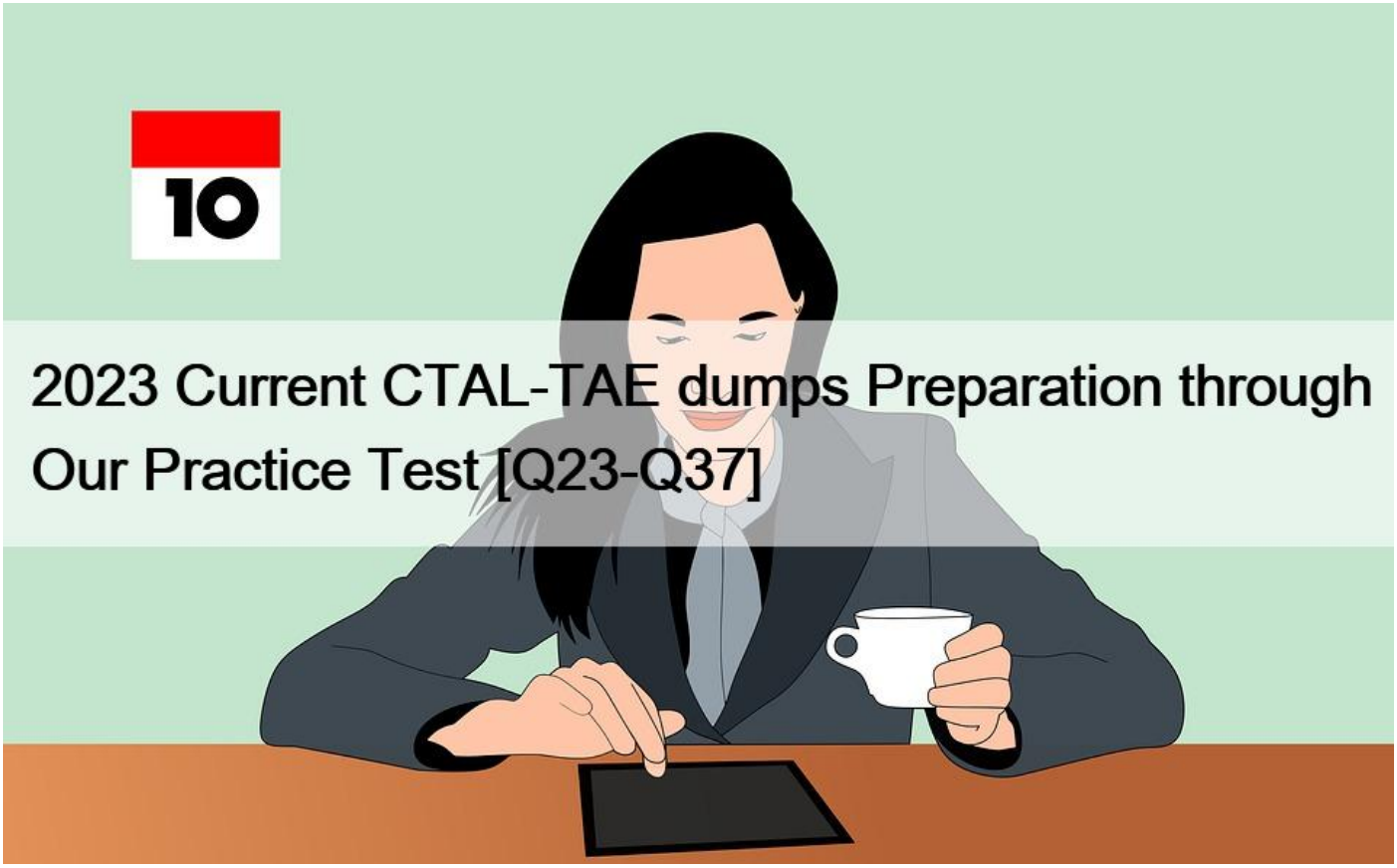
2023 Current CTAL-TAE dumps Preparation through Our Practice Test [Q23-Q37



