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**QUESTION 1**

You are working as a TAE for a company who are re-designing their website. The new website provides information for customers and there are two minor features being developed:

- 1) Request a newsletter
- 2) Ability to contact the organisation with a question or comment

The website must be "mobile friendly" and available on all major web browsers.

You have been tasked to provide an automated solution for web browsers only and to concentrate on the two minor features.

What would be a KEY challenge with automation in this context?

- A. A low level of intrusion is likely from use of existing UI elements, but depending on the solution this might be more complex than a higher level of intrusion.
- B. Because there is a high level of intrusion there may be many false alarms.
- C. Automation might not be possible on the mobile devices.
- D. The benefits of automation might not be achieved for many years due to the complexities of the SUT and automation solution.

Correct Answer: D

Reference: <https://www.britannica.com/technology/automation/Advantages-and-disadvantages-of-automation>

QUESTION 2

You identified a suitable project to pilot an automation tool and planned and conducted a pilot. The pilot has been successful and tool is being deployed within your organization, with a plan to increase tool use by the one project at a time. During this rollout some test processes will be changed slightly to gain additional benefits from using the tool.

In the pilot project, a small set of manual tests were automated for the first time. You are currently monitoring the test automation efficiency and this reveals that the automation regime for the tests is not yet mature.

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. The approach used for deployed this tool is aligned to the standard success factor for deployment
- B. The pilot project should have been critical so that maximum benefits were delivered
- C. The target defined for the project was inappropriate, because the automation regime for the automated tests at the end of the pilot is not yet mature.
- D. The test process should be radically changed to gain additional benefits from using the tool.

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 3**

Which of the following is considered a disadvantage of test automation?

- A. Automated exploratory testing is difficult to implement
- B. Test automation can be a distraction from the objective of finding bugs
- C. Tests are more likely to have operator errors.
- D. Slower feedback on the quality of the system.

Correct Answer: D

Reference: <https://blog.qasource.com/resources/are-there-any-disadvantages-of-automation-testing-in-quality-assurance>

QUESTION 4

What represents good practice when automating a manual regression test suite?

- A. Test data shared between tests should, where feasible, be stored and accessed from a single source to avoid duplication or introduction of error.
- B. All existing manual tests should be decomposed into several smaller automated tests to reduce functional overlap.
- C. Remove inter-dependencies between tests to reduce automation failures and costly error analysis.
- D. Once a manual test has been automated, execute it immediately to identify whether it operates correctly.

Correct Answer: D

Reference: <https://www.softwaretestinghelp.com/manual-to-automation-testing-process-challenges/>

QUESTION 5

You are planning the pilot for an in-house developed Test Automation solution (TAS).

Which two of the following would be important steps to take as part of the planning process?

- a) Review your organisation's current projects and identify which one would be most suitable to pilot the TAS.
- b) Ensure that the developers will provide the necessary commitment for the TAS deployment activities.
- c) Run a series of training workshops for new users of the TAS before they are asked to use it.
- d) Develop a project plan for the pilot and reserve the necessary budget and resources for its implementation.
- e) Ask the developers to provide any missing functionality during the deployment activities.

A. a and b



B. b and d

C. c and d

D. c and e

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 6

When the SUT provides insight into the behaviour of the system, providing the users the with the status of the various actions performed so that they can check that expected behaviour equals actual behaviour, what is this called?

A. Portability.

B. Maintainability.

C. Observability.

D. Controllability.

Correct Answer: C

Reference: <https://www.toptal.com/designers/ux-consultants/how-to-conduct-usability-testing-in-6-steps>

QUESTION 7

You have been asked to automate a set of functional tests at system Test level via the CLI of the SUT for the first release of a software system. The automated tests will be delivered to the learn in change of maintenance testing, who will use them for part of the regression testing. They have the following requirements.

1. The automated tests must be as fast and cheap to maintain as possible

2. The cost of adding new automated tests must be as low as possible

3. The automated tests must have a high level of independence from the tool itself Which of the following scripting techniques would be MOST suitable?

A. Data-driven scripting

B. Keyword-driven scripting

C. Linear scripting

D. Structure scripting

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 8



What are the four horizontal layers of the gTAA?

- A. Test adaptation, test execution, test design, test definition
- B. Test generation, test execution, test definition, test APIs
- C. Test generation, test definition, test execution, test adaptation
- D. Test definition, test execution, test reporting, test adaptation

Correct Answer: C

Reference: <https://www.slideshare.net/jannatindia/chapter-3-the-generic-test-automation-architecture>

QUESTION 9

Which of the following BEST describes why it is important to separate test definition from test execution in a TAA?

