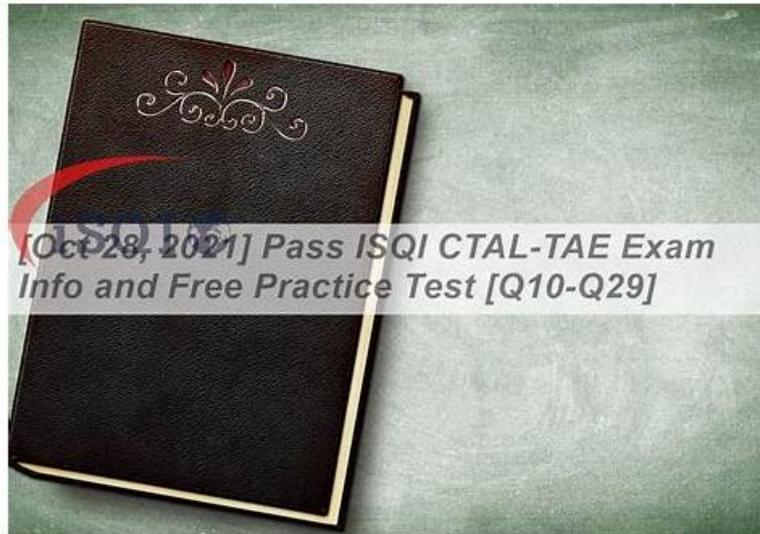


# 一番優秀なCTAL-TAE\_V2無料過去問試験-試験の準備方法-権威のあるCTAL-TAE\_V2試験問題集



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>> CTAL-TAE\_V2無料過去問 <<

## CTAL-TAE\_V2試験問題集、CTAL-TAE\_V2模擬試験

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## ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Automation Engineering CTAL-TAE (Syllabus v2.0) 認定 CTAL-TAE\_V2 試験問題 (Q18-Q23):

### 質問 # 18

Automated tests run by a TAS on a SUT can be subject to sudden bursts of messages to log during their execution. All log messages that occur during execution must be permanently stored in the corresponding test execution logs by the TAS for later analysis. If logging is not performed correctly, these bursts can reduce the execution speed of these automated tests, causing them to produce unreliable results. Which of the following solutions would you expect to be MOST useful to address this issue for TAS logging?

- A. Log all the messages in memory using a circular buffer and periodically flush the buffer to the corresponding log files associated with the specific execution

- B. Avoid logging the messages that occur during the specified bursts to minimize any potential performance overhead in test execution
- C. Log all the messages directly on the corresponding log files associated with the specific execution to ensure the permanent storage of test execution logs
- D. Use a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server to ensure that the clocks of the machines running TAS and SUT are synchronized with a common time source

正解: A

解説:

TAE highlights that logging must balance diagnostic value with execution performance and reliability. Direct synchronous file I/O for every log message can become a bottleneck during bursts, increasing latency and perturbing the timing of the automated interactions- especially for UI or time-sensitive integration tests- leading to flaky outcomes. Since all messages must be permanently stored, dropping burst logs (option C) violates the requirement. NTP synchronization (option A) helps correlate events across systems, but it does not address the performance overhead caused by bursty logging. The most useful approach is to buffer log events in memory and flush them periodically or asynchronously to disk. A circular buffer (or similar in- memory queue) reduces immediate I/O pressure and smooths bursts, while still preserving messages for later analysis when combined with an appropriate flush strategy and sizing. This design is aligned with TAE's emphasis on making the TAS itself reliable and non-intrusive, ensuring logging supports triage without materially slowing or destabilizing test execution. Therefore, buffering in memory and periodically flushing to log files is the best solution.

#### 質問 # 19

As a TA-E, you have successfully verified that a test automation environment and all other components of the TAS are working as expected. Now your goal is to verify the correct behavior for a given automated test suite that will be run by the TAS. Which of the following should NOT be part of the verifications aimed at achieving your goal?

- A. Does the level of intrusion of automated test tools influence confidence in the suite's test results?
- **B. Is the connectivity between the TAS and the necessary internal and external systems available and stable?**
- C. Do all automated tests within the suite always provide the same results across multiple runs?
- D. Are all automated tests within the suite complete in terms of test data, including expected results?

正解: B

解説:

TAE separates two verification scopes: (1) verifying the automation environment and TAS components (infrastructure, connectivity, toolchain readiness), and (2) verifying the correctness and trustworthiness of a specific automated test suite (test completeness, determinism, result validity). The scenario explicitly states that the environment and all TAS components have already been verified as working as expected.

Connectivity between the TAS and internal/external systems is an environment-level readiness check and therefore belongs primarily to the first scope. For the second scope- verifying the behavior of the automated test suite- TAE emphasizes ensuring tests are complete (including correct expected results and data), are repeatable/deterministic across runs, and that the approach/tool intrusion level is understood so stakeholders can interpret confidence in results. That maps to options B, C, and D as suite-focused considerations. Option A repeats an environment connectivity check that should have been addressed in the prior phase and is not a core part of verifying the suite's behavior once environment readiness has been established. Therefore, option A should NOT be part of the suite-behavior verification in this stated situation.

