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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Automation Engineering CTAL-TAE (Syllabus v2.0) Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

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. Check whether all regression test scripts in a given suite have expected results
- C. Create scripts to automatically install and configure the TAS in the test environment from the central repository
- 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 # 18
A new TAS allows the implementation of automated data-driven test scripts. All the tasks planned for the initial deployment of this TAS, aimed at installing and configuring the TAS components and provisioning the infrastructure, will be performed manually by a dedicated, specialized team. This TAS is expected to be deployed in the future in other similar environments. As a TAE, you see a risk that the correct and reproducible deployment of the TAS cannot be guaranteed. Which of the following options is BEST suited for mitigating this risk?

- A. Nothing needs to be done, because the team that will manually perform the specified tasks, as they are specialized, will not make mistakes and will therefore be able to ensure a correct and reproducible deployment
- B. Review data-driven test scripts to better organize test libraries by adding test functions containing identical sequences of actions commonly implemented in a relevant number of scripts
- C. Try to automate most of the tasks related to the installation and configuration of the TAS components and those related to the provisioning of the infrastructure
- D. Partition the data tables containing test data used by data-driven test scripts into smaller data tables, using an appropriate logical criterion, to make them more manageable

Answer: C

Explanation:
TAE guidance treats repeatable, reliable deployment of the Test Automation Solution as a foundational requirement, especially when the TAS will be rolled out to multiple environments. Manual installation and provisioning are error-prone and difficult to reproduce consistently, even with skilled teams, due to small variations in steps, configuration drift, and undocumented assumptions. The recommended mitigation is to automate deployment activities using repeatable mechanisms (e.g., scripted installation, configuration management, Infrastructure as Code, versioned environment definitions). This supports traceability (what changed and when), repeatability (same inputs produce same environment), and rapid recovery (rebuild environments quickly after failure). Option A is explicitly unsafe because human processes are never guaranteed error-free and do not scale well across environments. Options B and C focus on test data and library organization, which can improve test maintainability, but they do not address the stated risk: inconsistent and non-reproducible TAS deployment. By automating installation/configuration and infrastructure provisioning, the organization reduces deployment variance and ensures that future deployments of the TAS can be performed reliably, consistently, and auditable across similar environments, aligning directly with TAE best practices for sustaining automation at scale.

NEW QUESTION # 19
A SUT (SUT1) is a client-server system based on a thin client. The client is primarily a display and input interface, while the server

provides almost all the resources and functionality of the system. Another SUT (SUT2) is a client-server system based on a fat client that relies little on the server and provides most of the resources and functionality of the system. A given TAS is used to implement automated tests on both SUT1 and SUT2. The main objective of the TAS is to cover as many system functionalities as possible through automated tests executed as fast as possible. Which of the following statements about the automation solution is BEST in this scenario?

- A. The TAS should support mainly server-side automation for both SUT1 and SUT2
- B. The TAS should support mainly server-side automation for SUT1 and client-side automation for SUT2
- C. The TAS should support mainly client-side automation for SUT1 and server-side automation for SUT2
- D. The TAS should support mainly client-side automation for both SUT1 and SUT2

Answer: B

Explanation:
TAE promotes selecting automation interfaces that maximize speed, robustness, and functional coverage while minimizing unnecessary UI traversal. For a thin client architecture, most business logic and system functionality resides on the server. To cover functionality efficiently, tests should interact as close as possible to where the logic is implemented-typically via server-side interfaces (e.g., APIs/services, backend endpoints, message interfaces). This reduces GUI overhead and accelerates execution while improving reliability. For a fat client, substantial logic resides on the client side; server-side automation alone may miss critical client behavior, validations, local processing, and UI-driven flows that embody much of the functionality. In such cases, client-side automation (often UI automation or client-level interfaces) is more directly aligned to achieving high functional coverage. TAE also highlights that the "best" interface depends on where behavior is implemented and which interface yields the most stable, fastest checks for the targeted risks. Therefore, the optimal combination is server-side automation for SUT1 (thin client) and client-side automation for SUT2 (fat client), which best meets the goal of broad coverage with minimal execution time.