- A. It allows developing steps of the test process without being closely tied to the SUT interface.
- B. It allow choosing different paradigms (e.g event-driven) for the interaction TAS and SUT
- C. It allows specify test cases without being closely tied to the tool to run them against the SUT
- D. It allows testers to find more defects on the SUT

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 10

You are working on a government system called "Making Tax Digital" or MTD for short. This system is being implemented to stop manual human input error and also to reduce fraudulent behaviour from companies when submitting their tax

and VAT returns.

The key concept is that registered companies will need to use government recommended 3rd party software for their accounts and book keeping. These 3rd party applications will have a direct interface into the government's main system for

transactions and submissions.

You have been using a test execution tool successfully on the project so far. and have implemented a basic "capture/replay" approach to scripting.

The management have been encouraged with the automation so far, but want the following objectives to be met:

*

Test cases added easily

*



Reduction in the amount of scripts and script duplication

*

Reduction in maintenance costs

Which scripting technique would be MOST suitable in this scenario in order to meet the objectives?

A.

Linear scripting

B.

Structured scripting

C.

Data-driven scripting

D.

Keyword-driven scripting

Correct Answer: D

Reference: <https://www.guru99.com/keyword-driven-testing.html>

QUESTION 11

You are currently designing the TAA of a TAS. You have been asked to adopt an approach for automatically generating and executing test cases from a model that defines the SUT. The SUT is a state-based and event-driven that is described by a finite-state machine and exposes its functionality via an API. The behavior of the SUT depends on hardware and communication links that can be unreliable.

Which of the following aspects is MOST important when designing the TAA in this scenario?

A. Looking for tools that allows direct denoting of exceptions and actions depending on the SUT events.

B. Adopting a test definition strategy based on classification tree coverage for the test definition layer.

C. Looking for tools that allow performing setup and teardown of the test suites and the SUT.

D. Adopting a test definition strategy based on use case/exception case coverage for the definition layer.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 12

Consider a TAS that is going to be deployed for the first time. The TAS requires share resources and run it its own test environment. The infrastructure for the TAS has been created along with maintenance procedures. It is very unlikely the TAS will be required to work in other target environments. There is a high-risk that when the TAS is deployed in its own test environment, a number of existing application will no longer work because of conflicts with the existing shared



resources.

Which of the following activities would you expect to be MOST effective at mitigating the risk associated with the first deployment of the TAS?

- A. Testing the TAS for application compatibility issues in the target environment
- B. Testing the TAS for its ability to be implemented in other target test environments.
- C. Testing the TAS for regressions due to optimization that fix non-functional issues.
- D. Testing the TAS for ITS ability to run a shared test environment

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 13

You are a TAE working for a software house which provides quarterly releases of its software to its customers. There are many different versions of the SUT that need to be tested simultaneously by different tests teams.

Your TAS is complex and you need to ensure it remains consistent across the different SUT environments. What is the BEST and MOST efficient way to ensure each of the test teams use the same version of the TAS to test the different versions of the SUT?

- A. Due to the complexities involved and the high risks associated with these releases, it would be best to revert to manual testing.
- B. Produce comprehensive documentation of the TAS, installation and usage guidelines and provide training for each team member.
- C. Install the TAS in a central repository and have an automated installation and configuration of the TAS from this repository to each of the SUT environments.
- D. Develop a tool to track historical test results across the different SUT environments and look for trends.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 14

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?

- A. The configuration of the TAS uses automated installation scripts
- B. 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 E

B. B and C

C. B and D

D. A and D

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 15

You have executed an automated test suite for a product that was released into production. Although all the tests passed, there was a major failure in production in an area that was covered well by your automated tests.

You have run the automated tests again and one of the tests is now failing and this is directly related to the production defect that was raised. You decide to run the automated test suite again on the same version of the SUT and the test now

passes.

What SHOULD you do now to verify the validity of the automated tests?

A. Remove the intermittently failing test from the test suite and investigate the reason why the test sometimes passes and sometimes fails.

B. Check that the production defect that was reported was an actual defect

C. Run the automated test suite again and if the test now passes - do nothing

D. Reference: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/341396240_Intermittently_Failing_Tests_in_the_Embedded_Systems_Domain

Correct Answer: A

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