

CTAL-TAE PrüfungGuide, ISQI CTAL-TAE Zertifikat - ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering



Übrigens, Sie können die vollständige Version der ZertPruefung CTAL-TAE Prüfungsfragen aus dem Cloud-Speicher herunterladen: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1y3K-pyDAKEgb3U48nJDQnjXYO8VJ6JwY>

Machen Sie sich noch Sorgen um die ISQI CTAL-TAE Zertifizierungsprüfung? Bemühen Sie sich noch anstrengend um die ISQI CTAL-TAE Zertifizierungsprüfung? Wollen Sie so schnell wie möglich die die ISQI CTAL-TAE Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen? Wählen Sie doch ZertPruefung! Mit ihm können Sie ganz schnell Ihren Traum verwirklichen.

Die CTAL-TAE-Zertifizierung ist eine fortgeschrittene Zertifizierung im Bereich der Testautomatisierungstechnik, das weltweit anerkannt ist und einen Wettbewerbsvorteil auf dem Arbeitsmarkt bietet. Die Zertifizierungsprüfung basiert auf dem vom ISTQB erstellten Lehrplan und wird vom ISQI durchgeführt. Um für die Prüfung in Frage zu kommen, müssen die Kandidaten das ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level und das ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Analyst oder technische Testanalysten - Zertifizierungsprüfungen abgeschlossen haben und mindestens 3 Jahre Erfahrung im Testen haben, mit mindestens 2 Jahren Erfahrung in der Testautomatisierung.

Die CTAL-TAE-Zertifizierung bietet mehrere Vorteile für Personen, die an einer Karriere im Testautomationstechnik interessiert sind. Erstens wird die Zertifizierung weltweit anerkannt und ist eine Validierung des Fachwissens des Kandidaten im Testautomationstechnik. Zweitens bietet die Zertifizierung einen Wettbewerbsvorteil auf dem Arbeitsmarkt, da Unternehmen zunehmend nach Personen mit fortgeschrittenen Zertifizierungen auf der Ebene der Ebene suchen.

>> CTAL-TAE Zertifikatsfragen <<

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Die echten und originalen Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zu CTAL-TAE (ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering) bei ZertPruefung wurden verfasst von unseren ISQI-Experten mit den Informationen von CTAL-TAE (ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering) aus dem Testcenter wie PROMETRIC oder VUE.

Die CTAL-TAE-Zertifizierungsprüfung eignet sich für diejenigen, die bereits ihre ISTQB Foundation- und Advanced Level-Zertifizierungsprüfungen absolviert haben. Es wird empfohlen, dass Kandidaten mindestens drei Jahre Erfahrung in der

Softwaretestung und -automatisierung haben. Diese Zertifizierung ist für Tester unerlässlich, die ihre Karriere auf die nächste Stufe bringen und auf dem neuesten Stand der Automatisierungstest-Trends und -Technologien bleiben möchten.

ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering CTAL-TAE Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q41-Q46):

41. Frage

(Which of the following answers describes the LEAST relevant concern in selecting suitable test automation tools for a test automation project?)

- A. Has the test team been formed with the different personalities of its members in mind, to ensure that the interaction between them is effective in achieving the objectives of the test automation project?
- B. In the case of commercial test automation tools, what factors determine the licensing costs of these tools (e.g., in terms of the maximum number of users supported and whether the license type is fixed or floating)?
- C. What is the degree of technical knowledge and skills within the test team to implement code-based test automation for the project (e.g., in terms of programming and design patterns)?
- D. In the case of open-source test automation tools, are these tools released under permissive or restrictive licenses, and, if applicable, is it specified whether they can be modified and by whom?

Antwort: A

Begründung:

TAE tool selection focuses on factors that materially affect feasibility, total cost of ownership, and long-term sustainability of the Test Automation Solution (TAS): technical fit, skill fit, integration capability, licensing/legal constraints, and cost model. Option A is directly relevant because the team's capability strongly influences whether a code-heavy tool and framework approach is realistic and maintainable. Option B is relevant because licensing constraints can affect usage rights, redistribution, modification, internal compliance, and legal risk-critical for tool adoption in many organizations. Option D is also highly relevant because commercial licensing costs and licensing models (named user vs. floating, execution limits, parallelism add-ons, feature tiers) impact budgeting and scaling, and therefore the project's viability. Option C, while important for general team effectiveness, is not a primary criterion for selecting automation tools; it does not describe tool capability, integration constraints, cost, or risk in a way that distinguishes one tool from another. TAE typically treats team collaboration/communication and roles as project and organizational concerns (e.g., governance and processes) rather than tool-selection criteria. Therefore, among the provided choices, "team personality mix" is the least relevant concern for choosing suitable test automation tools in a TAE-focused tool selection.

42. Frage

(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

Antwort: D

Begründung:

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 to architecture 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.

43. Frage

Which of the following is NOT an advantage of test automation?

- A. The ability to run more tests in less time and therefore to make it possible to run them more often
- B. The ability to enable a better use of skilled testers by freeing them from repetitive and boring tasks
- C. The ability to perform tests which would be difficult or impossible to execute manually
- D. The ability to find more defects with the same tests, compared to executing the same test manually

Antwort: D

44. Frage

The last few runs for a suite of automated keyword-driven tests on a SUT were never completed. The test where the run was aborted was not the same between runs. Currently, it is not possible to identify the root cause of these aborts, but only determine that test execution aborted when exceptions (e.g., NullPointerException, OutOfMemoryError) occurred on the SUT by analyzing its log files. Test execution log files are currently generated, in HTML format, by the TAS as follows: all expected logging data is logged for each keyword in intermediate log files. This data is then inserted into the final log file only for keywords that fail, while only a configurable subset of that data is logged for keywords that execute successfully. Which of the following actions (assuming it is possible to perform all of them) would you take FIRST to help find the root cause of the aborts?

- A. Log all expected logging data in the final test execution log file, not only for keywords that fail, but also for keywords that execute successfully
- B. Use appropriate colors to effectively visually highlight different types of information in the test execution log files
- C. Split the generated log file into smaller parts, load them into external files that are loaded into the browser in transparent mode when needed
- D. Log the stack trace and amount of memory available to the SUT at the start and end of each test in the suite, in the SUT log files

Antwort: A

Begründung:

TAE stresses that when diagnosing intermittent aborts with unclear root cause, the first priority is ensuring sufficient, consistent observability from the automation side to reconstruct what happened immediately before termination. In this scenario, the suite aborts in different tests across runs, and the final HTML report currently contains full detail only for failing keywords, while successful keywords have reduced logging. If the run aborts due to an exception in the SUT, the "last executed successful keywords" and their full context may be essential to correlate actions with the SUT failure point. The fastest, most direct improvement is to include complete keyword-level logging for successful steps as well, at least until the issue is understood. This aligns with TAE guidance to temporarily increase logging verbosity during investigation to capture the sequence of actions, inputs, timings, and states leading up to failure. Option A could be helpful, but it changes SUT-side logging and may require additional access or instrumentation; also, it does not guarantee visibility into the exact automation step sequence. Options B and D improve presentation/performance of logs but do not add diagnostic content. Therefore, first increase the completeness of the final execution logs for all keywords to maximize evidence for root cause analysis.

45. Frage

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

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

Antwort: C

46. Frage

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CTAL-TAE Ausbildungsressourcen: https://www.zertpruefung.ch/CTAL-TAE_exam.html

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