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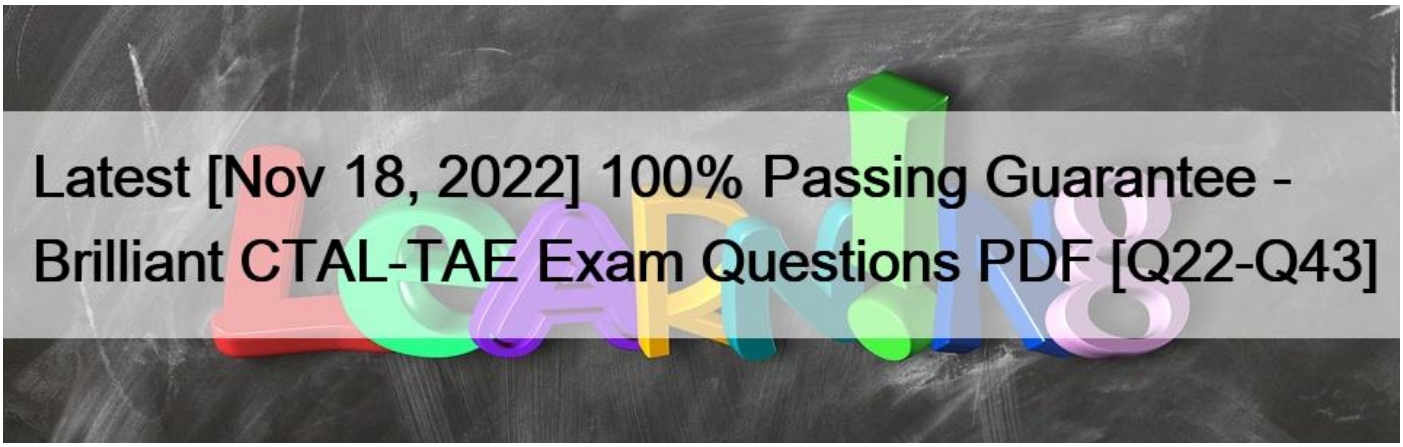

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CTAL-TAE Certification – Valid Exam Dumps Questions Study Guide! (Updated 41 Questions)

Q22. Which of the following BEST describes why it is important to separate test definition from test execution in a TAA?
* It allows developing steps of the test process without being closely tied to the SUT interface.
* It allow choosing different paradigms (e.g event-driven) for the interaction TAS and SUT
* It allows specify test cases without being closely tied to the tool to run them against the SUT
* It allows testers to findmore defects on the SUT

Q23. 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?
* Data-driven scripting
* Keyword-driven scripting
* Linear scripting
* Structure scripting

Q24. 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?
* Testing the TAS for application compatibility issues in the target environment
* Testing the TAS for its ability to be implemented in other target test environments.
* Testing the TAS for regressions due to optimization that fix non-functional issues.
* Testing the TAS for ITS ability to run a shared test environment

Q25. Consider a TAS deployed into production. The SUT is a web application and the test suite consists of a set of automated regression tests developed via GUI. A keyword-driven framework has been adopted for automating the regression tests. The tests are based on identification at low-levels of the web page components (e.g class indexes, tab sequence indexes and coordinates) in the next planned release the SUT will be subject to significant corrective maintenance (bug-fixes) and evolution (new features) Maintenance costs to update the test scripts should be as low as possible and the scripts must be highly reusable.

Which of the following statements is most likely to be TRUE?
* The keyword-driven framework is not suitable, it would be better to adopt a structured-scripting approach
* False positive errors are likely to occur when running the automated tests on the new releases without modifying the test
* The total execution time of the automated regression test suite will decrease for each planned release.
* The keyword-driven framework introduces a level abstraction that is too high and makes it difficult what really happens

Q26. You are reviewing the testability of your SUT.

Which of the following BEST refers to the characteristic of OBSERVABILITY?
* The ability of the SUTto perform its intended function for a specified period of time
* The ability to exercise the SUT by entering inputs, triggering events and invoking methods
* The ability of the SUT to prevent unauthorized access to its components or data.
* The abilityto identify states, outputs, intermediate result and error messages in the SUT

Q27. Which of the following is NOT a technical design consideration for a TAA?
* The number of users for the SUT
* Availability of interfaces for the SUT to be testable
* Standards and Legal requirements, e.g data privacy
* Data used by the SUT, e.g configuration, users

Q28. Consider thefollowing example of TAS metrics.

