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ISQI CTAL-TAE Certification is highly recognized in the software testing industry and is a valuable addition to any software tester's resume. ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering certification demonstrates that an individual has the knowledge and skills required to design, implement, and maintain automated tests efficiently. It also showcases that the individual has a clear understanding of the importance of automation in software testing and can utilize automation tools effectively. Passing this certification exam will enable individuals to advance their careers and take up challenging roles in the software testing industry.

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To take the CTAL-TAE exam, candidates must have already passed the ISTQB Foundation Level certification exam. This ensures that candidates have a solid understanding of software testing fundamentals before attempting to take the advanced level test automation engineering exam.

ISQI CTAL-TAE (ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering) exam is a certification exam that tests the knowledge and skills of individuals in the field of test automation engineering. CTAL-TAE Exam is designed to assess the ability

of individuals to apply test automation techniques and tools effectively in software development projects.

ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering Sample Questions (Q76-Q81):

NEW QUESTION # 76

You have been tasked with adding the execution of build verification tests to the current CI/CD pipeline used in an Agile project. The goal of these tests is to verify the stability of daily builds and ensure that the most recent changes have not altered core functionality. Currently, the first activity performed as part of this pipeline is the static source code analysis. Which of the following stages in the pipeline would you add the execution of these smoke tests to?

- A. As a final activity, immediately before releasing the new build into production
- B. After deploying the new build to the test environment and before performing more extensive testing
- C. After performing static analysis on the source code and before generating the new build
- D. As a first activity, before performing static source code analysis and before generating the new build

Answer: B

Explanation:

Build verification tests (often called smoke tests) are intended to provide fast confirmation that a new build is deployable and that core, end-to-end functionality remains intact. TAE describes these as early, lightweight checks that run after deployment to a suitable test environment, because they need an executable, running instance of the SUT to validate system readiness. Static analysis occurs before packaging/deployment and is a quality activity on source code; smoke tests are runtime checks. Running them before generating the build (A or B) is not feasible because there is no deployed artifact to validate. Running smoke tests as the final activity right before production release (D) defeats their purpose as an early feedback mechanism and increases risk by discovering basic failures too late. The practical and TAE-aligned placement is immediately after deploying the new build into the test environment and before launching broader, longer-running regression, system, or acceptance suites. This ensures failures are detected quickly, prevents wasting time running extensive tests on an unstable build, and provides a clear quality gate for "is this build worth testing further?" Therefore, stage C is the correct insertion point for build verification tests.

NEW QUESTION # 77

An automated test case that should always pass sometimes passes and sometimes fails intermittently (non-deterministic behavior) when executed in the same test environment, even if no code (i.e., SUT code or the test automation code) has been changed. Which of the following statements about the root cause of this non-deterministic behavior is TRUE?

- A. Determining the specified root cause is certainly easier than if the automated test always fails (deterministic behavior)
- B. The specified root cause is a race condition that can be identified by also analyzing the log files of the test case, the SUT, and the TAF
- C. The specified root cause must be in the instability of the test environment, since no code has been changed
- D. Determining the specified root cause may require, in addition to the TAE, the support of others such as developers and system engineers

Answer: D

Explanation:

TAE treats non-deterministic (flaky) test behavior as a symptom that can originate from multiple sources: timing and synchronization issues, race conditions, concurrency, environmental variability (resource contention, network latency), unstable test data, third-party dependencies, or hidden state leakage between tests. Because these causes often span boundaries-application code, infrastructure, deployment configuration, test tooling, and data pipelines-finding the true root cause frequently requires collaboration beyond the TAE role. Developers may need to inspect application logs, thread behavior, and recent architectural assumptions; system engineers may need to analyze resource saturation, container orchestration events, network anomalies, or environment drift. Option A is too specific and assertive: the root cause is not necessarily a race condition, and logs may not be sufficient to identify it. Option C is incorrect because no code change does not imply the environment is the only cause; flaky behavior can stem from hidden nondeterminism in the system or tests that is always present but only sometimes triggers. Option D is also incorrect; intermittent failures are often harder to diagnose than consistent deterministic failures because evidence is less reproducible. Therefore, the true statement is that determining the root cause may require support from developers and system engineers in addition to the TAE.

