Tricentis Tosca Automation Specialist Level 1 (AS1) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Table of Contents

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- **Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,**
- **Improve accuracy and speed,**
- **Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and**
- **Approach the exam with greater confidence.**

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here’s how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don’t just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There’s no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

1. What is the best definition of the ActionMode Constraint?

A. It enables batch processing of multiple steps.

B. It restricts actions based on user permissions.

C. It controls the visibility of a step.

D. It's a type of ActionMode used to identify one specific item in a list of similar items.

2. At what levels can a Test Configuration Parameter (TCP) be defined?

A. TestCases

B. TestCase Folders

C. ExecutionLists

D. All of the above

3. In a Multi-User environment, what does a green icon bar next to an object indicate?

A. The object is checked out to you and editable.

B. The object is locked by another user.

C. The object is deprecated.

D. The object is not linked to any TestCase.

4. In the control flow of a TestCase, what is shown by the Control Flow Diagram?

A. The Runtime Log.

B. The ExecutionList.

C. The TestCase Design Editor.

D. The Control Flow Diagram shows how Tosca checks whether a condition is met and the resulting path.

5. What is ActionMode Buffer used for?

A. Saving any type of value generated during execution; static or dynamic; used later in the same TestCase.

B. Inserting data into UI.

C. Verifying results.

D. Waiting for a property.

6. What is a Parent Control?

- **A. The control higher up in the object tree that contains the target control, enabling unique identification; you can use tables and containers as Parent Controls.**
- **B. The final clickable element on the page.**
- **C. A script that controls navigation between screens.**
- **D. A property of the TestCase.**

7. How could you reuse a randomly generated value after its first creation?

- **A. Generate a new random value each time the value is used.**
- **B. Reset the buffer on each test run.**
- **C. Buffer the value after its first creation.**
- **D. Copy the value from another buffer.**

8. Which of the following is a valid DataType for TestStep Values?

- **A. DateTime**
- **B. Boolean**
- **C. Color**
- **D. Number**

9. How do you define repetitions for TestSteps in a TestCase?

- **A. Change the number of Repetitions in the properties of a TestStep.**
- **B. Change the number of Repetitions in the properties of a TestCase.**
- **C. Change the number of Repetitions in the properties of a TestStepFolder within the TestCase.**
- **D. Repetitions are configured in the global settings.**

10. What happens when a Recovery Scenario runs successfully?

- **A. The test is aborted.**
- **B. The Recovery Scenario is logged and ignored.**
- **C. The TestCase is marked as failed.**
- **D. Tosca will retry the TestCase according to the RetryLevel set.**

Answers

1. D
2. D
3. A
4. D
5. A
6. A
7. C
8. B
9. C
10. D

Explanations

1. What is the best definition of the ActionMode Constraint?

A. It enables batch processing of multiple steps.

B. It restricts actions based on user permissions.

C. It controls the visibility of a step.

D. It's a type of ActionMode used to identify one specific item in a list of similar items.

ActionMode Constraint is about disambiguating which element you want to interact with when multiple similar items exist on the screen. In Tosca, you often have a group of elements that look the same (for example, several rows in a table with the same action button). The constraint narrows the identification to one specific item by applying distinguishing criteria such as position, text, or other attributes. This lets the test step perform the action on exactly the intended element, rather than on all matching elements or the first one found. Think of it like picking a single item from a list of similar options by adding a rule: "the third row's Open button" or "the item labeled Sales Q2." That precise targeting is what the constraint provides. It's different from batch processing (which would run actions on many items) or permissions and visibility controls, which relate to access or showing/hiding steps rather than identifying a specific item in a set.

2. At what levels can a Test Configuration Parameter (TCP) be defined?

A. TestCases

B. TestCase Folders

C. ExecutionLists

D. All of the above

Test Configuration Parameters are values used to customize how tests run, and you can apply them at different scopes to fit the level of control you need. Defining a TCP on an individual test case lets that test run with a specific setting. Placing a TCP on a TestCaseFolder allows you to enforce the same parameter across all test cases inside that folder, ensuring consistency for related tests. You can also define TCPs within ExecutionLists, which control how the tests are executed—affecting which test cases run, in what order, and with what data or environment assumptions. Because you can set these parameters at all three levels, TCPs are supported across TestCases, TestCaseFolders, and ExecutionLists. This flexibility is what makes the best choice "All of the above." Keep in mind that when the same parameter exists at multiple levels, the more specific scope (closer to the execution) typically takes precedence, allowing overrides where needed.

3. In a Multi-User environment, what does a green icon bar next to an object indicate?

A. The object is checked out to you and editable.

B. The object is locked by another user.

C. The object is deprecated.

D. The object is not linked to any TestCase.

Green icon bar next to an object shows you have that item checked out and can edit it. In a Multi-User Tosca setup, checking out an item marks it as your active workspace so you can make changes without others editing the same version simultaneously. If someone else has it checked out, you'd see a different status indicator (such as a lock), and you wouldn't be able to edit. Deprecation or not being linked to a TestCase are indicated by other visual cues, not the green checkout bar.

