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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Automation Engineering CTAL-TAE (Syllabus v2.0) Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35

Automated tests run by a TAS on a SUT can be subject to sudden bursts of messages to log during their execution. All log messages that occur during execution must be permanently stored in the corresponding test execution logs by the TAS for later analysis. If logging is not performed correctly, these bursts can reduce the execution speed of these automated tests, causing them to produce unreliable results. Which of the following solutions would you expect to be MOST useful to address this issue for TAS logging?

- A. Avoid logging the messages that occur during the specified bursts to minimize any potential performance overhead in test execution
- **B. Log all the messages in memory using a circular buffer and periodically flush the buffer to the corresponding log files associated with the specific execution**
- C. Use a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server to ensure that the clocks of the machines running TAS and SUT are synchronized with a common time source
- D. Log all the messages directly on the corresponding log files associated with the specific execution to ensure the permanent storage of test execution logs

Answer: B

Explanation:

TAE highlights that logging must balance diagnostic value with execution performance and reliability. Direct synchronous file I/O for every log message can become a bottleneck during bursts, increasing latency and perturbing the timing of the automated interactions- especially for UI or time-sensitive integration tests- leading to flaky outcomes. Since all messages must be permanently stored, dropping burst logs (option C) violates the requirement. NTP synchronization (option A) helps correlate events across systems, but it does not address the performance overhead caused by bursty logging. The most useful approach is to buffer log events in memory and flush them periodically or asynchronously to disk. A circular buffer (or similar in- memory queue) reduces immediate I/O pressure and smooths bursts, while still preserving messages for later analysis when combined with an appropriate flush strategy and sizing. This design is aligned with TAE's emphasis on making the TAS itself reliable and non-intrusive, ensuring logging supports triage without materially slowing or destabilizing test execution. Therefore, buffering in memory and periodically flushing to log files is the best solution.

NEW QUESTION # 36

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. Build environment
- B. Integration environment
- C. Local development 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 # 37

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 a lower level of intrusion than the alternative implementation, and therefore its test scripts are less 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

Answer: C

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 # 38

You have agreed with your organization's managers to conduct a pilot project to introduce test automation.

Managers' expectations about the benefits of automation are too optimistic. Which of the following is LEAST relevant when deciding the scope of the pilot project's objectives?

- A. Evaluate the performance of an organization's network infrastructure in terms of factors such as availability, bandwidth, latency, packet loss, and jitter
- B. Evaluate the knowledge and skills of people who will be involved in automating test cases for applicable test automation frameworks and technologies
- C. Evaluate the potential cost savings and benefits (e.g., faster test execution, better test coverage) of using automated testing versus manual testing
- D. Evaluate the suitability of different test automation tools based on the technology stack used by the applications for which the automated tests will be developed

Answer: A

Explanation:

TAE positions pilot projects as a controlled way to validate feasibility, calibrate expectations, and reduce adoption risk. Pilot objectives typically include assessing tool fit (technical compatibility, integration, reporting, maintainability), estimating realistic benefits and costs (execution speed, regression efficiency, coverage improvements, maintenance overhead), and assessing team readiness (skills, training needs, required roles). Those align directly with options A, B, and C. Network performance characteristics can matter for distributed test execution or remote environments, but evaluating enterprise network infrastructure at a deep level (availability, jitter, packet loss) is generally not a primary objective for a test automation pilot—especially when the central concern is overly optimistic expectations about automation benefits. A pilot should focus on demonstrating what can be automated, at what cost, with what stability and maintainability, and what process changes are needed. Infrastructure constraints may be observed as risks during the pilot, but a full network performance evaluation is more characteristic of IT operations or performance engineering initiatives, not a test automation introduction pilot scope. Therefore, option D is the least relevant when defining the pilot's objectives in a TAE-aligned approach.

NEW QUESTION # 39

You are evaluating the best approach to implement automated tests at the UI level for a web app. Specifically, your goal is to allow test analysts to write automated tests in tabular format, within files that encapsulate logical test steps related to how a user interacts with the web UI, along with the corresponding test data. These steps must be expressed using natural language words that represent the actions performed by the user on the web UI. These files will then be interpreted and executed by a test execution tool. Which of the following approaches to test automation is BEST suited to achieve your goal?

- A. Keyword-driven testing
- B. Test-driven development
- C. Data-driven testing
- D. Linear scripting

Answer: A

Explanation:

The described goal matches the defining characteristics of keyword-driven testing: tests are expressed using keywords (action words) that represent user operations, often arranged in tabular form with parameters/test data. TAE describes keyword-driven approaches as enabling non-programmers (e.g., test analysts) to create and maintain tests by combining high-level keywords such as "Open Browser," "Click," "Enter Text,"

"Select," "Verify Text," etc., while the underlying automation framework maps those keywords to executable code. The use of files interpreted by a test execution tool is also typical: keyword tables (or similar structured specifications) are read and executed by the automation engine. Data-driven testing focuses on separating test logic from test data, typically running the same script multiple times with different datasets; it does not inherently require natural-language action words or tabular step definitions (though it can be combined).

Linear scripting is code-centric and not aligned with analyst-authored natural language step tables. TDD is unrelated to the requirement of tabular, natural-language keyword specification for UI test steps. Therefore, keyword-driven testing is the best fit for the stated approach.

NEW QUESTION # 40

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