Time to execute automated tests

Speed and efficiency of TAS components

Which of the following statements is TRUE?
* A and B are both internal TAS metrics
* A is an internal TAS metric and B is an external TAS metric
* A and b are both external TAS metric
* A is and external TAS metric and b is an internal TAS metric

Q29. Which of the following statements about the reuse of TAS artefacts is TRUE?
* Reusable TAS artefacts can include components (or parts of components) associated with different layers of the TAA
* To enable reuse of TAS artefacts, a good design for reuse is built into the TAA and to further action are needed during the TAS lifecycle
* Communications maintenance and improvements for reusing TAS artefacts are modify addressed during the design of the TAA
* Reusable TAS artifacts associated with the definition layer of the TAA include the adaptors to the SUT components and/or

interfaces

Q30. You are reviewing the testability of your SUT.

Which of the following BEST refers to the characteristic of OBSERVABILITY?
* The ability of the SUT to perform its intended function for a specified period of time
* The ability to exercise the SUT by entering inputs, triggering events and invoking methods
* The ability of the SUT to prevent unauthorized access to its components or data.
* The ability to identify states, outputs, intermediate result and error messages in the SUT

Q31. A SUT has an existing automated test suite.

Which of the following statements relating to the introduction of new features in the SUT is TRUE?
* Automated tests are not affected by the introduction of a new feature and running them against the new SUT is a waste of effort
* The introduction of a new feature could require updates or additions to the testware components
* The test automation engineer should work with the business analysts to ensure the new feature is testable
* It is generally more difficult to automate test cases for a new feature as the development has not yet started

Q32. Consider the following example of TAS metrics.

Time to execute automated tests

Speed and efficiency of TAS components

Which of the following statements is TRUE?
* A and B are both internal TAS metrics
* A is an internal TAS metric and B is an external TAS metric
* A and b are both external TAS metric
* A is and external TAS metric and b is an internal TAS metric

Q33. A regression test suite consist of 500 test cases which are all executed manually. The business case for a pilot project is based on the adoption of test automation using a commercial tool that will reduce the execution time by a factor of 90% for 100% of the tests in the regression test suite. The pilot project lasted one month (as planned) and you are currently its results. At the end of the pilot project, 40% of the regression tests have been automated and their execution time has been reduce by 60%.

Which of the following statements is TRUE in this scenario?
* The duration of the pilot project was too short -it should last unit the success factors are achieved
* The target defined for the business case is too accurate -it should not be measureable
* The project selected for the pilot is too critical -if should not be too critical or too trivial
* Thetarget defined for the business case seems difficult to hit – it should be realistic

Q34. Which of the following attributes should NOT be included in a test execution report associated with a suite of automated tests?
* Summary of the test execution results
* System/Application under test and its version
* Defect clusters identified during test execution
* Environment in which the tests have been executed

Q35. Assume that you are the TAE responsible for the correct functioning of a TAS, deployed in a test environment that consists of a few machines running the same version of the operating system. The TAS has been working and stable since its deployment, it has been used to run an automated test suite consisting of many similar automated test. The infrastructure team is planning to update the

operating system on these machines by installing a new the service pack for security reasons. Since the vendor of the operating system assurance full backward compatibility, the infrastructure team assurance that there will be no impacts on the functioning of the TAS.

What is the BEST approach to confirm the correct functioning of the TAS in this scenario?
* Verify the behavior of the automated tests by running a small tests, then gradually run the remaining tests to confirm the correct functioning of the whole automated test suite.
* Make sure that the infrastructure team has completed installing the service pack on the machines where SUT is running, then run the whole automated test suite to verify its behavior
* Verify the behavior of the whole automated test suite by running all the automated tests
* Do not run any tests because you can immediately confirm the correct functioning of the automated test suite

Q36. You have been asked to determine a TAS for a new release of a SUT,test should be automated wherever. The new release will consist of 5 new interfaces and an amendment to 3 existing interfaces. The new and amended interface will be deliver incrementally in 3 sprints, each lasting 2 weeks.

