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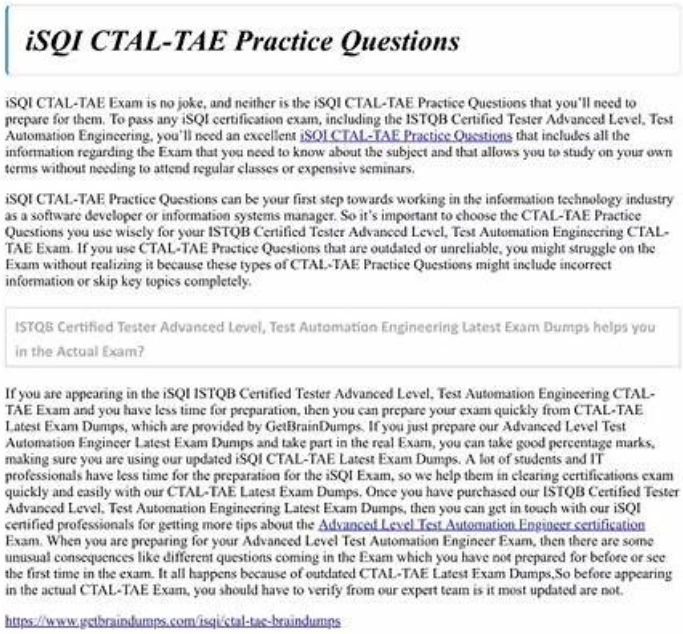

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>> ISQI CTAL-TAE受験料 <<

試験の準備方法-便利なCTAL-TAE受験料試験-最高のCTAL-TAE日本語学習内容

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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering 認定 CTAL-TAE 試験問題 (Q45-Q50):

質問 # 45
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. 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
- B. 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
- 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

正解：A

解説：
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.

質問 # 46
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 connection string(s) to connect to the test database(s) within the test environment where the web app is deployed
- B. The number and type of automated tests to execute in the test environment where the web app is deployed
- C. The URLs of web APIs/web services related to the web app's backend within the test environment where the app is deployed
- D. The base URL of the test environment where the web app is deployed (i.e., the root address for accessing the web app)

正解：B

解説：
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.

質問 # 47
You have been asked todeterminea TAS for a new release of a SUT, test should be automatedwherever. The new release will consist of 5 new interfaces and an amendment to 3 existing interfaces. The new and amended interface will be deliver incrementally in 3 sprints, each lasting 2 weeks.
What would be the BEST Test Automation Solution (TAS) design in this scenario?

- A. Automate the tests at two levels, Component and System level. Create customized hooks at Component level for interface not yet developed or amended. Only use the newly developed or amended interfaces to test at System level.
- B. Automate tests at both Component and System Level. Only do this automation once every interface has been fully developed or amended and manual testing has completed successfully.
- C. Automate tests at one level only, System level. Use only the newly developed interfaces and do not create any customized interfaces/test hooks.
- D. Automate a test at once level, component level, Create customized interface/test hooks for this level where the interface has not yet been developed or amended.

正解：A、B

質問 # 48
(Which of the following statements refers to a typical advantage of test automation?)

- A. On average, automated tests written at the API level are likely to run faster than automated tests written at the UI level
- B. Artificial intelligence can be used to help identify redundant tests within large, long-running automated regression test suites
- C. Automated tests can determine whether actual results match expected results, even for non-machine- interpretable results
- D. Automated tests can allow defects to be detected earlier than manual tests because their execution times can be shorter

正解：A

解説：
In the ISTQB Test Automation Engineer (TAE) body of knowledge, a core, typical advantage of test automation is faster feedback through efficient execution, especially when tests are implemented at lower levels (e.g., API/service) rather than through the UI. UI tests inherently traverse more layers (browser, rendering, client-side code, network timing, and often multiple back-end calls), so they tend to be slower and more brittle. API-level tests bypass most UI-related overhead and interact closer to business logic/services, reducing execution time and improving reliability. Option A is incorrect because many results (e.g., visual aesthetics, subjective usability, tone, or "looks right") are not reliably machine-interpretable without specialized approaches and still often require human judgment. Option C may be possible in some contexts, but "AI redundancy identification" is not a typical, foundational advantage emphasized as a standard automation benefit. Option D is misleading: early defect detection is mainly achieved by earlier and more frequent execution (e.g., CI) and shifting tests left, not merely because a single automated run is shorter than manual execution. Therefore, the most typical advantage presented is that API automation generally runs faster than UI automation.

質問 # 49
A CI/CD pipeline consists of two phases: build and deployment. The build phase, among other activities, runs automated test cases at the following test levels: Component Testing (CT) and Component Integration Testing (CIT). If the build phase is successful, the deployment phase is started. The deployment phase first provisions the test environment infrastructure needed to deploy the SUT, then deploys the SUT to this environment, and finally triggers another separate pipeline that runs automated test cases at the following test levels: System Testing (ST) and Acceptance Testing (AT). Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Automated test cases for CT-CIT can act as quality gates, while automated test cases for ST-AT cannot act as quality gates

- B. Automated test cases for CT-CIT cannot act as quality gates, while automated test cases for ST-AT can act as quality gates
- C. Both automated test cases for CT-CIT and ST-AT can act as quality gates
- D. Neither automated test cases for CT-CIT nor automated test cases for ST-AT can act as quality gates

正解：C

解説：
TAE describes quality gates as defined checkpoints in pipelines where objective criteria determine whether the pipeline may proceed (e.g., thresholds, pass/fail rules, coverage, or risk-based acceptance). Automated tests at multiple levels can serve as such gates. In the build phase, CT and CIT are commonly used as strong, fast quality gates because they provide quick feedback on code correctness and integration of closely related components; failures typically block promotion. In the deployment phase, after provisioning and deploying into a test environment, automated System Testing and Acceptance Testing can also serve as quality gates for promoting a build to later stages or release candidates, especially when the organization relies on automated regression and automated acceptance criteria for release decisions. While ST/AT may take longer and may be more prone to environmental factors, TAE still supports using them as gates when they are sufficiently stable, relevant, and aligned with release risk. The scenario explicitly places ST/AT in a separate triggered pipeline, which still qualifies as a gating mechanism if downstream promotion depends on its outcome. Therefore, both CT-CIT and ST-AT can act as quality gates.

質問 # 50
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