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NEW QUESTION: 1

Your company just won a contract to create a new sales application and has committed to a very aggressive delivery timeline. Due to the quick turnaround your primary stakeholder wants to be heavily involved in the design and is very anxious to see the outcome. Because of this, your company has decided to use a spiral development approach. You have a defined test policy and typically use an analytical approach to testing, however, this approach will not work with the development approach.

What test strategy should be utilized? [3]

- A. Model-based
- B. Methodical
- C. Standard-compliant
- D. Reactive

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

A reactive test strategy is a test strategy that uses the actual behavior and results of the software under test to design and execute tests, without prior knowledge or documentation of the software¹. A reactive test strategy should be utilized for a project that uses a spiral development approach, which is a type of iterative

/incremental approach that adds risk analysis and prototyping activities to each iteration². A reactive test strategy is suitable for a spiral development approach because it allows for flexibility, adaptability, and creativity in the testing process, as well as for early feedback, risk reduction, and continuous improvement in the software development process³. Therefore, option D is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because a model-based test strategy is a test strategy that uses models to represent the desired behavior and structure of the software under test, and to derive test cases, test data, test procedures, and test oracles. A model-based test strategy may not work well with a spiral development approach, as it requires the availability and stability of the models, which may not be the case in a spiral development approach that involves frequent changes and refinements of the software under test. Option B is incorrect because a methodical test strategy is

a test strategy that uses predefined test methods, techniques, and procedures to design and execute tests, such as equivalence partitioning, boundary value analysis, or decision table testing. A methodical test strategy may not work well with a spiral development approach, as it requires the availability and stability of the test basis, such as the requirements, specifications, or design documents, which may not be the case in a spiral development approach that involves frequent changes and refinements of the software under test. Option C is incorrect because a standard-compliant test strategy is a test strategy that follows a predefined set of standards, guidelines, or regulations to design and execute tests, such as ISO, IEEE, or CMMI. A standard-compliant test strategy may not work well with a spiral development approach, as it requires the compliance and consistency of the testing process, which may not be the case in a spiral development approach that involves frequent changes and refinements of the software under test. References: 1: ISTQB Glossary, Reactive Test Strategy 2: ISTQB Glossary, Spiral Model 3: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 1.1.1 : Spiral Model in Software Development Life Cycle - Software Testing Material : Spiral Model

- Tools QA : Strategic Test Management - ISTQB not-for-profit association : ISTQB Glossary, Model-Based Testing : ISTQB Glossary, Methodical Test Strategy : ISTQB Glossary, Standard-Compliant Test Strategy: ISTQB Foundation Level #39 - Test Approach and Strategy - Software Testing Mentor

NEW QUESTION: 2

Club 65 to 90 is a holiday club for retired people run by a small company, the IT department consists of 1 Designer, 3 Developers and 1 System Tester Their booking system has been "live" for a number of years and the company has a loyal client base. A variety of automation tools are used for development and testing to improve effectiveness and efficiency.

A new project will introduce a loyalty scheme and both a Business Requirement Specification and a System Design Specification have been produced A Rapid Application Development (RAD) lifecycle model will be used where time is crucial. In the past there have been problems with updates to the existing system, which has affected existing functionality. Testers have not used representative and realistic operational profiles and data, which has led to significant production problems. The following test policy statements have been proposed for the project:

- a. Testing must be risk based;
- b. A Master Test Plan, confirming to IEEE829, must be produced for each test project;
- c. Test procedures must be run by a tester who did not write the procedure;
- d. Regression testing should be carried out on all releases;
- e. The testers are accountable for all defects found in production;
- f. Time must be given to designing test environments so that they are representative of the live environment.

Which of the following options identifies the three policy statements that would be MOST beneficial for this project?

- A.** b, c and f.
- B.** a, d and e.
- C.** a, b and e.

D. a, d and f.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 3

You are a new test manager in an organization. You have been asked to assess the defect process to determine if there are any efficiency improvements that could be made that would reduce the cost of quality. You have started digging through the defect information. What information would be most helpful for this investigation?

- A. Defect priorities and severities as related to time from reporting to closure
- B. Areas of the software producing the most defects
- C. Risk areas in which defects have been detected and the relationship between the risk rating of the software and the severity of the defect
- D. The phase in which a defect was introduced versus the phase in which it was found

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Key Data for Defect Process Improvement:

Analyzing when defects are introduced versus when they are detected is critical to identifying process inefficiencies.

This information helps pinpoint gaps in earlier phases, allowing the team to implement preventive measures and reduce overall costs.

Evaluation of Options:

A and B are useful but do not address the root cause of inefficiencies.

C (Risk areas and severity relationship) is helpful but secondary to understanding phase discrepancies.

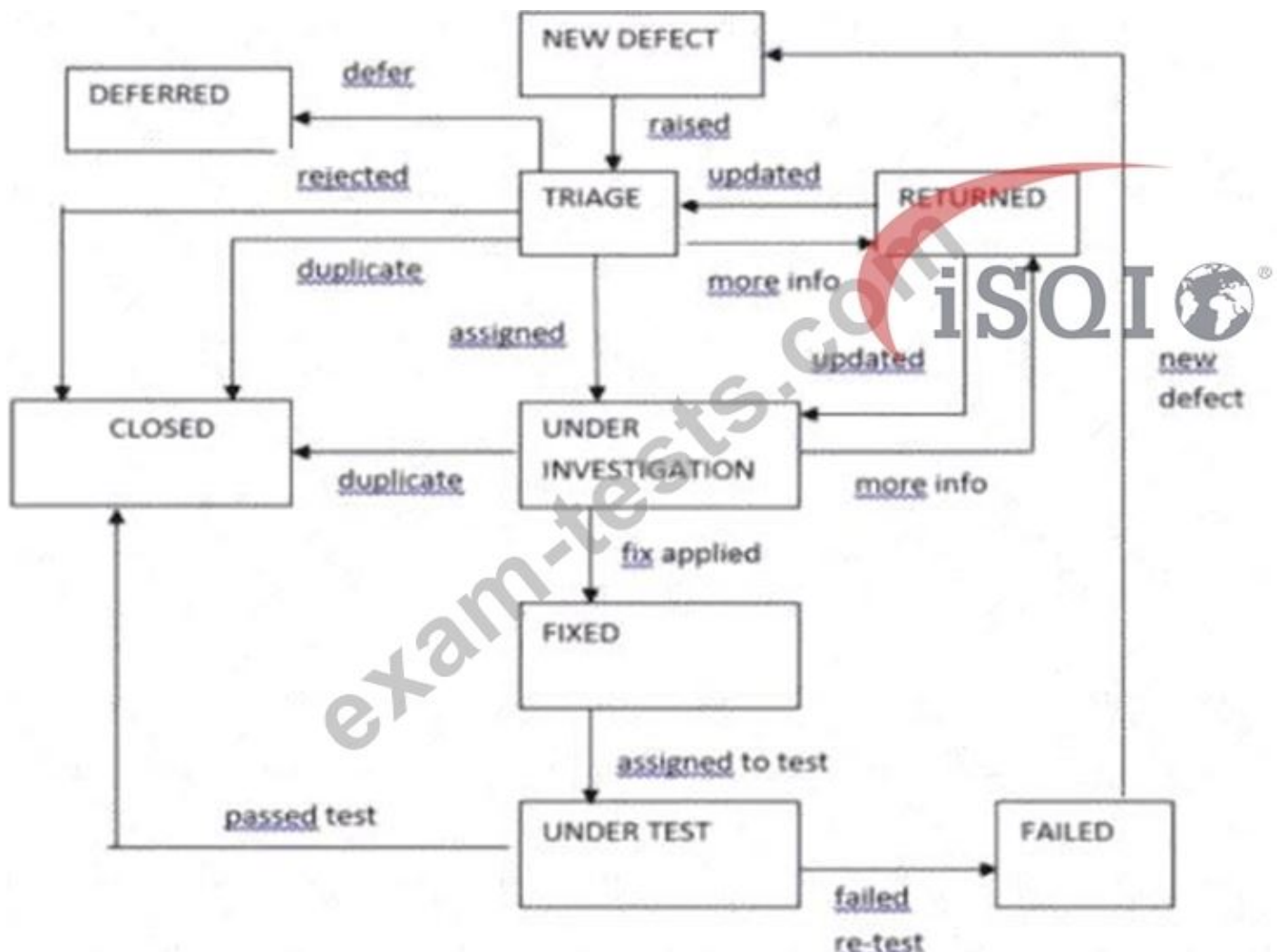
D is correct as it provides the most actionable insights for process improvement.

Reference and Syllabus Alignment:

Defect lifecycle analysis is discussed under "Defect Management" (TM-2.3.1) in the ISTQB syllabus.

NEW QUESTION: 4

You have recently implemented a new defect management process which now includes a defect triage committee whose job is to review all new defects. The process is shown in the following diagram:



b. The total number of defects rejected as not a problem following investigation by the product author
 c. The number of defects returned to the defect author, expressed as a percentage of all defects raised
 d. The total number of defects that failed re-test more than once
 e. The total number of defects closed by the defect triage committee
 SELECT ONE OPTION

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 5

You are working on a project where the business part of the organization works traditionally with defined requirements, but the development team follows an Agile model Neither team plans to change their approach What is the proper name for this type of project approach"

- A. Sequential
- B. Hybrid as a transition to Agile
- C. Agile
- D. Hybrid as fit for purpose

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Context Analysis:

The project described has teams using different methodologies (traditional vs. Agile) tailored to their needs.

The "fit for purpose" hybrid approach is explicitly designed to combine methodologies based on team and project requirements.

Evaluation of Options:

A . Sequential:

Incorrect. A sequential approach suggests a traditional waterfall-like model, not a hybrid.

B . Hybrid as a transition to Agile:

Incorrect. This term implies the entire project is transitioning to Agile, which is not the case here.

C . Agile:

Incorrect. Only the development team is Agile; the business team uses a traditional approach.

D . Hybrid as fit for purpose:

Correct. Combines the most effective aspects of both traditional and Agile methodologies to suit the project context.

Syllabus Alignment:

ISTQB defines hybrid models as combinations of methodologies tailored to specific project needs (TM-1.2.4).

Reference:

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Management Syllabus (TM-1.2.4)

NEW QUESTION: 6

Which one of the following will allow phase containment to be assessed within a testing project?

SELECT ONE OPTION

A. Using the phases of defect introduction and detection data for all phases of the project.

B. Using the phases of defect introduction, detection and removal data on a phase by phase basis.

C. Using defect removal data for the testing phases of the project.

D. Using defect introduction and removal data for the project as a whole.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 7

Mary is an external IT auditor. She is conducting a review of the system-level testing done by Greg's functional testing team.

Which of the following items from Mary's assessment summary should concern Greg the most?
[2]

A. All the Business requirements could be traced to Test Objectives. However there was no tracing from the Business Requirements to the project's test schedule.

B. Some of the Test Objectives could only be mapped back to a single Business Requirement.

C. A few of the Test Objectives did not have any Test Conditions assigned to them.

D. There were Test Conditions which didn't tie back to any Business Requirement.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 8

You feel that your team has become lazy when applying good software testing techniques. You have given each of them a challenge to take a different business rule and build a full decision table and then collapse that table. You will then assess the results. For this assessment, what competencies are you validating?

- A. Professional and methodical
- B. Social and personal
- C. Professional and social
- D. Methodical and personal

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Competence Assessment:

Professional competence is validated by understanding and applying testing techniques to create a decision table.

Methodical competence is validated by systematically collapsing the decision table to ensure efficient test case design.

Evaluation of Options:

B and C involve social and personal skills, which are unrelated to the task.

D misses the professional aspect of understanding business rules.

A is correct because the challenge tests both professional knowledge and methodical skills.

Reference and Syllabus Alignment:

Decision table techniques and testing competencies are emphasized in "Test Techniques" (TM-1.4.1) and "Test Team Skills" (TM-3.1.1).

NEW QUESTION: 9

Which of the following product risks would be most effectively addressed just by static testing? 3 credits

- A. The test cases do not cover the key requirements.
- B. The application takes too long to process a request for additional cover.
- C. The successful bidder may not deliver all the required functionality on time.
- D. In the delivered application, one of the countries, as specified in the requirements, has not been correctly implemented.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 10

Comparing TMMi and TPI, which is not a valid reason for choosing either TPI or TMMi? 2 credits

- A. If the scope of test performance improvement covers all test levels, TMMi is preferred since TPI focusses mainly on black-box testing.

- B.** If the organization is already applying CMMI, TMMi may be preferred since it has the same structure and uses the same terminology. TMMi addresses management commitment very strongly and is therefore more suitable to support a top-down improvement process.
- C.** TPI is much more a bottom-up model that is suitable for addressing test topics for a specific (test) project.
- D.** TMMi can only be used with the traditional V model, whereas TPI can be used with all types of software life cycles.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 11

What is the Risk Priority Number for risk item number 2? 2 credits

- A.** 2
- B.** 63
- C.** 1
- D.** 16

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 12

While mining the defect database for patterns of problems in the last release, a Test Manager notices that many of the most damaging failures were caused by defects injected during the low-level design phase.

Which of the following actions will likely give this project the most effective solution to this problem? [3]

- A.** Increased static analysis during the implementation phase
- B.** Mandatory reviews of all important design work products
- C.** Formal inspections of the code modules affected by the last release
- D.** Increased white-box coverage during system testing

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The most effective solution to this problem is to implement mandatory reviews of all important design work products. This is because reviews are a type of static testing technique that can detect and prevent defects early in the software development lifecycle, before they become more costly and difficult to fix. By reviewing the low-level design work products, such as detailed design specifications, the project team can ensure that they are consistent, complete, and correct, and that they meet the requirements and the quality standards. Reviews - ISTQB not-for-profit association Reference: Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Manager (CTAL-TM) - ISTQB not-for-profit association, ISTQB Test Manager Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB Official Registration, Reviews - ISTQB not-for-profit association

NEW QUESTION: 13

SoftTech provides a core banking product to retail banks to enable their customers to process payments via the Internet and telephone banking and. as SoftTech's Test Manager, you are responsible for system testing and system integration testing of all SoftTech's products. Your current project is to integrate SoftTech's core banking product with an existing bank's systems, which are maintained by experienced developers but poorly documented. A specification for the 10 interfaces to the bank's existing systems has been produced by SoftTech's development team. There is an estimating matrix for system integration testing that allows 2 man days per interface for preparation, plus 2 man days per interface for test execution. The exit criteria for the completion of system integration testing has been agreed as:

1. No open Severity 1 defects
- 2 No more than 10 open severity 2 and/or 3 defects
3. All interfaces tested
4. Cost estimate must not be exceeded

System integration test execution is scheduled to last 5 weeks, with week 5 reserved for regression and bug fixing only.

