

CTAL-TAE_V2認定資格、CTAL-TAE_V2受験資料更新版



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Tech4ExamのCTAL-TAE_V2模擬テストに関する限り、PDFバージョンは次の2つの側面に関して非常に便利です。一方、PDFバージョンには、CTAL-TAE_V2テストトレントの全バージョンから選択された質問の一部が含まれているデモが含まれています。このようにして、実際の準備試験の一般的な理解を得ることができます。これは、適切な試験ファイルの選択に役立つはずですが、一方、ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level- Test Automation Engineering CTAL-TAE (Syllabus v2.0)のCTAL-TAE_V2準備資料を印刷して、ISQI論文とPDF版で試験の勉強をすることができます。このようなメリットがあるので、試してみませんか?

>> CTAL-TAE_V2認定資格 <<

早速ダウンロードCTAL-TAE_V2認定資格 & 正しいISQI認定トレーニング - 素晴らしいISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Automation Engineering CTAL-TAE (Syllabus v2.0)

あなたの目標はとて高いですから、あなたに色々なヘルプをあげられる資料が必要です。Tech4Exam ISQIのCTAL-TAE_V2試験問題集はあなたが自分の目標を達成することを助けられます。Tech4Exam ISQIのCTAL-TAE_V2問題資料は高度に認証されたIT領域の専門家の経験と創造を含めているものです。当社の製品は、すべての可能性のある問題を試させられます。受験生の皆様に問題の100パーセント真実な解答を提供することを保証します。

ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Automation Engineering CTAL-TAE (Syllabus v2.0) 認定 CTAL-TAE_V2 試験問題 (Q19-Q24):

質問 # 19

Consider choosing an approach for the automated implementation of manual regression test suites written at the UI level for some already developed web apps. The TAS is based on a programming language that allows the creation of test libraries and provides a capture/playback feature that allows recognition and interaction with all widgets in the web UIs being tested. The automated tests will be implemented by team members with strong programming skills. The chosen approach should aim to reduce both the effort required to maintain automated tests and the effort required to add new automated tests. Which of the following approaches would you choose?

- A. Linear scripting
- B. Structured scripting
- C. Test-Driven Development (TDD)

- D. Capture/playback

正解: B

解説:

TAE guidance links maintainability and scalability to reducing duplication and encapsulating common actions behind reusable abstractions. For UI regression suites on existing web apps, capture/playback and linear scripting often produce brittle, duplicated sequences tightly coupled to UI details. They may be quick initially, but maintenance cost grows rapidly when locators, flows, or timing change. With a programming language that supports libraries-and a team with strong programming skills-TAE recommends structured scripting (often including modularization, reuse through functions/classes, and design patterns such as Page Object or similar abstractions). Structured scripting reduces maintenance by centralizing UI interaction logic (e.g., element locators and common workflows) so changes are made in one place. It also reduces effort to add new tests because test authors can compose new scenarios from existing reusable building blocks rather than duplicating low-level steps. TDD is a development practice and is not the primary approach for converting existing manual UI regression suites into automation; it does not directly describe how the UI tests should be structured. Capture/playback remains useful as a helper (e.g., for quickly discovering locators) but is not the best overall approach for long-term maintainability. Therefore, structured scripting best matches the stated goals.

質問 # 20

You have agreed with your organization's managers to conduct a pilot project to introduce test automation. Managers' expectations about the benefits of automation are too optimistic. Which of the following is LEAST relevant when deciding the scope of the pilot project's objectives?

- A. Evaluate the knowledge and skills of people who will be involved in automating test cases for applicable test automation frameworks and technologies
- B. Evaluate the performance of an organization's network infrastructure in terms of factors such as availability, bandwidth, latency, packet loss, and jitter
- C. Evaluate the suitability of different test automation tools based on the technology stack used by the applications for which the automated tests will be developed
- D. Evaluate the potential cost savings and benefits (e.g., faster test execution, better test coverage) of using automated testing versus manual testing

正解: B

解説:

