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## Top Automation Testing Interview Questions and Answers

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### What is Automation Testing?

A software testing technique called automation testing makes use of special automated test software tools to execute a test case suite. In contrast, manual testing is performed by a human sitting in front of a computer and carefully performing the testing steps.

As part of automation, tests will be entered into the System Under Test, expected results will be compared with actual results, and detailed test reports will be generated. Software Test Automation requires significant investments in time and money.

## What are the types of Automation Testing?

In general, there are two types of testing: functional and non-functional. Functional testing tests the actual functionality of a software application, such as data storage and security. Successive development cycles will require more testing.

### There are 9 Types Of Automation Testing

1. Unit Testing
2. Smoke Tests
3. Integration Test
4. Regression Tests
5. API Testing
6. Security Tests
7. Performance Tests
8. Acceptance Tests
9. UI Tests

## What's the difference between Manual testing and Automated testing?

Manual	Automation
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Manual testing is inherently less reliable since, due to human error, it is not accurate all the time.</li> <li>2) The manual testing process takes up a lot of time and resources.</li> <li>3) Investment is needed in human resources.</li> <li>4) The software testing process can be done manually if the</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Automated Testing Using automated testing, which is performed by scripts or tools, is more reliable.</li> <li>2) Automation is quicker than manual testing because software tools can be used to execute the test.</li> <li>3) For testing tools, you need to invest.</li> </ol>

test cases are run only once or twice, and frequent repetition is not necessary.

- 5) Manual testing allows for human observation, which may be advantageous if the goal is to create a more user-friendly product or service..

- 4) When test cases must be run repeatedly over a long period of time, automated testing is a practical option.

- 5) Testing that is automated does not involve human observation and cannot guarantee user friendliness or good customer service.

### **When is a good time to automate a test?**

There will be a repeat of the task.

There will be a time savings.

The requirements, the test, or the task are low risk, stable, and unlikely to change frequently.

There is the possibility of human error.

Testing takes a lot of time.

Each step of the test has significant downtime.

It is repetitive.

### **When will you avoid Automated Testing?**

It's not a smart idea to automate all of your testing, even though automation has its advantages. The following are some scenarios in which a human tester can do a much better job testing the software than an automated testing tool.

Tests are conducted on software or features that change frequently. Keeping automated tests current means updating them frequently. Tests can become outdated very quickly and cease to be useful.

Moreover, automated testing is not appropriate for exploratory testing. The human tester has a greater ability to explore the software than a computer.

As long as the automated tests are not set up to look for issues with the UI, they will not find any. UI inconsistencies and design issues are much more efficiently detected by a human tester.

## How do you choose a tool/framework for Automated Testing?

To carry out any automation testing, you want to rely upon software program equipment or frameworks. There are lots of alternatives to select from many alternatives.

***Here are a few standards primarily based totally on which possible examine those tools.***

### **Suggested Tools:**

Open-source tools (coding experience required)

Appium

Selenium

Cucumber

Robot Framework

### **Free tools (With limited support):**

Katalon Studio (You can download Free)

### **Commercial tools (high support & license expensive):**

UFT

TestComplete

Ranorex

## What are the different parts of a test automation framework?

A test automation framework is a platform that allows you to run tests. There are various parts of the framework, which includes test case management, recording, execution and reporting. Test case management is responsible for organizing your tests in a hierarchical manner so that it can be easily understood by other testers or developers. Recording is the process of creating scripts automatically without any manual intervention.

## Should you automate all testing?

Automated testing is an effective way to get a lot of coverage over the product. But it doesn't always generate high-quality defects. Even though tools like Selenium can generate high code coverage, they don't have a way to judge which defects are important and which aren't.

## What is a test environment?

A test environment is a complete and isolated replica of your production environment. In the test environment, you can try out new features, run experiments, and conduct performance tests without affecting the live site.

## What is browser Automation?

Browser automation is the process of automating repetitive tasks on web browsers. These repetitive tasks can be anything from filling out forms, to clicking buttons, to even testing a website's layout. The purpose of browser automation is to speed up these processes and save time for the user by making it possible to test multiple webpages in one sitting instead of having to visit each page individually.

## How does browser Automation work?

In order to simulate human interaction with a website, webdriver opens a browser instance and loads the specified URL. It then takes the specified actions and verifies that the page content is as expected.

Actions are performed using Selenium's standard API, which means they can be written in any language supported by Selenium (C#, Java, Python, Ruby etc.). You can find more information about writing actions here.

Webdriver will automatically switch between different browsers.

## What is cross-browser testing?

Cross-browser testing is the process of checking whether a website works in all major browsers. This is necessary to avoid issues with a website after it goes live, especially if you have implemented advanced CSS or JavaScript elements. The problem with cross-browser testing is that no one browser supports all the features that can be found in other browsers. When developers test a website in multiple browsers, they often find obscure bugs and inconsistencies in different versions of the same browser.

## Why do you need cross-browser testing?

To find out what happens when your site is viewed on different browsers. You might not have noticed it, but your website behaves differently in different browsers. For example, if you use CSS3 features that are not supported by older browsers, then the content of the page will look very different on these browsers. Also, for example, if you used some new HTML5 tags or attributes

that are not supported by older browsers, then these browsers will display them as ordinary text.

## **What is automated regression testing?**

Automated regression testing is a software testing process that helps to ensure quality of the developed software. It checks whether the new code doesn't break any existing functionality of the product. This type of testing is usually done at the end of each sprint. A developer tests the new code against a list of scenarios which were already tested by another team member (a tester). The idea behind this process is to ensure that if something was broken in an earlier version, it will be fixed in the new version.

## **What are some of the best practices in Test Automation?**

Automation is a lot more than just automating your testing. It's about leveraging the right tools to do what you need to do, and it's about putting automation in place that can actually scale. Some of the best practices for test automation include:

Start small, with one process or workflow that makes sense. Don't try to automate everything from day one; instead, build on what you have and make it better over time. Automation is a lot more than just automating your testing. It's about leveraging the right tools to do what you need to do, and it's about putting automation in place that can actually scale.

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