= the= dismiss()= method= clicks= on= the= "cancel"= button= as= soon= as= the= pop-up= window= appears.void= accept()= –= the= accept()= method= clicks= on= the= "ok"= button= as= soon= as= the= pop-up= window= appears.string= gettext()= –= the= gettext()= method= returns= the= text= displayed= on= the= alert= box.void= sendkeys(string= stringtosend)= –= the= sendkeys()= method= enters= the= specified= string= pattern= into= the= alert= box.syntax:= accepting= javascript= alert= alert= alert=></listSize; i++) { // Clicking on each service provider link serviceProviderLinks.get(i).click(); // Navigating back to the previous page that stores link to service providers driver.navigate().back(); } Q #30) What is the difference between driver.close() and driver.quit command?close(): WebDriver's close() method closes the web browser window that the user is currently working on or we can also say the window that is being currently accessed by the WebDriver. 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String getText() – The getText() method returns the text displayed on the alert box.void sendKeys(String stringToSend) – The sendKeys() method enters the specified string pattern into the alert box. Syntax: // accepting javascript alert Alert alert = > på listan int listSize = elementList.size(); för (int i=0; i</WebElement> </WebElement> </WebElement> alert.accept(accept); Q #33) How can we handle windows based pop up? Selenium is an automation testing tool that supports only web application testing, that means, it does not support testing of windows based applications. But Selenium alone can not help the situation, but along with some third party intervention, this problem can be overcome. There are several third-party tools available for managing window-based pop-ups along with selenium such as AutoIT, Robot class, etc. Q #34) How to claim the title of the web page?//verify the title of the website assertTrue(the title of the window is incorrect.,driver.getTitle().equals(Title on the page)); Q #35) How does the mouse hover on a web element using WebDriver? WebDriver offers a wide range of interaction sneezes that the user can use to automate mouse and keyboard events. Action Interface is such a utility that simulates the single user interactions. Thus, in the following scenario, we have used action interface to make the mouse hover on a drop down which then opens a list of options. Sample code: // Instanceal actions Interface actions actions=new Actions(driver); howering on the dropdown actions.moveToElement(driver.findElement(By.id(id of the dropdown))).perform(); In the WebElement subLinkOption=driver.findElement(By.id(id of the sublink)); click one of the items in the WebElement subLinkOption=driver.findElement(By.id(id of the sublink) list options); subLinkOption.click(); Q #36) How to get CSS properties for an element? The values of the css properties can be retrieved using a get() method:Syntax: driver.findElement(By.id(id)).getCssValue(css attribute name); driver.findElement(By.id(id)).getCssValue(font-size); Q #37) How to capture screenshot in WebDriver? import org.junit.After; import org.junit.Before; import org.junit.Test; import java.io.File; importjava.io.IOException; import org.apache.commons.io.FileUtils; import org.openqa.selenium.OutputType; import org.openqa.selenium.TakesScreenshot; import org.openqa.selenium.WebDriver; import org.openqa.selenium.firefox.FirefoxDriver; public class CaptureScreenshot { WebDriver driver; @Before public void setUp() throws Exception { driver = new FirefoxDriver(); driver.get( ); } @After public void tearDown() throws Exception { driver.quit(); } @Test the public void test() throws IOException { // Code to capture the screenshot File scrFile = ((TakesScreenshot)driver).getScreenshotAs(OutputType.FILE); // Code to copy the screenshot in the desired location FileUtils.copyFile(scrFile, new File(C:\\CaptureScreenshot\\google.jpg)) } } Q #38) What is Junit? Junit is a device test frame introduced by Apache. Junit is based on Java.Q #39) What are Junit annotations? The following is JUnit Annotations:@Test: Annotation lets the system know that the method is commented on as @Test is a test method. There may be several test methods in a single test script.@Before: Method commented on as @Before lets the system know that this method should be performed every time before each Method commented on as @After allows the system to know that this method is to be carried out every time after each of the test method.@BeforeClass: Method commented as @BeforeClass allows the system to know that this method is to be performed once before any of the test methods.@AfterClass: Method commented as @AfterClass allows the system to know that this method is to be performed once after any of the test methods.@Ignore: Method annotated as @Ignore lets the system know that this method should not be performed. Q #40) What is TestNG and how is it better than Junit? TestNG is an advanced framework designed in a way to reap the benefits of both developers and testers. With the introduction of the frameworks, JUnit gained tremendous popularity across Java applications, Java developers and Java testers with remarkably boosting code quality. Although it is easy to use and straightforward, JUnit has its own limitations that give rise to the need to bring TestNG into the image. TestNG is an open source framework that is distributed under the Apache Software License and is readily available for download. TestNG with WebDriver provides an effective and effective test results format that in turn can be shared with the interested parties to get a glimpse at the product/program's health thereby eliminating the downside of WebDrivers' inability to generate test reports. TestNG has a built-in exception handling mechanism that allows the application to run without unexpected quitting. There are various advantages that make TestNG superior to JUnit. Some of them are:Added advances and simple annotationsExecution patterns can setCompetitive execution of test scriptsTest case dependencies can be setQ #41) How to set test case priority in TestNG? Setting Priority in TestNG Code Code Extract Package TestNG; import org.testng.annotations.