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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Automation Engineering CTAL-TAE (Syllabus v2.0) Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37
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. Check whether the TAS connectivity to all required internal systems, external systems, and interfaces is available
- B. Create scripts to automatically install and configure the TAS in the test environment from the central repository
- C. Check whether all regression test scripts in a given suite have expected results
- D. Run a given suite multiple times using TAS to determine whether all regression test scripts always provide the same result

Answer: A

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 # 38
To improve the maintainability of test automation code, it is recommended to adopt design principles and design patterns that allow the code to be structured into:

- A. Loosely coupled and highly cohesive modules
- B. Loosely coupled and loosely cohesive modules
- C. Highly coupled and loosely cohesive modules
- D. Highly coupled and highly cohesive modules

Answer: A

Explanation:
TAE aligns maintainable automation with classic software design fundamentals: modules should have clear responsibilities (high cohesion) and minimal dependencies on one another (low coupling). High cohesion means each module focuses on a well-defined purpose-e.g., a page object responsible only for UI element interaction for a page, or an API client responsible only for a service boundary-making it easier to understand, test, and change. Low coupling means changes in one module are less likely to ripple across many others, which is crucial in test automation where UI locators, workflows, and environments change frequently. Patterns and principles promoted in TAE contexts (e.g., layered frameworks, encapsulation, separation of concerns, facade/page objects, adapters) are commonly used to achieve this structure. Options A and D are undesirable because low cohesion increases confusion and duplication, while high coupling increases fragility and maintenance cost. Option B (high coupling, high cohesion) still leaves the codebase vulnerable to cascading changes and tight dependencies on tools or SUT details. Therefore, the recommended structure for maintainable test automation code is loosely coupled and highly cohesive modules.

NEW QUESTION # 39
You are currently conducting a Proof of Concept (PoC) aimed at selecting a tool that will be used for the development of a TAS. This TAS will exclusively be used by one team within your organization to implement automated UI-level test scripts for two web apps. The two tools selected for the PoC use JavaScript
/TypeScript to implement the automated test scripts and offer capture and playback capabilities. Three test cases for each of the two web apps were selected to be automated during the PoC. The PoC will compare these two tools in terms of their effectiveness in recognizing and interacting with UI widgets exercised by the test cases, to quickly determine whether test automation is possible and which tool is better. Which of the following TAFs is BEST suited for conducting the PoC?

- A. A two-layer TAF (test scripts, test libraries)
- B. A one-layer TAF (test scripts)
- C. A layered TAF with more than three layers
- D. A three-layer TAF (test scripts, business logic, core libraries)

Answer: B

Explanation:
For a PoC whose primary goal is rapid feasibility assessment and tool comparison (especially around object recognition and interaction), TAE recommends minimizing framework complexity and upfront engineering.
In a PoC, you want the shortest path to executing representative tests so you can observe tool behavior, stability, locator robustness, synchronization support, and ease of driving the UI widgets in scope. A one-layer approach-simple test scripts with minimal

abstraction-reduces the time spent building reusable libraries, enforcing architecture, or creating business layers that are not necessary for answering the PoC question.
Multi-layer frameworks (two-layer and beyond) are more appropriate when you are establishing maintainability, reuse, and scaling for long-term automation. Those benefits matter in the full TAS implementation, but they can distort PoC outcomes by introducing additional design decisions, patterns, and glue code that hide or compensate for tool limitations. Since only six test cases are being automated and the objective is to quickly determine whether UI automation is possible and which tool performs better at widget interaction, the simplest structure (one-layer TAF) is best aligned with TAE PoC guidance: rapid learning, minimal overhead, and clear attribution of outcomes to the tool rather than to framework design.

NEW QUESTION # 40
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 # 41
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 # 42
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