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## ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Automation Engineering CTAL-TAE (Syllabus v2.0) Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

### NEW QUESTION # 20

Which of the following descriptions of what some test automation tools can be used to do is TRUE?

- A. Autonomously perform exploratory testing sessions based on test charters to find defects within an application
- B. Autonomously design intuitive UIs and evaluate them, as well as evaluate the overall UX (User Experience) of an application
- C. Make video recordings of UI testing sessions to share with stakeholders to show the functionality and appearance of an application
- D. Analyze test results, code changes, and metrics to predict potential defects and areas of high risk within an application

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

TAE recognizes a range of supporting capabilities offered by test tools beyond pure scripted execution, including reporting, evidence capture, and run artifacts that help stakeholders understand what was tested.

Video recording of UI test sessions is a common feature in several UI automation ecosystems and cloud device /browser platforms, used to provide visual evidence of steps performed, failures observed, and the application's look-and-feel during execution. This supports debugging and communication with non-technical stakeholders. Option A overstates what test automation tools do: autonomously designing intuitive UIs and evaluating UX is largely outside typical test automation tool scope and requires human-centered design methods. Option C is also overstated: exploratory testing is inherently human-driven; tools can assist (session notes, heuristics support, telemetry) but do not truly conduct exploratory testing autonomously based on charters in the general TAE framing. Option B touches on advanced analytics and AI/ML-assisted quality insights; while some platforms offer risk prediction features, the phrasing implies broad predictive defect capability, which is not a standard, dependable tool function emphasized in TAE compared with concrete capabilities like artifact capture. Therefore, the clearly true, commonly supported capability is making video recordings of UI testing sessions.

### NEW QUESTION # 21

Which of the following statements about contract testing is TRUE?

- A. Contract testing, regardless of the approach chosen (provider-driven or consumer-driven) does not need to rely on the creation of stubs/mocks since it is used to implement integration testing, not unit /component testing
- B. The differences between the two approaches to contract testing stem primarily from which side creates the contract: this creation is done by the provider for the provider-driven approach and by the consumer (s) for the consumer-driven approach
- C. Contract testing can be viewed as a specialized form of API testing that can be applied to effectively and efficiently test integration between microservices, but only if they interact with REST APIs
- D. Contract testing can be viewed as a specialized form of API testing that can be applied to effectively and efficiently test integration between systems, but only if they interact synchronously

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

TAE describes contract testing as verifying that two parties (e.g., consumer and provider services) adhere to an agreed interface contract, enabling earlier, more targeted detection of integration mismatches without requiring full end-to-end integration in every test run. A key distinction in approaches is indeed who defines

/publishes the contract. In provider-driven contracts, the provider defines the contract describing what it offers; consumers validate compatibility against it. In consumer-driven contract testing, consumers define expectations (often per consumer), and providers verify they satisfy those expectations. Option A is false because stubs/mocks (or simulated counterparts) are frequently used to allow each side to test independently and deterministically, which is one of contract testing's practical strengths. Option B is too narrow: contract testing can apply beyond REST (e.g., GraphQL, gRPC, messaging/event contracts). Option D is also too restrictive: it can apply to asynchronous interactions (events/messages) as well as synchronous calls.

Therefore, the accurate statement is option C.

### NEW QUESTION # 22

Which of the following statements about the relationship between TAA, TAS and TAF is true?

- A. A TAF can be used to implement a TAA, which is an implementation of a TAS
- B. A TAF can be used to implement a TAS, which is an implementation of a TAA
- C. A TAS can be used to implement a TAF, which is an implementation of a TAA

- D. A TAS can be used to implement a TAA, which is an implementation of a TAF

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In TAE terminology, the Test Automation Architecture (TAA) is the conceptual, high-level blueprint that describes how automation will be structured, what layers exist, how components interact, and how the automation connects to the SUT and supporting systems. The Test Automation Solution (TAS) is the concrete realization of that architecture in a specific context-tools, infrastructure, pipelines, conventions, and components assembled to deliver automated testing capability. The Test Automation Framework (TAF) is a structured set of reusable libraries, guidelines, and mechanisms that supports efficient development, execution, reporting, and maintenance of automated tests; it is commonly a key part used to build the TAS.