4. In the control flow of a TestCase, what is shown by the Control Flow Diagram?

A. The Runtime Log.

B. The ExecutionList.

C. The TestCase Design Editor.

D. The Control Flow Diagram shows how Tosca checks whether a condition is met and the resulting path.

The main idea is that the Control Flow Diagram visualizes the decision logic inside a TestCase, showing how Tosca evaluates conditions and which path is taken as a result. It isn't about what happened during execution (the runtime log), nor just a static list of steps (the execution list), nor the design surface you edit in (the TestCase Design Editor). Instead, it illustrates where conditions are checked and how the flow branches based on those evaluations, helping you see which path will be followed given different outcomes of the checks.

5. What is ActionMode Buffer used for?

A. Saving any type of value generated during execution; static or dynamic; used later in the same TestCase.

B. Inserting data into UI.

C. Verifying results.

D. Waiting for a property.

ActionMode Buffer is the place to store values produced during test execution so you can reuse them later in the same TestCase. It can hold any type of value—static or dynamic—so you can capture something from one step (like an ID or a calculated result) and feed it into a later step without recomputing or retyping it. This makes tests that depend on runtime data much more reliable and easier to manage. It's not about entering data into the UI, checking results, or waiting for a property; those are separate actions, while the Buffer specifically provides a temporary, reusable storage for values across steps in the same test case.

6. What is a Parent Control?

A. The control higher up in the object tree that contains the target control, enabling unique identification; you can use tables and containers as Parent Controls.

B. The final clickable element on the page.

C. A script that controls navigation between screens.

D. A property of the TestCase.

In Tosca, reliably locating a UI element often means looking at the container that holds it. A Parent Control is the control higher up in the object tree that contains the target control, enabling unique identification; you can use tables and containers as Parent Controls. By anchoring to this parent, Tosca can distinguish between similar elements that share attributes by narrowing the search to within that specific container, which improves stability across page changes. For example, if a page has several buttons labeled the same, placing the search inside the form or panel that contains the desired button ensures you pick the correct one. The other options describe other concepts—being the final clickable element, being a script for navigation, or being a property of the TestCase—not the mechanism for locating a UI element through its container.

7. How could you reuse a randomly generated value after its first creation?

A. Generate a new random value each time the value is used.

B. Reset the buffer on each test run.

C. Buffer the value after its first creation.

D. Copy the value from another buffer.

When you want to reuse a value you generate, store it after the first creation and use that stored copy for all later steps. Buffering the value onceRight after it's created captures that initial result so every subsequent action uses the same data. This keeps the test consistent and avoids the value changing on each use, which could make the test flaky or cause mismatched inputs. If you generate a new random value every time you use it, you'll get different data each time, breaking reuse and making the test less predictable. If you reset the buffer on each test run, you'd lose the stored value and couldn't reuse it within the same run. Copying from another buffer is possible in some setups, but it relies on another source and isn't the straightforward way to ensure a single value is reused throughout the test. Buffering after first creation is the clean, reliable approach.

8. Which of the following is a valid DataType for TestStep Values?

A. DateTime

B. Boolean

C. Color

D. Number

The value field in a TestStep is used to represent a true/false decision or flag, so a boolean fits naturally as a DataType here. A boolean can express on/off, enabled/disabled, or a conditional switch directly in the step's behavior, which is exactly what TestStep Values often control. DateTime would be for date/time data, which isn't the typical kind of value used to drive a simple step decision. Color isn't a standard primitive data type for a TestStep Value, and Number is used for numeric inputs rather than a binary condition. So the boolean option best matches how TestStep Values are commonly used to control flow.

9. How do you define repetitions for TestSteps in a TestCase?

A. Change the number of Repetitions in the properties of a TestStep.

B. Change the number of Repetitions in the properties of a TestCase.

C. Change the number of Repetitions in the properties of a TestStepFolder within the TestCase.

D. Repetitions are configured in the global settings.

In Tosca, looping a set of steps is controlled at the level of the folder that contains those steps. The Repetitions value is defined on the TestStepFolder inside the TestCase, and that block will execute the specified number of times. This lets you repeat an entire sequence of steps as a unit, preserving the flow and any data you pass between steps. If you put repetitions on an individual TestStep, you would only repeat that single step, not the whole group, which isn't what you usually want when you need to loop a sequence of actions. Changing repetitions at the TestCase level would affect the whole test case, and global settings would apply everywhere, which isn't appropriate for targeting a specific block of steps. So, the correct approach is to configure the repetition count on the folder that contains the test steps you intend to loop.

10. What happens when a Recovery Scenario runs successfully?

A. The test is aborted.

B. The Recovery Scenario is logged and ignored.

C. The TestCase is marked as failed.

D. Tosca will retry the TestCase according to the RetryLevel set.

When something goes wrong during a test, a Recovery Scenario activates to try to bring the test back to a good state. If that recovery runs and completes without errors, Tosca will retry the original TestCase based on the configured RetryLevel. In other words, a successful recovery hands control back to the test flow and gives the TestCase another chance to pass, governed by how many retries you've set. If the retries are exhausted or the test still fails after the recovery, the test ends as failed. This is why the correct outcome is that Tosca will retry the TestCase according to the RetryLevel.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://tricentistoscaas1.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!