At the end of week 3 the following test report has been produced (figures on a week by week basis, not cumulative):

Week	Severity 1 defects raised	Severity 1 defects closed	Severity 2 and 3 defects raised	Severity 2 and 3 defects closed	Interfaces tested	Costs incurred (man days)
1	2	0	8	2	2	15
2	1	2	4	6	2	12
3	2	2	2	3	0	8

- (b). Open severity 2 and 3 defects
- (c). Interface testing progress
- (d). Development resource for debugging
- (e). Available budget

SELECT ONE OPTION

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 14

Your Project Manager has challenged you to come up with a process improvement strategy using the IDEAL model.

Which step within the process defines the success criteria? [2]

- A. Entrance
- B. Analysis

C. Diagnosing

D. Initiation

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In the IDEAL model, the Diagnosing step is where the success criteria are defined. This step involves understanding the current state and identifying gaps between the current and desired states. It sets the stage for creating action plans to address these gaps and defines the metrics for success.

NEW QUESTION: 15

What test process is included as part of TPI Next?

A. Identify test specification

B. Identify test environment

C. Identify test execution

D. Identify test conditions

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

According to TPI Next, the test process consists of four main phases: Test Strategy, Test Preparation, Test Execution and Test Completion. Each phase has several key areas that describe the activities and tasks involved in the phase. One of the key areas in the Test Preparation phase is Test Environment, which covers the identification, specification, realization and maintenance of the test environment. The test environment includes the hardware, software, network, data and tools that are required to perform the testing activities. The test environment should be aligned with the test objectives and the system under test, and should be managed throughout the test process. TPI Next

TPI Next book References:

* Test Process Improvement (TPI) | TMap

* TPI NEXT | TMap

NEW QUESTION: 16

Which testing metric identifies defect density?

A. Project

B. Product

C. Process

D. People

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Defect density is a testing metric that measures the number of defects identified in a component or system divided by the size of the component or system (expressed in standard measurement terms, e.g., lines-of-code, number of classes or function points)¹. Defect density is a product metric, as it evaluates the quality or reliability of a software product². Therefore, option B is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because project metrics are metrics that measure the characteristics of the software project, such as cost, schedule, effort, scope, or resources³. Option C is incorrect because process metrics are metrics that measure the characteristics of the software process, such as effectiveness, efficiency, productivity, or maturity. Option D is incorrect

because people metrics are metrics that measure the characteristics of the software personnel, such as skills, experience, motivation, or satisfaction. References: 1: Defect Density | ISTQB Glossary 2: Software Testing Metrics: What is, Types & Example 3: [Project Metrics - Software Testing Fundamentals] : [Process Metrics - Software Testing Fundamentals] : [People Metrics - Software Testing Fundamentals]

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NEW QUESTION: 17

Which of the following is likely to occur if reviewers do not have an adequate level of technical knowledge?

[1]

- A. There will be no impact as long as they have sufficient business knowledge.
- B. There will be no impact as long as they have sufficient process knowledge.
- C. The review is likely to be less efficient.
- D. The review will be shorter because any technical aspect can be skipped.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

If reviewers do not have an adequate level of technical knowledge, they may not be able to identify and describe anomalies in the product or project under review¹. They may also not be able to provide constructive feedback or suggestions for improvement². This can result in a less efficient review, as the review objectives may not be met, the review process may take longer, or the review outcome may be of lower quality³.

Therefore, option C is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because having sufficient business knowledge is not enough to perform a technical review, as business knowledge does not cover the technical aspects of the product or project⁴. Option B is incorrect because having sufficient process knowledge is not enough to perform a technical review, as process knowledge does not cover the technical aspects of the product or project⁴. Option D is incorrect because skipping any technical aspect can compromise the quality and completeness of the review, and may lead to defects or risks in the product or project⁵. References: 1:

ISTQB Glossary, Reviewer 2: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 2.2.2 3: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 2.2.3 4: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 2.3.1 5: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 2.3.2

NEW QUESTION: 18

There is a debate in your organization about who can close a defect report. The developers think they should be able to reject and close defects without any further steps. The testers are not happy with this approach as they are afraid the rejections may go undetected and the developers may close something without understanding the real problem. How can this problem be rectified?

- A.** Only testers should be allowed to close defect reports
- B.** Only management should be allowed to close defect reports
- C.** No one should close a defect report until the release is completed and the product is successfully deployed to production
- D.** Closure should only occur when a defect is fixed and tested

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

* Context Analysis:

* Developers want to close defects unilaterally, while testers are concerned about unresolved or misunderstood issues being overlooked.

* Defect closure requires validation that the fix is implemented and verified to prevent recurrence of the issue.

* Evaluation of Options:

* A. Only testers should be allowed to close defect reports:

* Incorrect. This creates a bottleneck and removes shared accountability for quality.

* B. Only management should be allowed to close defect reports:

* Incorrect. Management involvement adds unnecessary delays and complexity.

* C. No one should close a defect report until the release is completed and the product is successfully deployed to production:

* Incorrect. Defects should be closed as they are fixed and tested to ensure progress is tracked.

* D. Closure should only occur when a defect is fixed and tested:

* Correct. Ensures collaboration between developers and testers to verify the resolution.

* Syllabus Alignment:

* The ISTQB syllabus emphasizes clear defect management processes, including closure after verification (TM-2.3.4).

References:

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Management Syllabus (TM-2.3.4)

NEW QUESTION: 19

You are a Test Manager on a new project. The software that is being created will be used to control the projectors in movie theaters. This is a time critical project because the software must be released before the Christmas holiday season which has the highest movie attendance of the year.

You have decided to implement a review process for the work products that are a part of this release to save both time and money. In order to expedite the training, you brought in a consultant to train the participants and moderators in proper review processes. Your team is enthusiastic about participating in the reviews.

The project is in the early planning stages. As the review leader, what is an appropriate activity for you to be doing at this point in the project? [3]

- A. Selecting the review items and the appropriate review type
- B. Gathering metrics to determine the success of the review process
- C. Calculating the ROI for the review process
- D. Setting a minimum number of defects to be identified in each review

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

As the review leader, one of your responsibilities is to plan the review process and select the review items and the appropriate review type for each item¹. This activity should be done in the early planning stages of the project, as it will help to define the scope, objectives, and schedule of the reviews. The review items are the work products that will be reviewed, such as requirements, design, code, test cases, etc. The review type is the level of formality and rigor that will be applied to the review, such as informal review, walkthrough, technical review, or inspection². The selection of the review items and the review type should be based on factors such as the criticality, complexity, and risk of the work products, the availability and expertise of the reviewers, the time and budget constraints, and the expected benefits and outcomes of the reviews³.

Therefore, option A is the correct answer. Option B is incorrect because gathering metrics to determine the success of the review process is an activity that should be done after the review process is completed, not in the early planning stages. Option C is incorrect because calculating the ROI for the review process is an activity that should be done after the review process is completed, not in the early planning stages. Option D is incorrect because setting a minimum number of defects to be identified in each review is not an appropriate activity for the review leader, as it may create a false sense of quality or pressure on the reviewers. Reference: 1: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 2.2.3 2: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 2.2.2 3: Review Types - Testing Traveler, the post about review types

NEW QUESTION: 20

Refer to SCENARIO 2 Project 2 is to be delivered using a RAD software development model. There will be two increments, the first will deliver a simple prototype user interface to facilitate testing of the sound system delivered by 'Silver Sound Ltd', the second will deliver the full user interface required for the production system.

Development of the business requirements and project plan are underway, detailed system analysis will follow for each increment.

You have studied the test policy and risk register and must plan the next set of test activities.

Which one of the following is the MOST effective approach for this project?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Develop a master test plan for each increment as soon as systems analysis is complete, then proceed with test analysis.
- B. Conduct high-level test planning and test analysis now, followed by more detailed test planning and test analysis for each increment considering use of automation where appropriate.

- C.** Conduct exploratory testing only for the first increment as it is a prototype solution, commence test charter planning for increment 2
- D.** Finalize detailed test planning now for both increments, conduct exploratory testing for the first increment, then use automated tests only for increment 2.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 21

Which technique will assist you in determining targeted improvement areas to reduce the number of defects? [1]

- A.** Cost of quality analysis
- B.** Defect triage
- C.** Pareto analysis
- D.** Test coverage assessment

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The technique that will assist you in determining targeted improvement areas to reduce the number of defects is Pareto analysis. This is because Pareto analysis is a method of identifying and prioritizing the most significant causes of defects, based on the principle that 80% of the problems are caused by 20% of the causes. By applying Pareto analysis, you can focus on the improvement areas that will have the most impact on reducing the number of defects. Pareto Analysis - ISTQB not-for-profit association Reference: Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Manager (CTAL-TM) - ISTQB not-for-profit association, ISTQB Test Manager Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB Official Registration, Pareto Analysis - ISTQB not-for-profit association

NEW QUESTION: 22

Assume that you are part of a team conducting test design for a new university system that will allow students to update their own personal information. The Test Strategy states that positive and negative testing should be carried out. along with performance, security and interoperability testing against all new requirements.

The following requirements have been identified by stakeholders:

1. Students must be able to make changes to the following information:

- a Name (due to marital status)
- b Marital status
- c. Home address
- d. Home telephone number
- e. Email address
- f. Mobile telephone number
- g. Contact details in case of emergency

2 Only Reception staff must have access to the information held.

3 The system must support 2000 concurrent users and details updated on the system within 20 seconds.

4. Interoperability of the new system with the other systems maintained by the University for student Registrations.

Test analysis for functional and non-functional testing has just begun and the following test conditions have been identified:

Test Condition	Description
1	Correct input of home address using valid and invalid postcodes, house names and numbers.
2	Correct input of mobile telephone numbers using a string of numerical characters, with and without spaces.
4	Name can be changed using a string of alpha characters (up to 30 characters) only when marital status is also changed.

Which one of the following is a valid test condition that is missing from the table of test conditions and has clear traceability back to the test strategy and requirements?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Correct input of home telephone numbers using a string of alpha characters only.
- B. System is compatible with market leading accessibility tools for blind or partially sighted users.
- C. Time taken to update student information is 20 seconds or less when supplied correctly, or an error message is returned
- D. Correct input of student's date of birth details, using the format dd/mm/yyyy

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 23

Refer to SCENARIO 2 - You have been tasked with recruiting testers for Project 3 to help design and run regression tests, you have been provided with a skills matrix for four prospective candidates. The matrix shows the skill level (High or Low) for each candidate:

Skill	George	Lydia	Harry	Bob
Test automation	High	High	Low	Low
Systems integration testing	Low	High	Low	Low
Component integration testing	High	Low	Low	High
Domain knowledge of light imagery systems	High	High	High	Low
User Acceptance Testing	High	Low	High	Low
Communication	High	Low	High	High
Attention to detail	Low	High	High	High
Test or project management	High	Low	High	Low

Which candidate would be the MOST suitable for a test analyst role on Project 3?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Lydia
- B. Bob.
- C. George.
- D. Harry.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 24

Risks should be constantly reviewed. Given the current situation, which one of the following factors is most likely to lead to a revised view of product risk? 3 credits

- A. The concerns over the user interface may lead to changes to the interface which cannot be implemented by development in time for the second test iteration.
- B. The concerns over the user interface raises the likelihood of a risk in that area and increases the amount of test effort needed for the user interface, thereby limiting the test effort available for other parts of the test management tool.
- C. The delivery of the application without the interface changes may upset the user community.
- D. The method used for test estimation is not accurate enough and hence the money spent on testing exceeded its budget.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 25

You are the Test Manager on a new project. The schedule is aggressive and will require the team to work at peak efficiency. The requirements are not well defined yet, but it is clear that the project will be using new technologies. To help the developers meet the development schedule, an offshore group will be added to the development team.

At this time there is not enough budget to add more testing resources. The project stakeholders are very concerned about the quality of delivered product and will be watching the project closely, particularly during the testing cycles. The exit criteria from the system test level require no open high priority/severity defects, 100% pass rate for all test cases covering risks that are classified as "high" or "very high", 90% pass rate for all "medium" risks and 50% pass rate for all "low" and "very low" risks.

Given this information, which lifecycle model should you recommend?[3]

- A. Spiral
- B. Iterative/incremental
- C. V-model
- D. Waterfall

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

An iterative/incremental lifecycle model is a type of software development lifecycle that divides the project into smaller iterations or increments, each delivering a part of the functionality and undergoing its own planning, analysis, design, implementation, and testing phases¹. This model is suitable for projects that have aggressive schedules, unclear requirements, new technologies, distributed teams, and high quality expectations, as it allows for early feedback, risk reduction, parallel development, frequent delivery, and continuous improvement². Therefore, option B is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because a spiral model is a type of iterative/incremental model that adds risk analysis and prototyping activities to each iteration³. While this model can also handle unclear requirements, new technologies, and high quality expectations, it may not be the best choice for projects that have aggressive schedules and distributed teams, as it requires more time and communication for risk assessment and prototyping⁴. Option C is incorrect because a V-model is a type of sequential model that maps each development phase to a corresponding testing phase in a V-shaped diagram⁵. This model is suitable for projects that have clear and stable requirements, well-known technologies, co-located teams, and moderate quality expectations, as it allows for early verification, traceability, and defect prevention. However, this model may not be the best choice for projects that have aggressive schedules, unclear requirements, new technologies, distributed teams, and high quality expectations, as it does not allow for early feedback, risk reduction, parallel development, frequent delivery, and continuous improvement. Option D is incorrect because a waterfall model is a type of sequential model that follows a linear sequence of phases from requirements to deployment. This model is suitable for projects that have simple and fixed requirements, well-known technologies, co-located teams, and low quality expectations, as it allows for easy planning, management, and documentation. However, this model may not be the best choice for projects that have aggressive schedules, unclear requirements, new technologies, distributed teams, and high quality expectations, as it does not allow for early feedback, risk reduction, parallel development, frequent delivery, and

continuous improvement. References: 1: ISTQB Glossary, Iterative/incremental lifecycle model 2: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 1.2.1 3: ISTQB Glossary, Spiral model 4: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 1.2.1 5: ISTQB Glossary, V-model : ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 1.2.1 : ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 1.2.1 : ISTQB Glossary, Waterfall model : ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 1.2.1 : ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 1.2.1

NEW QUESTION: 26

Which of the following can demotivate a tester?

