

Quiz 2026 ISQI First-grade CTAL-TAE: Valid ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering Exam Format



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To be eligible for the CTAL-TAE certification exam, candidates must have already achieved the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) certification and have completed the ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Analyst (CTAL-TA) certification. The CTAL-TAE Exam consists of 40 multiple-choice questions and candidates have 90 minutes to complete the exam. A passing score of 65% is required to earn the CTAL-TAE certification. ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering certification is valid for five years and can be renewed by retaking the exam or by obtaining an ISTQB Agile Tester Extension certification.

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Nowadays, the certification has been one of the criteria for many companies to recruit employees. And in order to obtain the CTAL-TAE certification, taking the CTAL-TAE exam becomes essential. Although everyone hopes to pass the exam, the difficulties in preparing for it should not be overlooked. There are plenty of people who took a lot of energy and time but finally failed to pass. You really need our CTAL-TAE practice materials which can work as the pass guarantee.

Achieving the ISQI CTAL-TAE Certification demonstrates that an individual has a deep understanding of test automation

engineering and can apply their knowledge in real-world scenarios. ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering certification can lead to better job opportunities, higher salaries, and greater recognition within the industry. It is a valuable asset for professionals who want to advance their careers in software testing and automation.

ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 26

Which of the following layers within the TAA contains technology-specific implementations that enable automated tests to have the execution of their logical actions result in actual interaction with the appropriate interfaces of the SUT?

- A. Test definition layer
- B. Test execution layer
- C. Test adaptation layer
- D. Test generation layer

Answer: C

Explanation:

TAE describes layered automation architectures where higher layers express intent and test logic, while lower layers handle concrete interaction with specific technologies and interfaces. The test adaptation layer is the layer that "adapts" abstract test actions to the real SUT interaction mechanisms. It typically contains technology-specific adapters, drivers, wrappers, or connectors (e.g., browser drivers, mobile automation bridges, API clients, message-bus connectors, database utilities) that translate logical operations like "click login," "submit order," or "query customer" into the correct low-level calls for the target interface. This is where the details of protocols, locator strategies, synchronization primitives, data access methods, and tool-specific APIs live, shielding higher layers from churn when technologies change. The test execution layer is responsible for orchestrating execution (running suites, scheduling, collecting results, reporting), but not primarily for implementing the technology-specific SUT interaction itself. The test definition layer focuses on how tests are specified (scripts, keywords, models, data), and the test generation layer concerns deriving tests (e.g., model-based generation). Therefore, the layer containing technology-specific implementations enabling actual interaction with SUT interfaces is the test adaptation layer.

NEW QUESTION # 27

You are currently conducting a Proof of Concept (PoC) aimed at selecting a tool that will be used for the development of a TAS. This TAS will exclusively be used by one team within your organization to implement automated UI-level test scripts for two web apps. The two tools selected for the PoC use JavaScript

/TypeScript to implement the automated test scripts and offer capture and playback capabilities. Three test cases for each of the two web apps were selected to be automated during the PoC. The PoC will compare these two tools in terms of their effectiveness in recognizing and interacting with UI widgets exercised by the test cases, to quickly determine whether test automation is possible and which tool is better. Which of the following TAFs is BEST suited for conducting the PoC?

- A. A one-layer TAF (test scripts)
- B. A two-layer TAF (test scripts, test libraries)
- C. A layered TAF with more than three layers
- D. A three-layer TAF (test scripts, business logic, core libraries)

Answer: A

Explanation:

For a PoC whose primary goal is rapid feasibility assessment and tool comparison (especially around object recognition and

interaction), TAE recommends minimizing framework complexity and upfront engineering.

In a PoC, you want the shortest path to executing representative tests so you can observe tool behavior, stability, locator robustness, synchronization support, and ease of driving the UI widgets in scope. A one-layer approach—simple test scripts with minimal abstraction—reduces the time spent building reusable libraries, enforcing architecture, or creating business layers that are not necessary for answering the PoC question.

Multi-layer frameworks (two-layer and beyond) are more appropriate when you are establishing maintainability, reuse, and scaling for long-term automation. Those benefits matter in the full TAS implementation, but they can distort PoC outcomes by introducing additional design decisions, patterns, and glue code that hide or compensate for tool limitations. Since only six test cases are being automated and the objective is to quickly determine whether UI automation is possible and which tool performs better at widget interaction, the simplest structure (one-layer TAF) is best aligned with TAE PoC guidance: rapid learning, minimal overhead, and clear attribution of outcomes to the tool rather than to framework design.

NEW QUESTION # 28

As a TAE you are evaluating a functional test automation tool that will be for several projects within your organization. The projects require that tool to work effectively and efficiently with SUT's in distributed environments. The test automation tool also needs to interface with other existing test tools (test management tool and defect tracking tool.) The existing test tools subject to planned updates and their interface to the test automation tool may not work properly after these updates.

Which of the following are the two LEAST important concerns related to the evaluation of the test automation in this scenario?

- * Is the test automation tool able to launch processors and execute test cases on multiple machines in different environments?
- * Does the test automation tool support a licensing scheme that allows accessing different sets?
- * Does the test automation tool have a large feature set, but only part of the features will be sets?
- * Do the release notes for the planned updates on existing specify the impacts on their interfaces to other tools?

Does the test automation tool need to install specific libraries that could impact the SUT?

- A. B and E
- B. A and E
- C. C and D
- D. A and C

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 29

Which of the following metrics could suggest, under certain condition that an automated regression test suite has NOT been updated for new functionalities added to the SUT?

- A. The defect density in the automation code of the regression test suite.
- B. The ratio of commands to executable statements in the automation code of the regression test suite
- C. The ratio of comments to executable statements in the SUT code.
- D. The SUT code coverage provided by the execution of the regression test suite.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 30

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