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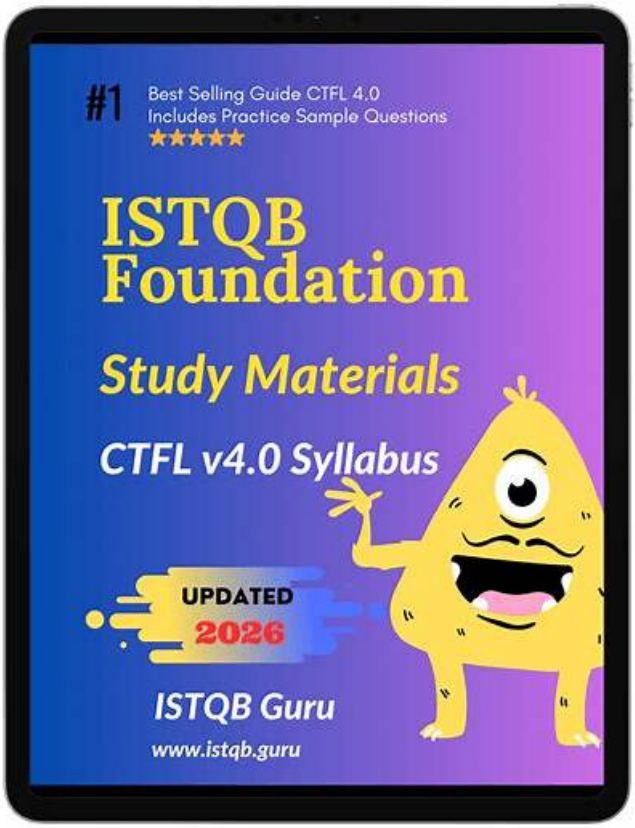

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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Automation Engineering CTAL-TAE (Syllabus v2.0) Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27
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. 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
- B. Check whether all test scripts that will be executed by the TAS as part of a given test suite have expected results
- 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. Manage the infrastructure that hosts the server, including hardware, software updates, and security patches

Answer: A

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 28
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. Adopt a manual synchronization with the app's web pages using dynamic waits via polling instead of the current automatic synchronization
- B. Implement the initialization tasks aimed at setting the preconditions of the tests within the Test Setup feature at the test suite level
- C. Adopt a manual synchronization with the app's web pages using hard-coded waits instead of the current automatic synchronization
- D. Implement the initialization tasks aimed at setting the preconditions of the tests within the Suite Setup feature at the test suite level

Answer: B

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 # 29
A TAS is used to run on a test environment a suite of automated regression tests, written at the UI level, on different releases of a web app: all executions complete successfully, always providing correct results (i.e., producing neither false positives nor false negatives). The tests, all independent of each other, consist of executable test scripts based on the flow model pattern which has been implemented in a three-layer TAF (test scripts, business logic, core libraries) by expanding the page object model via the facade pattern. Currently the suite takes too long to run, and the test scripts are considered too long in terms of LOC (Lines of Code).
Which of the following recommendations would you provide for improving the TAS (assuming it is possible to perform all of them)?

- A. Implement a mechanism to automatically reboot the entire web app in the event of a crash
- B. Split the suite into sub-suites and run each of them concurrently on different test environments
- C. Modify the TAF so that test scripts are based on the page object model, rather than the flow model pattern
- D. Modify the architecture of the SUT to improve its testability and, if necessary, the TAA accordingly

Answer: B

Explanation:
The primary problem is execution time; correctness and independence are already strong. TAE recommends improving feedback time for long-running regression suites by parallelizing execution when tests are independent and the infrastructure supports it. Because the tests are explicitly independent, they are well- suited to parallel execution across multiple environments (or multiple nodes within an environment), reducing overall wall-clock duration without changing test intent. Option B addresses crash recovery, but the scenario says executions complete successfully; crash recovery does not solve the current bottleneck. Option A changes the modeling pattern; it may or may not reduce LOC, but it introduces risk and rework without directly addressing runtime. Also, flow model and facade-expanded page objects are already architectural choices aimed at maintainability and reuse; replacing them is not the most direct solution for speed. Option D (improving SUT testability) can help in general, but it is invasive, expensive, and not targeted to the stated issue when tests already yield correct results. Therefore, the best improvement is to split the suite and run parts concurrently on different environments to reduce total execution time, consistent with TAE guidance on scaling automation execution.

