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2026 ISQI CTAL-TAE: Accurate ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering Reliable Exam Sample

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ISQI CTAL-TAE (ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering) certification exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of individuals who wish to become experts in the field of test automation engineering. ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering certification exam is an advanced level exam that is recognized globally and is highly valued by employers and organizations in the software testing industry.

ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 31

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 32

Which of the following BEST describes why it is important to separate test definition from test execution in a TAA?

- A. It allow choosing different paradigms (e.g event-driven) for the interaction TAS and SUT
- B. It allows developing steps of the test process without being closely tied to the SUT interface.
- C. It allows specify test cases without being closely tied to the tool to run them against the SUT
- D. It allows testers to findmore defects on the SUT

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 33

An API's response to a request made to the corresponding endpoint should return some specific data about a payment transaction in JSON format. In particular, your goal is to write the test automation code, keeping it as short as possible, aimed at determining whether that response includes certain properties (transaction_id, amount, status, timestamp) with the data types and formats expected. Assuming that the TAF provides all the necessary support to validate the specified API response, how would you BEST achieve your goal?

- A. Write custom code that parses the actual response data and checks whether the extracted properties, data types, and formats are as expected
- B. Write a single assertion for each property to check whether the data types and formats for that property are as expected in the actual response

- C. Specify the schema for the expected response data (properties, data types, and formats) and validate the actual response data against this schema
- D. Use an artificial intelligence algorithm based on machine learning and image recognition to implement a self-healing capability

Answer: C

Explanation:

TAE encourages using the highest-leverage validation mechanisms available in the framework/tooling to keep tests concise, expressive, and maintainable. When validating JSON responses for presence of fields plus correct data types and formats, schema-based validation (e.g., JSON Schema or an equivalent contract/schema mechanism provided by the TAF) is typically the most efficient approach. It allows you to declare the expected structure once (required properties, types, constraints such as regex/date-time format, numeric ranges) and then validate the whole response in a single operation. This minimizes code and reduces repetitive assertions while producing clearer diagnostics when validation fails. Option B can work but usually results in more lines of code and repeated checks, and it is easier to miss constraints (e.g., timestamp format). Option D increases code volume and duplication by re-implementing parsing and validation logic that the TAF already provides, increasing maintenance burden. Option C is irrelevant to the goal of validating response properties /types/formats. Therefore, specifying an expected schema and validating the response against it is the best way to keep code short and aligned with TAE maintainability recommendations.

NEW QUESTION # 34

Consider a TAS implemented to perform automated testing on native mobile apps at the UI level, where the TAF implements a client-server architecture. The client runs on-premise and allows creation of automated test scripts using TAF libraries to recognize and interact with the app's UI objects. The server runs in the cloud as part of a PaaS service, receiving commands from the client, translating them into actions for the mobile device, and sending the results to the client. The cloud platform hosts several mobile devices dedicated for use by this TAS. The device on which to run test scripts/test suites is specified at run time. You are currently verifying whether the test automation environment and all other TAS/TAF components work correctly. Which of the following activities would you perform to achieve your goal?

- A. Check whether the references to the device on which the given test scripts/test suites will be executed are correctly hard-coded within these test scripts/test suites
- B. Check whether all test scripts that will be executed by the TAS as part of a given test suite have expected results
- C. Manage the infrastructure that hosts the server, including hardware, software updates, and security patches
- D. Check whether the TAF libraries that the test scripts will use to recognize and interact with the app's UI objects (widgets) function as expected

Answer: D

Explanation:

The task is to verify the test automation environment and TAS/TAF components, not to validate the correctness of specific test suites. In a client-server TAF for mobile automation, a critical component is the automation library layer that exposes functions to locate and interact with UI objects, and that communicates with the cloud server/device farm. TAE guidance highlights that environment verification should focus on ensuring that the automation tooling stack can reliably perform its fundamental operations: connect to the execution infrastructure, select target devices at runtime, execute commands, and receive results. Checking that the TAF libraries correctly recognize and interact with widgets directly validates that the end-to-end automation mechanism (client # server # device # response) is functioning. Option A is not appropriate because the server is on PaaS; infrastructure management is typically handled by the provider and is not part of validating your TAS operation. Option B is incorrect because the scenario states the device is specified at run time, so hard-coding device references is not the expected design and is not the right verification focus. Option D concerns test suite correctness (expected results), which is a later step after confirming the automation environment works. Therefore, verifying that the TAF libraries function as expected is the correct activity.

NEW QUESTION # 35

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