- A. Receiving direct and honest feedback on areas to improve
- B. Working extra hours, resulting in a successful product deployment
- C. When metrics indicate weaknesses in their testing
- D. When testing is cut short, resulting in a high number of production defects

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

This can demotivate a tester because it implies that the tester's work is not valued or respected by the management or the stakeholders. It also suggests that the tester's efforts and skills are wasted or ineffective, as the product quality is compromised and the customer satisfaction is reduced. Testing is cut short when there is insufficient time, budget, or resources allocated for testing, or when there is pressure to release the product without adequate testing. This can lead to frustration, dissatisfaction, and loss of confidence among the testers. Top 6 things that demotivate a developer

How to Demotivate Your Best Employees References:

* Top 6 things that demotivate a developer - Amsterdam Standard

* How to Demotivate Your Best Employees - HBS Working Knowledge

NEW QUESTION: 27

As a Test Manager, which one of the following do you think is the MOST important reason for ensuring effective processes are in place for test monitoring and reporting?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. The test report determines if a system can be deployed to live.
- B. Reporting numbers of defects shows how effective the test team are.
- C. It allows for easier and more effective evaluation of exit criteria
- D. keeps stakeholders informed and prevents lots of meetings.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 28

Refer lo SCENARIO 2 - You are writing the Master Test Plan for Project 2 and must include a section documenting project risks that you believe could impact testing along with how, as Test Manager, you propose to manage each risk.

Which one of the following is the MOST appropriate entry for the Master Test Plan for RISK 4

"The user interface software for the sound systems will be delivered late into testing-?"

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A.** Ask the stakeholders to accept the risk without mitigation, as code is often late
- B.** Transfer the risk to Smart Alarms for them to propose mitigation
- C.** Accept the risk and develop a contingency plan
- D.** Prepare the testers to work longer hours

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 29

You are the Test Manager for a project for a new entertainment booking system using Agile. The project's objectives include:

- * Online response time must satisfy customers
 - * Payments must be secure against fraud
 - * In case of system failure, only transactions in progress can be lost
- Which option meets all the criteria of the S.M.A.R.T. goal methodology?

- A.** All system and acceptance tests on all new features will be automated for regression testing
- B.** Regular performance efficiency testing will be carried out by specialist performance testers
- C.** Each release will receive security testing by external specialists for known vulnerabilities
- D.** Each iteration will receive reliability testing to show that only transactions in progress are lost

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

This test objective is:

- * Specific: Reliability testing for transaction safety
- * Measurable: Validate loss only for in-progress transactions
- * Achievable: Done per iteration
- * Relevant: Directly relates to a system failure objective
- * Timely: Per iteration (i.e., bounded in time)

"SMART" goals are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound. A good test objective supports stakeholders' need for informed decisions on system readiness.

NEW QUESTION: 30

Assume that you are part of a team conducting test design for a new university system that will allow students to update their own personal information. The Test Strategy states that positive and negative testing should be carried out. along with performance, security and interoperability testing against all new requirements.

The following requirements have been identified by stakeholders:

1. Students must be able to make changes to the following information:

- a Name (due to marital status)
- b Marital status
- c. Home address
- d. Home telephone number
- e. Email address
- f. Mobile telephone number

g. Contact details in case of emergency

2 Only Reception staff must have access to the information held.

3 The system must support 2000 concurrent users and details updated on the system within 20 seconds.

4. Interoperability of the new system with the other systems maintained by the University for student Registrations.

Test analysis for functional and non-functional testing has just begun and the following test conditions have been identified:

Test Condition	Description
1	Correct input of home address using valid and invalid postcodes, house names and numbers.
2	Correct input of mobile telephone numbers using a string of numerical characters, with and without spaces.
4	Name can be changed using a string of alpha characters (up to 30 characters) only when marital status is also changed.

Which one of the following is a valid test condition that is missing from the table of test conditions and has clear traceability back to the test strategy and requirements?

SELECT ONE OPTION

A. Correct input of home telephone numbers using a string of alpha characters only.

B. Correct input of student's date of birth details, using the format dd/mm/yyyy

C. Time taken to update student information is 20 seconds or less when supplied correctly, or an error message is returned

D. System is compatible with market leading accessibility tools for blind or partially sighted users.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 31

Evaluate the status of the project against the defined exit criteria. Which of the following options shows the correct status? 2 credits

A. Criteria A = NOT OK, criteria B = NOT OK, criteria C = OK

B. Criteria A = NOT OK, criteria B = NOT OK, criteria C = NOT OK

C. Criteria A = OK, criteria B = OK, criteria C = OK

D. Criteria A = OK, criteria B = NOT OK, criteria C = NOT OK

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 32

You have been asked to write a testing strategy for the company. Which statement best explains how risk can be addressed within the testing strategy? 1 credit

- A. A test strategy is derived from the test policy and describes the way risk assessments are performed in projects.
- B. A test strategy identifies the specific product for a project risk and defines the approach for the test project.
- C. A test strategy should address identified generic product risks and present a process for mitigating those risks in line with the testing policy.
- D. A test strategy is the result of a project risk analysis and defines the approach and resources for testing.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 33

You are a test team lead working on a large project and have been subject to considerable stress due to exceptional workload. Your manager has suggested that you need to delegate more work to your team members to both reduce the pressure on yourself and allow team members to take on more responsibility which would, in turn, benefit their growth. Which phase of the Tuckman model would this situational skill represent?

- A. Norming
- B. Forming
- C. Performing
- D. Storming

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

The "Performing" stage in the Tuckman model is characterized by high-performing teams that are well-organized, motivated, and able to manage and delegate responsibilities effectively.

Delegation and enabling team member growth are signs of a mature and performing team. This corresponds to fostering autonomy and productivity, a key trait of the Performing stage.

Reference: Though not named explicitly in the syllabus, the Tuckman model is generally accepted in team dynamics and is a valid topic under leadership responsibilities of a test manager in ISTQB Advanced Test Manager context.

NEW QUESTION: 34

You have been asked to write a testing strategy for the company. Which statement best explains how risk can be addressed within the testing strategy? 1 credit

- A.** A test strategy should address identified generic product risks and present a process for mitigating those risks in line with the testing policy.
- B.** A test strategy identifies the specific product for a project risk and defines the approach for the test project.
- C.** A test strategy is derived from the test policy and describes the way risk assessments are performed in projects.
- D.** A test strategy is the result of a project risk analysis and defines the approach and resources for testing.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 35

You have been looking at the actual vs expected defects in one high risk area of the software. The actual is much higher than the expected value. What should you do?

- A.** Reassess the risk with a higher likelihood number
- B.** Reassess the risk with a higher impact number
- C.** Concentrate more testing in the area because the risk is clearly higher
- D.** Concentrate less testing in the area because the defects are already found

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Context Analysis:

Higher-than-expected defects in a high-risk area indicate the need for additional testing to mitigate potential impacts.

Evaluation of Options:

A . Reassess the risk with a higher likelihood number:

Incorrect. While reassessment is useful, immediate action should prioritize more testing.

B . Reassess the risk with a higher impact number:

Incorrect. The impact may already be known, and more testing is the next practical step.

C . Concentrate more testing in the area because the risk is clearly higher:

Correct. Addressing higher-than-expected defects through focused testing ensures risks are adequately mitigated.

D . Concentrate less testing in the area because the defects are already found:

Incorrect. Higher defects warrant more testing, not less.

Syllabus Alignment:

ISTQB highlights increasing test efforts in high-risk areas with higher-than-expected defect levels (TM-1.3.4).

Reference:

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Management Syllabus (TM-1.3.4)

NEW QUESTION: 36

Consider the following metrics:

a. Percentage of all product risks identified during initial risk analysis
b. Average time taken by developers to fix defects for each severity level
c. Statement coverage achieved by the component test suite
d. Breakdown of defects detected by test level

How many of the five primary dimensions for test progress monitoring have been addressed by these metrics?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. 4
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 1

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 37

In what way is the operations team usually involved in testing?

- A. To conduct operational acceptance testing
- B. To conduct user acceptance testing
- C. To conduct security testing
- D. To conduct end-to-end transactional testing

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Operations Team Role in Testing:

The operations team ensures that the system meets operational requirements such as deployment, maintenance, and disaster recovery, which are validated during Operational Acceptance Testing (OAT).

Evaluation of Options:

A is correct because OAT is typically conducted by the operations team.

B (User acceptance testing) is conducted by end-users, not the operations team.

C (Security testing) is typically handled by security experts.

D (End-to-end transactional testing) is a functional testing activity, not specific to the operations team.

Reference and Syllabus Alignment:

OAT is highlighted under "Acceptance Testing" in the ISTQB syllabus (TM-1.2.7)

NEW QUESTION: 38

Your last project was released three months ago and used a risk-based approach. In production, a number of serious failures in low risk areas have occurred.

What is the most important lesson to be learned from this information? [2]

- A. The "lessons learned" session should have been conducted prior to deployment.
- B. A broader cross-functional team should contribute to the risk analysis.
- C. The project manager should have set stakeholder expectations for serious failures.
- D. Future projects should test the lower risk areas first.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The most important lesson to be learned from this information is that a broader cross-functional team should contribute to the risk analysis. This is because the risk analysis is the process of identifying, assessing, and prioritizing the risks that may affect the quality of the system, and allocating testing resources accordingly. A broader cross-functional team can provide different perspectives, expertise, and experience to the risk analysis, and help to identify and evaluate the risks more accurately and comprehensively. This can reduce the likelihood of overlooking or underestimating some risks, and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the risk-based testing approach. Risk Analysis - ISTQB not-for-profit association References: Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Manager (CTAL-TM) - ISTQB not-for-profit association, ISTQB Test Manager Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB Official Registration, Risk Analysis - ISTQB not-for-profit association

NEW QUESTION: 39

Your organization has decided to augment your testing team with an offshore team. The offshore team members are experienced testers who are experts in the domain of the system under test. Your team is worried about the offshore team taking their jobs and they are resistant to the change. You need to pick three of your team members to be the ambassadors for the new team. Which competences will be most important for your ambassadors to possess?

- A.** Professional competence and methodological competence
- B.** Methodological competence and social competence
- C.** Social competence and personal competence
- D.** Personal competence and professional competence

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Scenario Analysis:

The testing team is being augmented with an offshore team, creating potential friction and resistance due to concerns about job security.

The ambassadors' role is critical to ensure smooth collaboration and to address the concerns of the existing team while fostering trust and communication with the offshore team.

Correct Option Justification:

Option C (Social competence and personal competence):

Social competence ensures that ambassadors can effectively communicate, build trust, and resolve conflicts between the onshore and offshore teams. This is essential for fostering collaboration and mitigating resistance.

Personal competence focuses on self-awareness, adaptability, and emotional intelligence, which are crucial for managing their team's concerns and acting as role models for positive behavior during the transition.

Together, these competences address the interpersonal dynamics and morale issues inherent in such a situation.

Option A (Professional competence and methodological competence):

While valuable in other contexts, technical and methodological skills are secondary in this situation. The ambassadors' primary role is to facilitate collaboration, not to focus on domain expertise or process methodologies.

Option B (Methodological competence and social competence):

Methodological competence (e.g., understanding tools and processes) is less critical here than personal competence, as the challenge is more about team dynamics and less about technical execution.

Option D (Personal competence and professional competence):

Professional competence (e.g., domain expertise) is not the priority in addressing team resistance or fostering offshore collaboration. Social competence is more crucial to building relationships and trust.

Key Competence Emphasis:

The ISTQB Advanced Test Management syllabus highlights the importance of social and interpersonal skills in managing stakeholder relationships, team dynamics, and cross-functional collaborations (TM-3.1.5).

Syllabus References:

The syllabus emphasizes the importance of team management and addressing concerns during organizational changes. Ambassadors need to focus on team integration, cultural adaptation, and resolving resistance to change.

Exam Structure Reference:

This question aligns with K2 (understanding) in the ISTQB Advanced Test Management exam, focusing on understanding the roles and skills necessary for successful team collaboration and management.

NEW QUESTION: 40

Your Project Manager has challenged you to come up with a process improvement strategy using the IDEAL model.

Which step within the process defines the success criteria? [2]

- A. Entrance
- B. Analysis
- C. Diagnosing
- D. Initiation

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In the IDEAL model, the Diagnosing step is where the success criteria are defined. This step involves understanding the current state and identifying gaps between the current and desired states. It sets the stage for creating action plans to address these gaps and defines the metrics for success.

References: The information is based on the ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager documents, which outline the IDEAL model and its application in process improvement within the context of software testing.

NEW QUESTION: 41

Which of the following is a factor that is likely to increase the test estimate? [1]

- A. Use of a new technology
- B. A requirement for high level test documentation
- C. Assigned personnel who are experienced on working with similar projects in similar environments
- D. Static test data

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

A test estimate is an approximation of the amount of effort, time, and resources required to perform testing activities for a software project¹. A test estimate can be influenced by various factors, such as the size, complexity, and quality of the software, the scope, objectives, and approach of the testing, the skills, experience, and availability of the test team, the tools, methods, and standards used for testing, and the constraints, risks, and assumptions related to the project². One of the factors that is likely to increase the test estimate is the use of a new technology. A new technology is a technology that is unfamiliar or unproven to the test team or the organization, such as a new programming language, framework, platform, or tool³. The use of a new technology can increase the test estimate because it may require more time and effort to learn, understand, and apply the technology, as well as to deal with potential issues, challenges, or limitations that may arise from the technology. Therefore, option A is the correct answer. Option B is incorrect because a requirement for high level test documentation is not a factor that is likely to increase the test estimate, but rather a factor that is likely to increase the test documentation effort. Test documentation is the set of documents that describe the test basis, test objectives, test design, test procedures, test results, and test evaluation of a software project. A requirement for high level test documentation means that the test documents need to be detailed, comprehensive, and consistent, which may require more time and effort to produce, review, and maintain. However, this does not necessarily affect the test estimate, as the test documentation effort can be considered as a separate or parallel activity to the test execution effort. Option C is incorrect because assigned personnel who are experienced on working with similar projects in similar environments is not a factor that is likely to increase the test estimate, but rather a factor that is likely to decrease the test estimate. Experienced personnel are personnel who have the relevant knowledge, skills, and abilities to perform the testing activities for a software project. Assigned personnel who are experienced on working with similar projects in similar environments can decrease the test estimate because they may require less time and effort to understand, design, implement, and execute the tests, as well as to deal with potential issues, challenges, or limitations that may arise from the project. Option D is incorrect because static test data is not a factor that is likely to increase the test estimate, but rather a factor that is likely to decrease the test estimate. Test data is the data that is used as input or output for the tests. Static test data is test data that is fixed and predefined, and does not change during the test execution. Static test data can decrease the test estimate because it may require less time and effort to create, manage, and maintain, as well as to ensure the validity, reliability, and traceability of the test data. Reference: 1: ISTQB Glossary, Test Estimate 2: ISTQB Advanced Level Test

Manager Syllabus, Section 3.1.1 3: What is New Technology? - Definition from Techopedia : The Impact of New Technologies on Software Testing : ISTQB Glossary, Test Documentation : ISTQB Glossary, Experienced-Based Test Technique : ISTQB Glossary, Test Data : ISTQB Glossary, Static Test Data : Test Manager - ISTQB not-for-profit association : [ISTQB Foundation Level #38 - Test Estimation Techniques - Software Testing Mentor] : [What are the estimation techniques in software testing?]

