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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Automation Engineering CTAL-TAE (Syllabus v2.0) Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34

A SUT (SUT1) is a client-server system based on a thin client. The client is primarily a display and input interface, while the server provides almost all the resources and functionality of the system. Another SUT (SUT2) is a client-server system based on a fat client that relies little on the server and provides most of the resources and functionality of the system. A given TAS is used to implement automated tests on both SUT1 and SUT2. The main objective of the TAS is to cover as many system functionalities as possible through automated tests executed as fast as possible. Which of the following statements about the automation solution is BEST in this scenario?

- A. The TAS should support mainly client-side automation for SUT1 and server-side automation for SUT2
- B. The TAS should support mainly client-side automation for both SUT1 and SUT2
- C. The TAS should support mainly server-side automation for SUT1 and client-side automation for SUT2
- D. The TAS should support mainly server-side automation for both SUT1 and SUT2

Answer: C

Explanation:

TAE promotes selecting automation interfaces that maximize speed, robustness, and functional coverage while minimizing unnecessary UI traversal. For a thin client architecture, most business logic and system functionality resides on the server. To cover functionality efficiently, tests should interact as close as possible to where the logic is implemented—typically via server-side interfaces (e.g., APIs/services, backend endpoints, message interfaces). This reduces GUI overhead and accelerates execution while improving reliability. For a fat client, substantial logic resides on the client side; server-side automation alone may miss critical client behavior, validations, local processing, and UI-driven flows that embody much of the functionality. In such cases, client-side automation (often UI automation or client-level interfaces) is more directly aligned to achieving high functional coverage. TAE also highlights that the "best" interface depends on where behavior is implemented and which interface yields the most stable, fastest checks for the targeted risks. Therefore, the optimal combination is server-side automation for SUT1 (thin client) and client-side automation for SUT2 (fat client), which best meets the goal of broad coverage with minimal execution time.

NEW QUESTION # 35

An automated test script makes a well-formed request to a REST API in the backend of a web app to add a single item for a product (with ID = 710) to the cart and expects a response confirming that the product is successfully added. The status line of the API response is HTTP/1.1 200 OK, while the response body indicates that the product is out of stock. The API response is correct, the test script fails but completes, and the message to log is: The product with ID = 710 is out of stock. Cart not updated. When this occurs, you are already aware that both the failed test and the API are behaving correctly and that the problem is in the test data. The TAS supports the following test logging levels: FATAL, ERROR, WARN, INFO, DEBUG. Which of the following is the MOST appropriate test logging level to use to log the specified message?

- A. WARN
- B. DEBUG
- C. FATAL
- D. INFO

Answer: A

Explanation:

TAE logging guidance focuses on making logs actionable while reflecting severity and intent. Here, the test failed due to an expected, non-system fault condition: the product is out of stock, which is a valid business-state response and confirms the API behaved correctly. The issue is that the test data (product availability) did not satisfy the test's precondition. This is not a fatal condition (FATAL) because execution continues and the overall system is not unusable. It is not best treated as ERROR either (not offered as an option here) because an error-level message usually indicates a defect, malfunction, or unexpected failure needing immediate engineering attention. INFO would be too low because it may be lost among normal run messages and does not adequately flag that the test outcome is affected by a precondition violation requiring action (e.g., reseeding data, choosing a different product ID). DEBUG is typically reserved for highly detailed diagnostic traces intended for deeper troubleshooting, not for highlighting a test-data problem affecting test validity.

WARN is intended for abnormal or noteworthy conditions that do not indicate a product defect but may require attention to maintain test reliability. Therefore, WARN is the most appropriate level.

NEW QUESTION # 36

As a TA-E, you have successfully verified that a test automation environment and all other components of the TAS are working as expected. Now your goal is to verify the correct behavior for a given automated test suite that will be run by the TAS. Which of the following should NOT be part of the verifications aimed at achieving your goal?

- A. Do all automated tests within the suite always provide the same results across multiple runs?
- B. Does the level of intrusion of automated test tools influence confidence in the suite's test results?
- C. Is the connectivity between the TAS and the necessary internal and external systems available and stable?
- D. Are all automated tests within the suite complete in terms of test data, including expected results?

Answer: C

Explanation:

TAE separates two verification scopes: (1) verifying the automation environment and TAS components (infrastructure, connectivity, toolchain readiness), and (2) verifying the correctness and trustworthiness of a specific automated test suite (test completeness, determinism, result validity). The scenario explicitly states that the environment and all TAS components have already been verified as working as expected.

Connectivity between the TAS and internal/external systems is an environment-level readiness check and therefore belongs primarily

to the first scope. For the second scope-verifying the behavior of the automated test suite-TAE emphasizes ensuring tests are complete (including correct expected results and data), are repeatable/deterministic across runs, and that the approach/tool intrusion level is understood so stakeholders can interpret confidence in results. That maps to options B, C, and D as suite-focused considerations. Option A repeats an environment connectivity check that should have been addressed in the prior phase and is not a core part of verifying the suite's behavior once environment readiness has been established. Therefore, option A should NOT be part of the suite-behavior verification in this stated situation.

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 less 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 more likely to produce false positives

Answer: B

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

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. Manage the infrastructure that hosts the server, including hardware, software updates, and security patches
- D. 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

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 # 39

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