NEW QUESTION # 78

(Which of the following aspects of "design for testability" is MOST directly associated with the need to define precisely which interfaces are available in the SUT for test automation at different test levels?)

- **A. Architecture transparency**
- B. Autonomy
- C. Observability
- D. Controllability

Answer: A

Explanation:

In TAE, "design for testability" includes attributes that make it easier to create, execute, and maintain automated tests across levels (component, integration, system, UI). The need to define precisely which interfaces are available at different test levels-e.g., public APIs, service endpoints, message queues, UI automation hooks, test seams, logs, and internal test interfaces-maps most directly to architecture transparency. Architecture transparency concerns how clearly the system's structure, layers, and accessible interfaces are documented and exposed so test automation can reliably connect to the right interaction points.

This includes understanding which interfaces are stable, supported, and appropriate for each level of testing, and avoiding "guesswork" that increases brittleness. Controllability is about the ability to set inputs, states, and preconditions (e.g., reset data, seed databases, drive system state). Observability is about the ability to see outputs, internal states, and logs to assess outcomes.

Autonomy concerns whether tests can run independently without external dependencies or manual intervention (e.g., isolated environments, stable test data). While controllability/observability/autonomy are critical for automation, the specific emphasis on "precisely defining which interfaces are available" is fundamentally an architectural transparency issue: clear interface availability and documentation enable correct, maintainable automation connections across test levels.

NEW QUESTION # 79

Which of the following is NOT a technical design consideration for a TAA?

- A. Standards and Legal requirements, e.g data privacy
- B. Data used by the SUT, e.g configuration, users
- **C. The number of users for the SUT**
- D. Availability of interfaces for the SUT to be testable

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 80

Automated tests at the UI level for a web app adopt an asynchronous waiting mechanism that allows them to synchronize test steps with the app, so that they are executed correctly and at the right time, only when the app is ready and has processed the previous step: this is done when there are no timeouts or pending asynchronous requests. In this way, the tests automatically synchronize with the app's web pages. The same initialization tasks to set test preconditions are implemented as test steps for all tests. Regarding the pre- processing (Setup) features defined at the test suite level, the TAS provides both a Suite Setup (which runs exactly once when the suite starts) and a Test Setup (which runs at the start of each test case in the suite).

Which of the following recommendations would you provide for improving the TAS (assuming it is possible to perform all of them)?

- A. Implement the initialization tasks aimed at setting the preconditions of the tests within the Suite Setup feature at the test suite level
- B. Adopt a manual synchronization with the app's web pages using dynamic waits via polling instead of the current automatic synchronization
- **C. Implement the initialization tasks aimed at setting the preconditions of the tests within the Test Setup feature at the test suite level**
- D. Adopt a manual synchronization with the app's web pages using hard-coded waits instead of the current automatic synchronization

Answer: C

Explanation:

TAE strongly discourages replacing robust, app-aware synchronization with manual waits. Automatic synchronization based on application readiness signals (e.g., no pending async requests) reduces flakiness and unnecessary delays. Hard-coded waits (A) are brittle and slow; polling waits (C) can be better than fixed sleeps but are still generally inferior to event/readiness-based

synchronization already in place. The improvement opportunity described is that the same initialization steps are repeated in every test as explicit test steps, which increases test script length, duplication, and maintenance effort. TAE recommends centralizing common setup logic using framework setup/teardown mechanisms to enforce consistency and reduce duplication. Since the initialization tasks are needed to set preconditions for each test (so each test starts from a known state and remains independent), they belong in the Test Setup, which runs before each test case. Putting them in Suite Setup (D) would run them only once, risking that later tests inherit polluted state, making tests interdependent and more brittle. Therefore, moving shared per-test initialization tasks into the Test Setup is the best recommendation.

NEW QUESTION # 81

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