NEW QUESTION: 42

It is now the last day of the second iteration and the team has been consistently underestimating the time needed. They estimate intuitively rather than using estimation techniques.

Which two estimation techniques would be BEST for the team in this scenario?

- A. Estimation of test effort based on ratio
- B. Velocity extrapolation
- C. 3-point estimation
- D. Planning poker
- E. Wideband Delphi

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

* C (3-point estimation):Offers a structured approach to improve accuracy by accounting for uncertainty.

* D (Planning poker):Commonly used in Agile; supports collaborative and experiential-based estimation.

"Planning poker is an example of the expert-based approach... team members are estimating the effort to deliver a feature based on their experience."

- ISTQB-CTFL_Syllabus_2018_V3.1, section 5.2.6

NEW QUESTION: 43

Which of the following would be the most significant input to estimating the time to carry out the specified testing tasks? 3 credits

- A. The metrics recorded from testing the capture-replay tool.
- B. The number of testers in the company and their grade.
- C. The standards used for the requirements specification.
- D. The skills and experience of developers to correct the failures.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 44

Which ONE of the following is considered to be the LEAST independent form of testing for an organisation?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Testing is performed by specialists from the business organisation.
- B. Testing is performed by a tester who is part of the development team.
- C. Testing is performed by an organisation external to the company that has developed the code.

D. Testing is performed by a tester who is part of an independent test team.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 45

Which of the following is commonly used by a test manager to identify risks?

- A. Lines of code in the system under test
- B. Function points within the software
- C. Experience with similar projects
- D. Record/playback test automation tools

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

* Common Risk Identification Techniques:

* A test manager often relies on experience with similar projects to foresee risks related to technical complexity, domain challenges, or previous defects.

* Other options listed are less effective for comprehensive risk identification.

* Evaluation of Options:

* A(Lines of code) and B(Function points) are quantitative measures, not directly tied to risk identification.

* C is correct as past experience is crucial for identifying risks early.

* D(Record/playback tools) is irrelevant to risk analysis.

References and Syllabus Alignment:

* Risk identification techniques are discussed under "Risk Management" (TM-1.3.1).

NEW QUESTION: 46

Which of the following defect statistics will provide input to be used for improvement in the defect reporting process?

- A. Number of defect reports re-opened
- B. Number of defects in a particular area of the code
- C. Number of defect reports rejected by the developers
- D. Number of defects found in a phase later than they were introduced

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Purpose of the Question :

Identifying metrics to improve the defect reporting process by reducing ambiguities or improving accuracy.

Evaluation of Options:

A . Number of defect reports re-opened:

Incorrect. This reflects issues with defect resolution rather than reporting.

B . Number of defects in a particular area of the code:

Incorrect. This metric pertains to defect clustering, not the reporting process.

C . Number of defect reports rejected by the developers:

Correct. Rejected reports often indicate poor reporting quality (e.g., insufficient details, incorrect categorization), directly highlighting areas for improvement.

D . Number of defects found in a phase later than they were introduced:

Incorrect. This is a measure of defect detection efficiency, not reporting quality.

Syllabus Alignment:

The syllabus stresses the importance of using defect metrics to refine processes, including reporting accuracy (TM-2.3.5).

Reference:

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Management Syllabus (TM-2.3.5)

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NEW QUESTION: 47

Which of the following best describes the appraisal costs in the cost of quality'

- A. The cost spent preventing defects from occurring in the first place
- B. The cost for performing dynamic testing
- C. The cost for fixing defects
- D. The cost for lawyers to deal with a lawsuit over a defect

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Definition of Appraisal Costs:

Appraisal costs include expenses related to evaluating and testing the product to detect defects before release.

These include costs for dynamic testing, reviews, inspections, and validation activities.

Evaluation of Options:

A refers to prevention costs, not appraisal.

B is correct because dynamic testing is an appraisal activity.

C refers to failure costs (internal/external), not appraisal.

D relates to legal failure costs.

Reference and Syllabus Alignment:

Appraisal costs are outlined under "Cost of Quality" in ISTQB syllabus (TM-2.1.1).

NEW QUESTION: 48

Which of the following Is the common set of information to be produced in a test estimate"

- A. Number of people number of systems lines of code, cost
- B. Time per person budget end date start date
- C. Test effort test duration time to complete, cost

D. Effort time cost, test activities

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

* Key Factors in Test Estimation:

* Test estimation requires identifying measurable factors that influence the testing process, including effort (workload in person-hours), time (calendar duration), cost, and the specific test activities (e.g., planning, design, execution).

* These are critical to align resources and schedules, ensuring effective project management.

* Evaluation of Options:

* A is incorrect: While "lines of code" may relate to testing scope in specific cases, it is not universally applicable in test estimation.

* B is incorrect: "Start and end dates" are outputs of planning, not estimation.

* C is partially correct but lacks a focus on "test activities," which is crucial for completeness.

* D is correct as it covers effort, time, cost, and test activities, reflecting a comprehensive test estimate.

References and Syllabus Alignment:

* As per ISTQB Advanced Test Management syllabus, test estimation should consider effort, time, cost, and activities under "Test Planning" (TM-1.1.1).

NEW QUESTION: 49

What is the primary use for the traceability information regarding the relationship between test results and test conditions during test execution? [2]

A. The Test Manager uses this information to control the test execution effort.

B. The development manager uses this information to determine how many developer resources to allocate to defect repair.

C. The project manager uses this information to determine if the project is on schedule.

D. The tester uses this information to determine which test should be run next.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The correct answer is A. The Test Manager uses this information to control the test execution effort. This is because traceability information regarding the relationship between test results and test conditions can help the Test Manager to measure and evaluate the test progress, quality, and coverage, and to take corrective actions when necessary. For example, the Test Manager can use this information to identify and prioritize the test conditions that have not been tested yet, to analyze the test results and the defect status, and to adjust the test execution plan and schedule accordingly. Test Monitoring and Control - ISTQB not-for-profit association Reference: Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Manager (CTAL-TM) - ISTQB not-for-profit association, ISTQB Test Manager Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB Official Registration, Test Monitoring and Control - ISTQB not-for-profit association

NEW QUESTION: 50

Evaluate the status of the project against the defined exit criteria. Which of the following options shows the correct status? 2 credits

- A. Criteria A = OK, criteria B = OK, criteria C = OK
- B. Criteria A = NOT OK, criteria B = NOT OK, criteria C = OK
- C. Criteria A = OK, criteria B = NOT OK, criteria C = NOT OK
- D. Criteria A = NOT OK, criteria B = NOT OK, criteria C = NOT OK

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 51

You have been given responsibility for the non-functional testing of a safety-critical monitoring & diagnostics package in the medical area. Which of the following would you least expect to see addressed in the test plan? 1 credit

- A. Availability
- B. Safety
- C. Portability
- D. Reliability

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 52

Which of the following is an example of testing as part of the requirements specification phase? 1 credit

- A. A requirements review meeting
- B. A business analyst eliciting requirements
- C. Performing acceptance tests against requirements
- D. A test report showing requirements coverage

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Topic 3, Scenario 3 "Tool Selection and Implementation"

Your company is considering whether or not to purchase a test tool suite from a respectable vendor. Your manager has searched the internet for comparable products but none of them meets his specific requirements. A tool demonstration has been arranged for next week and your team has been invited to attend. The tool suite consists of a test management tool, test execution tool and a requirements management tool. There is the possibility of adding a performance testing tool at a later stage. You have decided to attend the demo but raise some issues beforehand regarding expectations.

NEW QUESTION: 53

Which of the following metrics would be most beneficial to collect to determine the effectiveness of a review process? [2]

- A. The number of defects found in production for each module that was reviewed

- B.** The development language used to create each module that was reviewed
- C.** The elapsed time between each module's review and its corresponding deployment into production
- D.** The business criticality of each module that was reviewed

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The effectiveness of a review process can be measured by how well it detects and removes defects from the work products being reviewed¹. One of the metrics that can indicate the defect detection capability of a review process is the number of defects found in production for each module that was reviewed². This metric can show how many defects escaped the review process and were not detected until the software was deployed. A lower number of defects found in production means a higher review effectiveness. Therefore, option A is the correct answer. Option B is incorrect because the development language used to create each module that was reviewed is not relevant to the review process effectiveness. Option C is incorrect because the elapsed time between each module's review and its corresponding deployment into production is not a measure of defect detection or removal, but rather a measure of development speed or efficiency. Option D is incorrect because the business criticality of each module that was reviewed is not a measure of defect detection or removal, but rather a measure of risk or priority. References: 1: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 2.3.2 2: Software Testing Metrics: What is, Types & Example

NEW QUESTION: 54

Following identification of a number of costly system performance failures late in the development lifecycle, your organisation has introduced a more rigorous review process for system design documents and source code to enhance phase containment. There will be subsequent checks to see if the improved review process detects/prevents these types of performance defects which are likely to have the highest impact on the technical behavior of the system. You have been tasked with evaluating the current defect management tool that will be used to support the reviews and dynamic testing, to ensure that the correct defect data attributes will be captured to enable these checks to be done.

Which three of the following attributes would be MOST effective?

- a) Phase of introduction
- b) Severity
- c) Steps to reproduce the failure
- d) Resolution details
- e) Phase of detection

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A.** a, b and e.
- B.** a, b and c.
- C.** b, d and e.
- D.** b, c and d.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 55

Which of the following are Test Closure activities?

- a All results lodged in configuration management system - for example test plans, results, logs, reports.
- b. Plans in place for lessons to be learnt to ensure that good practices are repeated and poor practices are not.
- c. Checks undertaken to ensure that all test work is completed - all tests executed or skipped, all defects managed to appropriate conclusion.
- d. All project closure activities completed - for example customer training completed, and analysis of vendor performance undertaken.
- e. AM testing work products delivered to those that need them - for example environments/ regression test sets passed to maintenance.
- f. Checks undertaken to ensure that all tests have been executed, with all defects confirmed as fixed by retesting.

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. a, c, d and f.
- B. a, b, e and f.
- C. a, b, c and e
- D. b, c, d and e.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 56

What is the purpose of tracking efficiency metrics for a formal review? [1]

- A. These metrics can be used to determine who participated in the review.
- B. These metrics can be used to determine if the review was a good use of resources.
- C. These metrics can be used to determine the quality of the reviewed object.
- D. These metrics can be used to determine the speed with which defects were fixed.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Efficiency metrics for a formal review are used to measure the cost-effectiveness of the review process, such as the time spent on the review, the number of defects found, and the return on investment¹. These metrics can help to evaluate if the review was a good use of resources, such as human effort, money, and tools. Therefore, option B is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because efficiency metrics do not track who participated in the review, but rather how they performed. Option C is incorrect because efficiency metrics do not measure the quality of the reviewed object, but rather the quality of the review process. Option D is incorrect because efficiency metrics do not measure the speed with which defects were fixed, but rather the speed with which defects were detected. Reference: 1: How to manage formal reviews & management audits? Skills, metrics ...

NEW QUESTION: 57

You are managing a project that will be using a model-based testing strategy.

Which of the following is an activity that will be needed in order to implement this strategy? [1]

- A. Conduct a quality risk analysis with all affected stakeholders.
- B. Conduct operational profiling to determine the expected usage of the system.
- C. Select an appropriate quality standard, such as ISO 9126, to be used to guide the testing.
- D. Create the test charters for the exploratory testing sessions.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

A model-based testing strategy is a testing strategy that uses models to represent the desired behavior and structure of the system under test, and to derive test cases, test data, test procedures, and test oracles¹. A model-based testing strategy requires an activity to select an appropriate quality standard, such as ISO 9126, to be used to guide the testing. A quality standard is a set of criteria, guidelines, or characteristics that define the quality attributes of a software product, such as functionality, reliability, usability, efficiency, maintainability, and portability². A quality standard can help to define the quality requirements, objectives, and measures for the system under test, and to evaluate the quality of the test results and the test process³. Therefore, option C is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because conducting a quality risk analysis with all affected stakeholders is not an activity specific to a model-based testing strategy, but rather a general testing activity that can be applied to any testing strategy. A quality risk analysis is a process of identifying and assessing the quality risks that may affect the system under test, and prioritizing them based on their impact and likelihood⁴. Option B is incorrect because conducting operational profiling to determine the expected usage of the system is not an activity specific to a model-based testing strategy, but rather an activity related to a usage-based testing strategy. An operational profile is a statistical representation of the relative frequencies of the inputs, operations, and operating conditions of a system in its operational environment. Option D is incorrect because creating the test charters for the exploratory testing sessions is not an activity specific to a model-based testing strategy, but rather an activity related to an exploratory testing strategy. A test charter is a document that defines the scope, objective, and approach of an exploratory testing session. References: 1:

ISTQB Glossary, Model-Based Testing 2: ISTQB Glossary, Quality Standard 3: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 1.3.1 4: ISTQB Glossary, Quality Risk Analysis : ISTQB Glossary, Operational Profile : ISTQB Glossary, Test Charter : Model-Based Tester - ISTQB not-for-profit association : ISTQB Model-Based Testing Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB ... : ISTQB - ABOUT MODEL-BASED TESTER EXT. : ISTQB Certified Tester - Model-Based Tester (CT-MBT)

NEW QUESTION: 58

You have been asked to estimate the testing effort for an upgrade to a legacy product Your team did the testing on the last upgrade, and you have ascertained that this upgrade is about 10% bigger than the last one Given this information which estimation technique should you use to come up with the test effort number?

- A. Function points

- B. Extrapolation
- C. Planning poker
- D. Three-point estimation

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Estimation Technique Selection:

Extrapolation uses historical data from similar projects to estimate effort for a new one. Since the current upgrade is 10% larger than the previous one, extrapolation is the most straightforward method.

Evaluation of Options:

A (Function points) focuses on size estimation and is not specific to historical data.

C (Planning poker) and D (Three-point estimation) involve collaborative or probabilistic techniques, not a direct extrapolation.

B is correct as it directly applies historical project data to estimate effort.

Reference and Syllabus Alignment:

Effort estimation techniques are covered under "Test Estimation" (TM-2.2.1) in the syllabus.

