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ISQI CTAL-TAE_V2 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Topic 1: Test Automation Architecture	15%	- Interoperability and integration concepts - Generic Test Automation Architecture (gTAA) - Design principles and patterns for automation - Layered frameworks and separation of concerns
Topic 2: Verifying the Test Automation Solution	12%	- Assessing quality and reliability of automation - Verifying automation code and infrastructure - Validating test suite correctness

Topic 3: Preparing for Test Automation	14%	- Cost, effort and ROI analysis - Assessing system testability and architecture - Identifying automation opportunities and constraints - Evaluating and selecting test tools
Topic 4: Continuous Improvement	19%	- Streamlining and maintaining test assets - Refactoring and optimizing automation - Adapting to new technologies and requirements - Upgrading tools and frameworks
Topic 5: Introduction and Objectives for Test Automation	5%	- Roles and responsibilities of a Test Automation Engineer - Test automation in software development lifecycle models - Purpose, benefits and limitations of test automation
Topic 6: Implementation and Deployment Strategies	12%	- Integration with CI/CD pipelines - Test data management approaches - Test execution strategies and environment management - Configuration management and version control
Topic 7: Implementing Test Automation	11%	- Managing technical debt - Handling synchronization, stability and reliability - Developing and maintaining automation components - Planning and running pilot projects
Topic 8: Reporting and Metrics	12%	- Defining relevant automation metrics - Reporting to stakeholders - Visualization and dashboards - Collecting and analyzing data

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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Automation Engineering CTAL-TAE (Syllabus v2.0) Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41

You have been tasked with adding the execution of build verification tests to the current CI/CD pipeline used in an Agile project. The goal of these tests is to verify the stability of daily builds and ensure that the most recent changes have not altered core functionality. Currently, the first activity performed as part of this pipeline is the static source code analysis. Which of the following stages in the pipeline would you add the execution of these smoke tests to?

- A. After performing static analysis on the source code and before generating the new build
- B. As a first activity, before performing static source code analysis and before generating the new build
- C. As a final activity, immediately before releasing the new build into production
- D. After deploying the new build to the test environment and before performing more extensive testing

Answer: D

Explanation:

Build verification tests (often called smoke tests) are intended to provide fast confirmation that a new build is deployable and that core, end-to-end functionality remains intact. TAE describes these as early, lightweight checks that run after deployment to a suitable test environment, because they need an executable, running instance of the SUT to validate system readiness. Static analysis occurs before packaging/deployment and is a quality activity on source code; smoke tests are runtime checks. Running them before generating the build (A or B) is not feasible because there is no deployed artifact to validate. Running smoke tests as the final activity right before production release (D) defeats their purpose as an early feedback mechanism and increases risk by discovering basic failures too late. The practical and TAE-aligned placement is immediately after deploying the new build into the test environment and

before launching broader, longer-running regression, system, or acceptance suites. This ensures failures are detected quickly, prevents wasting time running extensive tests on an unstable build, and provides a clear quality gate for "is this build worth testing further?" Therefore, stage C is the correct insertion point for build verification tests.

NEW QUESTION # 42

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

Answer: B

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 # 43

(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. Build environment
- **B. Preproduction environment**
- C. Integration environment
- D. Production environment

Answer: B

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 as preproduction (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 the

preproduction environment, aligning with TAE's guidance on balancing realism with risk containment.

NEW QUESTION # 44

A new TAS allows the implementation of automated data-driven test scripts. All the tasks planned for the initial deployment of this TAS, aimed at installing and configuring the TAS components and provisioning the infrastructure, will be performed manually by a dedicated, specialized team. This TAS is expected to be deployed in the future in other similar environments. As a TAE, you see a risk that the correct and reproducible deployment of the TAS cannot be guaranteed. Which of the following options is BEST suited for mitigating this risk?

- A. Nothing needs to be done, because the team that will manually perform the specified tasks, as they are specialized, will not make mistakes and will therefore be able to ensure a correct and reproducible deployment
- B. Review data-driven test scripts to better organize test libraries by adding test functions containing identical sequences of actions commonly implemented in a relevant number of scripts
- C. Partition the data tables containing test data used by data-driven test scripts into smaller data tables, using an appropriate logical criterion, to make them more manageable
- **D. Try to automate most of the tasks related to the installation and configuration of the TAS components and those related to the provisioning of the infrastructure**

Answer: D

Explanation:

TAE guidance treats repeatable, reliable deployment of the Test Automation Solution as a foundational requirement, especially when the TAS will be rolled out to multiple environments. Manual installation and provisioning are error-prone and difficult to reproduce consistently, even with skilled teams, due to small variations in steps, configuration drift, and undocumented assumptions. The recommended mitigation is to automate deployment activities using repeatable mechanisms (e.g., scripted installation, configuration management, Infrastructure as Code, versioned environment definitions). This supports traceability (what changed and when), repeatability (same inputs produce same environment), and rapid recovery (rebuild environments quickly after failure). Option A is explicitly unsafe because human processes are never guaranteed error-free and do not scale well across environments. Options B and C focus on test data and library organization, which can improve test maintainability, but they do not address the stated risk: inconsistent and non-reproducible TAS deployment. By automating installation/configuration and infrastructure provisioning, the organization reduces deployment variance and ensures that future deployments of the TAS can be performed reliably, consistently, and auditable across similar environments, aligning directly with TAE best practices for sustaining automation at scale.

NEW QUESTION # 45

As a TA-E, you have successfully verified that a test automation environment and all other components of the TAS are working as expected. Now your goal is to verify the correct behavior for a given automated test suite that will be run by the TAS. Which of the following should NOT be part of the verifications aimed at achieving your goal?

- A. Do all automated tests within the suite always provide the same results across multiple runs?
- **B. Is the connectivity between the TAS and the necessary internal and external systems available and stable?**
- C. Does the level of intrusion of automated test tools influence confidence in the suite's test results?
- D. Are all automated tests within the suite complete in terms of test data, including expected results?

Answer: B

Explanation:

TAE separates two verification scopes: (1) verifying the automation environment and TAS components (infrastructure, connectivity, toolchain readiness), and (2) verifying the correctness and trustworthiness of a specific automated test suite (test completeness, determinism, result validity). The scenario explicitly states that the environment and all TAS components have already been verified as working as expected.

Connectivity between the TAS and internal/external systems is an environment-level readiness check and therefore belongs primarily to the first scope. For the second scope-verifying the behavior of the automated test suite-TAE emphasizes ensuring tests are complete (including correct expected results and data), are repeatable/deterministic across runs, and that the approach/tool intrusion level is understood so stakeholders can interpret confidence in results. That maps to options B, C, and D as suite-focused considerations. Option A repeats an environment connectivity check that should have been addressed in the prior phase and is not a core part of verifying the suite's behavior once environment readiness has been established. Therefore, option A should NOT be part of the suite-behavior verification in this stated situation.

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