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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25

Consider a SUT that small run on multiple platform during the execution of automated test runs. In each test run an automated test suite needs to be executed, with the same version of the TAF, against the same version of the SUT of each platform. Each platform shall have its own dedicated test environment. Your goal is to implement a process as automated as possible (i.e with minimal manual intervention) that allows implementing a consistent setup of the TAS across the multiple test environments.

Which two of the following aspects are MOST relevant for achieving your goal in this scenario?

- * The configuration of the TAS uses automated installation scripts
- * The TAF saves the logs needed to debug errors in XML format
- C) Features of the TAF not used by the automated tests have been tested
- D) All the automated test cases contain the expected results
- E) The TAS components are under configuration management

- A. A and d
- B. B and d
- C. A and e
- D. B and c

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 26

The GUI of a Customer Relationship Management (CRM) application has been delivered through internet Explorer with proprietary Active X and Java controls. This implementation enables rich client capabilities, but specific commercial automation tools are necessary to automate test cases at GUI of functional test cases. This is to demonstrate whether a small set of the commercial are able to properly recognize actions taken by a tester when interacting with GUI of the CRM application.

Which of the following scripting techniques would be MOST suitable in this scenario?

- A. Linear scripting
- B. Structure scripting
- C. Keyword-driven scripting
- D. Data-driven scripting

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 27

Which of the following statements about a test progress report produced for an automated test suite is TRUE?

- A. The test progress report should indicate the test environment in which the tests were performed
- B. The test progress report should indicate, for each test in the suite, the timestamps related to the test steps
- C. The content of the test progress report should not be affected by the stakeholders to whom the report is intended
- D. The test progress report should indicate, for each test in the suite, the start and end timestamps of the test

Answer: A

Explanation:

TAE reporting guidance emphasizes that stakeholders must be able to interpret results in context. A fundamental contextual attribute is the test environment: where the SUT was deployed, what configuration was used, and (by implication) what data and integrations were in play. Without environment identification, results can be misleading, non-reproducible, or not comparable across runs (e.g., failures caused by environment instability vs. product defects). Therefore, including the environment in the progress report is a core requirement. Option B is incorrect because TAE explicitly promotes tailoring reports to stakeholder needs; different audiences require different levels of detail, summaries, and views. Option A is generally too granular for a progress report: step-level timestamps belong more to detailed execution logs and troubleshooting artifacts, not to a progress report intended to communicate status efficiently. Option D may be included in some reports, but it is not as universally required as the environment identifier; and in TAE,

"progress report" tends to focus on overall status (what ran, what passed/failed, trends, coverage, environment) rather than per-test timing metadata. Thus, the reliably true statement is that the report should indicate the test environment.

NEW QUESTION # 28

An API's response to a request made to the corresponding endpoint should return some specific data about a payment transaction in JSON format. In particular, your goal is to write the test automation code, keeping it as short as possible, aimed at determining whether that response includes certain properties (transaction_id, amount, status, timestamp) with the data types and formats expected. Assuming that the TAF provides all the necessary support to validate the specified API response, how would you BEST achieve your goal?

- A. Write custom code that parses the actual response data and checks whether the extracted properties, data types, and formats are as expected
- B. Use an artificial intelligence algorithm based on machine learning and image recognition to implement a self-healing capability
- C. Specify the schema for the expected response data (properties, data types, and formats) and validate the actual response data against this schema
- D. Write a single assertion for each property to check whether the data types and formats for that property are as expected in the actual response

Answer: C

Explanation:

TAE encourages using the highest-leverage validation mechanisms available in the framework/tooling to keep tests concise, expressive, and maintainable. When validating JSON responses for presence of fields plus correct data types and formats, schema-based validation (e.g., JSON Schema or an equivalent contract/schema mechanism provided by the TAF) is typically the most efficient approach. It allows you to declare the expected structure once (required properties, types, constraints such as regex/date-time format, numeric ranges) and then validate the whole response in a single operation. This minimizes code and reduces repetitive assertions while producing clearer diagnostics when validation fails. Option B can work but usually results in more lines of code and repeated checks, and it is easier to miss constraints (e.g., timestamp format). Option D increases code volume and duplication by re-implementing parsing and validation logic that the TAF already provides, increasing maintenance burden. Option C is irrelevant to the goal of validating response properties /types/formats. Therefore, specifying an expected schema and validating the response against it is the best way to keep code short and aligned with TAE maintainability recommendations.

NEW QUESTION # 29

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

Answer: B

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.

