TRICENTIS TOSCA AUTOMATION SPECIALIST LEVEL 1 (AS1) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE

SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. How can you implement retry logic in Tosca?

A. Rely on manual re-run only

B. Configure retries at the step or test level or loop with conditional checks

C. Use a separate automation framework

D. Retries are not supported

2. What best describes a TestStep in Tosca?

A. A single action, verification, or data operation.

B. A collection of TestCases.

C. A data sheet.

D. A module.

3. What is the difference between dynamic and static data sources in Tosca?

A. Static data remains fixed in a data set.

B. Dynamic data changes per run.

C. Dynamic data changes per run; static data remains fixed in a data set.

D. Both dynamic and static data apply.

4. How is ActionMode Constraint used?

A. On a specific list item to identify the respective list item; a combination of selected values identifies the item.

B. To insert data.

C. To verify a value.

D. To wait on a property.

5. What is the Tosca plug-in for the Chrome browser called?

A. Tosca Chrome Connector.

B. Tricentis Automation Extension for Chrome.

C. Chrome Tosca Add-on.

D. Tricentis Chrome Extension.

6. Which are common execution outcomes in Tosca?

A. Passed, Failed, Error, and Blocked

B. Passed, Failed

C. Error, Blocked

D. Running, Completed

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7. Which option best describes a Check Point in Tosca?

A. A data source used by test steps.

B. A verification point used to compare actual vs expected results.

C. A log of test case execution times.

D. A module for locating UI elements.

8. Which type of execution triggers the Recovery Scenarios and CleanUp Scenarios?

A. They trigger during every test run, including ScratchBook.

B. They trigger during test plan design.

C. They are triggered only during actual execution in the ExecutionLists.

D. They trigger automatically at test startup.

9. How to add Recovery Scenario to TestCase?

A. Right-click the level and select 'Add Recovery' from the toolbar.

B. Right-click the level and select 'Create Recovery Scenario Collection' from the context menu; then right-click the Collection to create a Recovery Scenario and set RetryLevel on the Properties tab.

C. Use a keyboard shortcut to automatically generate a Recovery Scenario during test creation.

D. Recovery Scenarios are not created at all; they must be defined in the project settings.

10. What is a key strategy for locating elements that have dynamic attributes?

A. Use a single, fixed attribute

B. Use text-only matching

C. Use flexible, multiple attributes with fallback criteria

D. Avoid element identification

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How can you implement retry logic in Tosca?

A. Rely on manual re-run only

B. Configure retries at the step or test level or loop with conditional checks

C. Use a separate automation framework

D. Retries are not supported

Automated retry logic in Tosca is implemented by configuring retries at the step level, the test level, or by looping with a conditional check. This lets Tosca automatically re-execute a failing action a defined number of times, with optional delays, until it passes or the limit is reached. You set the maximum number of retries and the delay between attempts in the execution settings of the step or the test. You can also wrap a group of steps in a loop with a condition so that, if the condition isn't met, Tosca repeats the step or the loop. This approach handles transient issues like flaky UI timing or temporary network hiccups without manual re-runs or bringing in another framework.

2. What best describes a TestStep in Tosca?

A. A single action, verification, or data operation.

B. A collection of TestCases.

C. A data sheet.

D. A module.

A TestStep is the smallest unit used to build a Tosca test. It represents one discrete operation you perform in the application, which can be an action (like clicking a button or entering text), a verification (such as checking that a value is displayed or a condition is met), or a data operation (like reading or writing data). Because it captures a single, focused operation, it's the most precise description of what a TestStep is. Tests are composed by arranging multiple of these steps in sequence to model a complete scenario. The other concepts describe larger ideas: a collection of TestCases is a higher-level grouping, a data sheet supplies input data for data-driven tests, and a module is a reusable component that steps can invoke but is not itself a single operation.

3. What is the difference between dynamic and static data sources in Tosca?

A. Static data remains fixed in a data set.

B. Dynamic data changes per run.

C. Dynamic data changes per run; static data remains fixed in a data set.

D. Both dynamic and static data apply.

Dynamic data sources are values resolved at run time, so each execution can receive different input. Static data sources store fixed values in the data set that do not change from one run to the next. This distinction means the correct description is that dynamic data changes per run, while static data remains fixed in a data set. Use static data for repeatable, reproducible tests and dynamic data when you want to test with varying inputs across runs (like unique IDs or time-based values).

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4. How is ActionMode Constraint used?

A. On a specific list item to identify the respective list item; a combination of selected values identifies the item.

B. To insert data.

C. To verify a value.

D. To wait on a property.

ActionMode Constraint is used to pinpoint a single item within a list by providing a combination of values that uniquely identifies that item. When you're working with dynamic lists or grids where many rows share the same structure, applying a constraint based on fields within the item (for example, a product name and code) lets Tosca target the exact row you want. This ensures actions are performed on the correct item during an ActionMode interaction, rather than relying on position or generic locators. It isn't about inserting data, verifying a value, or waiting for a property; those tasks are handled separately, while the Constraint guarantees you're addressing the right item by the content values.