NEW QUESTION: 59

You are the Test Manager for a new product that is being developed according to an iterative lifecycle. At this point, you have 100% of your smoke tests automated, 20% of your functional tests and 50% of your regression tests. Your iterations are four weeks long. You are finding that with each iteration significant maintenance is required for your automated tests and you are not able to complete the testing within the planned timeframe. The test plan you created at the beginning of the project indicates that all automated tests should be run before any manual tests. Which of the following is a reasonable change to this plan based on how the project is going? [2]

- A. Continue to run all the automation first, performing whatever maintenance is needed and then transfer testing resources from manual testing to increase the automation coverage.
- B. Run the manual tests first and maintain the automation as time allows.
- C. Continue to run the automated smoke tests first, execute the automated regression test and new manual functional tests in parallel, and discontinue automating any new functional test cases.
- D. Run the automated regression tests first then proceed with the manual and automated functional tests, discontinuing the automated smoke.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The most reasonable change to the plan based on how the project is going is to continue to run the automated smoke tests first, execute the automated regression test and new manual functional tests in parallel, and discontinue automating any new functional test cases. This is because this option can help to reduce the maintenance effort and time for the automated tests, while still ensuring that the most critical and frequently changed areas are tested adequately. By running the automated smoke tests first, the test team can verify the basic functionality and stability of the new build before proceeding to more detailed testing. By executing the automated regression test and new manual functional tests in parallel, the test team can optimize the use of

the available testing resources and cover the most relevant test cases for the current iteration. By discontinuing automating any new functional test cases, the test team can avoid adding more complexity and maintenance overhead to the existing automation suite. Test Automation - ISTQB not-for-profit association Reference: Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Manager (CTAL-TM) - ISTQB not-for-profit association, ISTQB Test Manager Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB Official Registration, Test Automation - ISTQB not-for-profit association

NEW QUESTION: 60

Which of the following are valid reasons for adopting a different life cycle (from the V model), for increments after the first year? 2 credits

- i. We do not have a clear understanding of the requirements from a customer perspective.
- ii. We see the risk of delivering requested functionality late as being higher than the risk of delivering a lower quality product.
- iii. We do not have a budget for additional regression testing which is needed to ensure that existing functionality is not compromised by future iterations.

iv.

The company test strategy does not fit well within the V life cycle model.

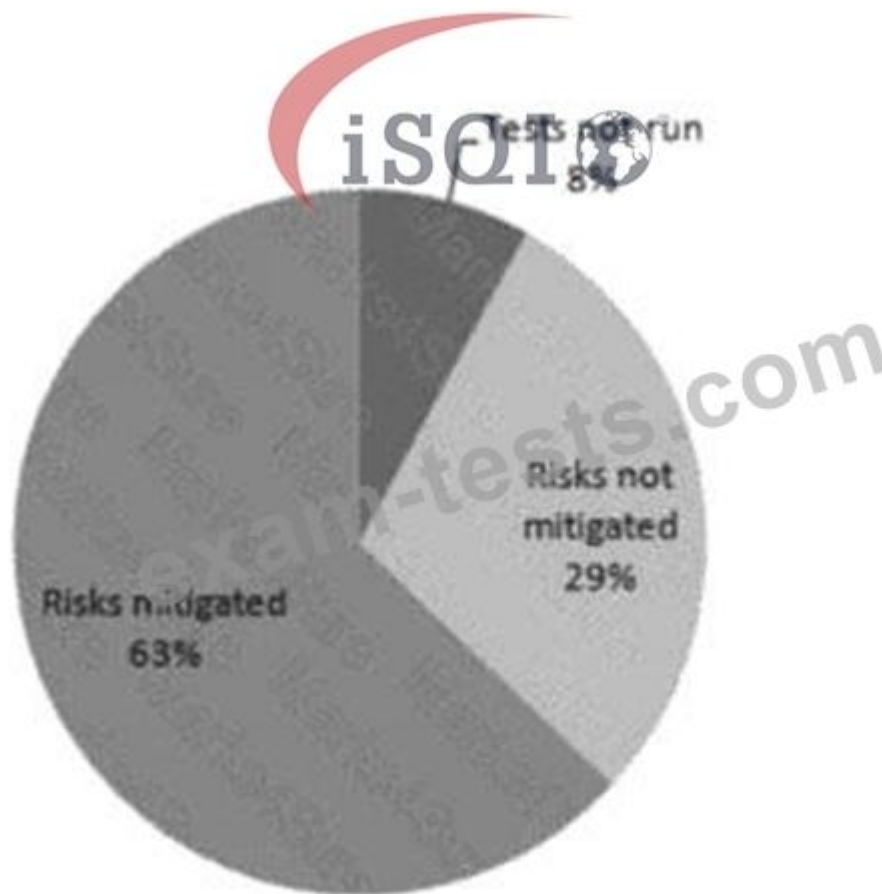
- A. (ii) and (iv)
- B. (i) and (iv)
- C. (ii) and (iii)
- D. (i) and (ii)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 61

You are the Test Manager of a risk-based testing effort. You develop the following graph to show residual risk. Assume that "Risks mitigated" represents passed tests and "Risks not mitigated" represents failed tests and other discovered failures.

Which of the following answers best represents what the graph shows? [3]



- A. Project is behind schedule based on bug fix rate
- B. Project is on schedule based on total number of test cases executed
- C. Project is at risk due to the number of failed tests
- D. Project is ahead of schedule due to number of risks addressed

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The graph indicates that a significant portion of risks, 29%, have not been mitigated, which suggests that these are either failed tests or other discovered failures. This level of unmitigated risk puts the project at risk, as it implies that there are still substantial issues that need to be addressed.

References: The ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager documents outline the importance of risk-based testing and the interpretation of residual risk graphs. These graphs are used to communicate the current status of risk mitigation efforts in the project, and a high percentage of unmitigated risks is a clear indicator of potential problems¹.

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NEW QUESTION: 62

Which of the following software characteristics are possibly revealed through the application of an open source static analysis tool?

- A. Coding standard violations
- B. Memory leaks
- C. Concurrency thresholds
- D. Timing dependencies

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

A static analysis tool is a software tool that analyzes the source code of a program without executing it. It can detect various software characteristics, such as syntax errors, potential bugs, security vulnerabilities, code quality, and coding standard violations. Coding standard violations are deviations from the agreed or recommended rules and conventions for writing source code, such as naming, indentation, formatting, commenting, and complexity. A static analysis tool can check the source code against a predefined or customized coding standard and report any violations. Coding standard violations can affect the readability, maintainability, and portability of the code, and can also introduce defects or inconsistencies. List of tools for static code analysis
Top 5 Open Source Source and Free Static Code Analysis Tools in 2020
References:

- * List of tools for static code analysis - Wikipedia
- * Top 5 Open Source Source and Free Static Code Analysis Tools in 2020 - GeeksforGeeks

NEW QUESTION: 63

You have just joined a medium-sized company as a senior Test Manager. You would like to take a more proactive approach to process improvement than this company has done in the past. The company uses the V-model as its software development lifecycle. The list below shows five items that are not currently captured on defect reports from dynamic testing.

Which TWO of these items will be MOST useful for identifying potential test process improvements?

- A. The component or subsystem in which the defect was found
- B. The type of the defect, from a defect taxonomy
- C. The level of testing which found the defect
- D. The risks involved in fixing the defect
- E. The lifecycle activity in which the defect was created

Answer: B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

* B (Type from taxonomy): Helps identify defect patterns (e.g., design vs. coding errors) for process targeting.

* E (Lifecycle activity): Knowing when a defect was introduced enables root cause analysis and preventive actions.

"Defect classification and root cause analysis provide input to process improvement by identifying where and why defects are introduced."

-ISTQB CTFL Syllabus 2018, Section 5.6

These two attributes are directly aligned with structured test process improvement efforts.

NEW QUESTION: 64

You are performing a risk assessment for a financial application using quantitative risk analysis. The following is a table describing the analysis undertaken so far:

Product Risk Item	Likelihood	Impact	Exposure	Cost of Testing
PR1	30 %	100 €		300 €
PR2	5 %	100,000 €		400 €
PR3	0.4 %	1,500 €		500 €
PR4	0.1 %	10,000 €		100 €

Which of the following statements correctly describes the outcome of the risk assessment using the "Cost of Exposure" technique in this scenario? SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Testing for failures associated to PR4 should happen first.
- B. PR3 and PR4 should be tested while PR1 and PR2 should not be tested.
- C. PR2 should be tested while PR1, PR3 and PR4 should not be tested
- D. PR1, PR3 and PR4 should be tested while PR2 should not be tested

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 65

You are managing the test team that is testing a new mobile application that provides a "step-by-step" hiking guide Your risk assessment resulted in the following table:

Risk Level	Test Object	Mitigation
Very high	Accuracy of GPS data	Test for accuracy within 3 feet
High	Usability	Perform usability analysis
Medium	Trail finder	Test for access to information on all supported trails
Low	Feedback page	Test for access to feedback page and capture of data

Your team has done the depth and breadth testing for the GPS accuracy and usability features but when the product was given to beta testers there were some issues Despite the users

reporting the app was easy to use at least one user walked off the edge of a cliff and another one ended up in a river. Your team has confirmed that the functionality is working correctly. and the GPS information is accurate.

What other area of testing should you now prioritize?

- A. Usability
- B. Functionality
- C. Performance
- D. Security

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Analysis of the Situation:

The GPS accuracy and functionality have been confirmed to work correctly as per depth and breadth testing.

Despite this, users experienced severe issues such as walking off a cliff or into a river. These incidents point to usability problems related to user interpretation of the GPS data and system feedback.

Testing Prioritization:

Usability testing evaluates how effectively and safely users interact with the application. Here, it should focus on improving user guidance, error prevention, and alerts.

Functionality and Performance are not the problem since they passed testing.

Security is unrelated to the specific reported issues.

Reference and Syllabus Alignment:

This aligns with usability-focused risk mitigation strategies in the ISTQB Advanced Test Management syllabus under "Test Process" and "Test Techniques" (TM-1.3.4).

NEW QUESTION: 66

Refer to SCENARIO 1

Week 4 of test execution has been completed and the following test report has been produced

Test Suite	Test Type	Manual/ Automated	Run in Week	Status
TS1	Security	Automated	4	Fail
TS2	Performance	Automated	4	Pass
TS3	Functional	Automated	5	Not run
TS4	Functional Regression	Automated	1	Pass
TS5	Usability	Manual	5	Not run

Review this report against the organisational Test Strategy, what is the status of the Test Strategy objectives?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A.** Test strategy objective 1 and 2 have been met. Test strategy objective 3 has NOT been met.
- B.** Test strategy objective 1 and 3 have been met. Test strategy objective 2 has NOT been met.
- C.** Test strategy objective 1. 2 and 3 have been met
- D.** Test strategy objective 2 and 3 have been met. Test strategy objective 1 has NOT been met.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 67

You are the Test Manager for a new product that is being developed according to an iterative lifecycle. At this point, you have 100% of your smoke tests automated, 20% of your functional tests and 50% of your regression tests. Your iterations are four weeks long. You are finding that with each iteration significant maintenance is required for your automated tests and you are not able to complete the testing within the planned timeframe. The test plan you created at the beginning of the project indicates that all automated tests should be run before any manual tests. Which of the following is a reasonable change to this plan based on how the project is going? [2]

- A.** Continue to run all the automation first, performing whatever maintenance is needed and then transfer testing resources from manual testing to increase the automation coverage.
- B.** Run the manual tests first and maintain the automation as time allows.
- C.** Continue to run the automated smoke tests first, execute the automated regression test and new manual functional tests in parallel, and discontinue automating any new functional test cases.
- D.** Run the automated regression tests first then proceed with the manual and automated functional tests, discontinuing the automated smoke.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The most reasonable change to the plan based on how the project is going is to continue to run the automated smoke tests first, execute the automated regression test and new manual functional tests in parallel, and discontinue automating any new functional test cases. This is because this option can help to reduce the maintenance effort and time for the automated tests, while still ensuring that the most critical and frequently changed areas are tested adequately. By running the automated smoke tests first, the test team can verify the basic functionality and stability of the new build before proceeding to more detailed testing. By executing the automated regression test and new manual functional tests in parallel, the test team can optimize the use of the available testing resources and cover the most relevant test cases for the current iteration. By discontinuing automating any new functional test cases, the test team can avoid adding more complexity and maintenance overhead to the existing automation suite. Test Automation - ISTQB not-for-profit association References: Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Manager (CTAL-TM) - ISTQB not-for-profit association, ISTQB Test Manager Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB Official Registration, Test Automation - ISTQB not-for-profit association

NEW QUESTION: 68

Which of the following would you expect to see in the master test plan? 1 credit

- A. The test approach that will be applied at system integration testing.
- B. A detailed identification of the resources that will carry out structural testing in the first iteration.
- C. A list of the names of the testers who will carry out the performance testing for the final iteration.
- D. A description of how the test cases are cross-referenced to requirements in the test management tool.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 69

One of your team members is struggling to identify the requirements to be tested for a project. The requirements documents are not conventional but you have determined that the data is there. If they do some digging to find it, given this information, in what competence area does this person need to improve?

- A. Professional competence
- B. Methodical competence
- C. Social competence
- D. Personal competence

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Competence in Handling Non-Standard Requirements:

Methodical competence refers to the ability to systematically analyze and interpret information, even when it is unconventional or unstructured.

The tester needs to refine their skills in identifying and deriving testable requirements from the available data.

Evaluation of Options:

A (Professional competence) refers to domain knowledge but does not address the specific challenge.

B is correct as it pertains to systematically working through unconventional requirements.

C (Social competence) and D (Personal competence) do not address the analytical challenge.

Reference and Syllabus Alignment:

Methodical competence is emphasized under "Test Management Skills" in the ISTQB syllabus (TM-3.1.1).

NEW QUESTION: 70

You have just conducted a skills assessment for your team. You decided to rate everyone from 1 to 5 in the skill areas as follows:

5 = expert

4 = proficient

3 = can use this skill effectively but will need some assistance

2 = interested in learning this skill but has only minimal knowledge

1 = not interested in learning this skill

Given these values, you have rated your team as shown in the table below for the designated skill areas:

	Mike	Greg	Lois	Steve	Fran
Programming	5	4	1	1	5
Static Analysis	4	2	2	3	4
Performance	5	1	1	2	2
Portability	1	1	4	1	4
Usability	1	5	5	4	2
Security	5	2	1	1	5
Black box techniques	1	1	4	5	1
Automation	5	3	1	1	5
Domain knowledge	2	3	1	2	2
Customer support	1	1	4	1	1

You will be starting to test a new product that is an upgrade from one of your existing end user products. Your testing will include white box, performance, security, usability, and black box. You also have a goal to automate 100% of the smoke test and 50% of the regression tests by the end of the release.

Your team willingly shares knowledge and conducts regular lunch time cross-training sessions. Your manager wants to know if you would like to bring in someone to help train your team in preparation for this project. In which area could you best utilize this help? [3]

- A. Training in automation
- B. Training in customer support
- C. Training in black box techniques
- D. Training in domain knowledge

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Based on the table, the area where your team could best utilize help is training in automation. This is because most of your team members are either not interested in learning this skill or have only minimal knowledge about it. Automation is an important skill for testing, especially for achieving your goal of automating the smoke test and the regression test. Training in automation can help your team to learn how to use various tools and frameworks to create, execute, and maintain automated test scripts. Training in automation can also improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and coverage of your testing process. Best Automation Courses & Certificates Online Training - ISATop Automation Courses Online Reference:

Best Automation Courses & Certificates Online
Training - ISA

NEW QUESTION: 71

Which two items are MOST important for inclusion in your tool selection plan for batch-only performance testing?

