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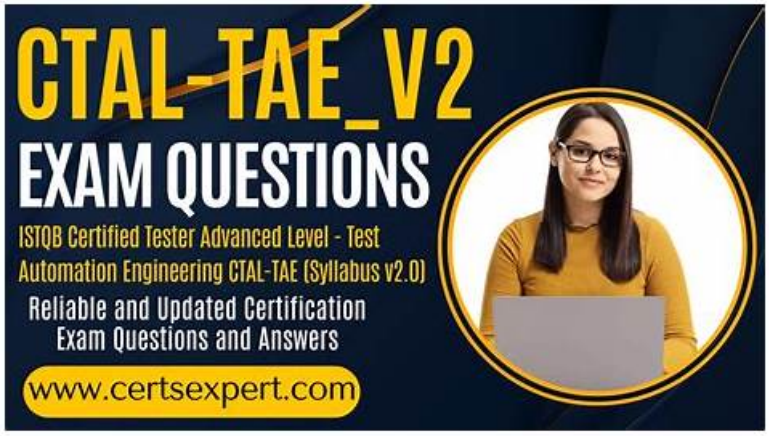

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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Automation Engineering CTAL-TAE (Syllabus v2.0) Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
A CI/CD pipeline consists of two phases: build and deployment. The build phase, among other activities, runs automated test cases at the following test levels: Component Testing (CT) and Component Integration Testing (CIT). If the build phase is successful, the deployment phase is started. The deployment phase first provisions the test environment infrastructure needed to deploy the SUT, then deploys the SUT to this environment, and finally triggers another separate pipeline that runs automated test cases at the following test levels: System Testing (ST) and Acceptance Testing (AT). Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Automated test cases for CT-CIT can act as quality gates, while automated test cases for ST-AT cannot act as quality gates
- B. Automated test cases for CT-CIT cannot act as quality gates, while automated test cases for ST-AT can act as quality gates
- C. Both automated test cases for CT-CIT and ST-AT can act as quality gates
- D. Neither automated test cases for CT-CIT nor automated test cases for ST-AT can act as quality gates

Answer: C

Explanation:
TAE describes quality gates as defined checkpoints in pipelines where objective criteria determine whether the pipeline may proceed (e.g., thresholds, pass/fail rules, coverage, or risk-based acceptance). Automated tests at multiple levels can serve as such gates. In the build phase, CT and CIT are commonly used as strong, fast quality gates because they provide quick feedback on code correctness and integration of closely related components; failures typically block promotion. In the deployment phase, after provisioning and deploying into a test environment, automated System Testing and Acceptance Testing can also serve as quality gates for promoting a build to later stages or release candidates, especially when the organization relies on automated regression and automated acceptance criteria for release decisions. While ST/AT may take longer and may be more prone to environmental factors, TAE still supports using them as gates when they are sufficiently stable, relevant, and aligned with release risk. The scenario explicitly places ST/AT in a separate triggered pipeline, which still qualifies as a gating mechanism if downstream promotion depends on its outcome. Therefore, both CT-CIT and ST-AT can act as quality gates.

NEW QUESTION # 21
Which of the following information in API documentation is LEAST relevant for implementing automated tests on that API?

- A. Authentication mechanisms required to access the API
- B. Release notes/change logs on past changes to the API
- C. Details about the parameters accepted by each API endpoint
- D. Details about the format of the API responses

Answer: B

Explanation:
To implement automated API tests, TAE emphasizes that testers need precise, actionable interface specifications: what endpoints exist, what inputs they accept, how to authenticate/authorize requests, and what outputs are returned (status codes, headers, response body schemas/formats). Options B, C, and D directly support test design and implementation: parameter details enable valid/invalid request construction and boundary coverage; authentication mechanisms are required to execute any protected calls and to test auth- related behaviors; response formats enable robust assertions (including schema validation). Release notes and change logs are valuable for understanding evolution, migration, and backward compatibility considerations, but they are not typically required to implement the tests for the current API behavior when the current specification is available. They may help explain why something changed or guide test updates over time, yet they are less directly relevant to writing the core automated checks compared with endpoint inputs, auth, and response structure. Therefore, among the options, past release notes/change logs are the least relevant for implementing automated tests on the API.

NEW QUESTION # 22
(Which of the following answers describes the LEAST relevant concern in selecting suitable test automation tools for a test automation project?)

- A. What is the degree of technical knowledge and skills within the test team to implement code-based test automation for the project (e.g., in terms of programming and design patterns)?
- B. Has the test team been formed with the different personalities of its members in mind, to ensure that the interaction between them is effective in achieving the objectives of the test automation project?
- C. In the case of commercial test automation tools, what factors determine the licensing costs of these tools (e.g., in terms of the maximum number of users supported and whether the license type is fixed or floating)?
- D. In the case of open-source test automation tools, are these tools released under permissive or restrictive licenses, and, if applicable, is it specified whether they can be modified and by whom?

Answer: B

Explanation:
TAE tool selection focuses on factors that materially affect feasibility, total cost of ownership, and long-term sustainability of the Test Automation Solution (TAS): technical fit, skill fit, integration capability, licensing
/legal constraints, and cost model. Option A is directly relevant because the team's capability strongly influences whether a code-heavy tool and framework approach is realistic and maintainable. Option B is relevant because licensing constraints can affect usage rights, redistribution, modification, internal compliance, and legal risk-critical for tool adoption in many organizations. Option D is also highly relevant because commercial licensing costs and licensing models (named user vs. floating, execution limits, parallelism add-ons, feature tiers) impact budgeting and scaling, and therefore the project's viability. Option C, while important for general team

effectiveness, is not a primary criterion for selecting automation tools; it does not describe tool capability, integration constraints, cost, or risk in a way that distinguishes one tool from another. TAE typically treats team collaboration/communication and roles as project and organizational concerns (e.g., governance and processes) rather than tool-selection criteria. Therefore, among the provided choices, "team personality mix" is the least relevant concern for choosing suitable test automation tools in a TAE-focused tool selection.

NEW QUESTION # 23
(Which of the following aspects of "design for testability" is MOST directly associated with the need to define precisely which interfaces are available in the SUT for test automation at different test levels?)

- A. Controllability
- B. Architecture transparency
- C. Observability
- D. Autonomy

Answer: B

Explanation:
In TAE, "design for testability" includes attributes that make it easier to create, execute, and maintain automated tests across levels (component, integration, system, UI). The need to define precisely which interfaces are available at different test levels-e.g., public APIs, service endpoints, message queues, UI automation hooks, test seams, logs, and internal test interfaces-maps most directly to architecture transparency. Architecture transparency concerns how clearly the system's structure, layers, and accessible interfaces are documented and exposed so test automation can reliably connect to the right interaction points.
This includes understanding which interfaces are stable, supported, and appropriate for each level of testing, and avoiding "guesswork" that increases brittleness. Controllability is about the ability to set inputs, states, and preconditions (e.g., reset data, seed databases, drive system state). Observability is about the ability to see outputs, internal states, and logs to assess outcomes. Autonomy concerns whether tests can run independently without external dependencies or manual intervention (e.g., isolated environments, stable test data). While controllability/observability/autonomy are critical for automation, the specific emphasis on "precisely defining which interfaces are available" is fundamentally an architectural transparency issue: clear interface availability and documentation enable correct, maintainable automation connections across test levels.

NEW QUESTION # 24
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 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
- C. Has a lower level of intrusion than the alternative implementation, and therefore its test scripts are more likely to produce false positives
- D. Has a lower level of intrusion than the alternative implementation, and therefore its test scripts are less likely to produce false positives

Answer: D

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 # 25
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