*; public class SettingPriority { @Test(priority=0) public void method1() { } @Test(priority=1) public void method2() { } @Test(priority=2) public void method3() { } Test Execution Sequence:Q #42) What is a framework? The framework is a constructive mix of different guidelines, coding standards, concepts, processes, practices, project hierarchies, modularity, reporting mechanism, test data injections, etc. to pillar automation testing. Q #43) What are the benefits of the Automation Framework? The advantage of Test Automation frameworkReusability of codeMaximum coverageRecovery scenarioLow-cost maintenanceMinimal manual interventionEasy ReportingQ #44) What are the different types of frameworks? Below are the different types of frameworks:Module based Testing Framework: The framework divides the entire Application Under Test into the number of logical and isolated modules. For each module, we create a separate and independent test script. Thus, after these test scripts have taken together, a larger test script represents more than one module is built. Library architecture test frame: The basic foundation behind the framework is that the common steps and group them into functions under a library and call these functions in the test scripts whenever required. Data Driven Testing Framework: Data driven Testing Framework helps the user segregate test script logic and test data from each other. It allows the user to store test data in an external database. The data is stored conventionally in Key-Value pairs. Thus, the key can be used to access and populate data within the test scripts. Keyword Driven Testing Framework: The Keyword Driven Testing Framework is an extension to the Data-driven Testing Framework in a sense that it not only segregates test data from the scripts, it also keeps the particular set of code belonging to the test script in an external data file. The Hybrid Testing Framework: Hybrid Testing Framework is a combination of more than one of the above frameworks. The best thing about such a setting is that it takes advantage of all kinds of associated frames. Behavior Driven Development Framework: Behavior Driven Development Framework enables automation of functional validations in an easy-to-read and understandable format to Business Analysts, Developers, Testers, etc. Q #45) How can I read test data from excels? Test data can be effectively read from excel using the JXL or POI API. See detailed tutorial here. Q #46) What is the difference between POI and jxl jar?#JXL jarPOI jar1JXL supports .xls format i.e. binary based format. JXL does not support Excel 2007 and .xlsx format ie. XML based formatPOI jar supports all these formats2JXL API was last updated in the year 2009POI is updated regularly and released3The JXL documentation is not as comprehensive as that of POIPOI has a well prepared and very comprehensive documentation4JXL API does not support RTF formattingAPI supports RTF formatting5JXL API is faster than POI APIPOI API is slower than JXL APIQ #47) What is the difference between Selen and QTP? FeatureSeleniumQuick Test Professional (QTP)Browser CompatibilitySelenium supports almost all popular browsers such as Firefox, Chrome, Safari, Internet Explorer, Opera etcQTP supports Internet Explorer, Firefox and Chrome. QTP only supports Windows Operating SystemDistributionSelenium distributed as an open source tool and is freely availableQTP is distributed as a licensed tool and is commercializedApplication under TestSelenium supports testing of web-only applicationsQTP supports testing of both the web-based application and windows based application RepositoryObjectObjectObject needs to be created as a separate deviceQTP automatically creates and maintains ObjectLanguage Repository SupportSelenium supports several programming languages such as Java, C#, Rubin, Python, Perl etcQTP supports only VB ScriptVendor SupportAs Selenium is a free tool, the user would not get vendor support in troubleshooting issuesUsers can easily get seller's support in case of any issueQ #48) WebDriver can test Mobile cannot test Mobile applications. WebDriver is a web-based testing tool, therefore applications on the mobile browsers can be tested. Q #49) Can captcha be automated? No, captcha and barcode scanners cannot be automated. Q #50) What is object repository? How can we create an Object Repository in Selenium? Object Repository is a term used to refer to the collection of Web elements that belong to Application Under Test (AUT) along with their locator values. Thus, when the element is required within the script, the localization value can be filled in from the Object Store. Object Repository is used to store locators in a centralized location instead of hardcoding them within the scripts. In Selenium, objects can be stored in an excel sheet that can be filled inside the script whenever required. That's it for now. Hope in this article you will find answers to most frequently asked questions Selenium and WebDriver Interview questions. The answers given here are also helpful in understanding selenium basics and advanced WebDriver topics. Do you have any Selenium Interview questions that aren't answered here? Let us know in the comments below and we will try to respond to all.= > This concludes not only this article but our complete Selenium training series. Check the list of ALL 30+ tutorials listed on this page. Please let us know your comments and questions. Questions.

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