NEW QUESTION # 30
An API's response to a request made to the corresponding endpoint should return some specific data about a payment transaction in JSON format. In particular, your goal is to write the test automation code, keeping it as short as possible, aimed at determining whether that response includes certain properties (transaction_id, amount, status, timestamp) with the data types and formats expected. Assuming that the TAF provides all the necessary support to validate the specified API response, how would you BEST achieve your goal?

- A. Use an artificial intelligence algorithm based on machine learning and image recognition to implement a self-healing capability
- B. Write custom code that parses the actual response data and checks whether the extracted properties, data types, and formats are as expected
- C. Specify the schema for the expected response data (properties, data types, and formats) and validate the actual response data against this schema
- D. Write a single assertion for each property to check whether the data types and formats for that property are as expected in the actual response

Answer: C

Explanation:
TAE encourages using the highest-leverage validation mechanisms available in the framework/tooling to keep tests concise,

expressive, and maintainable. When validating JSON responses for presence of fields plus correct data types and formats, schema-based validation (e.g., JSON Schema or an equivalent contract/schema mechanism provided by the TAF) is typically the most efficient approach. It allows you to declare the expected structure once (required properties, types, constraints such as regex/date-time format, numeric ranges) and then validate the whole response in a single operation. This minimizes code and reduces repetitive assertions while producing clearer diagnostics when validation fails. Option B can work but usually results in more lines of code and repeated checks, and it is easier to miss constraints (e.g., timestamp format). Option D increases code volume and duplication by re-implementing parsing and validation logic that the TAF already provides, increasing maintenance burden. Option C is irrelevant to the goal of validating response properties
/types/formats. Therefore, specifying an expected schema and validating the response against it is the best way to keep code short and aligned with TAE maintainability recommendations.

NEW QUESTION # 31
An automated test case that should always pass sometimes passes and sometimes fails intermittently (non- deterministic behavior) when executed in the same test environment, even if no code (i.e., SUT code or the test automation code) has been changed. Which of the following statements about the root cause of this non- deterministic behavior is TRUE?

- A. Determining the specified root cause is certainly easier than if the automated test always fails (deterministic behavior)
- B. The specified root cause must be in the instability of the test environment, since no code has been changed
- C. The specified root cause is a race condition that can be identified by also analyzing the log files of the test case, the SUT, and the TAF
- D. Determining the specified root cause may require, in addition to the TAE, the support of others such as developers and system engineers

Answer: D

Explanation:
TAE treats non-deterministic (flaky) test behavior as a symptom that can originate from multiple sources:
timing and synchronization issues, race conditions, concurrency, environmental variability (resource contention, network latency), unstable test data, third-party dependencies, or hidden state leakage between tests. Because these causes often span boundaries-application code, infrastructure, deployment configuration, test tooling, and data pipelines-finding the true root cause frequently requires collaboration beyond the TAE role. Developers may need to inspect application logs, thread behavior, and recent architectural assumptions; system engineers may need to analyze resource saturation, container orchestration events, network anomalies, or environment drift. Option A is too specific and assertive: the root cause is not necessarily a race condition, and logs may not be sufficient to identify it. Option C is incorrect because no code change does not imply the environment is the only cause; flaky behavior can stem from hidden nondeterminism in the system or tests that is always present but only sometimes triggers. Option D is also incorrect; intermittent failures are often harder to diagnose than consistent deterministic failures because evidence is less reproducible. Therefore, the true statement is that determining the root cause may require support from developers and system engineers in addition to the TAE.

NEW QUESTION # 32
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