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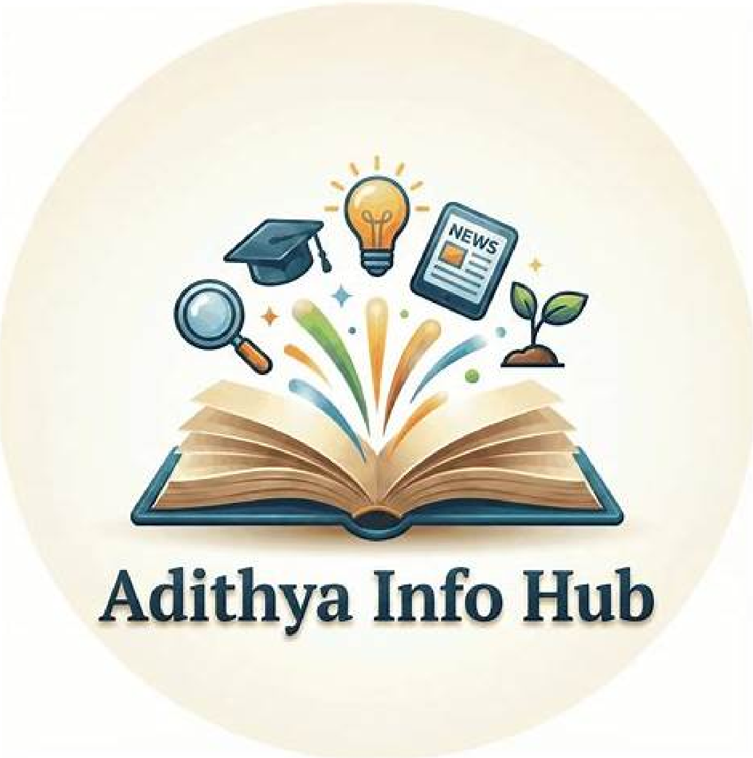




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## ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Automation Engineering CTAL-TAE (Syllabus v2.0) Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

**NEW QUESTION # 11**
A new TAS allows the implementation of automated data-driven test scripts. All the tasks planned for the initial deployment of this TAS, aimed at installing and configuring the TAS components and provisioning the infrastructure, will be performed manually by a dedicated, specialized team. This TAS is expected to be deployed in the future in other similar environments. As a TAE, you see a risk that the correct and reproducible deployment of the TAS cannot be guaranteed. Which of the following options is BEST suited for mitigating this risk?

- A. Partition the data tables containing test data used by data-driven test scripts into smaller data tables, using an appropriate logical criterion, to make them more manageable
- B. Review data-driven test scripts to better organize test libraries by adding test functions containing identical sequences of actions commonly implemented in a relevant number of scripts
- C. Nothing needs to be done, because the team that will manually perform the specified tasks, as they are specialized, will not make mistakes and will therefore be able to ensure a correct and reproducible deployment
- D. Try to automate most of the tasks related to the installation and configuration of the TAS components and those related to the provisioning of the infrastructure

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
TAE guidance treats repeatable, reliable deployment of the Test Automation Solution as a foundational requirement, especially when the TAS will be rolled out to multiple environments. Manual installation and provisioning are error-prone and difficult to reproduce consistently, even with skilled teams, due to small variations in steps, configuration drift, and undocumented assumptions. The recommended mitigation is to automate deployment activities using repeatable mechanisms (e.g., scripted installation, configuration management, Infrastructure as Code, versioned environment definitions). This supports traceability (what changed and when), repeatability (same inputs produce same environment), and rapid recovery (rebuild environments quickly after failure). Option A is explicitly unsafe because human processes are never guaranteed error-free and do not scale well across environments. Options B and C focus on test data and library organization, which can improve test maintainability, but they do not address the stated risk: inconsistent and non-reproducible TAS deployment. By automating installation/configuration and infrastructure provisioning, the organization reduces deployment variance and ensures that future deployments of the TAS can be performed reliably, consistently, and auditable across similar environments, aligning directly with TAE best practices for sustaining automation at scale.

**NEW QUESTION # 12**
In a first possible implementation, the automated test scripts within a suite locate and interact with elements of a web UI indirectly through the browsers using browser-specific drivers and APIs, provided by an automated test tool used as part of the TAS. In an alternative implementation, these test scripts locate and interact with elements of the same web UI directly at the HTML level by accessing the DOM (Document Object Model) and internal JavaScript code. The first possible implementation:

- A. Has a higher level of intrusion than the alternative implementation, and therefore its test scripts are less likely to produce false positives
- B. Has a lower level of intrusion than the alternative implementation, and therefore its test scripts are more likely to produce false positives
- C. Has the same level of intrusion as the alternative implementation, and therefore the risk of test scripts producing false positives is the same in both cases
- D. Has a lower level of intrusion than the alternative implementation, and therefore its test scripts are less likely to produce false positives

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
TAE describes "intrusiveness" as the degree to which automation reaches into internal implementation details of the SUT rather than interacting through externally visible, user-realistic interfaces. Using browser drivers and browser automation APIs exercises the UI similarly to a real user (via the browser's supported automation hooks), which is generally less intrusive than directly manipulating the DOM and internal JavaScript. Direct DOM/JS access can bypass real user interaction pathways, skip browser event chains, and depend on internal structures that are not part of the stable external contract. This increases the risk of false positives: tests may "pass" by forcing UI states or reading internal values even when the application would not behave correctly for real users. Less intrusive automation (through browser-level drivers) tends to provide higher confidence that observed behavior reflects real user experience, reducing the chance that tests succeed while user-visible behavior is broken. TAE therefore associates lower intrusion with stronger validity of results and lower false- positive risk, especially for system/UI-level validation. While browser-driven automation can still be flaky for other reasons (timing, environment), in the specific comparison of interaction method, browser-driver-based execution is the less intrusive option and is less likely to create false positives than direct internal DOM/JS manipulation.

