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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Automation Engineering CTAL-TAE (Syllabus v2.0) Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36
(Which of the following statements refers to a typical advantage of test automation?)

- A. On average, automated tests written at the API level are likely to run faster than automated tests written at the UI level
- B. Artificial intelligence can be used to help identify redundant tests within large, long-running automated regression test suites
- C. Automated tests can determine whether actual results match expected results, even for non-machine- interpretable results
- D. Automated tests can allow defects to be detected earlier than manual tests because their execution times can be shorter

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the ISTQB Test Automation Engineer (TAE) body of knowledge, a core, typical advantage of test automation is faster feedback through efficient execution, especially when tests are implemented at lower levels (e.g., API/service) rather than through the UI. UI tests inherently traverse more layers (browser, rendering, client-side code, network timing, and often multiple back-end calls), so they tend to be slower and more brittle. API-level tests bypass most UI-related overhead and interact closer to business

logic/services, reducing execution time and improving reliability. Option A is incorrect because many results (e.g., visual aesthetics, subjective usability, tone, or "looks right") are not reliably machine-interpretable without specialized approaches and still often require human judgment. Option C may be possible in some contexts, but "AI redundancy identification" is not a typical, foundational advantage emphasized as a standard automation benefit. Option D is misleading: early defect detection is mainly achieved by earlier and more frequent execution (e.g., CI) and shifting tests left, not merely because a single automated run is shorter than manual execution. Therefore, the most typical advantage presented is that API automation generally runs faster than UI automation.

NEW QUESTION # 37
Which of the following practices can be used to specify the active (i.e., actually available) features for each release of the SUT and determine the corresponding automated tests that must be executed for a given release?

- A. The use of feature toggles
- B. Test-driven development
- C. Feature-driven development
- D. The use of feature files

Answer: A

Explanation:
TAE materials commonly describe feature toggles (feature flags) as a mechanism to control which features are active in a given release or deployment without necessarily changing the codebase structure for each variant. Because toggles determine what functionality is actually enabled, they provide a practical basis for selecting which automated tests should run for that release configuration. When a feature is disabled via a toggle, executing tests for it can create false failures or wasted effort; when enabled, the corresponding tests become relevant as release evidence. Feature-driven development is a product/development planning approach and does not, by itself, provide an operational mechanism to declare what is active at runtime.
Feature files (often associated with BDD) specify behavior scenarios, but they do not inherently indicate whether a feature is active in a particular release unless explicitly tied to toggles or release configuration.
TDD focuses on coding practices at the unit level and similarly does not specify release-time feature availability. Feature toggles directly express "active vs. inactive" functionality and can be used to drive risk- based and relevance-based test execution decisions, matching the requirement precisely.

NEW QUESTION # 38
Consider a TAS aimed at implementing and running automated test scripts at the UI level on web apps. The TAS must support cross-browser compatibility for a variety of supported browsers, by ensuring that the same test script will run on such browsers in the same way without making any changes to it. This is achieved by introducing appropriate abstractions into the TAA for connection and interaction with different browsers.
Because of this, the TAS will be able to make direct calls to the supported browsers using each different browser's native support for automation. Which of the following SOLID principles was adopted?

- A. Interface segregation principle
- B. Liskov substitution principle
- C. Dependency inversion principle
- D. Open-closed principle

Answer: C

Explanation:
The scenario describes introducing abstractions so that test scripts do not depend directly on concrete browser- specific automation implementations. Instead, tests depend on an abstraction (e.g., a "BrowserDriver" interface), while each concrete browser implementation (Chrome, Firefox, Edge, etc.) provides its own adapter using native automation support. This is a classic application of the Dependency Inversion Principle (DIP): high-level modules (test scripts and business-level actions) should not depend on low-level modules (specific browser drivers); both should depend on abstractions. Additionally, details (browser-specific integrations) depend on the abstraction, not the reverse. TAE emphasizes that this reduces coupling and improves maintainability: you can add or update browser implementations with minimal impact on test definitions. While Open-Closed is also supported (extending with new browser adapters without modifying existing tests), the key phrase "introducing appropriate abstractions" specifically to decouple tests from concrete drivers is DIP. Liskov Substitution relates to substituting implementations without breaking correctness, and Interface Segregation concerns keeping interfaces small and specific-neither is as directly targeted by the described architectural decoupling. Therefore, the SOLID principle most clearly adopted is Dependency Inversion.

NEW QUESTION # 39
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. Split the suite into sub-suites and run each of them concurrently on different test environments
- B. Implement a mechanism to automatically reboot the entire web app in the event of a crash
- C. Modify the architecture of the SUT to improve its testability and, if necessary, the TAA accordingly
- D. Modify the TAF so that test scripts are based on the page object model, rather than the flow model pattern

Answer: A

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 # 40
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 both SUT1 and SUT2
- D. The TAS should support mainly server-side automation for SUT1 and client-side automation for SUT2

Answer: D

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 # 41
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