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ISQI CTAL-TAE 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand "design for testability" and "design for test automation" methods applicable to the SUT • Analyze a system under test to determine the appropriate automation solution
주제 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up and tear down the SUT for test execution • Design the appropriate TAA for a given project

주제 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining test scripts for the execution of the test case • Set up and tear down test suites
주제 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to trace the generated tests back to the model • Explain the role that layers play within a TAA
주제 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing, capturing, or deriving test data • Providing access to test libraries as needed

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최신 iSQI Advanced Level Test Automation Engineer CTAL-TAE 무료 샘플 문제 (Q16-Q21):

질문 # 16

Consider a TAS implemented to perform automated testing on native mobile apps at the UI level, where the TAF implements a client-server architecture. The client runs on-premise and allows creation of automated test scripts using TAF libraries to recognize and interact with the app's UI objects. The server runs in the cloud as part of a PaaS service, receiving commands from the client, translating them into actions for the mobile device, and sending the results to the client. The cloud platform hosts several mobile devices dedicated for use by this TAS. The device on which to run test scripts/test suites is specified at run time. You are currently verifying whether the test automation environment and all other TAS/TAF components work correctly. Which of the following activities would you perform to achieve your goal?

- A. Manage the infrastructure that hosts the server, including hardware, software updates, and security patches
- **B. Check whether the TAF libraries that the test scripts will use to recognize and interact with the app's UI objects (widgets) function as expected**
- C. Check whether the references to the device on which the given test scripts/test suites will be executed are correctly hard-coded within these test scripts/test suites
- D. Check whether all test scripts that will be executed by the TAS as part of a given test suite have expected results

정답: B

설명:

The task is to verify the test automation environment and TAS/TAF components, not to validate the correctness of specific test suites. In a client-server TAF for mobile automation, a critical component is the automation library layer that exposes functions to locate and interact with UI objects, and that communicates with the cloud server/device farm. TAE guidance highlights that environment verification should focus on ensuring that the automation tooling stack can reliably perform its fundamental operations: connect to the execution infrastructure, select target devices at runtime, execute commands, and receive results. Checking that the TAF libraries correctly recognize and interact with widgets directly validates that the end-to-end automation mechanism (client # server # device # response) is functioning. Option A is not appropriate because the server is on PaaS; infrastructure management is typically handled by the provider and is not part of validating your TAS operation. Option B is incorrect because the scenario states the device is specified at run time, so hard-coding device references is not the expected design and is not the right verification focus. Option D concerns test suite correctness (expected results), which is a later step after confirming the automation environment works. Therefore, verifying that the TAF libraries function as expected is the correct activity.

질문 # 17

You are reviewing the testability of your SUT.

Which of the following BEST refers to the characteristic of OBSERVABILITY?

- A. The ability of the SUT to prevent unauthorized access to its components or data.
- B. The ability of the SUT to perform its intended function for a specified period of time
- C. The ability to identify states, outputs, intermediate result and error messages in the SUT
- D. The ability to exercise the SUT by entering inputs, triggering events and invoking methods

정답: C

질문 # 18

Which of the following statement about the implementation of automated regression testing is FALSE?

- A. When automating regression tests, the corresponding manual tests should have already been executed to verify they operate correctly
- B. When automating regression tests, the structure of automated tests must always be the same as the corresponding manual tests
- C. When automating regression tests, the initialization steps set the test preconditions should be automated wherever possible
- D. When automating regression tests, consideration should be given to how much time would be saved by automation

정답: D

질문 # 19

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 lower level of intrusion than the alternative implementation, and therefore its test scripts are less likely to produce false positives
- B. Has a higher level of intrusion than the alternative implementation, and therefore its test scripts are less likely to produce false positives
- C. Has a lower level of intrusion than the alternative implementation, and therefore its test scripts are more likely to produce false positives
- D. 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

정답: A

설명:

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.

질문 # 20

Consider a TAS that uses a keyword-driven framework. The SUT is a web application and there is a large set of keywords available for writing the automated tests that relate to highly specific user actions linked directly to the GUI of the SUT. The automated test written with the keywords are statically analyzed by a custom tool which highlight's repeated instances of identical

