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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Automation Engineering CTAL-TAE (Syllabus v2.0) Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

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 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
- B. Manage the infrastructure that hosts the server, including hardware, software updates, and security patches
- C. 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
- D. Check whether all test scripts that will be executed by the TAS as part of a given test suite have expected results

Answer: C

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 recommendations can help improve the maintainability of test automation code?

- A. Avoid producing test automation code containing methods with too many levels of nesting, as deeply nested code is more difficult to understand
- B. Avoid using static analyzers on test automation code and other development tools, as they are designed to improve the maintainability of SUT code
- C. Use error codes in test automation code instead of exceptions (if exceptions are supported by the programming language) for error handling
- D. Avoid adopting design patterns that introduce high levels of abstraction in test automation code, such as the flow model pattern

Answer: A

Explanation:
TAE emphasizes that maintainable automation code should be readable, understandable, and easy to modify when the SUT or test intent changes. Deeply nested logic increases cognitive load, makes control flow harder to follow, and complicates debugging and refactoring-especially in automation where synchronization, retries, and error handling are common. Therefore, avoiding excessive nesting is a direct, widely applicable maintainability recommendation. Option A is generally contrary to modern maintainability guidance:
exceptions (used appropriately) typically provide clearer error propagation and richer diagnostic information than manual error codes scattered across call chains. Option C is too broad and misleading: abstraction and patterns are often recommended by TAE to manage complexity and improve maintainability (when applied appropriately); the issue is not "patterns," but misusing them or overengineering. Option D is incorrect because static analysis and developer tooling can substantially improve automation code quality by detecting issues such as dead code, complexity hotspots, duplicated code, insecure practices, and style violations. Thus, the most aligned maintainability recommendation in TAE terms is to avoid overly nested methods.

NEW QUESTION # 42

(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. Autonomy
- C. Architecture transparency
- D. Observability

Answer: C

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 # 43
Which one of the following answers does NOT refer to an example of configuration item(s) that should be specified in development pipelines to identify a test environment (and its specific test data) associated with a web app under test on which to execute automated tests?

- A. The connection string(s) to connect to the test database(s) within the test environment where the web app is deployed
- B. The URLs of web APIs/web services related to the web app's backend within the test environment where the app is deployed
- C. The base URL of the test environment where the web app is deployed (i.e., the root address for accessing the web app)
- D. The number and type of automated tests to execute in the test environment where the web app is deployed

Answer: D

Explanation:
In TAE guidance, pipeline configuration items used to identify a specific test environment (and its associated test data) are those that uniquely define where the SUT is running and how automation connects to the deployed system and its dependent services and data stores. That typically includes the base URL of the deployed web application, endpoints/URLs for backend services used in that environment, and connection details to environment-specific databases (or references to secrets/credentials that enable those connections).
These items allow the same automated tests to be executed against different environments by switching configuration rather than changing test code. By contrast, "the number and type of automated tests to execute" is a test selection/execution configuration decision (what to run), not an environment identification configuration (where to run). You can run different subsets of tests in the same environment without changing the environment identity. TAE distinguishes environment configuration (addresses, endpoints, credentials, data sources) from orchestration configuration (suite selection, tags, parallelism). Therefore, option A does not describe a configuration item that identifies the test environment and its specific test data.

NEW QUESTION # 44
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 offer a feature to restore the web app, recover from the failed test, skip such tests, and

resume the next one in the suite?

- B. Does the test automation tool support a licensing scheme that allows accessing different feature sets?
- C. 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?
- D. 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?

Answer: A

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 # 45
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