TAE documents commonly present this relationship as: TAA (design) # implemented as TAS (solution) # constructed using one or more TAFs (framework elements) plus tools and environment components. Options B, C, and D invert these relationships and misrepresent the concept that architecture is implemented by a solution, not the other way around. Therefore, the statement that a TAF can be used to implement a TAS, which is an implementation of a TAA, is the correct relationship.

### NEW QUESTION # 23

(Which of the following statements about how test automation is applied across different software development lifecycle models is TRUE?)

- A. Unlike Agile software development, where automated unit tests are written by developers, often in a test-first fashion, in a V-model, automated unit tests are written by testers as part of unit testing
- B. In a Waterfall model, automated tests are usually executed only during the last phase of the development lifecycle, but their implementation occurs in the early stages
- C. In Agile software development, automated regression test suites sometimes grow so large that they can become difficult to maintain, and thus, it becomes crucial to invest in test automation at multiple test levels
- D. In Agile software development, regardless of context (e.g., type of application to be developed, tools available), test automation must be based on the test automation distribution known as the test pyramid model

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

TAE guidance emphasizes that Agile/iterative delivery drives frequent change and frequent regression risk, which often leads teams to expand automated regression suites over time. As suites grow, they can become slower, costlier to maintain, and harder to keep stable-especially if the suite is concentrated too heavily at the UI level. For this reason, TAE stresses investing in automation across multiple test levels (unit

/component, API/service, and selected UI), aligning with principles behind balanced automation strategies (often illustrated by the "test pyramid"). This directly supports option A. Option B is not generally true: in Waterfall/V-model, testing activities (including automation design and implementation) are planned and may start early, but execution and refinement occur across phases aligned with integration and system readiness- not "usually only during the last phase." Option C is too absolute: the test pyramid is a common heuristic, but TAE does not mandate it "regardless of context"; constraints like legacy systems, risk, architecture, and tooling can change the optimal distribution. Option D is incorrect because unit testing is typically a developer responsibility in both Agile and V-model contexts; testers may support, review, or contribute but do not "write automated unit tests" as a defining V-model rule. Therefore, A best matches documented lifecycle realities and maintenance concerns.

### NEW QUESTION # 24

As a TAE, you are evaluating a test automation tool to automate some UI tests for a web app. The automated tests will first locate the required HTML elements on the web page using their corresponding identifiers (locators), then perform actions on those elements, and finally check the presence of any expected text for an HTML element. These tests are independent of each other and are organized into a test suite that must be run every night against the most recent build of the web app. There is a high risk that the web app will crash while running some automated tests. Based only on the given information, which of the following is your MOST important concern related to the evaluation of the test automation tool?

- A. Does the test automation tool offer a feature to restore the web app, recover from the failed test, skip such tests, and resume the next one in the suite?
- B. Does the test automation tool offer a feature to create a mock server that simulates the behavior of a real API by accepting requests and returning responses?
- C. Does the test automation tool provide a feature to specify automated tests in a descriptive meta- language that is not

directly executable on the web app?

- D. Does the test automation tool support a licensing scheme that allows accessing different feature sets?

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Given the explicit risk that the web app may crash during execution, the highest-priority tool capability is resilience: the ability to recover, continue, and provide usable results from unattended nightly runs. TAE emphasizes that automation must be reliable as a process, not just at the single-test level. If one crash aborts the entire suite, the organization loses feedback for many tests, reduces confidence in the pipeline, and increases triage cost. Therefore, capabilities such as automatic restart of the browser/app, test isolation, robust teardown, failure handling, skipping/marketing affected tests, and resuming execution with proper reporting are critical evaluation criteria. Option A (descriptive meta-language) can help readability or non-coder authoring but is not the most urgent need based on the scenario. Option C (mock server) is useful for isolating dependencies in some test levels, but the scenario is UI tests against the most recent build; nothing indicates an API dependency problem that drives tool selection here. Option D (licensing feature sets) affects procurement, but it does not directly mitigate the stated operational risk. Hence, recovery and continuation support is the most important concern.

## NEW QUESTION # 25

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