- A. A cost-benefit analysis that includes the costs of recurring licensing and support charges
- B. Mitigation of the risk that the tool will not integrate well with the existing tool landscape
- C. Estimation of the time that will be needed for each performance test run with the tool
- D. Mitigation of the risk that the vendor's support may become less satisfactory over time
- E. A cost-benefit analysis that includes the costs of evaluating and selecting the correct tool

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The ISTQB syllabus specifies key principles for tool selection:

- * Compatibility and integration with the current infrastructure are critical for tool success
 - * Evaluation and selection costs are a necessary part of cost-benefit analysis
- Here, B addresses integration risks, which are vital given the existing environment, and E addresses cost considerations related to selection and evaluation, especially crucial when budgets are constrained and open-source tools are considered.

Reference: ISTQB-CTFL_Syllabus_2018_V3.1, section 6.2.1 "Main Principles for Tool Selection"

NEW QUESTION: 72

Your test team has created a custom automation tool that will be used for an upcoming release. Now that the tool has been coded, what should be the next step? [1]

- A. Create the tool support guide
- B. Perform an ROI study
- C. Compare the new tool to open source tools
- D. Test the tool

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The next step after creating a custom automation tool is to test the tool itself. This is to ensure that the tool is reliable, functional, and compatible with the system under test. Testing the tool involves verifying its features, performance, usability, security, and stability. Testing the tool also helps to identify and fix any defects or issues before using it for the actual testing of the product.

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus Top 7 Automation Testing Tools to Consider

Reference:

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus

Top 7 Automation Testing Tools to Consider - testRigor AI-Based ...

NEW QUESTION: 73

Since the system is in the medical domain and therefore in the safety critical area, testing needs to be rigorous and evidence is required that the system has been adequately tested. Identify THREE measures that would typically be part of the test approach in this domain and which are not always applicable in other domains! 1 credit

- A. High level of documentation
- B. Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA) sessions
- C. Traceability to requirements
- D. Non-functional testing
- E. Master test planning
- F. Test design techniques
- G. Reviews

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 74

Which of the following is the MOST relevant factor to consider when selecting an open source tool? SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. The number of user screens in the tool.
- B. The formal user support available for the tool.
- C. The number of testers that will use the tool.
- D. The initial cost of the tool and ongoing annual costs.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 75

Your team has been assigned to test a new product that is tightly integrated with existing systems. The integrations include data transfers and transformations. You have access to the architectural design documents and the integration specifications and some of your testers are former developers.

Given this information, what is the most appropriate test approach?

- A. Model-based and white-box
- B. Experience-based and black-box
- C. Risk-based and non-functional
- D. Requirements-based and functional

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Context Analysis:

The scenario involves tight integration, architectural design, and data transformations, requiring detailed and structured approaches.

Access to architectural documents and experienced testers (former developers) aligns with model-based and white-box techniques.

Evaluation of Options:

A . Model-based and white-box:

Correct. Model-based testing leverages design documents, while white-box testing uses internal knowledge for detailed integration testing.

B . Experience-based and black-box:

Incorrect. This is less structured and doesn't utilize available design documentation or tester expertise.

C . Risk-based and non-functional:

Incorrect. Risk-based testing focuses on high-priority areas but doesn't leverage the design documents for integration specifics.

D . Requirements-based and functional:

Incorrect. While functional testing is relevant, requirements-based testing does not utilize internal system knowledge effectively.

Syllabus Alignment:

ISTQB emphasizes model-based and white-box testing as appropriate for systems with complex integrations (TM-1.2.6).

Reference:

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Management Syllabus (TM-1.2.6)

NEW QUESTION: 76

Part of the testing strategy indicates that you are going to be using systematic test design techniques. Your manager has asked that you present the main advantages of using these techniques at the next board meeting. Identify THREE main benefits of using systematic test design techniques within this company. 2 credits (for 2 out of 3 correct 1 credit)

- A. Will make non-systematic testing redundant
- B. Targets certain types of faults
- C. Provides a way to differentiate depth of testing based on product risks by using different techniques
- D. Will guide experienced testers to find defects
- E. Will reduce the need for early reviews
- F. More enhanced documentation and therefore higher repeatability and reproducibility
- G. Easier to quickly adapt testing to changing requirements compared to experienced-based testing

Answer: B,C,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 77

You have written a defect report and have just been notified that it is in the "returned" state.

Who should take action on this defect? [1]

- A. The developer to whom the defect is assigned
- B. The project manager who is responsible for the project
- C. The defect triage team
- D. The tester who wrote the defect report

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The person who should take action on this defect is the tester who wrote the defect report. This is because a defect report in the "returned" state means that the defect has been rejected or sent back to the tester for further clarification or investigation. The tester who wrote the defect report should review the feedback from the developer, the project manager, or the defect triage team, and take the appropriate action, such as providing more information, modifying the defect report, or closing the defect. Defect Reporting - ISTQB not-for-profit association References: Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Manager (CTAL-TM) - ISTQB not-for-profit association, ISTQB Test Manager Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB Official Registration, Defect Reporting - ISTQB not-for-profit association

NEW QUESTION: 78

A test assessment has been carried out using the selected model as a reference framework. A number of recommendations have been identified and you are asked to prioritize them. Based on your knowledge of the project, you are expecting severe resistance to change. Which of the following would be the most important selection criterion for defining the priority of the recommendations? 2 credits

- A. Synchronized with the overall long-term organizational strategy
- B. Defined according to the maturity model used
- C. Most visible to stakeholders
- D. Low costs actions first

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 79

As a result of the RAD based development approach, the test manager has decided to change the risk mitigation approach. Which test technique might be most appropriate to use? 2 credits

- A. Decision Table Testing
- B. Boundary Value Analysis
- C. Exploratory Testing
- D. Error Guessing

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 80

One of your team members is struggling to identify the requirements to be tested for a project. The requirements documents are not conventional but you have determined that the data is there. If they do some digging to find it, given this information, in what competence area does this person need to improve?

- A. Professional competence
- B. Methodical competence
- C. Social competence
- D. Personal competence

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

* Competence in Handling Non-Standard Requirements:

* Methodical competence refers to the ability to systematically analyze and interpret information, even when it is unconventional or unstructured.

* The tester needs to refine their skills in identifying and deriving testable requirements from the available data.

* Evaluation of Options:

* A (Professional competence) refers to domain knowledge but does not address the specific challenge.

* B is correct as it pertains to systematically working through unconventional requirements.

* C (Social competence) and D (Personal competence) do not address the analytical challenge.

References and Syllabus Alignment:

* Methodical competence is emphasized under "Test Management Skills" in the ISTQB syllabus (TM-3.1.1).

NEW QUESTION: 81

Which of the following statements is true regarding Fault Tree Analysis? [1]

- A. It is used to determine the root cause of observed and potential failures.
- B. It is used to select the pairs of items to be used in pairwise testing.
- C. It is a formal technique used to identify the likely effects of risks.
- D. It is used to target defect-based testing.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Fault Tree Analysis (FTA) is a technique used to analyze the causes of faults (defects). The technique visually models how logical relationships between failures, human errors, and external events can combine to cause specific faults to disclose¹. FTA can help to determine the root cause of observed and potential failures by tracing back the fault events to their initiating causes and identifying the combinations of events that can lead to the fault occurrence². Therefore, option A is the correct answer. Option B is incorrect because FTA is not used to select the pairs of items to be used in pairwise testing, which is a technique to generate test cases based on the combinations of two input parameters. Option C is incorrect because FTA is not a formal technique used to identify the likely effects of risks, which are uncertain events or conditions that may have a positive or negative impact on the project objectives. Option D is incorrect because

FTA is not used to target defect-based testing, which is a testing technique that uses information about the types, causes, and locations of defects discovered in previous projects to guide the selection, creation, and prioritization of test cases. References: 1: Fault Tree Analysis | ISTQB Glossary 2: Fault Tree Analysis (FTA) - Software Testing Genius : ISTQB Glossary, Pairwise Testing : ISTQB Glossary, Risk : ISTQB Glossary, Defect-Based Test Technique : Fault Tree Analysis (FTA) - Software Testing Genius : Fault Tree Analysis | ISTQB Glossary

NEW QUESTION: 82

You have been asked to make a recommendation on deployment readiness on the software your team has been testing. You have the following metrics:



Given this information what is a critical metric you are missing?

- A. Number of tests passed
- B. Number of defects outstanding
- C. Residual risk
- D. Planned vs actual cost of testing

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

* Context Analysis:

* Deployment readiness depends on understanding the risk of releasing the software. The metrics provided include execution, design, defect counts, and coverage but do not quantify residual risk, which reflects remaining risks post-testing.

* Evaluation of Options:

* A. Number of tests passed:

* Incorrect. While important, it doesn't directly provide insight into the remaining risk.

* B. Number of defects outstanding:

* Incorrect. Though critical, it's only one aspect of assessing readiness and doesn't provide the full picture of residual risk.

* C. Residual risk:

- * Correct. Residual risk quantifies untested areas and unresolved issues, vital for decision-making.
- * D. Planned vs actual cost of testing:
- * Incorrect. While useful for process evaluation, it's not directly tied to deployment readiness.
- * Syllabus Alignment:
- * The syllabus emphasizes risk-based approaches, highlighting residual risk as a critical deployment readiness metric (TM-1.3.4).

References:

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Management Syllabus (TM-1.3.4)

NEW QUESTION: 83

Refer to SCENARIO 3

You are the Test Manager for a software house called "MakeMyApp" that specialise in mobile phone applications, agile techniques are used for all software development projects.

A new project is underway to develop enhancements to a 'photo sharing' application, known as 'PictureFriend'. There are two types of user account available -Premium Users and Guest Users. Guest users only have limited functionality available. The enhanced features to PictureFriend are:

- * Feature 1: Guest Users can share photos with other Guest Users and Premium Users;
- * Feature 2: Premium Users can edit pictures before posting to their account;
- * Feature 3: Premium Users can create '3D-effect' photographs

The requirements for each feature will be broken down into a number of User Stories with acceptance criteria created for each of them. User Stories are planned and delivered in 2-week 'Sprints'. The project will have 3 sprints.

Which of the following are test planning activities that would be MOST appropriate for Sprint 1?

- a) Analyse the risk for each of the user stories in sprint 1
 - b) Publish test progress reports throughout the sprint
 - c) Arrange informal reviews of the user stories by the test team
 - d) Plan an automated system test suite for the user stories.
 - e) Specify system test conditions at a detailed level for all user stories
- Chose one of the following options:

SELECT ONE OPTION

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 84

The test team is using a distributed model for testing.

What is the primary factor you should consider with this model? [1]

- A. Planned vs. actual hours

- B. Provision of growth opportunities for the individual testers
- C. Alignment of methodologies
- D. Co-location of test team

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A distributed model for testing is a testing model that involves testers working in different locations, time zones, or organizations, such as onshore, offshore, or nearshore¹. The primary factor that you should consider with this model is the alignment of methodologies, which means that the testers follow the same or compatible testing processes, standards, tools, and techniques, regardless of their location, time zone, or organization². The alignment of methodologies can help to ensure the consistency, quality, and efficiency of the testing activities, as well as to facilitate the communication, coordination, and collaboration among the testers³. Therefore, option A is the correct answer. Option B is incorrect because co-location of test team is not a factor that you should consider with a distributed model for testing, but rather a factor that is contrary to a distributed model for testing. Co-location of test team means that the testers work in the same physical location, which can have some advantages, such as easier communication, faster feedback, and stronger team spirit, but also some disadvantages, such as higher costs, limited resources, and less diversity⁴. Option C is incorrect because provision of growth opportunities for the individual testers is not a factor that you should consider with a distributed model for testing, but rather a factor that is relevant to any testing model. Provision of growth opportunities for the individual testers means that the testers are given the chance to learn new skills, gain new experiences, and advance their careers, which can have some benefits, such as increased motivation, productivity, and retention of the testers. Option D is incorrect because planned vs. actual hours is not a factor that you should consider with a distributed model for testing, but rather a factor that is relevant to any testing model. Planned vs. actual hours is a testing metric that compares the estimated and the actual effort spent on the testing activities, which can help to measure the accuracy of the test estimation, the efficiency of the test execution, and the variance of the test schedule. Reference: 1: ISTQB Glossary, Distributed Testing 2: Distributed Testing - Software Testing Fundamentals 3: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 3.2.1 4: Co-located vs. Distributed Teams: What's the Difference? : How to Provide Growth Opportunities for Employees : Software Testing Metrics: What is, Types & Example

NEW QUESTION: 85

You are the Test Manager for a software house (SoftTech), who provide a core banking product to retail banks around the world to enable their customers to process payments via the Internet and telephone banking.

Your current project is to integrate SoftTech's core banking product with Welsh Bank's existing bank systems. However, Welsh Bank's systems are maintained by experienced developers and are poorly documented.

Welsh Bank has stated that this project must comply with Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) regulatory banking standards.

A specification for the 10 interfaces to Welsh Bank's existing systems has been produced by SoftTech's development team.

You have been asked to plan and conduct reviews for the system integration and support documentation of all the systems. Which of the following is the BEST approach for this project?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Conduct an audit to verify that all test deliverables have been produced and signed off.
- B. Conduct Inspections to verify that all documentation conforms to a set standard.
- C. Conduct an informal review of the integration documentation before the systems are integrated.
- D. Conduct a management review to assess progress of the integration features.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 86

As a result of the RAD based development approach, the test manager has decided to change the risk mitigation approach. Which test technique might be most appropriate to use? 2 credits

- A. Decision Table Testing
- B. Boundary Value Analysis
- C. Error Guessing
- D. Exploratory Testing

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 87

You have replaced informal code reviews with technical reviews for the most complex and critical components, in an attempt to reduce the high number of defects being found during component and integration test levels. The project manager is concerned about the costs of implementing formal reviews and has asked you to measure whether they actually provide a return on investment.

Which three of the following metrics would be MOST effective in helping you to achieve this?

