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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Automation Engineering CTAL-TAE (Syllabus v2.0) Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31
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 higher level of intrusion than the alternative implementation, and therefore its test scripts are less likely to produce false positives
- B. Has a lower level of intrusion than the alternative implementation, and therefore its test scripts are more likely to produce false positives
- C. Has a lower 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: C

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 # 32
Which of the following recommendations can help improve the maintainability of test automation code?

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

Answer: C

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 # 33
An automated test case that should always pass sometimes passes and sometimes fails intermittently (non- deterministic behavior) when executed in the same test environment, even if no code (i.e., SUT code or the test automation code) has been changed. Which of the following statements about the root cause of this non- deterministic behavior is TRUE?

- A. The specified root cause must be in the instability of the test environment, since no code has been changed
- B. Determining the specified root cause is certainly easier than if the automated test always fails (deterministic behavior)
- C. The specified root cause is a race condition that can be identified by also analyzing the log files of the test case, the SUT,

and the TAF
- D. Determining the specified root cause may require, in addition to the TAE, the support of others such as developers and system engineers

Answer: D

Explanation:
TAE treats non-deterministic (flaky) test behavior as a symptom that can originate from multiple sources: timing and synchronization issues, race conditions, concurrency, environmental variability (resource contention, network latency), unstable test data, third-party dependencies, or hidden state leakage between tests. Because these causes often span boundaries- application code, infrastructure, deployment configuration, test tooling, and data pipelines-finding the true root cause frequently requires collaboration beyond the TAE role. Developers may need to inspect application logs, thread behavior, and recent architectural assumptions; system engineers may need to analyze resource saturation, container orchestration events, network anomalies, or environment drift. Option A is too specific and assertive: the root cause is not necessarily a race condition, and logs may not be sufficient to identify it. Option C is incorrect because no code change does not imply the environment is the only cause; flaky behavior can stem from hidden nondeterminism in the system or tests that is always present but only sometimes triggers. Option D is also incorrect; intermittent failures are often harder to diagnose than consistent deterministic failures because evidence is less reproducible. Therefore, the true statement is that determining the root cause may require support from developers and system engineers in addition to the TAE.

NEW QUESTION # 34
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 cannot act as quality gates, while automated test cases for ST-AT can act as quality gates
- B. Automated test cases for CT-CIT can act as quality gates, while automated test cases for ST-AT cannot 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. Both automated test cases for CT-CIT and ST-AT can act as quality gates

Answer: D

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 # 35
Which of the following is the BEST example of how static analysis tools can help improve the test automation code quality in terms of security?

- A. Static analysis tools can help detect the presence of repeated instances of code within test automation code
- B. Static analysis tools do not generate false positives when attempting to detect security vulnerabilities within test automation code
- C. Static analysis tools can help detect hard-coded credentials that expose sensitive information within test automation code
- D. Static analysis tools can ensure there are no security vulnerabilities within test automation code

Answer: C

Explanation:
TAE highlights that test automation code can introduce security risks, particularly when it handles secrets (API keys, passwords, tokens), test accounts, and connections to production-like systems. Static analysis tools can scan source code for insecure patterns and policy violations without executing the code. A common, high- impact security issue in automation is hard-coded credentials or secrets embedded in scripts, configuration files committed to version control, or test utilities. Detecting these is a direct security-quality improvement: it reduces exposure risk and supports compliance. Option A is incorrect because static analysis can produce false positives; detection heuristics are not perfect. Option B is useful for maintainability (duplication), but it is not specifically a security improvement example. Option D overclaims: static analysis cannot guarantee the absence of security vulnerabilities; it can only detect certain classes of issues. Therefore, the best security- focused example is that static analysis can identify hard-coded credentials and other sensitive data exposure in test automation code.

NEW QUESTION # 36
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