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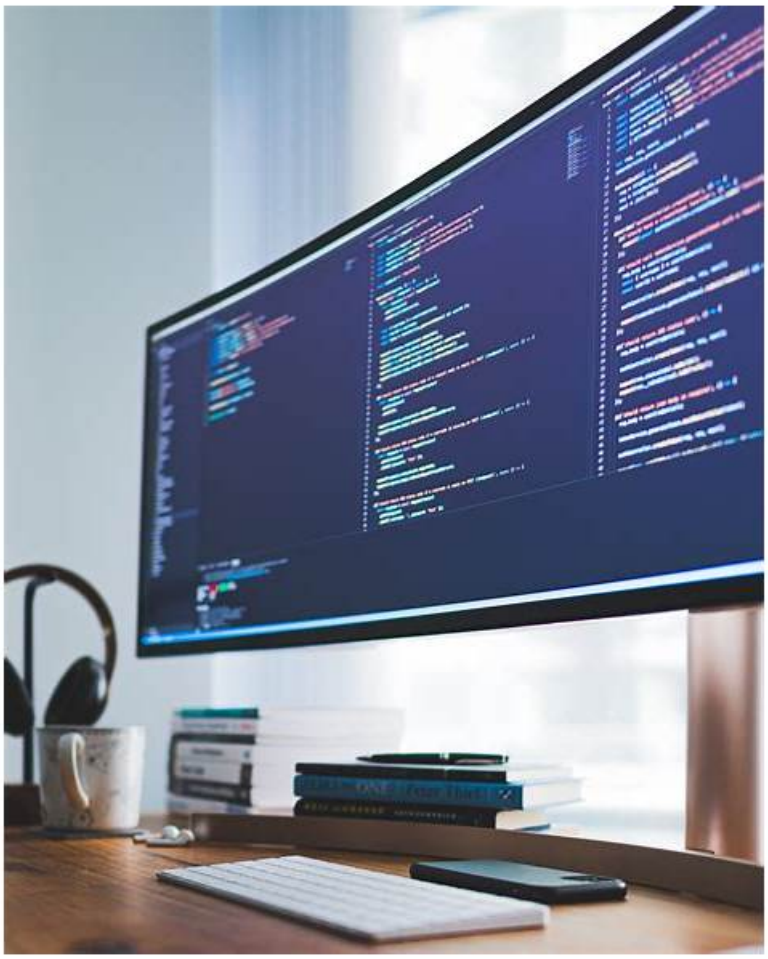

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ISQI CTAL-TAE (ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering) certification exam is designed for software testers who want to advance their skills in test automation engineering. ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering certification is ideal for individuals who want to build a career in the field of software testing and automation.

ISQI CTAL-TAE certification exam covers a broad range of topics related to test automation engineering, including test automation design, implementation, and maintenance, as well as test automation tools and frameworks. CTAL-TAE Exam also assesses the candidate's understanding of software testing principles, methodologies, and techniques, as well as their ability to apply these concepts to real-world testing scenarios. CTAL-TAE exam is comprised of multiple-choice questions and is typically administered over a period of three hours.

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The CTAL-TAE certification exam is a three-hour, computer-based exam consisting of 40 multiple-choice questions. CTAL-TAE exam covers various topics related to test automation, including the principles of test automation, automated testing tools, test automation frameworks, and scripting languages. CTAL-TAE Exam also evaluates the candidate's ability to design and implement automated test solutions, analyze test results, and maintain automated test suites.

ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
You have been asked to automate a set of functional tests at system Test level via the CLI of the SUT for the first release of a software system. The automated tests will be delivered to the learn in change of maintenance testing, who will use them for part of the regression testing. They have the following requirements.
1.The automated tests must be as fast and cheap to maintain as possible
2.The cost of adding new automated tests must be as low as possible
3.The automated tests must have a high level of independence from the tool itself Which of the following scripting techniques would be MOST suitable?

- A. Structure scripting
- B. Data-driven scripting
- C. Linear scripting
- D. Keyword-driven scripting

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 21
Some automated regression test scripts run by a TAS in a given test environment make calls to private APIs that require authentication for all requests (the authentication method is the same for all APIs). The SUT is a business-critical system. The following two changes are planned: a change in the authentication method of all APIs and a minor upgrade of the OS (Operating System) in the test environment. You have updated the test scripts to cope with the change in the API authentication method. Which of the following sequences of activities is BEST to ensure that the test scripts are not adversely affected by these changes?

