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## **ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Automation Engineering CTAL-TAE (Syllabus v2.0) Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):**

### NEW QUESTION # 11

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

**Answer: C**

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 # 12

As a TAE, you are evaluating a test automation tool to automate some UI tests for a web app. The automated tests will first locate the required HTML elements on the web page using their corresponding identifiers (locators), then perform actions on those elements, and finally check the presence of any expected text for an HTML element. These tests are independent of each other and are organized into a test suite that must be run every night against the most recent build of the web app. There is a high risk that the web app will crash while running some automated tests. Based only on the given information, which of the following is your MOST important concern related to the evaluation of the test automation tool?

- A. Does the test automation tool provide a feature to specify automated tests in a descriptive meta- language that is not directly executable on the web app?
- B. Does the test automation tool offer a feature to restore the web app, recover from the failed test, skip such tests, and resume the next one in the suite?
- C. Does the test automation tool offer a feature to create a mock server that simulates the behavior of a real API by accepting requests and returning responses?
- D. Does the test automation tool support a licensing scheme that allows accessing different feature sets?

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Given the explicit risk that the web app may crash during execution, the highest-priority tool capability is resilience: the ability to recover, continue, and provide usable results from unattended nightly runs. TAE emphasizes that automation must be reliable as a process, not just at the single-test level. If one crash aborts the entire suite, the organization loses feedback for many tests, reduces confidence in the pipeline, and increases triage cost. Therefore, capabilities such as automatic restart of the browser/app, test isolation, robust teardown, failure handling, skipping/marking affected tests, and resuming execution with proper reporting are critical evaluation criteria. Option A (descriptive meta-language) can help readability or non-coder authoring but is not the most urgent need based on the scenario. Option C (mock server) is useful for isolating dependencies in some test levels, but the scenario is UI tests against the most recent build; nothing indicates an API dependency problem that drives tool selection here. Option D (licensing feature sets) affects procurement, but it does not directly mitigate the stated operational risk. Hence, recovery and continuation support is the most important concern.

### NEW QUESTION # 13

A suite of automated test cases was run multiple times on the same release of the SUT in the same test environment. Consider analyzing a test histogram that shows the distribution of test results (pass, fail, etc.) for each test case across these runs. Which of the following potential issues is MOST likely to be identified as a result of such an analysis?

- A. Maintainability issues in automated test cases

- B. Outliers in test execution times
- C. Security vulnerabilities in automated test cases
- D. Unstable automated test cases

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

TAE recommends monitoring test results over repeated executions to detect non-determinism and flakiness. A histogram showing pass/fail distributions per test across multiple runs in the same environment and on the same SUT version is especially useful for identifying tests whose outcomes vary without corresponding changes. If a test sometimes passes and sometimes fails under equivalent conditions, the distribution reveals instability: repeated failures for the same test, intermittent patterns, or inconsistent outcomes compared with other tests that remain stable. This is a classic indicator of flaky tests or unstable test design (e.g., synchronization issues, hidden dependencies, data leakage, timing sensitivity) and is a key maintainability/reliability concern in automation programs. While execution time outliers (A) require time-series or duration metrics rather than pass/fail distributions, a result histogram primarily focuses on outcome variability, not performance. Security vulnerabilities (B) are not identifiable from outcome distributions; they require static analysis, code review, or security testing methods. Maintainability issues (D) are generally inferred from code structure metrics (complexity, duplication), change frequency, or effort trends, not from pass/fail distributions across runs. Therefore, the most likely issue identified by analyzing such a histogram is unstable automated test cases.

#### NEW QUESTION # 14

A release candidate of a SUT, after being fully integrated with all other necessary systems, has successfully passed all required functional tests (90% were automated tests and 10% were manual tests). Now, it is necessary to perform reliability tests aimed at evaluating whether, under certain conditions, that release will be able to guarantee an MTBF (Mean Time Between Failures) in the production environment higher than a certain threshold (expressed in CPU time). Which of the following test environments is BEST suited to perform these reliability tests?

- A. Preproduction environment
- B. Build environment
- C. Local development environment
- D. Integration environment

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Reliability testing (e.g., long-duration runs, endurance/soak, stability measurements, MTBF assessment) requires an environment that closely resembles production in terms of configuration, resource allocation, deployment topology, integrations, and operational characteristics. TAE guidance emphasizes that measurements like MTBF are highly sensitive to environmental differences such as CPU quotas, background load, database sizing, network topology, virtualization settings, and monitoring agents. A local development environment is unsuitable because it is not representative, is often unstable, and typically lacks full system integration. A build environment focuses on building/packaging and fast verification, not production-like reliability evaluation. An integration environment can validate that systems work together, but it is frequently shared, changes often, and may not match production sizing and operational constraints; it is also commonly disrupted by other teams' deployments. Preproduction (often called staging) is designed to be the closest safe approximation to production while still allowing controlled testing, including reliability and performance-related evaluations, without risking real users or live data. Therefore, preproduction is the best-suited environment to run reliability tests intended to predict production MTBF behavior with credible confidence.

#### NEW QUESTION # 15

You have been tasked with adding the execution of build verification tests to the current CI/CD pipeline used in an Agile project. The goal of these tests is to verify the stability of daily builds and ensure that the most recent changes have not altered core functionality. Currently, the first activity performed as part of this pipeline is the static source code analysis. Which of the following stages in the pipeline would you add the execution of these smoke tests to?

- A. After performing static analysis on the source code and before generating the new build
- B. As a final activity, immediately before releasing the new build into production
- C. After deploying the new build to the test environment and before performing more extensive testing
- D. As a first activity, before performing static source code analysis and before generating the new build

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Build verification tests (often called smoke tests) are intended to provide fast confirmation that a new build is deployable and that core, end-to-end functionality remains intact. TAE describes these as early, lightweight checks that run after deployment to a suitable test environment, because they need an executable, running instance of the SUT to validate system readiness. Static analysis occurs before packaging/deployment and is a quality activity on source code; smoke tests are runtime checks. Running them before generating the build (A or B) is not feasible because there is no deployed artifact to validate. Running smoke tests as the final activity right before production release (D) defeats their purpose as an early feedback mechanism and increases risk by discovering basic failures too late. The practical and TAE-aligned placement is immediately after deploying the new build into the test environment and before launching broader, longer-running regression, system, or acceptance suites. This ensures failures are detected quickly, prevents wasting time running extensive tests on an unstable build, and provides a clear quality gate for "is this build worth testing further?" Therefore, stage C is the correct insertion point for build verification tests.

#### NEW QUESTION # 16

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