5. What is the Tosca plug-in for the Chrome browser called?

A. Tosca Chrome Connector.

B. Tricentis Automation Extension for Chrome.

C. Chrome Tosca Add-on.

D. Tricentis Chrome Extension.

The concept being tested is knowing the exact name of Tosca's Chrome integration. The correct name is the Tricentis Automation Extension for Chrome. This is the official Chrome extension provided by Tricentis to enable Tosca to automate web tests in the Chrome browser. The other options do not match the actual product name used by Tosca for this plug-in, so they aren't the recognized extension you install and use with Tosca.

6. Which are common execution outcomes in Tosca?

A. Passed, Failed, Error, and Blocked

B. Passed, Failed

C. Error, Blocked

D. Running, Completed

Understanding execution statuses in Tosca after a run. Tosca reports a set of final outcomes that indicate how a test behaved, and the most complete and commonly seen group includes Passed, Failed, Error, and Blocked. This covers the typical ways a test can conclude: it can pass if all steps succeed; fail if an assertion or step fails; encounter an unexpected error during execution; or be Blocked when a precondition or required resource isn't available to run the test. The other options mix in states like Running or Completed, which aren't final results you see after a test finishes, or omit one of the standard outcomes. Running is just the in-progress state, and Completed isn't used as a final Tosca status.

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7. Which option best describes a Check Point in Tosca?

A. A data source used by test steps.

B. A verification point used to compare actual vs expected results.

C. A log of test case execution times.

D. A module for locating UI elements.

In Tosca, a Check Point is a verification point that compares what happened during a test with what you expect to happen. It acts as an assertion: after performing actions in the application, the Check Point checks that the observed value, UI state, or property matches the defined expected result. If they align, that part of the test passes; if not, the test fails and you can investigate the mismatch. This is different from a data source (which provides input data), a log of execution times (which records what happened), or a module for locating UI elements (which defines how to find elements). Use Check Points to confirm critical outcomes of test steps, such as specific text appearing, a value being correct, or an element being present.

8. Which type of execution triggers the Recovery Scenarios and CleanUp Scenarios?

A. They trigger during every test run, including ScratchBook.

B. They trigger during test plan design.

C. They are triggered only during actual execution in the ExecutionLists.

D. They trigger automatically at test startup.

Recovery and CleanUp Scenarios are designed for the execution phase. They don't activate during design, ScratchBook work, or at startup. They come into play only when you run a test inside an ExecutionList. If a step fails during that run, a Recovery Scenario can be triggered to handle the fault and guide the test to a safe recovery path. After the run completes, a CleanUp Scenario runs to restore the environment and release resources. Because these behaviors rely on an actual test execution within an ExecutionList, they aren't tied to planning time or to startup, and they don't fire on every run or in ScratchBook.

9. How to add Recovery Scenario to TestCase?

A. Right-click the level and select 'Add Recovery' from the toolbar.

B. Right-click the level and select 'Create Recovery Scenario Collection' from the context menu; then right-click the Collection to create a Recovery Scenario and set RetryLevel on the Properties tab.

C. Use a keyboard shortcut to automatically generate a Recovery Scenario during test creation.

D. Recovery Scenarios are not created at all; they must be defined in the project settings.

Recovery Scenarios in Tosca are attached to a TestCase through a Recovery Scenario Collection. To add one, start at the test level, create a Recovery Scenario Collection from the context menu, and then within that collection create a Recovery Scenario. After it's created, set the desired properties, such as RetryLevel, on the Recovery Scenario's Properties tab to define how the test should retry after a recovery. This approach is correct because the Recovery Scenario must live inside a collection and be created before it can be configured for a TestCase. Alternatives like adding directly from a toolbar, generating it automatically, or defining recoveries only in project settings aren't how Tosca handles Recovery Scenarios.

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10. What is a key strategy for locating elements that have dynamic attributes?

A. Use a single, fixed attribute

B. Use text-only matching

C. Use flexible, multiple attributes with fallback criteria

D. Avoid element identification

When a UI element can change its attributes from run to run, build the locator from a mix of stable attributes and add fallback criteria so the element can still be found even if one attribute changes. Relying on a single fixed attribute is brittle because dynamic UIs often regenerate IDs, shuffle classes, or alter text. Text-only matching is also risky for the same reason—text can vary with localization or content updates. Avoiding element identification isn't a viable strategy. The best approach is to use flexible, multiple attributes with fallback criteria. Define a locator that requires several attributes together (for example, a stable tag, a portion of the class, a nearby label or aria-label, and a partial text match). Then provide alternative attribute sets or relational hints (like the element's position relative to a nearby label) to try if the primary set fails. In Tosca, this means configuring the locator to combine attributes with AND logic and layering in fallback criteria that can be attempted if the first attempt doesn't locate the element. This makes your element identification resilient to UI changes and keeps tests reliable.

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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!

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