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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Automation Engineering CTAL-TAE (Syllabus v2.0) Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 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 timestamps related to the test steps
- 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, for each test in the suite, the start and end timestamps of the test
- **D. The test progress report should indicate the test environment in which the tests were performed**

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 21

(Which of the following statements refers to a typical advantage of test automation?)

- A. Artificial intelligence can be used to help identify redundant tests within large, long-running automated regression test suites
- **B. On average, automated tests written at the API level are likely to run faster than automated tests written at the UI level**
- C. Automated tests can determine whether actual results match expected results, even for non-machine- interpretable results
- D. Automated tests can allow defects to be detected earlier than manual tests because their execution times can be shorter

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the ISTQB Test Automation Engineer (TAE) body of knowledge, a core, typical advantage of test automation is faster feedback through efficient execution, especially when tests are implemented at lower levels (e.g., API/service) rather than through the UI. UI tests inherently traverse more layers (browser, rendering, client-side code, network timing, and often multiple back-end calls), so they tend to be slower and more brittle. API-level tests bypass most UI-related overhead and interact closer to business logic/services, reducing execution time and improving reliability. Option A is incorrect because many results (e.g., visual aesthetics, subjective usability, tone, or "looks right") are not reliably machine-interpretable without specialized approaches and still often require human judgment. Option C may be possible in some contexts, but "AI redundancy identification" is not a typical, foundational advantage emphasized as a standard automation benefit. Option D is misleading: early defect detection is mainly achieved by earlier and more frequent execution (e.g., CI) and shifting tests left, not merely because a single automated run is shorter than manual execution. Therefore, the most typical advantage presented is that API automation generally runs faster than UI automation.

NEW QUESTION # 22

A suite of automated test cases was run multiple times on the same release of the SUT in the same test environment. Consider analyzing a test histogram that shows the distribution of test results (pass, fail, etc.) for each test case across these runs. Which of the following potential issues is MOST likely to be identified as a result of such an analysis?

- A. Outliers in test execution times
- **B. Unstable automated test cases**
- C. Maintainability issues in automated test cases
- D. Security vulnerabilities in automated test cases

Answer: B

Explanation:

TAE recommends monitoring test results over repeated executions to detect non-determinism and flakiness. A histogram showing pass/fail distributions per test across multiple runs in the same environment and on the same SUT version is especially useful for identifying tests whose outcomes vary without corresponding changes. If a test sometimes passes and sometimes fails under equivalent conditions, the distribution reveals instability: repeated failures for the same test, intermittent patterns, or inconsistent outcomes compared with other tests that remain stable. This is a classic indicator of flaky tests or unstable test design (e.g., synchronization issues, hidden dependencies, data leakage, timing sensitivity) and is a key maintainability /reliability concern in automation programs. While execution time outliers (A) require time-series or duration metrics rather than pass/fail distributions, a result histogram primarily focuses on outcome variability, not performance. Security vulnerabilities (B) are not identifiable from outcome distributions; they require static analysis, code review, or security testing methods. Maintainability issues (D) are generally inferred from code structure metrics (complexity, duplication), change frequency, or effort trends, not from pass/fail distributions across runs. Therefore, the most likely issue identified by analyzing such a histogram is unstable automated test cases.

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 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.

NEW QUESTION # 24

As a TAE, you are evaluating a test automation tool to automate some UI tests for a web app. The automated tests will first locate the required HTML elements on the web page using their corresponding identifiers (locators), then perform actions on those elements, and finally check the presence of any expected text for an HTML element. These tests are independent of each other and are organized into a test suite that must be run every night against the most recent build of the web app. There is a high risk that the web app will crash while running some automated tests. Based only on the given information, which of the following is your MOST important concern related to the evaluation of the test automation tool?

- **A. Does the test automation tool offer a feature to restore the web app, recover from the failed test, skip such tests, and resume the next one in the suite?**
- B. Does the test automation tool offer a feature to create a mock server that simulates the behavior of a real API by accepting requests and returning responses?
- C. Does the test automation tool provide a feature to specify automated tests in a descriptive meta- language that is not directly executable on the web app?
- D. Does the test automation tool support a licensing scheme that allows accessing different feature sets?

Answer: A

Explanation:

Given the explicit risk that the web app may crash during execution, the highest-priority tool capability is resilience: the ability to recover, continue, and provide usable results from unattended nightly runs. TAE emphasizes that automation must be reliable as a process, not just at the single-test level. If one crash aborts the entire suite, the organization loses feedback for many tests, reduces confidence in the pipeline, and increases triage cost. Therefore, capabilities such as automatic restart of the browser/app, test isolation, robust teardown, failure handling, skipping/marking affected tests, and resuming execution with proper reporting are critical evaluation criteria. Option A (descriptive meta-language) can help readability or non-coder authoring but is not the most urgent need based on the scenario. Option C (mock server) is useful for isolating dependencies in some test levels, but the scenario is UI tests against the most recent build; nothing indicates an API dependency problem that drives tool selection here. Option D (licensing feature sets) affects procurement, but it does not directly mitigate the stated operational risk. Hence, recovery and continuation support is the most important concern.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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