

CTAL-TAE的中率 & CTAL-TAE全真模擬試験



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ISQI CTAL-TAE Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Implementation of Test Automation	- Test environment configuration (URLs, Credentials, Test data, Common core library) - SUT-specific adaptors - Test automation solution (TAS) implementation - Test data management - Configuration management in test automation - Integration of test automation with CI/CD pipelines
Test Automation Reporting and Metrics	- Selecting appropriate metrics (e.g., percent automated, defect detection rate) - Visualizing results for different audiences (technical vs. management) - Proving value to stakeholders - Logging: detailed logs for debugging vs. high-level summaries
Verifying the Test Automation Solution (TAS)	- Checking the test environment setup - Automated test suite verification - Verifying that the automation code itself is correct
Introduction and Objectives for Test Automation	- Test automation within different software development lifecycle models - How SUT (System Under Test) architecture impacts test tool suitability - Benefits and limitations of test automation
The Generic Test Automation Architecture (gTAA)	- Tailoring gTAA to create a specific Test Automation Architecture (TAA) - Approaches for automating test cases - Design principles and design patterns in test automation (Abstraction, Modularity, Separation of data from scripts) - Layering of test automation frameworks (Test Generation, Test Definition, Test Execution, Test Adaptation layers) - Designing a test automation solution - Capabilities in a test automation architecture
Preparing for Test Automation	- Tool Selection and evaluation for specific technology stacks - Evaluating automation tools and technologies - SUT Testability (Observability and Controllability) - Design for Testability

Continuous Improvement	- Upgrading tools and libraries - Refactoring test code - Streamlining test suites (removing obsolete tests) - Analyzing and adapting the test automation strategy over time - Maintaining automated testing assets
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>> CTAL-TAE的中率 <<

CTAL-TAE全真模擬試験 & CTAL-TAE日本語版トレーニング

当社Xhs1991のCTAL-TAE試験資料は、約98%~100%の高い合格率と、高い合格率の両方を高めて、テストに合格するのがほとんど困難ではないことを示しています。CTAL-TAE試験シミュレーションは、認定された専門家の勤勉な労働者からのリソースと実際の試験に基づいて編集され、過去数年の試験用紙を授与するため、非常に実用的です。CTAL-TAE試験問題の質問と回答の内容は洗練されており、最も重要な情報に焦点を当てています。クライアントが実際のCTAL-TAE試験の雰囲気とペースに慣れるために、試験を刺激する機能を提供します。

ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering 認定 CTAL-TAE 試験問題 (Q18-Q23):

質問 # 18

You are working on a TAS for standalone application. The automated tests are developed based on a automation framework that allows interaction with GUI elements using an object oriented API. The GUI elements include menus, buttons, radio buttons, text toolbars and their properties.

Whilst automating a test, you have discovered that the GUI elements of some third party components are not identifiable by the automated tool you are using.

Which of the following is the FIRST step that you take to investigate this issue?

- A. Verify the testability support with the providers of the third party components
- B. Verify whether the GUI identification depends on the browser.
- C. Verify whether naming standards for variables have been defined for the current automation solution
- D. Adopt an approach that uses the coordinates of the GUI elements instead

正解: D

質問 # 19

You identified a suitable project to pilot an automation tool and planned and conducted a pilot. The pilot has been successful and tool is being deployed within your organization, with a plan to increase tool use by the one project at a time. During this rollout some test processes will be changed slightly to gain additional benefits from using the tool.

In the pilot project, a small set of manual tests were automated for the first time. You are currently monitoring the test automation efficiency and this reveals that the automation regime for the tests is not yet mature.

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. The target defined for the project was inappropriate, because the automation regime for the automated tests at the end of the pilot is not yet mature.
- B. The test process should be radically changed to gain additional benefits from using the tool.
- C. The pilot project should have been critical so that maximum benefits were delivered
- D. The approach used for deployed this tool is aligned to the standard success factor for deployment

正解: D

質問 # 20

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

- A. The test progress report should indicate, for each test in the suite, the start and end timestamps of the test
- B. The content of the test progress report should not be affected by the stakeholders to whom the report is intended

- C. The test progress report should indicate the test environment in which the tests were performed
- D. The test progress report should indicate, for each test in the suite, the timestamps related to the test steps

正解: C

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 # 21

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 potential cost savings and benefits (e.g., faster test execution, better test coverage) of using automated testing versus manual testing
- 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 performance of an organization's network infrastructure in terms of factors such as availability, bandwidth, latency, packet loss, and jitter

正解: D

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 # 22

Consider a SUT that small run on multiple platform during the execution of automated test runs. In each test run an automated test suite needs to be executed, with the same version of the TAF, against the same version of the SUT of each platform. Each platform shall have its own dedicated test environment. Your goal is to implement a process as automated as possible (i.e with minimal manual intervention) that allows implementing a consistent setup of the TAS across the multiple test environments.

Which two of the following aspects are MOST relevant for achieving your goal in this scenario?

- * The configuration of the TAS uses automated installation scripts
- * The TAF saves the logs needed to debug errors in XML format
- C)Features of the TAF not used by the automated tests have been tested
- D)All the automated test cases contain the expected results
- E)The TAS components are under configuration management

- 正解: A

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