

# CTAL-TAE\_V2 Lernhilfe, CTAL-TAE\_V2 PDF Demo



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>> CTAL-TAE\_V2 Lernhilfe <<

## CTAL-TAE\_V2 PDF Demo & CTAL-TAE\_V2 PDF

Die Konkurrenz in der IT-Branche im 21. Jahrhundert ist sehr hart. Natürlich ist die ISQI CTAL-TAE\_V2 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu einer sehr beliebten Prüfung im IT-Bereich geworden. Immer mehr Menschen beteiligen sich an der CTAL-TAE\_V2 Prüfung. Die Prüfung zu bestehen, ist auch der Traum der ambitionierten IT-Fachleuten.

## ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Automation Engineering CTAL-TAE (Syllabus v2.0) CTAL-TAE\_V2 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q10-Q15):

### 10. Frage

Which of the following descriptions of what some test automation tools can be used to do is TRUE?

- A. Make video recordings of UI testing sessions to share with stakeholders to show the functionality and appearance of an application
- B. Analyze test results, code changes, and metrics to predict potential defects and areas of high risk within an application
- C. Autonomously perform exploratory testing sessions based on test charters to find defects within an application
- D. Autonomously design intuitive UIs and evaluate them, as well as evaluate the overall UX (User Experience) of an application

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

TAE recognizes a range of supporting capabilities offered by test tools beyond pure scripted execution, including reporting, evidence capture, and run artifacts that help stakeholders understand what was tested.

Video recording of UI test sessions is a common feature in several UI automation ecosystems and cloud device

/browser platforms, used to provide visual evidence of steps performed, failures observed, and the application's look-and-feel during execution. This supports debugging and communication with non-technical stakeholders. Option A overstates what test automation tools do: autonomously designing intuitive UIs and evaluating UX is largely outside typical test automation tool scope and requires human-centered design methods. Option C is also overstated: exploratory testing is inherently human-driven; tools can assist (session notes, heuristics support, telemetry) but do not truly conduct exploratory testing autonomously based on charters in the general TAE framing. Option B touches on advanced analytics and AI/ML-assisted quality insights; while some platforms offer risk prediction features, the phrasing implies broad predictive defect capability, which is not a standard, dependable tool function emphasized in TAE compared with concrete capabilities like artifact capture. Therefore, the clearly true, commonly supported capability is making video recordings of UI testing sessions.

## 11. Frage

Consider a TAS implemented to perform automated testing on native mobile apps at the UI level, where the TAF implements a client-server architecture. The client runs on-premise and allows creation of automated test scripts using TAF libraries to recognize and interact with the app's UI objects. The server runs in the cloud as part of a PaaS service, receiving commands from the client, translating them into actions for the mobile device, and sending the results to the client. The cloud platform hosts several mobile devices dedicated for use by this TAS. The device on which to run test scripts/test suites is specified at run time. You are currently verifying whether the test automation environment and all other TAS/TAF components work correctly. Which of the following activities would you perform to achieve your goal?

- A. Check whether the TAF libraries that the test scripts will use to recognize and interact with the app's UI objects (widgets) function as expected
- B. Manage the infrastructure that hosts the server, including hardware, software updates, and security patches
- C. Check whether all test scripts that will be executed by the TAS as part of a given test suite have expected results
- D. Check whether the references to the device on which the given test scripts/test suites will be executed are correctly hard-coded within these test scripts/test suites

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

The task is to verify the test automation environment and TAS/TAF components, not to validate the correctness of specific test suites. In a client-server TAF for mobile automation, a critical component is the automation library layer that exposes functions to locate and interact with UI objects, and that communicates with the cloud server/device farm. TAE guidance highlights that environment verification should focus on ensuring that the automation tooling stack can reliably perform its fundamental operations: connect to the execution infrastructure, select target devices at runtime, execute commands, and receive results. Checking that the TAF libraries correctly recognize and interact with widgets directly validates that the end-to-end automation mechanism (client # server # device # response) is functioning. Option A is not appropriate because the server is on PaaS; infrastructure management is typically handled by the provider and is not part of validating your TAS operation. Option B is incorrect because the scenario states the device is specified at run time, so hard-coding device references is not the expected design and is not the right verification focus. Option D concerns test suite correctness (expected results), which is a later step after confirming the automation environment works. Therefore, verifying that the TAF libraries function as expected is the correct activity.

