iSQI

CSET-F Exam

A4Q Certified Selenium Tester Foundation

Version: 8.0

Question: 1

What is a test hook?

A. A tool that provides an environment for test automation
B. A tool to automate comparison of actual results with expected results
C. A customized software interface that enables automated testing of a System Under Test (SUT)
D. The degree to which tests can be designed and executed

Answer: C

Explanation:

A test hook is a software interface that enables automated testing of a System Under Test (SUT). It is used to interact with the SUT, for example, by sending inputs and receiving outputs, in order to verify its behavior. A test hook can be customized to suit the specific needs of the SUT and the tests being performed.

Question: 2

What is the technical debt of a project?

A. The cost of hardware taken into account in the project budget
B. The cost of additional work in the project due to defects and inefficiencies in code and project design
C. The acronym of "directly evaluating binary testing"
D. The cost of implementation of keywords in Keyword Driven Testing, which is to be performed by technical tester

Answer: B

Explanation:

The technical debt of a project is the cost of additional work in the project due to defects and inefficiencies in code and project design. Technical debt can be created by taking shortcuts during the development process, such as using quick and dirty solutions to complete tasks quickly. This can lead to code that is difficult to maintain, as well as issues with scalability and performance.

Question: 3

Which of the following is a limitation of a test automation project that is likely to cause an

organization to get less return on their investment than they expected?

A. Approach stating that all manual tests should be automated
B. The pesticide paradox is decreased with automation
C. Short-term thinking and inadequate planning for the automation
D. Executing tests outside of normal business hours

Answer: C

Explanation:

Short-term thinking and inadequate planning for the automation is a limitation of a test automation project that is likely to cause an organization to get less return on their investment than they expected. Automation should be planned out carefully, with realistic expectations and goals in mind. It is also important to consider potential risks, such as the cost of long-term maintenance and the potential for automation to cause more problems than it solves. Additionally, it is important to consider the time and resources needed to create and maintain the automation, as well as the potential benefits and ROI of investing in automation.

Question: 4

Which of the following statements is true?

A. The cheapest and best way to automate is to create automated scripts for every manual test
B. While it is more expensive to automate tests, maintenance of them is much cheaper than manual testing
C. A recorded automated test script excels in interpreting the context of the testing
D. A manual tester can run tests that an automated test would lack the context to interpret

Answer: B

Explanation:

Automating tests is generally more expensive than manual testing in terms of initial setup and development costs. However, once automated tests are created, they can be run repeatedly with minimal additional cost. In contrast, manual testing typically requires human testers to perform the same tasks repeatedly, which can be more time-consuming and expensive in the long run.
It's worth noting that creating automated scripts for every manual test is not always the cheapest and best way to automate. Automating tests that are not frequently run or that do not provide much value in terms of detecting bugs or improving product quality may not be the best use of resources. Automated tests should be selected based on the goals of the testing and the expected return on investment.
Manual testers can run tests that an automated test would lack the context to interpret, and automated test script may not excel in interpreting the context of the testing. It depends on the scenario and the automation approach.

Question: 5

In test automation, what is the value of getting hooks into the System Under Test (SUT)?

A. Hooks reduce the need for changes after maintenance of the SUT
B. Hooks increase the testability of the SUT which may help success
C. Because hooks don't apply to the service level, we can test web services easier
D. Because hooks are well documented, they allow us to automate more

Answer: B

Explanation:

Hooks increase the testability of the SUT, which may help improve the success of test automation. By adding hooks into the System Under Test (SUT), testers can gain access to important information that allows them to better understand the system and its behavior [1]. This in turn helps them to create more reliable and effective tests, as well as to make the necessary adjustments to the SUT when needed.

In test automation, getting hooks into the System Under Test (SUT) increases the testability of the SUT. Test hooks are points in the SUT where automated tests can interact with it, for example, by sending inputs and receiving outputs. By providing hooks into the SUT, developers make it easier for testers to automate tests and verify the behavior of the SUT. This can improve the overall success of the automation effort by increasing the coverage and reliability of the tests.

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