- a. Identification of defect clusters across components
 - b. Number of lines of code reviewed
 - c. Number of defects found during reviews
 - d. Root cause for each defect detected
 - e. Post-review cost of detection and internal failure per defect
 - f. Type of review
 - g. Effort to conduct the review including rework
- A. b, d and e.
 - B. a, f and g.
 - C. c, e and g.
 - D. a, c and d.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 88

Which of the following software characteristics are possibly revealed through the application of an open source static analysis tool? [1]

- A. Coding standard violations
- B. Memory leaks
- C. Concurrency thresholds
- D. Timing dependencies

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

A static analysis tool is a software tool that analyzes the source code of a program without executing it. It can detect various software characteristics, such as syntax errors, potential bugs, security vulnerabilities, code quality, and coding standard violations. Coding standard violations are deviations from the agreed or recommended rules and conventions for writing source code, such as naming, indentation, formatting, commenting, and complexity. A static analysis tool can check the source code against a predefined or customized coding standard and report any violations. Coding standard violations can affect the readability, maintainability, and portability of the code, and can also introduce defects or inconsistencies. List of tools for static code analysis

Top 5 Open Source Source and Free Static Code Analysis Tools in 2020

References:

- * List of tools for static code analysis - Wikipedia
- * Top 5 Open Source Source and Free Static Code Analysis Tools in 2020 - GeeksforGeeks

NEW QUESTION: 89

You are monitoring the test results for the first week of system test execution to ensure they conform to the test plan objectives. You are guided by the list of test conditions and traceability matrix produced following test design. Test Plan objectives

- * Approach - Risk-based and depth first
- * Status reporting - Execution statuses must be either "Passed", "Failed", "Blocked" or "Not Run"
- * Traceability - Test execution results must be traceable back to the test conditions

Test Conditions

Test Condition	Risk Level
TC 1	Very High
TC 2	Medium
TC 3	High
TC 4	Low

Traceability matrix

Which one of the following is a correct statement regarding the current status of test plan objectives?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. None of the objectives have been met.
- B. All objectives have been met.
- C. All the Traceability objective has been met.

D. Only Approach and Traceability objectives have been met.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 90

You are the Test Manager for a critical system and are using a risk-based approach for this project.

Which of the following would most clearly convey the current status to project stakeholders? [3]

- A. A scatter chart showing test execution status
- B. A Pareto graph showing requirements coverage
- C. A pie chart showing residual risk
- D. A bar graph showing defect density

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The most clear way to convey the current status to project stakeholders is to use a pie chart showing residual risk. This is because a risk-based approach focuses on identifying, analyzing, and prioritizing the risks that may affect the quality of the system, and allocating testing resources accordingly. A pie chart can visually represent the proportion of each risk category (such as high, medium, or low) in the overall risk profile, and show how much risk has been reduced or remains after testing. This can help the stakeholders to understand the current level of confidence in the system, and the potential impact of any remaining risks. Reference: Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Manager (CTAL-TM) - ISTQB not-for-profit association, ISTQB Test Manager Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB Official Registration, Managing the Test Team - ISTQB not-for-profit association

NEW QUESTION: 91

Your manager has decided that your team of manual testers should all become test automation engineers. Your team is much stronger in analysis than in technical testing so you are concerned about their ability to adapt. What tool capabilities could help with this transition?

- A. Low license costs
- B. Remote storage of the test automation scripts
- C. High usability with AI-assisted object capture
- D. Good reporting

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Challenges for Manual Testers Transitioning to Automation:

Manual testers often lack strong technical skills required for scripting. Tools with high usability and AI-assisted features simplify script creation and reduce the technical expertise needed.

Evaluation of Options:

- A (Low license costs) is unrelated to aiding testers' technical capabilities.
- B (Remote storage) is beneficial but does not address skill gaps.
- C (High usability with AI-assisted object capture) directly helps by simplifying automation tasks.
- D (Good reporting) is valuable but not relevant to skill transition.

Reference and Syllabus Alignment:

This matches tool evaluation criteria outlined in the ISTQB syllabus under "Test Tools" (TM-1.6.1).

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NEW QUESTION: 92

You are working on a project where the business part of the organization works traditionally with defined requirements, but the development team follows an Agile model Neither team plans to change their approach What is the proper name for this type of project approach"

- A. Sequential
- B. Hybrid as a transition to Agile
- C. Agile
- D. Hybrid as fit for purpose

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

* Context Analysis:

* The project described has teams using different methodologies (traditional vs. Agile) tailored to their needs.

* The "fit for purpose" hybrid approach is explicitly designed to combine methodologies based on team and project requirements.

* Evaluation of Options:

* A. Sequential:

* Incorrect. A sequential approach suggests a traditional waterfall-like model, not a hybrid.

* B. Hybrid as a transition to Agile:

* Incorrect. This term implies the entire project is transitioning to Agile, which is not the case here.

* C. Agile:

* Incorrect. Only the development team is Agile; the business team uses a traditional approach.

* D. Hybrid as fit for purpose:

* Correct. Combines the most effective aspects of both traditional and Agile methodologies to suit the project context.

* Syllabus Alignment:

* ISTQB defines hybrid models as combinations of methodologies tailored to specific project needs (TM-1.2.4).

References:

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Management Syllabus (TM-1.2.4)

NEW QUESTION: 93

You are the Test Manager on a project to replace an old sales and merchandising system with one that will be based on modern platforms. It will be developed using an Agile lifecycle.

The main requirements for the system are:

- * Loading sales data, sent electronically from the stores each evening, into a central database.
 - * Producing sales reports for the merchandisers, whose job is to manage stock levels in stores.
 - * Producing forecast reports, used to predict demand for each product, based on a combination of sales history and forecasting parameters. The parameters will be entered by the merchandisers into a browser based front end and the reports will be produced overnight.
- Requirements 1 and 2 are satisfied by the existing system and will be rewritten with no significant changes. Requirement 3 is new. The Data Centre Manager is concerned about the performance of overnight batch processing and the Sales and Merchandising Manager is concerned about usability. Both managers have indicated that they are keen to allocate resources to acceptance testing. You have already determined that component and component integration testing will be done by developers before any other testing.

Which option contains TWO items that would complete your test approach in respect of test levels?

- A.** System testing will be performed as a series of work items that will each be placed in the product backlog as an individual user story and selected during iteration planning according to its priority relative to other user stories.
- B.** Acceptance testing will be done by the Product Owner during the demonstration at the end of each iteration, to which representatives from the user department and the Data Centre will be invited to observe.
- C.** User acceptance testing and operational acceptance testing will be placed in the product backlog as user stories and conducted as separate exercises in parallel with the final iteration of each release.
- D.** System testing will be achieved by a combination of the testing that is needed for each user story's Definition of Done, and the testing on the iteration as a whole which will be needed for each iteration's Definition of Done.
- E.** User and operational acceptance testing will be done by inviting representatives from the user department and the Data Centre to an extended demonstration on the last afternoon of the final iteration before release, in which they can run tests in the team's test environment.
- F.** Preliminary acceptance will be done by the Product Owner during the demonstration at the end of each iteration, user acceptance testing and operational acceptance testing will each be conducted as a separately planned exercise in parallel with the final iteration of each release.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In Agile projects, system testing is typically covered within each iteration as part of the "Definition of Done", with test tasks tied to each user story, ensuring system-level concerns like performance and usability are addressed.

Additionally, user and operational acceptance testing are planned as separate activities to confirm business and operational readiness. This supports real stakeholder validation near release. This approach aligns with the ISTQB syllabus which states that testing levels (like system and acceptance) should be planned with appropriate responsibilities and definitions (Definition of Done) in Agile contexts.

NEW QUESTION: 94

Within the projects, a master test plan and phase test plan will be used. Following is a list of characteristics applicable for test plans:

- a. Any deviation from the procedures described in the test
- b. strategy document
- c. The overall estimated costs, timescales and resource
- d. requirements
- e. A detailed schedule of testing activities
- f. The development deliverables to be tested
- g. Which test staff members (names) will be involved and when
- h. Level of requirements coverage achieved

Which TWO of the above mentioned characteristics relate to the phase test plan? 1 credit

- A. a
- B. b
- C. c
- D. d
- E. e
- F. f

Answer: C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Topic 10, Scenario 10, V3 "Online Application"

The cancellation of a current major development project has released resources. The development manager has decided to respond to his own request to tender and has proposed an in-house development with the use of a Rapid Application Development (RAO) approach.

NEW QUESTION: 95

Which work experience is likely to develop the necessary skills to effectively test a software system?

- A. Being a member of the production group that supported the previous release of the system
- B. Being the developer of testing tools used for automation
- C. Being the current Project Manager for the system
- D. Being a former Test Manager

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Being the developer of testing tools used for automation is likely to develop the necessary skills to effectively test a software system because it involves a deep understanding of testing processes and the creation of tools that facilitate these processes. This experience provides insight into the

intricacies of test automation, which is crucial for designing effective tests and ensuring thorough coverage of the system under test.

References: The current page suggests referring to the ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus and other ISTQB documents for a comprehensive understanding of the roles and skills required for effective software testing. It emphasizes the importance of alignment of methodologies in distributed testing models, which is relevant to the development and use of testing tools.

NEW QUESTION: 96

In addition to risk, identify TWO other components of a testing strategy. 1 credit

- A. The entry and exit criteria for each test phase
- B. Test training needs for the project resources
- C. The test design techniques to be used
- D. Test performance indicators
- E. The test schedule

Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 97

You have assembled the following cost of quality numbers 1 000 defects were found prior to release and 100 were found after.

Average Cost	Amount	# of Defects	Total Cost
Defect prevention	\$50,000	N/A	\$50,000
Appraisal	\$250	1,000	\$250,000
Internal failure	\$200	1,000	\$200,000
External failure	\$2,000	100	\$200,000

Given this information what should you conclude?

- A. More testing was needed before the production release because the defect detection percentage (DDP) was below 90%
- B. The cost of testing is high and could probably be lowered by spending more money on defect prevention
- C. The cost of testing is just right and is justified by the numbers
- D. More effort should be put on appraisal to help lower the cost of quality

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

* Cost of Quality Analysis:

* The given table lists costs for defect prevention, appraisal, internal failure, and external failure.

- * Defect prevention cost is \$50,000, while costs for appraisal, internal failures, and external failures are \$250,000, \$200,000, and \$200,000, respectively.
- * The combined cost of internal and external failures is significantly high compared to defect prevention costs.
- * Defect Detection and Prevention (DDP):
- * DDP measures the effectiveness of defect prevention activities and early detection mechanisms.
- * In this case, 1,000 defects were caught before release (appraisal) and 100 defects escaped to production.
- * $DDP = (\text{Defects found before release} / \text{Total defects}) = 1000 / (1000 + 100) = 90.91\%$.
- * While this DDP is relatively high, the costs of appraisal and failures indicate that prevention strategies need more investment.
- * Key Cost Drivers:
- * High internal and external failure costs indicate inefficiencies in earlier stages of quality assurance.
- * Shifting investments from appraisal and failure costs towards defect prevention would reduce the overall cost of quality.
- * Evaluating Options:
- * Option A ("More testing needed because $DDP < 90\%$ ") is invalid since DDP is above 90%.
- * Option C ("The cost of testing is justified") does not address the imbalance between high failure costs and low prevention spending.
- * Option D ("More effort on appraisal") contradicts the cost-benefit focus of investing in prevention.
- * Option B is correct because enhancing defect prevention strategies will reduce downstream costs.

References and Syllabus Alignment:

- * This conclusion aligns with the ISTQB Advanced Test Management syllabus section on "Cost of Quality" and strategies to optimize testing investments. Specifically, prevention is emphasized as more cost-effective than appraisal and failure management.

NEW QUESTION: 98

Your test process is fully integrated into the software development lifecycle. You are at which TMMi level? [1]

- A. Initial
- B. Managed
- C. Defined
- D. Optimized

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

According to the TMMi model, the test process is fully integrated into the software development lifecycle at the Defined level. This level establishes that all projects are following the same standards and procedures throughout the organization or organizational unit. Test is integrated

into the development life cycle and into all projects from early in development. TMMi ModelTMMi Introduction Reference:

TMMi Model - TMMi

What is TMMi (Test Maturity Model Integration) in Software Testing?

NEW QUESTION: 99

Which of the following is a benefit of independent testing? 1 credit

- A. Independent testers find different defects and are unbiased.
- B. Testing is isolated from development.
- C. Code cannot be released into production until independent testing is complete.
- D. Developers do not have to take as much responsibility for quality.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 100

You are writing the project test plan and are analysing the following risks in the project risk register:

Risk Id	Description	Impact	Likelihood
1	Portability test environment may not be available for the start of test execution	€800,000	40%
2	Response times for the new search feature may exceed the agreed time limit	€500,000	20%
3	Users with visual disabilities may find the screens difficult to use	€1,000,000	30%
4	Unauthorised access to production data might occur	€1,000,000	25%

Which would be the MOST appropriate test activities to mitigate the product risks?

- A. Ignore Risk 1 as this cannot be mitigated by testing activities. Apply performance testing for Risk 2 and schedule it ahead of security testing for Risk 4. Disregard Risk 3 as it cannot be mitigated by test activities
- B. Apply portability testing for Risk 1 and schedule it ahead of security testing for Risk 4 and finally performance testing for Risk 2. Embed users with visual disabilities into the design team for Risk 3
- C. Ignore Risk 1 as this cannot be mitigated by testing activities. Apply security testing for Risk 4 and schedule it ahead of performance testing for Risk 2. Conduct reviews of early screen designs and involve users with visual disabilities
- D. Ignore Risk 1 as this is not within scope of a project test strategy. Apply performance testing for Risks 2 and 4, but schedule Risk 4 testing first. Ensure end-users with visual disabilities are involved during UAT

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Risk 1 is about environment availability, a project risk, not a product risk - cannot be mitigated by test execution.

For Risk 2 (performance), conduct performance testing; for Risk 4 (security), do security testing first due to severity.

For Risk 3, early usability reviews and involving users with disabilities supports accessibility testing.

"Risk-based testing... involves the identification of product risks and the assessment of each risk's likelihood and impact... Testing is used as a risk mitigation activity".

"User experience (UX) feedback might not meet product expectations" is listed as a quality risk example.

NEW QUESTION: 101

Identify THREE items that would be part of the work-breakdown structure showing the key testing activities for the acceptance test project. 2 credits (for 2 out of 3 correct 1 credit)

- A. Work should be explicitly allocated to test completion, test management, installation and to training on using the system
- B. Test planning, test case preparation and test execution for each of the four iterations
- C. Defining test environment requirements for system testing
- D. Reviews on requirements documentation
- E. Regression testing in the second, third and fourth iterations
- F. Activities to deploy the system in the user environment
- G. Development activities for unit and integration testing

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 102

Model characteristics:

Which THREE of the below mentioned characteristics relate to TMMi? 1 credit

- A. 5 maturity levels
- B. Focussed on higher level testing
- C. 20 key areas
- D. Highly related to CMMI
- E. Continuous model
- F. Staged model
- G. Focussed on component and integration testing
- H. Is build around 12 critical testing processes

Answer: A,D,F ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 103

Consider the following scenario:

Your customer is closely involved in the development project. Requirements are communicated verbally and rarely written down. An iterative development model is being followed and time boxing is used to stay on schedule.

Which of the following statements is true? [3]

- A.** A requirements traceability matrix will be created at the start of each iteration.
- B.** Your developers are using a waterfall methodology.
- C.** There is a risk that the system architecture may have to be changed during the development process.
- D.** Testing will start when all coding is completed.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In an iterative development model with close customer involvement and verbal communication of requirements, there is an inherent risk of changes in the system architecture. This is due to the evolving understanding of requirements and the potential for new requirements to emerge as the project progresses.