## 12. Frage

Which of the following statements about the relationship between TAA, TAS and TAF is true?

- A. A TAF can be used to implement a TAA, which is an implementation of a TAS
- B. A TAF can be used to implement a TAS, which is an implementation of a TAA
- C. A TAS can be used to implement a TAF, which is an implementation of a TAA
- D. A TAS can be used to implement a TAA, which is an implementation of a TAF

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:

In TAE terminology, the Test Automation Architecture (TAA) is the conceptual, high-level blueprint that describes how automation will be structured, what layers exist, how components interact, and how the automation connects to the SUT and supporting systems. The Test Automation Solution (TAS) is the concrete realization of that architecture in a specific context-tools, infrastructure, pipelines, conventions, and components assembled to deliver automated testing capability. The Test Automation Framework (TAF) is a structured set of reusable libraries, guidelines, and mechanisms that supports efficient development, execution, reporting, and maintenance of automated tests; it is commonly a key part used to build the TAS. TAE documents commonly present this relationship as: TAA (design) # implemented as TAS (solution) # constructed using one or

more TAFs (framework elements) plus tools and environment components. Options B, C, and D invert these relationships and misrepresent the concept that architecture is implemented by a solution, not the other way around. Therefore, the statement that a TAF can be used to implement a TAS, which is an implementation of a TAA, is the correct relationship.

### 13. Frage

A new TAS allows the implementation of automated data-driven test scripts. All the tasks planned for the initial deployment of this TAS, aimed at installing and configuring the TAS components and provisioning the infrastructure, will be performed manually by a dedicated, specialized team. This TAS is expected to be deployed in the future in other similar environments. As a TAE, you see a risk that the correct and reproducible deployment of the TAS cannot be guaranteed. Which of the following options is BEST suited for mitigating this risk?

- A. Partition the data tables containing test data used by data-driven test scripts into smaller data tables, using an appropriate logical criterion, to make them more manageable
- **B. Try to automate most of the tasks related to the installation and configuration of the TAS components and those related to the provisioning of the infrastructure**
- C. Nothing needs to be done, because the team that will manually perform the specified tasks, as they are specialized, will not make mistakes and will therefore be able to ensure a correct and reproducible deployment
- D. Review data-driven test scripts to better organize test libraries by adding test functions containing identical sequences of actions commonly implemented in a relevant number of scripts

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:

TAE guidance treats repeatable, reliable deployment of the Test Automation Solution as a foundational requirement, especially when the TAS will be rolled out to multiple environments. Manual installation and provisioning are error-prone and difficult to reproduce consistently, even with skilled teams, due to small variations in steps, configuration drift, and undocumented assumptions. The recommended mitigation is to automate deployment activities using repeatable mechanisms (e.g., scripted installation, configuration management, Infrastructure as Code, versioned environment definitions). This supports traceability (what changed and when), repeatability (same inputs produce same environment), and rapid recovery (rebuild environments quickly after failure). Option A is explicitly unsafe because human processes are never guaranteed error-free and do not scale well across environments. Options B and C focus on test data and library organization, which can improve test maintainability, but they do not address the stated risk: inconsistent and non-reproducible TAS deployment. By automating installation/configuration and infrastructure provisioning, the organization reduces deployment variance and ensures that future deployments of the TAS can be performed reliably, consistently, and auditable across similar environments, aligning directly with TAE best practices for sustaining automation at scale.

### 14. Frage

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. 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
- **B. 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**
- 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. Avoid logging the messages that occur during the specified bursts to minimize any potential performance overhead in test execution

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:

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.

## 15. Frage

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Demn eine Studienzeit von ungefähr 20-30 Stunden ist CTAL-TAE\_V2 Pruefungssimulationen es schon lang genug, damit Sie in der Lage sind, Ihre Prüfung mit hoher Durchlauftrate zu bestehen.

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