What would be the BEST Test Automation Solution (TAS) design in this scenario?
* Automate tests at both Component and System Level. Only do this automation once every interface has been fully developed or amended and manual testing has completed successfully.
* Automate tests at one level only, System level. Use only the newly developed interfaces and do not create any customized interfaces/test hooks.
* Automate the tests at two levels, Component and System level. Create customized hooks at Component level for interface not yet developed or amended. Only use the newly developed or amended interfaces to test at System level.
* Automate a test at once level, component level, Create customized interface/test hooks for this level where the interface has not yet been developed or amended.

Q37. Consider the following layers of the gTAA structure:

a.Test generation layer

b.Test definition layer

c.Test execution layer

d.Test execution layer

Consider the following capabilities associated with these layers.

Acquire all the necessary resources before each test and release all after run, in order to avoid interdependences between test Allow the automated test scripts on an abstract level to interact with components, configurations and interfaces of the SUT.

Design test directives that allow configuring the algorithms used to automatically produce the test cases a given model of the SUT.

Allow the definition and implementation of test cases and data by means of templates and/or guidelines.

Which of the following BEST matches each layer with the appropriate capability?
* a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2
* a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2
* a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1
* a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1

Q38. Designing the System Under Test (SUT) for testability is important for a good test automation approach and can also benefit manual test execution.

Which of the following is NOT a consideration when designing for testability?
* Observability: The SUT needs to provide interface that give insight into the system.
* Re-useability: The code written for the SUT must be re-useable for other similar system.
* Clearly defined architecture: The SUT Architecture needs to provide clear and understandable interfaces giving control and visibility on all test levels.
* Control: the SUT needs to provide interfaces that can be used to perform actions on SUT.

Q39. You are using a gTAA to create a TAS for a project. The TAS is aimed specifically at automating a suit of existing manual test cases for standalone desktop applications. All the interfaces between the TAS and SUT will be from the CUI of the application.

Which of the following layers of the gTAA should you focus on for the TAS?
* The test Generation layer
* The Test Definition layer
* The Test Adaption layer
* The Test Execution layer

Q40. Which of the following statements about the reuse of TAS artefacts is TRUE?
* Reusable TAS artefacts can include components (or parts of components) associated with different layers of the TAA
* To enable reuse of TAS artefacts, a good design for reuse is built into the TAA and to further action are needed during the TAS lifecycle
* Communications maintenance and improvements for reusing TAS artefacts are modifyaddressed during the design of the TAA
* Reusable TAS artifacts associated with the definition layer of the TAA include the adaptors to the SUT components and/or interfaces

Q41. Designing the System Under Test (SUT) for testability is important for a good test automation approach and can also benefit manual test execution.

Which of the following is NOT a consideration when designing for testability?
* Observability: The SUT needs to provide interface that give insight into the system.
* Re-useability: The code written for the SUT must be re-useable for other similar system.
* Clearly defined architecture: The SUT Architecture needs to provide clear and understandable interfaces giving control and visibility on all test levels.
* Control: the SUT needs to provide interfaces that can be used to perform actions on SUT.

Q42. Which of the following metrics could suggest, under certain condition that an automated regression test suite has NOT been updated for new functionalities added to the SUT?
* The ratio of comments to executable statements in the SUT code.
* The SUT code coverage provided by the execution of the regression test suite.
* The defect density in the automation code of the regression test suite.
* The ratio of commands to executable statements in the automation code of the regression test suite

Q43. What is NOT a factor in considering when you are asked to ensure an effective transition from manual to automated tests?
* Complexity to automate the manual test cases
* Correctness of test data and test cases
* The look and feel of the SUT
* The controllability of the SUT

ISQI CTAL-TAE Exam Syllabus Topics:

TopicDetailsTopic 1- Ability to trace the generated tests back to the model- Explaintherole that layers play within a TAATopic 2- Defining test scripts for the execution of the test case- Set up and tear down test suitesTopic 3- Set up and tear down the SUT for test execution- Design the appropriateTAAfor a given projectTopic 4- Relate test cases to test objectives or SUT requirements- Configure and parameterize the test setupTopic 5- Understand "design for testability" and "design for test automation" methodsapplicable to the SUT- Analyze a system under test to determine theappropriateautomation solution

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