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# A4Q-CSeT-F

*A4Q Certified Selenium Tester Foundation Certification*

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### Question: 109

Which of the following statements is true about test automation metrics?

- A. Meaningful test automation metrics should be established quickly
- B. Meaningful test automation metrics are the same no matter the size of the project
- C. Meaningful test automation metrics are simply comparing relative test effort for manual versus automated tests
- D. Meaningful test automation metrics are part of demonstrating business value

### Answer: D

Explanation:

Meaningful test automation metrics are part of demonstrating business value. Test automation metrics provide a quantitative way to measure the success of the test automation process, helping to identify areas where it is working well and areas where it could be improved. These metrics can be used to demonstrate the value of test automation to stakeholders, such as by showing the cost savings and increased productivity it can provide. Common test automation metrics include test execution time, test coverage, defect detection rate, and the cost of maintaining test scripts

### Question: 110

Consider the following test steps;

#	Test step	Expected outcome
1	Login with admin credentials	Admin logged in
2	Create user <i>jsmith</i>	User created
3	Create user <i>jsmith</i>	UserAlreadyExists error is shown
4	Delete user <i>jsmith</i>	User deleted
5	Log out from the system	Admin logged out

Which of the following function signatures is the best for keyword implementing test step number 1 ?

- A. def login ():
- B. def login\_with\_admin\_credentials () :
- C. def login(username, password) :
- D. def create\_user (username, user\_email, password)

### Answer: C

Explanation:

This function signature is the most concise and clear, and allows for the username and password to be passed to the function as parameters. This will allow for the login process to be automated without having to hardcode the username and password into the function.

### Question: 111

Which of the following methods can find an element by its class name? Select two options

- A. find\_\_element\_\_by\_\_css\_\_selector
- B. find.\_\_element\_\_by\_\_id.
- C. find\_element\_bY\_xpath
- D. find\_element\_by\_tag\_name
- E. find\_element\_by\_partial\_link\_text

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

The correct methods for finding an element by its class name are A. findelementbycssselector and D. findelementbytagname. The findelementbycssselector() method can be used to locate an element by its class name, while the findelementbytagname() method can be used to locate an element using the tag name of the element (such as 'div', 'span', 'a', etc).

### Question: 112

Which of the following BEST explains how Selenium fits within the test automation architecture?

- A. Selenium supports designing test cases
- B. Selenium interfaces with the SUT
- C. Selenium supports implementing test cases
- D. Selenium is a tool, not part of the test automation architecture

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Selenium interfaces with the System Under Test (SUT) to interact with it and run tests on it [1]. Selenium is a tool that is used to automate web browsers, which allows testers to create automated tests to verify the functionality of the SUT. It helps to reduce the need for manual testing and allows testers to test multiple browsers quickly and efficiently.

Selenium is a software tool that is used for automating web browsers. It interfaces with the System Under Test (SUT) by interacting with the web browser and the web application that is being tested. Selenium uses a set of APIs that allow you to control the browser and interact with elements on the web page, such as buttons, text fields, and links. By automating the browser and interacting with the web application in the same way that a user would, Selenium can be used to automate functional tests, regression tests, and other types of tests.

### Question: 113

What is the correct sequence of standard Python log levels from lowest to highest?

- A. DEBUG, WARNIN
- B. CRITICAL, INFO, ERROR
- C. INFO, WARNING, ERROR, CRITICA
- D. BLOCKER
- E. NOTE, DEBUG, INFO, WARNING, ERROR
- F. DEBUG, INFO, WARNIN
- G. ERRO
- H. CRITICAL

## Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the official Python guide, the standard Python log levels from lowest to highest are DEBUG, INFO, WARNING, ERROR, and CRITICAL. These log levels are used to denote the severity of a log message, with DEBUG being the lowest level and CRITICAL being the highest. Each log level includes all the lower levels, so a message at the WARNING level will also be logged at the INFO and DEBUG levels.

## Question: 114

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: 115

What will be the output of the execution of following piece of code?

```
import logging as log
log.basicConfig(level=log.INFO)
log.info("Line 3")
log.debug("Line 4")
log.warning("Line 5")
log.error("Line 6")
log.info("Line 7")
```

A)

```
INFO:root:Line 3
WARNING:root:Line 5
ERROR:root:Line 6
INFO:root:Line 7
```

B)

```
WARNING:root:Line 5
ERROR:root:Line 6
```

C)

```
INFO:root:Line 7
ERROR:root:Line 6
WARNING:root:Line 5
INFO:root:Line 3
```

D)

```
INFO:root:Line 3
DEBUG:root: Line 4
WARNING:root:Line 5
ERROR:root:Line 6
INFO:root:Line 7
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

**Answer: A**

### Question: 116

Which of the following snippets of code would allow you to open a browser window and go to the python web site using WebDriver with Python bindings?

- A. driver = webdriver Chrome()  
get('HTTPS //www python com')
- B. driverwebdnver Chrome()  
driver refresh('HTTPS://www\_python com')
- C. driver = webdriver Chrome()  
driver.get('HTTPS://www.python com')
- D. driver webdriver Chrome(HTTPS://www python com)

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. driver = webdriver Chrome() driver.get('HTTPS://www.python com') This code snippet will open a browser window and navigate to the Python website using WebDriver with Python bindings.

logging Logging facility for Python Python 3.11.1 documentation <https://docs.python.org/3/library/logging.html>

logging - When to use the different log levels - Stack Overflow <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/2031163/when-to-use-the-different-log-levels>

Enable diagnostics logging - Azure App Service | Microsoft Learn <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/troubleshoot-diagnostic-logs>

### Question: 117

Your web application uses a framework that creates dialogs using templates such that "OK" and "Cancel" buttons are reused by multiple dialogs The dialogs are complicated, with many buttons and other elements. You are allowed to

make changes to the source code to help in testing

Which of the following is the BEST approach for locating the Cancel button in one specific dialog?

- A. Add a unique class name to the button and locate it within a loaded dialog
- B. Add a unique ID to the button and locate it within a loaded dialog
- C. Use the absolute XPath for the button for the loaded dialog
- D. Use the link text for the button to locate it within a loaded dialog

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

The best approach to locate the Cancel button in a specific dialog is to add a unique class name to the button and use it to locate the button within the loaded dialog. This approach is more reliable than using absolute XPath, which can become invalid if the structure of the page changes, or link text, which may not be unique. Additionally, using a unique class name allows you to reuse the button in multiple dialogs and makes your code more maintainable.

## **Question: 118**

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.



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