**NEW QUESTION # 13**

Automated tests at the UI level for a web app adopt an asynchronous waiting mechanism that allows them to synchronize test steps with the app, so that they are executed correctly and at the right time, only when the app is ready and has processed the previous step: this is done when there are no timeouts or pending asynchronous requests. In this way, the tests automatically synchronize with the app's web pages. The same initialization tasks to set test preconditions are implemented as test steps for all tests. Regarding the pre- processing (Setup) features defined at the test suite level, the TAS provides both a Suite Setup (which runs exactly once when the suite starts) and a Test Setup (which runs at the start of each test case in the suite).
Which of the following recommendations would you provide for improving the TAS (assuming it is possible to perform all of them)?

- A. Implement the initialization tasks aimed at setting the preconditions of the tests within the Suite Setup feature at the test suite level
- B. Adopt a manual synchronization with the app's web pages using dynamic waits via polling instead of the current automatic synchronization
- C. Implement the initialization tasks aimed at setting the preconditions of the tests within the Test Setup feature at the test suite level
- D. Adopt a manual synchronization with the app's web pages using hard-coded waits instead of the current automatic synchronization

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
TAE strongly discourages replacing robust, app-aware synchronization with manual waits. Automatic synchronization based on application readiness signals (e.g., no pending async requests) reduces flakiness and unnecessary delays. Hard-coded waits (A) are brittle and slow; polling waits (C) can be better than fixed sleeps but are still generally inferior to event/readiness-based synchronization already in place. The improvement opportunity described is that the same initialization steps are repeated in every test as explicit test steps, which increases test script length, duplication, and maintenance effort. TAE recommends centralizing common setup logic using framework setup/teardown mechanisms to enforce consistency and reduce duplication. Since the initialization tasks are needed to set preconditions for each test (so each test starts from a known state and remains independent), they belong in the Test Setup, which runs before each test case. Putting them in Suite Setup (D) would run them only once, risking that later tests inherit polluted state, making tests interdependent and more brittle. Therefore, moving shared per-test initialization tasks into the Test Setup is the best recommendation.

**NEW QUESTION # 14**

A release candidate of a SUT, after being fully integrated with all other necessary systems, has successfully passed all required functional tests (90% were automated tests and 10% were manual tests). Now, it is necessary to perform reliability tests aimed at evaluating whether, under certain conditions, that release will be able to guarantee an MTBF (Mean Time Between Failures) in the production environment higher than a certain threshold (expressed in CPU time). Which of the following test environments is BEST suited to perform these reliability tests?

- A. Local development environment
- B. Integration environment
- C. Build environment
- D. Preproduction environment

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
Reliability testing (e.g., long-duration runs, endurance/soak, stability measurements, MTBF assessment) requires an environment that closely resembles production in terms of configuration, resource allocation, deployment topology, integrations, and operational characteristics. TAE guidance emphasizes that measurements like MTBF are highly sensitive to environmental differences such as CPU quotas, background load, database sizing, network topology, virtualization settings, and monitoring agents. A local development environment is unsuitable because it is not representative, is often unstable, and typically lacks full system integration. A build environment focuses on building/packaging and fast verification, not production-like reliability evaluation. An integration environment can validate that systems work together, but it is frequently shared, changes often, and may not match production sizing and operational constraints; it is also commonly disrupted by other teams' deployments. Preproduction (often called staging) is designed to be the closest safe approximation to production while still allowing controlled testing, including reliability and performance- related evaluations, without risking real users or live data. Therefore, preproduction is the best-suited environment to run reliability tests intended to predict production MTBF behavior with credible confidence.

**NEW QUESTION # 15**
Which of the following layers within the TAA contains technology-specific implementations that enable automated tests to have the execution of their logical actions result in actual interaction with the appropriate interfaces of the SUT?

- A. Test generation layer
- B. Test execution layer
- C. Test definition layer
- D. Test adaptation layer

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
TAE describes layered automation architectures where higher layers express intent and test logic, while lower layers handle concrete interaction with specific technologies and interfaces. The test adaptation layer is the layer that "adapts" abstract test actions to the real SUT interaction mechanisms. It typically contains technology-specific adapters, drivers, wrappers, or connectors (e.g., browser drivers, mobile automation bridges, API clients, message-bus connectors, database utilities) that translate logical operations like "click login," "submit order," or "query customer" into the correct low-level calls for the target interface. This is where the details of protocols, locator strategies, synchronization primitives, data access methods, and tool- specific APIs live, shielding higher layers from churn when technologies change. The test execution layer is responsible for orchestrating execution (running suites, scheduling, collecting results, reporting), but not primarily for implementing the technology-specific SUT interaction itself. The test definition layer focuses on how tests are specified (scripts, keywords, models, data), and the test generation layer concerns deriving tests (e.g., model-based generation). Therefore, the layer containing technology-specific implementations enabling actual interaction with SUT interfaces is the test adaptation layer.

**NEW QUESTION # 16**
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