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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Automation Engineering CTAL-TAE (Syllabus v2.0) Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40
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. Implement the initialization tasks aimed at setting the preconditions of the tests within the Suite Setup feature at the test suite level
- B. Adopt a manual synchronization with the app's web pages using dynamic waits via polling instead of the current automatic synchronization
- C. Implement the initialization tasks aimed at setting the preconditions of the tests within the Test Setup feature at the test suite

level
- D. Adopt a manual synchronization with the app's web pages using hard-coded waits instead of the current automatic synchronization

Answer: C

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 # 41
The last few runs for a suite of automated keyword-driven tests on a SUT were never completed. The test where the run was aborted was not the same between runs. Currently, it is not possible to identify the root cause of these aborts, but only determine that test execution aborted when exceptions (e.g., NullPointerException, OutOfMemoryError) occurred on the SUT by analyzing its log files. Test execution log files are currently generated, in HTML format, by the TAS as follows: all expected logging data is logged for each keyword in intermediate log files. This data is then inserted into the final log file only for keywords that fail, while only a configurable subset of that data is logged for keywords that execute successfully. Which of the following actions (assuming it is possible to perform all of them) would you take FIRST to help find the root cause of the aborts?

- A. Log the stack trace and amount of memory available to the SUT at the start and end of each test in the suite, in the SUT log files
- B. Use appropriate colors to effectively visually highlight different types of information in the test execution log files
- C. Log all expected logging data in the final test execution log file, not only for keywords that fail, but also for keywords that execute successfully
- D. Split the generated log file into smaller parts, load them into external files that are loaded into the browser in transparent mode when needed

Answer: C

Explanation:
TAE stresses that when diagnosing intermittent aborts with unclear root cause, the first priority is ensuring sufficient, consistent observability from the automation side to reconstruct what happened immediately before termination. In this scenario, the suite aborts in different tests across runs, and the final HTML report currently contains full detail only for failing keywords, while successful keywords have reduced logging. If the run aborts due to an exception in the SUT, the "last executed successful keywords" and their full context may be essential to correlate actions with the SUT failure point. The fastest, most direct improvement is to include complete keyword-level logging for successful steps as well, at least until the issue is understood.
This aligns with TAE guidance to temporarily increase logging verbosity during investigation to capture the sequence of actions, inputs, timings, and states leading up to failure. Option A could be helpful, but it changes SUT-side logging and may require additional access or instrumentation; also, it does not guarantee visibility into the exact automation step sequence. Options B and D improve presentation/performance of logs but do not add diagnostic content. Therefore, first increase the completeness of the final execution logs for all keywords to maximize evidence for root cause analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 42
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 may require, in addition to the TAE, the support of others such as developers and system engineers
- B. Determining the specified root cause is certainly easier than if the automated test always fails (deterministic behavior)
- C. The specified root cause must be in the instability of the test environment, since no code has been changed

- D. 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

Answer: A

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 # 43
A TAS that performs automated testing in a single test environment was successfully manually installed and configured from a central repository, with all its components in the correct versions. It was also verified that all TAS components in this environment are capable of providing reliable and repeatable performance. The TAS will be used to run several suites of automated regression test scripts on various SUTs in the test environment. Your current goal is to complete all preliminary verifications to ensure that the TAS works correctly. Which of the following activities would you perform FIRST?

- A. Create scripts to automatically install and configure the TAS in the test environment from the central repository
- B. Run a given suite multiple times using TAS to determine whether all regression test scripts always provide the same result
- C. Check whether all regression test scripts in a given suite have expected results
- D. Check whether the TAS connectivity to all required internal systems, external systems, and interfaces is available

Answer: D

Explanation:
TAE differentiates verifying the automation environment and infrastructure (the ability of the TAS to operate) from verifying the test suites' correctness (the behavior of specific automated tests). The scenario states the TAS was installed correctly and its components perform reliably in isolation. The next preliminary verification is ensuring the TAS can actually interact with the necessary systems and interfaces required to execute tests end-to-end: SUT endpoints, browsers/devices, authentication services, databases, messaging systems, third-party integrations, and any CI/CD or artifact services it must access. If connectivity is missing or unstable, any subsequent suite executions or repeatability checks can fail for reasons unrelated to test logic, creating noise and wasted investigation. Creating installation scripts (A) is valuable for scalability, but it is not needed to confirm the TAS works in the already-installed single environment. Checking expected results in scripts (D) and running suites repeatedly for determinism (C) are important, but they assume the TAS can reliably reach all required dependencies. TAE recommends validating connectivity and access prerequisites early as a gate for meaningful execution. Therefore, the first activity is to verify TAS connectivity to all required internal/external systems and interfaces.

NEW QUESTION # 44
Which of the following statements about a test progress report produced for an automated test suite is TRUE?

- A. The content of the test progress report should not be affected by the stakeholders to whom the report is intended
- B. The test progress report should indicate, for each test in the suite, the timestamps related to the test steps
- C. The test progress report should indicate, for each test in the suite, the start and end timestamps of the test
- D. The test progress report should indicate the test environment in which the tests were performed

Answer: D

Explanation:
TAE reporting guidance emphasizes that stakeholders must be able to interpret results in context. A fundamental contextual attribute is the test environment: where the SUT was deployed, what configuration was used, and (by implication) what data and integrations

were in play. Without environment identification, results can be misleading, non-reproducible, or not comparable across runs (e.g., failures caused by environment instability vs. product defects). Therefore, including the environment in the progress report is a core requirement. Option B is incorrect because TAE explicitly promotes tailoring reports to stakeholder needs; different audiences require different levels of detail, summaries, and views. Option A is generally too granular for a progress report: step-level timestamps belong more to detailed execution logs and troubleshooting artifacts, not to a progress report intended to communicate status efficiently. Option D may be included in some reports, but it is not as universally required as the environment identifier; and in TAE,
"progress report" tends to focus on overall status (what ran, what passed/failed, trends, coverage, environment) rather than per-test timing metadata. Thus, the reliably true statement is that the report should indicate the test environment.

NEW QUESTION # 45
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