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NO.23 Which of the following success factors for a test automation project is TRUE?
* Automated tests must be designed to capture only the data that is strictly needed for comparing expected and actual results
* The test cases to be automated first must always be selected based on the number of times a test will need to be run
* The test cases to be automated must have a high dependency on particular data values
* Automated tests that fail due to changes in the requirements of the SUT should be promptly fixed rather than disabled from the test suite

NO.24 The GUI of a Customer Relationship Management (CRM) application has been delivered through internet Explorer with proprietary Active X and Java controls. This implementation enables rich client capabilities, but specific commercial automation tools are necessary to automate test cases at GUI of functional test cases. This is to demonstrate whether a small set of the commercial are able to properly recognize actions taken by a tester when interacting with GUI of the CRM application.

Which of the following scripting techniques would be MOST suitable in this scenario?
* Data-driven scripting
* Keyword-driven scripting
* Linear scripting
* Structure scripting

NO.25 A defect in a SUT has been resolved and validated by an automated defect re-test in the current release of the software. This retest has now been added to the automated regression test suite.

Which statement BEST describes a reason why this defect could re-occur in future releases?
* Automated defect confirmation testing is not effective at confirming that the resolved defect will continue to work in future releases
* Theconfiguration management process does not properly control the synchronization between software archives
* The automated regression test suite is not run consistently for future releases.
* The automated regression test suite has a narrower scope of functionality

NO.26 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 itsbehavior
* 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

NO.27 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

NO.28 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

NO.29 You are working on a TAS for standalone application. The automated tests are developed based on a automation framework that allows interaction with GUI elements using on object orientated API. The GUI elements include menus, buttons, radio buttons,

text toolbars and their properties.

Whilst automating a test, you have discovered that the GUI elements of some third party components are not identifiable by the automated tool you are using.

Which of the following is the FIRST stepthat you take to investigate this issue?
* Verify the testability support with the providers of the third party components
* Verify whether the GUI identification depends on the browser.
* Adopt an approach that uses the coordinates of the GUI elementsinstead
* Verify whether naming standards for variables and have been defined for the current automation solution

NO.30 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

NO.31 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

NO.32 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

NO.33 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

NO.34 You have been asked todeterminea TAS for a new release of a SUT, test should be automatedwherever. 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.

NO.35 Consider a TAS that uses a keyword-driven framework. The SUT is a web application and there is a large set of keywords available for writing the automated tests that relate to highly specific user actions linked directly to the GUI of the SUT. The automated test written with the keywords are statically analyzed by a custom tool which highlight’s repeated instances of identical sequence of keywords. The waiting mechanism implemented by the TAS for a webpage load is based on a synchronous sampling within a given timeout. The TAS allows checking a webpage load every seconds until a timeout value
* Changing thescripting approach to data-driven scripting
* Implementing keywords with a higher level of granularity
* Changing the wait mechanism to explicit hard-coded waits
* Establishing an error recovery process for TAS and SUT

NO.36 As a TAE you are evaluating a functional test automation tool that will be for several projects within your organization. The projects require that tool to work effectively and efficiently with SUT’s in distributed environments. The test automated tool also needs to interface with other existing test tools (test management tool and defect tracking tool.) The existing test tools subject to planned updates and their interface to the test automated tool may not work property after these updates.

Which of the following are the two LEAST important concerns related to the evaluation of the test automation in this scenario?

* Is the test automation tool able to launch processors and execute test cases on multiple machines in different environments?

* Does the test automation tool support a licensing scheme thatallows accessing different sets?

* Does the test automation tool have a large featureset, but only part of the features will be sets?

* Do the release notes for the planned updates on existing specify the impacts on their interfaces to other tools?

Does the test automation tool need to install specific libraries that could impact the SUT?
* A and C
* A and E
* B and E
* C and D

NO.37 You identified a suitable project to pilot an automation tool and planned and conduced 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?
* The approach used for deployed this tool is aligned to the standard success factor for deployment
* The pilot project should have been critical so that maximum benefits were delivered
* 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.
* The test process should be radically changed to gain additional benefits from using the tool.