- A. Implement one change at a time and run a subset of the updated test scripts after each change, and finally run all the updated test scripts
- B. Implement one change at a time and run a subset of the updated test scripts after each change
- C. First upgrade the OS, then implement the change in the API authentication method, and finally run all the updated test scripts
- D. First implement the change in the API authentication method, then upgrade the OS, and finally run all the updated test scripts

Answer: A

Explanation:
TAE recommends controlled change management to isolate causes when multiple changes are introduced.
When you apply more than one change at once, diagnosing failures becomes harder because you cannot easily attribute effects to a specific change. The best practice is to implement changes incrementally, validating automation and system behavior after each change using a representative subset of tests (e.g., smoke/build verification or targeted regression) to quickly detect issues. Because the system is business-critical, risk mitigation is stronger: you want early detection and clear attribution. After each change is validated with a subset, you then execute the full updated regression suite to ensure overall coverage and confidence. Options A and C apply two changes before running tests, which reduces diagnostic clarity and increases the risk of late discovery. Option D describes incremental changes with subset testing but omits the final full-suite run, which TAE would recommend to ensure broad coverage after all changes have been applied. Therefore, the best sequence is: change one item, run a subset, repeat for the next change, then run all updated scripts.

NEW QUESTION # 22
A CI/CD pipeline consists of two phases: build and deployment. The build phase, among other activities, runs automated test cases at the following test levels: Component Testing (CT) and Component Integration Testing (CIT). If the build phase is successful, the deployment phase is started. The deployment phase first provisions the test environment infrastructure needed to deploy the SUT, then deploys the SUT to this environment, and finally triggers another separate pipeline that runs automated test cases at the

following test levels: System Testing (ST) and Acceptance Testing (AT). Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Automated test cases for CT-CIT can act as quality gates, while automated test cases for ST-AT cannot act as quality gates
- B. Automated test cases for CT-CIT cannot act as quality gates, while automated test cases for ST-AT can act as quality gates
- C. Neither automated test cases for CT-CIT nor automated test cases for ST-AT can act as quality gates
- D. Both automated test cases for CT-CIT and ST-AT can act as quality gates

Answer: D

Explanation:
TAE describes quality gates as defined checkpoints in pipelines where objective criteria determine whether the pipeline may proceed (e.g., thresholds, pass/fail rules, coverage, or risk-based acceptance). Automated tests at multiple levels can serve as such gates. In the build phase, CT and CIT are commonly used as strong, fast quality gates because they provide quick feedback on code correctness and integration of closely related components; failures typically block promotion. In the deployment phase, after provisioning and deploying into a test environment, automated System Testing and Acceptance Testing can also serve as quality gates for promoting a build to later stages or release candidates, especially when the organization relies on automated regression and automated acceptance criteria for release decisions. While ST/AT may take longer and may be more prone to environmental factors, TAE still supports using them as gates when they are sufficiently stable, relevant, and aligned with release risk. The scenario explicitly places ST/AT in a separate triggered pipeline, which still qualifies as a gating mechanism if downstream promotion depends on its outcome. Therefore, both CT-CIT and ST-AT can act as quality gates.

NEW QUESTION # 23
(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. Controllability
- B. Autonomy
- C. Observability
- D. Architecture transparency

Answer: D

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 toarchitecture 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 # 24
(In User Acceptance Testing (UAT) for a new SUT, in addition to the manual tests performed by the end- users, automated tests are performed that focus on the execution of repetitive and routine test scenarios. In which of the following environments are all these tests typically performed?)

- A. Production environment
- B. Build environment
- C. Integration environment
- D. Preproduction environment

Answer: D

Explanation:
TAE distinguishes test environments by purpose and risk. User Acceptance Testing is typically performed in an environment that is as production-like as feasible (configuration, data shape, integrations) but still controlled and safe for testing activities. This is commonly referred to aspreproduction(often "staging"): it supports realistic end-to-end flows, allows business users to validate that the SUT meets acceptance criteria, and enables running routine/repetitive automated checks without risking live operations. A build environment is focused on compiling/packaging and basic verification, not business acceptance. An integration environment is used to validate interactions among components/systems, but may not reflect full production- like configuration, and it's often shared and volatile-less suitable for formal acceptance activities involving end users. Production is generally avoided for UAT because acceptance testing can alter live data, disrupt users, and introduce unacceptable business risk; production testing is typically limited to tightly controlled smoke checks, monitoring, or specific "in-production" validation patterns with strong safeguards. Therefore, the environment in which both end-user manual UAT and supporting automated routine scenarios are typically executed is thepreproduction environment, aligning with TAE's guidance on balancing realism with risk containment.

NEW QUESTION # 25
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