NEW QUESTION # 20
You have agreed with your organization's managers to conduct a pilot project to introduce test automation.
Managers' expectations about the benefits of automation are too optimistic. Which of the following is LEAST relevant when deciding the scope of the pilot project's objectives?

- A. Evaluate the performance of an organization's network infrastructure in terms of factors such as availability, bandwidth, latency, packet loss, and jitter
- B. Evaluate the potential cost savings and benefits (e.g., faster test execution, better test coverage) of using automated testing versus manual testing
- C. Evaluate the knowledge and skills of people who will be involved in automating test cases for applicable test automation frameworks and technologies
- D. Evaluate the suitability of different test automation tools based on the technology stack used by the applications for which the automated tests will be developed

Answer: A

Explanation:
TAE positions pilot projects as a controlled way to validate feasibility, calibrate expectations, and reduce adoption risk. Pilot objectives typically include assessing tool fit (technical compatibility, integration, reporting, maintainability), estimating realistic benefits and costs (execution speed, regression efficiency, coverage improvements, maintenance overhead), and assessing team readiness (skills, training needs, required roles). Those align directly with options A, B, and C. Network performance characteristics can matter for distributed test execution or remote environments, but evaluating enterprise network infrastructure at a deep level (availability, jitter, packet loss) is generally not a primary objective for a test automation pilot- especially when the central concern is overly optimistic expectations about automation benefits. A pilot should focus on demonstrating what can be automated, at what cost, with what stability and maintainability, and what process changes are needed. Infrastructure constraints may be observed as risks during the pilot, but a full network performance evaluation is more characteristic of IT operations or performance engineering initiatives, not a test automation introduction pilot scope. Therefore, option D is the least relevant when defining the pilot's objectives in a TAE-aligned approach.

NEW QUESTION # 21
In a first possible implementation, the automated test scripts within a suite locate and interact with elements of a web UI indirectly through the browsers using browser-specific drivers and APIs, provided by an automated test tool used as part of the TAS. In an alternative implementation, these test scripts locate and interact with elements of the same web UI directly at the HTML level by accessing the DOM (Document Object Model) and internal JavaScript code. The first possible implementation:

- A. Has a lower level of intrusion than the alternative implementation, and therefore its test scripts are more likely to produce false positives
- B. Has a lower level of intrusion than the alternative implementation, and therefore its test scripts are less likely to produce false positives
- C. Has a higher level of intrusion than the alternative implementation, and therefore its test scripts are less likely to produce false positives
- D. Has the same level of intrusion as the alternative implementation, and therefore the risk of test scripts producing false positives is the same in both cases

Answer: B

Explanation:
TAE describes "intrusiveness" as the degree to which automation reaches into internal implementation details of the SUT rather than interacting through externally visible, user-realistic interfaces. Using browser drivers and browser automation APIs exercises the UI similarly to a real user (via the browser's supported automation hooks), which is generally less intrusive than directly manipulating the DOM and internal JavaScript. Direct DOM/JS access can bypass real user interaction pathways, skip browser event chains, and depend on internal structures that are not part of the stable external contract. This increases the risk of false positives: tests may "pass" by forcing UI states or reading internal values even when the application would not behave correctly for real users. Less intrusive automation (through browser-level drivers) tends to provide higher confidence that observed behavior reflects real user experience, reducing the chance that tests succeed while user-visible behavior is broken. TAE therefore associates lower intrusion with stronger validity of results and lower false- positive risk, especially for system/UI-level validation. While browser-driven automation can still be flaky for other reasons (timing, environment), in the specific comparison of interaction method, browser-driver-based execution is the less intrusive option and is less likely to create false positives than direct internal DOM/JS manipulation.

NEW QUESTION # 22
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