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The ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering (CTAL-TAE) exam questions can help you gain the high-in-demand skills and credentials you need to pursue a rewarding career. To do this you just need to pass the ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering (CTAL-TAE) certification exam which is not easy to crack. You have to put in some extra effort, and time and prepare thoroughly to pass the ISQI CTAL-TAE Exam. For the quick, complete, and comprehensive ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering (CTAL-TAE) exam dumps preparation you can get help from top-notch and easy-to-use CTAL-TAE Questions.

To prepare for the ISQI CTAL-TAE certification exam, candidates should have a solid understanding of software testing principles and practices, as well as experience in test automation engineering. There are many resources available to help candidates prepare for the exam, including study guides, practice exams, and training courses. It is important for candidates to dedicate enough time to prepare for the exam to ensure that they have a thorough understanding of the material and are able to pass the exam.

Obtaining the CTAL-TAE certification is a significant achievement for software testers who wish to demonstrate their expertise in test automation engineering. ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering certification program is ideal for professionals who have already completed the ISTQB Foundation Level certification and the ISTQB Advanced Level certification in

Test Manager or Test Analyst. With the CTAL-TAE Certification, individuals can demonstrate their commitment to professional development and their ability to provide high-quality software testing services to their clients or employers.

ISQI CTAL-TAE is a globally recognized certification that validates the advanced level knowledge and skills of software testers in the field of test automation engineering. ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering certification is ideal for professionals who are seeking to enhance their careers in the testing domain and want to specialize in test automation engineering. ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering certification covers various topics such as test automation design, maintenance, and optimization, as well as the development of test automation frameworks.

ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level, Test Automation Engineering Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44
Your goal is to verify completeness, consistency and correct behavior of an automated test suite. The TAS has been proven to successfully install in the SUTenvironment. All the preliminary checks to verify the correct functioning of the automated test environment and test tool configuration, installation and setup have successfully completed.
Which of the following is NOT a relevant check for achieving your goal in this scenario?

- A. Checking whether the post condition have been fulfilled for all the test cases
- B. Checking whether all the test cases produce repeatable outcomes
- C. Checking whether all the test cases contain the expected results
- D. Checking whether the loading of the TAS is repeatable in the SUT environment

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 45
Automated tests at the UI level for a web app adopt an asynchronous waiting mechanism that allows them to synchronize test steps with the app, so that they are executed correctly and at the right time, only when the app is ready and has processed the previous step: this is done when there are no timeouts or pending asynchronous requests. In this way, the tests automatically synchronize with the app's web pages. The same initialization tasks to set test preconditions are implemented as test steps for all tests. Regarding the pre- processing (Setup) features defined at the test suite level, the TAS provides both a Suite Setup (which runs exactly once when the suite starts) and a Test Setup (which runs at the start of each test case in the suite).
Which of the following recommendations would you provide for improving the TAS (assuming it is possible to perform all of them)?

- A. Adopt a manual synchronization with the app's web pages using dynamic waits via polling instead of the current automatic synchronization
- B. Implement the initialization tasks aimed at setting the preconditions of the tests within the Suite Setup feature at the test suite level
- C. Adopt a manual synchronization with the app's web pages using hard-coded waits instead of the current automatic synchronization
- D. Implement the initialization tasks aimed at setting the preconditions of the tests within the Test Setup feature at the test suite level

Answer: D

Explanation:
TAE strongly discourages replacing robust, app-aware synchronization with manual waits. Automatic synchronization based on application readiness signals (e.g., no pending async requests) reduces flakiness and unnecessary delays. Hard-coded waits (A) are brittle and slow; polling waits (C) can be better than fixed sleeps but are still generally inferior to event/readiness-based synchronization already in place. The improvement opportunity described is that the same initialization steps are repeated in every test as explicit test steps, which increases test script length, duplication, and maintenance effort. TAE recommends centralizing common setup logic using framework setup/teardown mechanisms to enforce consistency and reduce duplication. Since the initialization tasks are needed to set preconditions for each test (so each test starts from a known state and remains independent), they belong in the Test Setup, which runs before each test case. Putting them in Suite Setup (D) would run them only once, risking that later tests inherit polluted state, making tests interdependent and more brittle. Therefore, moving shared per-test initialization tasks into the Test Setup is the best recommendation.

NEW QUESTION # 46

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

- A. B and c
- B. A and e
- C. A and d
- D. B and d

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 47
(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 # 48
Which of the following statements about contract testing is TRUE?

- A. The differences between the two approaches to contract testing stem primarily from which side creates the contract: this creation is done by the provider for the provider-driven approach and by the consumer (s) for the consumer-driven approach
- B. Contract testing, regardless of the approach chosen (provider-driven or consumer-driven) does not need to rely on the creation of stubs/mocks since it is used to implement integration testing, not unit /component testing
- C. Contract testing can be viewed as a specialized form of API testing that can be applied to effectively and efficiently test integration between microservices, but only if they interact with REST APIs
- D. Contract testing can be viewed as a specialized form of API testing that can be applied to effectively and efficiently test integration between systems, but only if they interact synchronously

Answer: A

Explanation:

TAE describes contract testing as verifying that two parties (e.g., consumer and provider services) adhere to an agreed interface contract, enabling earlier, more targeted detection of integration mismatches without requiring full end-to-end integration in every test run. A key distinction in approaches is indeed who defines
/publishes the contract. In provider-driven contracts, the provider defines the contract describing what it offers; consumers validate compatibility against it. In consumer-driven contract testing, consumers define expectations (often per consumer), and providers verify they satisfy those expectations. Option A is false because stubs/mocks (or simulated counterparts) are frequently used to allow each side to test independently and deterministically, which is one of contract testing's practical strengths. Option B is too narrow: contract testing can apply beyond REST (e.g., GraphQL, gRPC, messaging/event contracts). Option D is also too restrictive: it can apply to asynchronous interactions (events/messages) as well as synchronous calls.
Therefore, the accurate statement is option C.

NEW QUESTION # 49
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