

# CTAL-TAE熱門題庫 - CTAL-TAE考古題推薦



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CTAL-TAE 考試涵蓋了測試自動化流程、測試自動化框架設計和實現、測試自動化維護和持續集成等多個主題。此考試還評估了候選人對測試自動化工具、腳本語言和測試自動化指標的知識。通過 CTAL-TAE 考試的專業人士可以展示他們在自動化測試方面的專業知識和能力，以及他們設計和維護自動化測試框架的能力。

>> CTAL-TAE熱門題庫 <<

## 易理解的CTAL-TAE熱門題庫 & ISQI CTAL-TAE考古題推薦：ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering壹次通過考試

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CTAL-TAE 認證非常適合負責設計、開發和維護自動化測試框架的軟體測試專業人士。這項認證為個人提供了所需的知識和技能，可以有效地實施測試自動化解決方案，並分析和評估這些解決方案的有效性。此外，該認證也非常適合希望在測試管理、質量保證和軟體開發等領域晉升職業的專業人士。

## 最新的 iSQI Advanced Level Test Automation Engineer CTAL-TAE 免費考試真題 (Q42-Q47):

### 問題 #42

A SUT has an existing automated test suite.

Which of the following statements relating to the introduction of new features in the SUT is TRUE?

- A. The test automation engineer should work with the business analysts to ensure the new feature is testable
- B. It is generally more difficult to automate test cases for a new feature as the development has not yet started
- C. Automated tests are not affected by the introduction of a new feature and running them against the new SUT is a waste of

effort

- D. The introduction of a new feature could require updates or additions to the testware components

答案： D

#### 問題 #43

An automated test script makes a well-formed request to a REST API in the backend of a web app to add a single item for a product (with ID = 710) to the cart and expects a response confirming that the product is successfully added. The status line of the API response is HTTP/1.1 200 OK, while the response body indicates that the product is out of stock. The API response is correct, the test script fails but completes, and the message to log is: The product with ID = 710 is out of stock. Cart not updated. When this occurs, you are already aware that both the failed test and the API are behaving correctly and that the problem is in the test data. The TAS supports the following test logging levels: FATAL, ERROR, WARN, INFO, DEBUG. Which of the following is the MOST appropriate test logging level to use to log the specified message?

- A. WARN
- B. FATAL
- C. INFO
- D. DEBUG

答案： A

解題說明：

TAE logging guidance focuses on making logs actionable while reflecting severity and intent. Here, the test failed due to an expected, non-system fault condition: the product is out of stock, which is a valid business- state response and confirms the API behaved correctly. The issue is that the test data (product availability) did not satisfy the test's precondition. This is not a fatal condition (FATAL) because execution continues and the overall system is not unusable. It is not best treated as ERROR either (not offered as an option here) because an error-level message usually indicates a defect, malfunction, or unexpected failure needing immediate engineering attention. INFO would be too low because it may be lost among normal run messages and does not adequately flag that the test outcome is affected by a precondition violation requiring action (e.g., reseeding data, choosing a different product ID). DEBUG is typically reserved for highly detailed diagnostic traces intended for deeper troubleshooting, not for highlighting a test-data problem affecting test validity.

WARN is intended for abnormal or noteworthy conditions that do not indicate a product defect but may require attention to maintain test reliability. Therefore, WARN is the most appropriate level.

#### 問題 #44

Which of the following attributes should NOT be included in a test execution report associated with a suite of automated tests?

- A. Summary of the test execution results
- B. Defect clusters identified during test execution
- C. System/Application under test and its version
- D. Environment in which the tests have been executed

答案： A

#### 問題 #45

Which one of the following answers does NOT refer to an example of configuration item(s) that should be specified in development pipelines to identify a test environment (and its specific test data) associated with a web app under test on which to execute automated tests?

- A. The base URL of the test environment where the web app is deployed (i.e., the root address for accessing the web app)
- B. The number and type of automated tests to execute in the test environment where the web app is deployed
- C. The connection string(s) to connect to the test database(s) within the test environment where the web app is deployed
- D. The URLs of web APIs/web services related to the web app's backend within the test environment where the app is deployed

答案： B

解題說明：

In TAE guidance, pipeline configuration items used to identify a specific test environment (and its associated test data) are those that uniquely define where the SUT is running and how automation connects to the deployed system and its dependent services and data stores. That typically includes the base URL of the deployed web application, endpoints/URLs for backend services used in that environment, and connection details to environment-specific databases (or references to secrets/credentials that enable those connections).

These items allow the same automated tests to be executed against different environments by switching configuration rather than changing test code. By contrast, "the number and type of automated tests to execute" is a test selection/execution configuration decision (what to run), not an environment identification configuration (where to run). You can run different subsets of tests in the same environment without changing the environment identity. TAE distinguishes environment configuration (addresses, endpoints, credentials, data sources) from orchestration configuration (suite selection, tags, parallelism). Therefore, option A does not describe a configuration item that identifies the test environment and its specific test data.

#### 問題 #46

Which of the following recommendations can help improve the maintainability of test automation code?

- A. Avoid using static analyzers on test automation code and other development tools, as they are designed to improve the maintainability of SUT code
- B. Use error codes in test automation code instead of exceptions (if exceptions are supported by the programming language) for error handling
- C. Avoid adopting design patterns that introduce high levels of abstraction in test automation code, such as the flow model pattern
- D. Avoid producing test automation code containing methods with too many levels of nesting, as deeply nested code is more difficult to understand

答案： D

解題說明：

TAE emphasizes that maintainable automation code should be readable, understandable, and easy to modify when the SUT or test intent changes. Deeply nested logic increases cognitive load, makes control flow harder to follow, and complicates debugging and refactoring-especially in automation where synchronization, retries, and error handling are common. Therefore, avoiding excessive nesting is a direct, widely applicable maintainability recommendation. Option A is generally contrary to modern maintainability guidance:

exceptions (used appropriately) typically provide clearer error propagation and richer diagnostic information than manual error codes scattered across call chains. Option C is too broad and misleading: abstraction and patterns are often recommended by TAE to manage complexity and improve maintainability (when applied appropriately); the issue is not "patterns," but misusing them or overengineering. Option D is incorrect because static analysis and developer tooling can substantially improve automation code quality by detecting issues such as dead code, complexity hotspots, duplicated code, insecure practices, and style violations. Thus, the most aligned maintainability recommendation in TAE terms is to avoid overly nested methods.

#### 問題 #47

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