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ISTQB CT-TAE

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QUESTION NO: 1

The Test Automation Manager has asked you to provide a solution for collecting metrics from the TAS that measures code coverage every time the automated regression test pack is run. The metrics must be trend based to ensure that the scope of the regression test pack continues to reflect enhancements made to the SUT - coverage must not drop and should ideally increase. The solution must be as automated as possible to avoid unnecessary manual overheads and errors.

Which of the following approaches would BEST meet these requirements?

- A.** Test automation cannot measure code coverage for the SUT, only the code for the automation tools and scripts. The automated test cases would need to be run manually with a code coverage and reporting tool running in the background.
- B.** The automated testware would record overall code coverage for each run and add the figure to a new row in a pre-formatted Excel spreadsheet. You would then present the spreadsheet to stakeholders so they could look for changes in coverage.
- C.** The automated testware would record overall code coverage for each run, export the data to a pre-formatted Excel spreadsheet that automatically updates a trend analysis bar chart for you to distribute to stakeholders.
- D.** The automated testware would record the pass/fail rate of each regression test case, export the data to a pre-formatted Excel spreadsheet that automatically updates a trend analysis success rate bar chart and emails it to stakeholders.

ANSWER: C**QUESTION NO: 2**

What is NOT a factor in considering when you are asked to ensure an effective transition from manual to automated tests?

- A.** Complexity to automate the manual test cases
- B.** Correctness of test data and test cases
- C.** The look and feel of the SUT
- D.** The controllability of the SUT

ANSWER: C**QUESTION NO: 3**

Your organisation has successfully implemented a Test Automaton Solution (TAS) for a new project which has since been delivered into production via a number of sprints. A series of maintenance releases are now planned.

Some improvements were made to the Test Automation Architecture (TAA) as a result of feedback from the early sprints. The TAA improvements affected the TA, and the TAS was changed for the final sprint.

The new version of the TAS was generally well received but some performance and usability issues were encountered with the TAS which have yet to be addressed.

The test automation engineers supporting the maintenance releases must decide whether to use the enhanced TAS or the version that was used successfully for previous sprints.

What is the BEST action to take next?

- A.** Perform an analysis of risks versus benefits for the enhanced TAS and then decide which version to use.
- B.** Use the previous version because this was proven to work. It will be too risky to use the new version, with unresolved issues, for a live system.
- C.** Use the new version because, despite some issues, it works, and the live system should not be tested using a different TAS.
- D.** Use the new version of the TAS for the first maintenance release on a trial basis. If issues are encountered, switch to the previous version for later releases until the issues are resolved.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following statements does NOT describe good practice for maintaining the TAS?

- A.** The TAS must run in the development environment because development and programming knowledge are required for its maintainability
- B.** The TAS must be under configuration management, along with the test suite, the testware artefacts and the test environment in which it runs
- C.** The TAS must separate the test scripts from the environment in which it runs and from the associated harnesses and artefacts
- D.** The TAS must consist of components that can be easily replaced without affecting the overall behavior of the TAS itself

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 5

Consider a TAS that exclusively uses the APIs of a SUT. To make this work, significant changes have been required to the SUT by adding a set of dedicated test interfaces to the APIs. All the automated tests will use these test interfaces when interacting with the SUT. Assume that you are currently verifying the correctness of the automated test environment and test tool setup.

Which of the following would you expect to be the MOST specific risk associated with this scenario?

- A.** The connectivity from the TAS to the dedicated test interfaces will not work
- B.** The process of configuring the TAS will be error-prone due to manual intervention
- C.** The automated test cases will not contain the expected result
- D.** False alarms, that are unlikely to occur in the real world, will be observed during testing

ANSWER: D**QUESTION NO: 6**

You have implemented a keyword-driven scripting framework, which uses a test execution tool to run the tests. This has been in use for the past year and all of the teams now use this framework as the standard approach for test execution.

The teams all work on different aspects of the SUT and they have all experienced significant benefits in the use of this scripting framework. However, on closer examination, you have discovered that there are numerous instances where the teams have the same functionality to test but are using different keywords.

One of your objectives for improvement is to create consistency among the teams.

What is the BEST way to handle this situation?

- A.** Move to a model-based approach to scripting where the models include the keywords.
- B.** Do nothing, each team are working in isolation and they are all experiencing significant benefits in the way they are currently working.
- C.** Provide each team with a set of guidelines and naming conventions for keywords.
- D.** Create a central library of keywords and associated definitions for each team to use.

ANSWER: D**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://www.scriptworks.io/blog/automation-testing-framework/>

QUESTION NO: 7

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

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 8

As the TAE, you are working with the organisation's Test Manager to decide which external metrics and which internal metrics should be gathered for the new TAS.

Which of the following represents the BEST internal metric that would help measure the quality of the TAS and the number of problems associated with the TAS?

- A. The average maintenance cost to keep an automated test in sync with the SUT
- B. The number of hours of manual test effort saved by implementing a TAS
- C. A measure of defect density within the TAS automation code
- D. A measure of how many automated tests pass and fail

ANSWER: C**QUESTION NO: 9**

You are the TAE for an Agile project which has six sprints for the current release. Sprint five is underway and the automated regression suite is due to start later today.

You have re-examined the results from the automated regression runs for the past four sprints. You notice that two test cases both reported a pass for sprints 1 and 4 but a fail for sprints 2 and 3. The failures have gone undetected and are therefore unexplained. Both test cases are closely coupled with other tests in the suite.

What course of action SHOULD you take?

- A. Run the regression suite as planned and see if the tests fail again if they do, determine the cause of failure.
- B. Remove the test cases from the regression suite and refer them to the test designer for manual testing for future sprints.
- C. Quarantine the test cases, run the regression suite without them, and perform root cause analysis on the test cases in parallel.
- D. Run the test cases manually now. If they still pass, keep them in the regression suite, if they fail perform root cause analysis.

ANSWER: C**Explanation:**

Reference: <https://www.softwaretestinghelp.com/regression-testing-tools-and-methods/>

QUESTION NO: 10

Your goal is to verify completeness, consistency and correct behavior of an automated test suite. The TAS has been proven to successfully install in the SUT environment. All the preliminary checks to verify the correct functioning of the automated test environment and test tool configuration, installation and setup have successfully completed.

Which of the following is NOT a relevant check for achieving your goal in this scenario?

- A. Checking whether all the test cases contain the expected results
- B. Checking whether the post condition have been fulfilled for all the test cases
- C. Checking whether the loading of the TAS is repeatable in the SUT environment
- D. Checking whether all the test cases produce repeatable outcomes

ANSWER: D