TAE positions pilot projects as a controlled way to validate feasibility, calibrate expectations, and reduce adoption risk. Pilot objectives typically include assessing tool fit (technical compatibility, integration, reporting, maintainability), estimating realistic benefits and costs (execution speed, regression efficiency, coverage improvements, maintenance overhead), and assessing team readiness (skills, training needs, required roles). Those align directly with options A, B, and C. Network performance characteristics can matter for distributed test execution or remote environments, but evaluating enterprise network infrastructure at a deep level (availability, jitter, packet loss) is generally not a primary objective for a test automation pilot- especially when the central concern is overly optimistic expectations about automation benefits. A pilot should focus on demonstrating what can be automated, at what cost, with what stability and maintainability, and what process changes are needed. Infrastructure constraints may be observed as risks during the pilot, but a full network performance evaluation is more characteristic of IT operations or performance engineering initiatives, not a test automation introduction pilot scope. Therefore, option D is the least relevant when defining the pilot's objectives in a TAE-aligned approach.

質問 # 21

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

正解: B

解説:

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.

質問 # 22

A SUT (SUT1) is a client-server system based on a thin client. The client is primarily a display and input interface, while the server provides almost all the resources and functionality of the system. Another SUT (SUT2) is a client-server system based on a fat client that relies little on the server and provides most of the resources and functionality of the system. A given TAS is used to implement automated tests on both SUT1 and SUT2. The main objective of the TAS is to cover as many system functionalities as possible through automated tests executed as fast as possible. Which of the following statements about the automation solution is BEST in this scenario?

- A. The TAS should support mainly client-side automation for SUT1 and server-side automation for SUT2
- B. The TAS should support mainly client-side automation for both SUT1 and SUT2
- C. The TAS should support mainly server-side automation for both SUT1 and SUT2
- D. The TAS should support mainly server-side automation for SUT1 and client-side automation for SUT2

正解: D

解説:

TAE promotes selecting automation interfaces that maximize speed, robustness, and functional coverage while minimizing unnecessary UI traversal. For a thin client architecture, most business logic and system functionality resides on the server. To cover functionality efficiently, tests should interact as close as possible to where the logic is implemented-typically via server-side interfaces (e.g., APIs/services, backend endpoints, message interfaces). This reduces GUI overhead and accelerates execution while improving reliability. For a fat client, substantial logic resides on the client side; server-side automation alone may miss critical client behavior, validations, local processing, and UI-driven flows that embody much of the functionality. In such cases, client-side automation (often UI automation or client-level interfaces) is more directly aligned to achieving high functional coverage. TAE also highlights that the "best" interface depends on where behavior is implemented and which interface yields the most stable, fastest checks for the targeted risks. Therefore, the optimal combination is server-side automation for SUT1 (thin client) and client-side automation for SUT2 (fat client), which best meets the goal of broad coverage with minimal execution time.

質問 # 23

Which of the following statements about a test progress report produced for an automated test suite is TRUE?

- A. The content of the test progress report should not be affected by the stakeholders to whom the report is intended
- B. The test progress report should indicate the test environment in which the tests were performed
- C. The test progress report should indicate, for each test in the suite, the timestamps related to the test steps
- D. The test progress report should indicate, for each test in the suite, the start and end timestamps of the test

正解: B

解説:

TAE reporting guidance emphasizes that stakeholders must be able to interpret results in context. A fundamental contextual attribute is the test environment: where the SUT was deployed, what configuration was used, and (by implication) what data and integrations were in play. Without environment identification, results can be misleading, non-reproducible, or not comparable across runs (e.g., failures caused by environment instability vs. product defects). Therefore, including the environment in the progress report is a core

requirement. Option B is incorrect because TAE explicitly promotes tailoring reports to stakeholder needs; different audiences require different levels of detail, summaries, and views. Option A is generally too granular for a progress report: step-level timestamps belong more to detailed execution logs and troubleshooting artifacts, not to a progress report intended to communicate status efficiently. Option D may be included in some reports, but it is not as universally required as the environment identifier; and in TAE,

"progress report" tends to focus on overall status (what ran, what passed/failed, trends, coverage, environment) rather than per-test timing metadata. Thus, the reliably true statement is that the report should indicate the test environment.

質問 # 24

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