

# ISQI CTAL-TAE Exam Introduction - Training CTAL-TAE Kit

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## ISQI CTAL-TAE Exam Questions [Rectified 2024] - Get Ready For The Exam

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## ISQI CTAL-TAE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ability to trace the generated tests back to the model</li><li>• Explain the role that layers play within a TAA</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Specify test sequences or fully-fledged test behaviors</li><li>• Analyze factors of implementation, use, and maintenance requirements for a given TAS</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Defining test scripts for the execution of the test case</li><li>• Set up and tear down test suites</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Understand "design for testability" and "design for test automation" methods applicable to the SUT</li><li>• Analyze a system under test to determine the appropriate automation solution</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Relate test cases to test objectives or SUT requirements</li><li>• Configure and parameterize the test setup</li></ul>

Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set up and tear down the SUT for test execution</li> <li>• Design the appropriate TAA for a given project</li> </ul>
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Earning the CTAL-TAE Certification can open up many career opportunities for software testing professionals. ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering certification demonstrates a high level of expertise in automation testing, which is becoming increasingly important in today's software development industry. Employers value this certification and are willing to pay higher salaries to certified professionals. Overall, the CTAL-TAE certification is a valuable asset for anyone looking to advance their career in software testing.

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### ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

A suite of automated test cases was run multiple times on the same release of the SUT in the same test environment. Consider analyzing a test histogram that shows the distribution of test results (pass, fail, etc.) for each test case across these runs. Which of the following potential issues is MOST likely to be identified as a result of such an analysis?

- A. Unstable automated test cases
- B. Maintainability issues in automated test cases
- C. Security vulnerabilities in automated test cases
- D. Outliers in test execution times

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

TAE recommends monitoring test results over repeated executions to detect non-determinism and flakiness. A histogram showing pass/fail distributions per test across multiple runs in the same environment and on the same SUT version is especially useful for identifying tests whose outcomes vary without corresponding changes. If a test sometimes passes and sometimes fails under equivalent conditions, the distribution reveals instability: repeated failures for the same test, intermittent patterns, or inconsistent outcomes compared with other tests that remain stable. This is a classic indicator of flaky tests or unstable test design (e.g., synchronization issues, hidden dependencies, data leakage, timing sensitivity) and is a key maintainability/reliability concern in automation programs. While execution time outliers (A) require time-series or duration metrics rather than pass/fail distributions, a result histogram primarily focuses on outcome variability, not performance. Security vulnerabilities (B) are not identifiable from outcome distributions; they require static analysis, code review, or security testing methods. Maintainability issues (D) are generally inferred from code structure metrics (complexity, duplication), change frequency, or effort trends, not from pass/fail distributions across runs. Therefore, the most likely issue identified by analyzing such a histogram is unstable automated test cases.

#### NEW QUESTION # 49

Consider a TAS associated to dynamically changing software frequent releases. Your goal is to determine the amount of effort required to maintain the automated tests of the regression test suite for each new release of the SUT.

What is the MOST important metric to collect to achieve your goal?

- A. The number of automated tests which fail because of a single software defect, for each new release of the SUT
- B. The code coverage achieved with the automated tests, for each new release of the SUT
- C. The number of automated tests requiring maintenance, for each new release of the SUT.

- D. The time it takes to execute all the automated tests, for each new release of the SUT.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 50

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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.

#### NEW QUESTION # 51

Which of the following statement about the implementation of automated regression testing is FALSE?

- A. When automating regression tests, the structure of automated tests must always be the same as the corresponding manual tests
- B. When automating regression tests, the initialization steps set the test preconditions should be automated wherever possible
- **C. When automating regression tests, the corresponding manual tests should have already been executed to verify they operate correctly**
- D. When automating regression tests, consideration should be given to how much time would be saved by automation

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION # 52

Consider the following example of TAS metrics.

Time to execute automated tests

Speed and efficiency of TAS components

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. A is an external TAS metric and b is an internal TAS metric
- **B. A and B are both internal TAS metrics**
- C. A and b are both external TAS metric
- D. A is an internal TAS metric and B is an external TAS metric

**Answer: B**

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