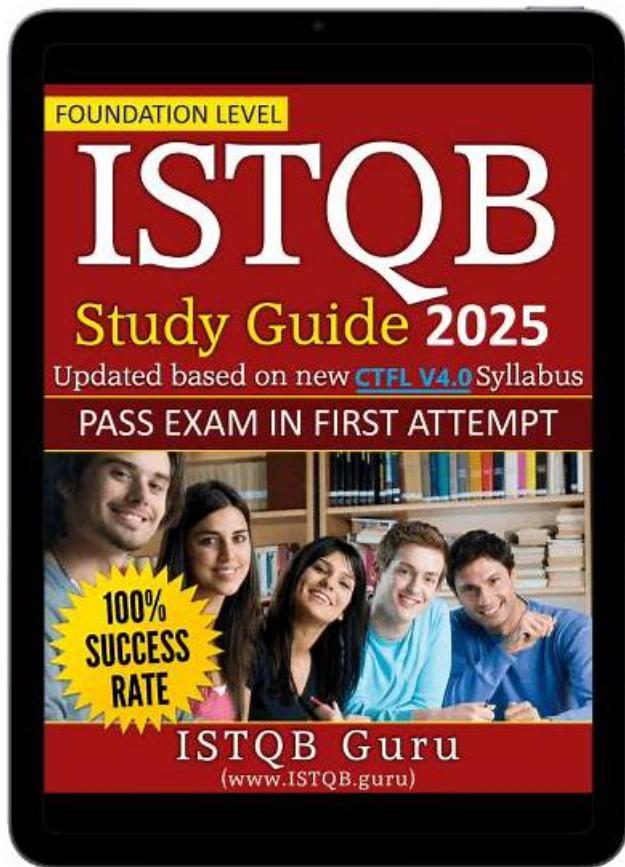


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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Automation Engineering CTAL-TAE (Syllabus v2.0) Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28

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. Split the generated log file into smaller parts, load them into external files that are loaded into the browser in transparent mode when needed
- 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. 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

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 # 29

(In User Acceptance Testing (UAT) for a new SUT, in addition to the manual tests performed by the end- users, automated tests are performed that focus on the execution of repetitive and routine test scenarios. In which of the following environments are all these tests typically performed?)

- A. Production environment
- B. Build environment
- C. Integration environment
- **D. Preproduction environment**

Answer: D

Explanation:

TAE distinguishes test environments by purpose and risk. User Acceptance Testing is typically performed in an environment that is

as production-like as feasible (configuration, data shape, integrations) but still controlled and safe for testing activities. This is commonly referred to as preproduction (often "staging"): it supports realistic end-to-end flows, allows business users to validate that the SUT meets acceptance criteria, and enables running routine/repetitive automated checks without risking live operations. A build environment is focused on compiling/packaging and basic verification, not business acceptance. An integration environment is used to validate interactions among components/systems, but may not reflect full production-like configuration, and it's often shared and volatile-less suitable for formal acceptance activities involving end users. Production is generally avoided for UAT because acceptance testing can alter live data, disrupt users, and introduce unacceptable business risk; production testing is typically limited to tightly controlled smoke checks, monitoring, or specific "in-production" validation patterns with strong safeguards. Therefore, the environment in which both end-user manual UAT and supporting automated routine scenarios are typically executed is the preproduction environment, aligning with TAE's guidance on balancing realism with risk containment.

NEW QUESTION # 30

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

Answer: B

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 # 31

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

Answer: B

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 # 32

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

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

Answer: D

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 # 33

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