#### 質問 # 20

Some automated regression test scripts run by a TAS in a given test environment make calls to private APIs that require authentication for all requests (the authentication method is the same for all APIs). The SUT is a business-critical system. The following two changes are planned: a change in the authentication method of all APIs and a minor upgrade of the OS (Operating System) in the test environment. You have updated the test scripts to cope with the change in the API authentication method. Which of the following sequences of activities is BEST to ensure that the test scripts are not adversely affected by these changes?

- A. First implement the change in the API authentication method, then upgrade the OS, and finally run all the updated test scripts
- B. First upgrade the OS, then implement the change in the API authentication method, and finally run all the updated test scripts
- **C. Implement one change at a time and run a subset of the updated test scripts after each change, and finally run all the updated test scripts**

- D. Implement one change at a time and run a subset of the updated test scripts after each change

正解: C

解説:

TAE recommends controlled change management to isolate causes when multiple changes are introduced.

When you apply more than one change at once, diagnosing failures becomes harder because you cannot easily attribute effects to a specific change. The best practice is to implement changes incrementally, validating automation and system behavior after each change using a representative subset of tests (e.g., smoke/build verification or targeted regression) to quickly detect issues. Because the system is business-critical, risk mitigation is stronger: you want early detection and clear attribution. After each change is validated with a subset, you then execute the full updated regression suite to ensure overall coverage and confidence. Options A and C apply two changes before running tests, which reduces diagnostic clarity and increases the risk of late discovery. Option D describes incremental changes with subset testing but omits the final full-suite run, which TAE would recommend to ensure broad coverage after all changes have been applied. Therefore, the best sequence is: change one item, run a subset, repeat for the next change, then run all updated scripts.

質問 # 21

Which of the following statements about a test progress report produced for an automated test suite is TRUE?

- A. The test progress report should indicate the test environment in which the tests were performed
- B. The test progress report should indicate, for each test in the suite, the start and end timestamps of the test
- C. The content of the test progress report should not be affected by the stakeholders to whom the report is intended
- D. The test progress report should indicate, for each test in the suite, the timestamps related to the test steps

正解: A

解説:

TAE reporting guidance emphasizes that stakeholders must be able to interpret results in context. A fundamental contextual attribute is the test environment: where the SUT was deployed, what configuration was used, and (by implication) what data and integrations were in play. Without environment identification, results can be misleading, non-reproducible, or not comparable across runs (e.g., failures caused by environment instability vs. product defects). Therefore, including the environment in the progress report is a core requirement. Option B is incorrect because TAE explicitly promotes tailoring reports to stakeholder needs; different audiences require different levels of detail, summaries, and views. Option A is generally too granular for a progress report: step-level timestamps belong more to detailed execution logs and troubleshooting artifacts, not to a progress report intended to communicate status efficiently. Option D may be included in some reports, but it is not as universally required as the environment identifier; and in TAE,

"progress report" tends to focus on overall status (what ran, what passed/failed, trends, coverage, environment) rather than per-test timing metadata. Thus, the reliably true statement is that the report should indicate the test environment.

質問 # 22

Consider a TAS aimed at implementing and running automated test scripts at the UI level on web apps. The TAS must support cross-browser compatibility for a variety of supported browsers, by ensuring that the same test script will run on such browsers in the same way without making any changes to it. This is achieved by introducing appropriate abstractions into the TAA for connection and interaction with different browsers.

Because of this, the TAS will be able to make direct calls to the supported browsers using each different browser's native support for automation. Which of the following SOLID principles was adopted?

- A. Dependency inversion principle
- B. Liskov substitution principle
- C. Open-closed principle
- D. Interface segregation principle

正解: A

解説:

The scenario describes introducing abstractions so that test scripts do not depend directly on concrete browser-specific automation implementations. Instead, tests depend on an abstraction (e.g., a "BrowserDriver" interface), while each concrete browser implementation (Chrome, Firefox, Edge, etc.) provides its own adapter using native automation support. This is a classic application of the Dependency Inversion Principle (DIP): high-level modules (test scripts and business-level actions) should not depend on low-

level modules (specific browser drivers); both should depend on abstractions. Additionally, details (browser-specific integrations) depend on the abstraction, not the reverse. TAE emphasizes that this reduces coupling and improves maintainability: you can add or update browser implementations with minimal impact on test definitions. While Open-Closed is also supported (extending with new browser adapters without modifying existing tests), the key phrase "introducing appropriate abstractions" specifically to decouple tests from concrete drivers is DIP. Liskov Substitution relates to substituting implementations without breaking correctness, and Interface Segregation concerns keeping interfaces small and specific-neither is as directly targeted by the described architectural decoupling. Therefore, the SOLID principle most clearly adopted is Dependency Inversion.

## 質問 # 23

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**CTAL-TAE\_V2試験問題集:** [https://www.goshiken.com/ISQI/CTAL-TAE\\_V2-mondaishu.html](https://www.goshiken.com/ISQI/CTAL-TAE_V2-mondaishu.html)

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