References: The ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager syllabus emphasizes the importance of managing risks in iterative development models¹. It suggests that test managers should be prepared for changes, including possible alterations to the system architecture, as part of the risk management process²³. This approach ensures that the testing strategy remains flexible and responsive to changes throughout the development lifecycle.

NEW QUESTION: 104

In general which part of the testing activity is most difficult to estimate? 1 credit

- A.** Test planning
- B.** Test execution
- C.** Test management
- D.** Test design

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 105

Which test management control option is most appropriate to adopt under these circumstances? 2 credits

- A.** Introduce mandatory evening and weekend working to retrieve the 3 week slippage.
- B.** Reconsider the exit criteria and review the test plan in the context of the current situation.
- C.** Advise the user community regarding the reduced scope of requirements and the additional incremental delivery.
- D.** Arrange a meeting with the user community representatives to discuss the user interface.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 106

It the lest manager must repeatedly step in to resolve conflicts within the team what phase is the team in and what competencies are required from the test manager?

- A. Forming Professional
- B. Storming Social
- C. Norming Personal
- D. Performing Methodological

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Understanding Team Development Phases:

The Storming phase is where team members often experience conflicts as they establish their roles and relationships.

Resolving conflicts in this phase is essential for team cohesion and productivity.

Competencies Required:

Social competencies are needed to mediate, facilitate communication, and encourage collaboration.

Evaluation of Options:

A . Forming Professional:

Incorrect. The Forming phase involves team orientation, not conflict resolution.

B . Storming Social:

Correct. This phase requires social skills to address conflicts and foster a productive environment.

C . Norming Personal:

Incorrect. The Norming phase focuses on team cohesion and process standardization.

D . Performing Methodological:

Incorrect. The Performing phase assumes the team is high-functioning and requires minimal intervention.

Syllabus Alignment:

ISTQB emphasizes understanding team dynamics and applying social skills for effective team management during challenging phases (TM-3.1.5).

Reference:

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Management Syllabus (TM-3.1.5)

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NEW QUESTION: 107

In general, why is it NOT a good idea to estimate the testing effort based only on a percentage of development effort? Identify THREE valid reasons. 1 credit

- A. The percentage based technique only applies to the V life cycle model.
- B. The quality of the development estimate may be poor.
- C. In general bottom-up estimation is always better than top-down estimation.
- D. Using the same percentage every time does not address the level of risk of the application to be tested.
- E. The result is almost always a too low estimate for the required test effort
- F. It builds on large set of historical data
- G. The maturity of the organization, e.g. the quality of the test basis, quality of development testing, configuration management, availability of test tools, also influence the effort needed for testing.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 108

Which of the following is required to apply an experience-based testing approach"

- A. Detailed requirements
- B. Usage models
- C. Tester knowledge of the system and its usage
- D. A full risk-assessment to support risk prioritization

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

* Experience-Based Testing:

* This testing approach relies on the testers' knowledge, experience, and intuition about the system and its usage rather than formal requirements or models.

* It is often used when documentation is incomplete or time constraints limit more structured approaches.

* Evaluation of Options:

* A(Detailed requirements) and B(Usage models) are associated with structured testing techniques.

* C is correct as experience-based testing depends on the testers' understanding of the system.

* D(Full risk assessment) supports risk-based testing, not experience-based testing.

References and Syllabus Alignment:

* Experience-based testing is detailed under "Test Techniques" (TM-1.4.1) in the ISTQB syllabus.

NEW QUESTION: 109

The test team is using a distributed model for testing.

What is the primary factor you should consider with this model? [1]

- A. Alignment of methodologies
- B. Co-location of test team
- C. Provision of growth opportunities for the individual testers

D. Planned vs. actual hours

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A distributed model for testing is a testing model that involves testers working in different locations, time zones, or organizations, such as onshore, offshore, or nearshore¹. The primary factor that you should consider with this model is the alignment of methodologies, which means that the testers follow the same or compatible testing processes, standards, tools, and techniques, regardless of their location, time zone, or organization². The alignment of methodologies can help to ensure the consistency, quality, and efficiency of the testing activities, as well as to facilitate the communication, coordination, and collaboration among the testers³. Therefore, option A is the correct answer. Option B is incorrect because co-location of test team is not a factor that you should consider with a distributed model for testing, but rather a factor that is contrary to a distributed model for testing. Co-location of test team means that the testers work in the same physical location, which can have some advantages, such as easier communication, faster feedback, and stronger team spirit, but also some disadvantages, such as higher costs, limited resources, and less diversity⁴. Option C is incorrect because provision of growth opportunities for the individual testers is not a factor that you should consider with a distributed model for testing, but rather a factor that is relevant to any testing model. Provision of growth opportunities for the individual testers means that the testers are given the chance to learn new skills, gain new experiences, and advance their careers, which can have some benefits, such as increased motivation, productivity, and retention of the testers. Option D is incorrect because planned vs. actual hours is not a factor that you should consider with a distributed model for testing, but rather a factor that is relevant to any testing model. Planned vs. actual hours is a testing metric that compares the estimated and the actual effort spent on the testing activities, which can help to measure the accuracy of the test estimation, the efficiency of the test execution, and the variance of the test schedule. References: 1: ISTQB Glossary, Distributed Testing 2: Distributed Testing - Software Testing Fundamentals 3: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 3.2.1 4: Co-located vs. Distributed Teams: What's the Difference? : How to Provide Growth Opportunities for Employees : Software Testing Metrics: What is, Types & Example

NEW QUESTION: 110

What is the purpose of tracking efficiency metrics for a formal review? [1]

- A.** These metrics can be used to determine who participated in the review.
- B.** These metrics can be used to determine if the review was a good use of resources.
- C.** These metrics can be used to determine the quality of the reviewed object.
- D.** These metrics can be used to determine the speed with which defects were fixed.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Efficiency metrics for a formal review are used to measure the cost-effectiveness of the review process, such as the time spent on the review, the number of defects found, and the return on investment¹. These metrics can help to evaluate if the review was a good use of resources, such as human effort, money, and tools.

Therefore, option B is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because efficiency metrics do not track who participated in the review, but rather how they performed. Option C is incorrect because efficiency metrics do not measure the quality of the reviewed object, but rather the quality of the review process. Option D is incorrect because efficiency metrics do not measure the speed with which defects were fixed, but rather the speed with which defects were detected. References: 1: How to manage formal reviews & management audits? Skills, metrics ...

NEW QUESTION: 111

Identify the THREE types of formal peer reviews that can be recognized. 1 credit

- A. Inspection
- B. Management review
- C. Walkthrough
- D. Audit
- E. Technical review
- F. Informal review
- G. Assessment

Answer: A,C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 112

Which two of the following are considered to be advantages when specifying detailed test conditions?

- a) They may influence development activities.
- b) They form the basis for vertical traceability
- c) They are suited to agile methodology
- d) They can aid defect prevention
- e) They are quick and easy to deliver

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. a and G.
- B. a and c.
- C. b and c.
- D. d and e.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 113

A number of options have been suggested for the level of independence to be employed for the testing on the next project, and are shown below.

- i. External test specialists perform non-functional testing.
- ii. Testing is outsourced.
- iii. Testing is carried out by the developer.

iv.

A separate test team carries out the testing.

v. Testing is performed by the business.

vi. Testing is performed by a different developer.

Which of the following orders the above in a correct order of independence? 1 credit

A. ii, i, v, vi

B. i, iv, v, vi

C. i, ii, iv, vi

D. ii, v, i, iii

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 114

During test process improvement it is recommended to use standards where possible. Standards originate from various sources and they cover different subjects in relation to testing Pick TWO sources of software standards, useful to software testing from the ones mentioned below. 1 credit

A. ISA 4126-1 'Software engineering- Product quality Part 1:

Quality model' is an international standard, that provides a basis on which to define quality assurance solutions.

B. SY-395-01 'Standard for East Coast Hospital software' is a regional standard adapted from a national one. Besides hospital software, this standard ought to be used also by other types of software system in the region.

C. BS-7925-2 'Software testing. Software component testing is a national standard used internationally. It covers a number of testing techniques that may be useful both on component testing level and on system testing level.

D. ISO 9126-1 'Software engineering- Product quality Part 1:

Quality model' is an international standard, that provides a basis on which to define quality assurance solutions.

E. IEEE 829 'standard for software test documentation' is an international standard to be following mandatory by all testing origination regardless of lifecycle models.

Answer: C,D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 115

Your test process is fully integrated into the software development lifecycle. You are at which TMMi level?

[1]

A. Initial

B. Managed

C. Defined

D. Optimized

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

According to the TMMi model, the test process is fully integrated into the software development lifecycle at the Defined level. This level establishes that all projects are following the same standards and procedures throughout the organization or organizational unit. Test is integrated into the development life cycle and into all projects from early in development. TMMi Model

Introduction References:

* TMMi Model - TMMi

* What is TMMI (Test Maturity Model Integration) in Software Testing?

NEW QUESTION: 116

During test process improvement it is recommended to use standards where possible. Standards originate from various sources and they cover different subjects in relation to testing Pick TWO sources of software standards, useful to software testing from the ones mentioned below. 1 credit

A. ISO 9126-1 'Software engineering- Product quality Part 1:

Quality model' is an international standard, that provides a basis on which to define quality assurance solutions.

B. ISA 4126-1 'Software engineering- Product quality Part 1:

Quality model' is an international standard, that provides a basis on which to define quality assurance solutions.

C. BS-7925-2 'Software testing. Software component testing is a national standard used internationally. It covers a number of testing techniques that may be useful both on component testing level and on system testing level.

D. SY-395-01 'Standard for East Coast Hospital software' is a regional standard adapted from a national one. Besides hospital software, this standard ought to be used also by other types of software system in the region.

E. IEEE 829 'standard for software test documentation' is an international standard to be following mandatory by all testing origination regardless of lifecycle models.

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 117

When Is the metric for the percentage of requirements coverage defined?

A. Test planning

B. Test monitoring

C. Test execution

D. Test completion

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Context Analysis:

Requirements coverage must be defined during test planning to ensure tests align with all requirements from the start of the project.

Evaluation of Options:

A . Test planning:

Correct. Coverage goals are established during planning to define test objectives and scope.

B . Test monitoring:

Incorrect. Monitoring tracks progress but doesn't define coverage.

C . Test execution:

Incorrect. Execution measures coverage but doesn't define it.

D . Test completion:

Incorrect. Completion reviews coverage metrics but doesn't define them.

Syllabus Alignment:

Test planning (TM-1.1.1) includes defining coverage goals and ensuring alignment with requirements.

Reference:

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Management Syllabus (TM-1.1.1)

NEW QUESTION: 118

Which combination matches the four cost of quality categories with a CORRECT example of its category?

A. a4, b3, c1, d2

B. a3, b1, c2, d4

C. a2, b4, c3, d1

D. a1, b2, c4, d3

Confirmation testing at the system test level

Deploying an emergency fix to production

Designing functional suitability tests

Strengthening recruitment criteria for technical architects

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Cost of Quality (CoQ) categories and examples:

* Prevention:a4# Strengthening recruitment criteria prevents defects by improving staff quality

* Appraisal:b3# Designing suitability tests is about verifying quality

* Internal Failure:c1# Confirmation testing after detecting a fault internally

* External Failure:d2# Emergency fix deployment is a result of failures in production This matches:A. a4, b3, c1, d2 Reference:CoQ definitions and examples per ISTQB Advanced Test Manager syllabus.

NEW QUESTION: 119

Your application development team is performing "test-driven" development. This is a core principal of which software development model?

A. Sequential

B. Iterative

C. Agile

D. Spiral

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Test-driven development (TDD) is a core principle of Agile software development. In TDD, test cases are created before the code is written, and the code is developed to pass these tests. This approach emphasizes requirements and solutions evolving through collaborative effort and is a key practice in Agile methodologies¹².

References: The Agile Alliance describes TDD as a style of programming tightly interwoven with coding, testing, and design, which is a fundamental aspect of Agile development³. Wikipedia also notes that TDD is related to the test-first programming concepts of extreme programming, an Agile methodology. This is because test-driven development (TDD) is a style of programming in which coding, testing, and design are tightly interwoven. TDD is a core principle of agile software development, which is an iterative and adaptive approach that values customer collaboration, working software, and responding to change. Agile Alliance References: Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Manager (CTAL-TM) - ISTQB not-for-profit association, ISTQB Test Manager Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB Official Registration, What is Test Driven Development (TDD)? | Agile Alliance

NEW QUESTION: 120

You are working for an outsource testing company. You have a client that will only consider candidates that are highly skilled with Salesforce, regardless of the number of years they have spent testing similar products. You have looked through your skills matrix and you have no one with the right type of experience for this project.

What competence area is your team lacking?

- A.** Social competence because they are lacking the ability to work with the rest of the team
- B.** Personal competence because they are not confident enough to pass the interviews with the client and they are not willing to learn Salesforce
- C.** Methodical competence because they lack the ability to create test cases from a Salesforce requirements document
- D.** Professional competence because they do not have the required domain knowledge in Salesforce

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

* Competence Analysis:

* Professional competence refers to the knowledge and skills related to the specific domain, in this case, Salesforce.

* The client's requirement emphasizes expertise in Salesforce, which your team lacks.

* Evaluation of Options:

* A (Social competence) and B (Personal competence) focus on interpersonal skills and attitude, not domain knowledge.

* C (Methodical competence) involves creating test cases, which is unrelated to the issue described.

* D is correct as the team lacks the required Salesforce-specific professional competence.

References and Syllabus Alignment:

* Professional competence is highlighted under "Test Team Competencies" (TM-3.1.1).

NEW QUESTION: 121

When, at a minimum, should project risks be re-evaluated? [1]

- A. During the creation of the test plan
- B. At major project milestones
- C. Prior to test case creation
- D. At the beginning of the test execution phase

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 122

Which of the following describes the Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA) risk analysis technique?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. FMEA is a risk mitigation process that involves determining every possible type of failure, and designing tests to cover each one.
- B. FMEA is where quality risks, their potential causes and their likely effects are identified and then severity, priority and detection ratings are assigned.
- C. FMEA is a quality risk management technique concerned with quality risks that arise from an incorrect understanding of the customer requirements.
- D. FMEA is an analytical process upstream, that attempts to identify the hazards for each risk.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 123

What is a "depth-first" risk-based testing technique? [1]

- A. Highest risk test cases are executed first
- B. All risk items are tested at least once
- C. Lowest risk test cases are executed first
- D. Non-functional test cases are executed first

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A depth-first risk-based testing technique is a method of prioritizing and executing test cases based on the risk level of the features or functions to be tested. In this technique, the test cases

with the highest risk are executed first, followed by the test cases with lower risks. This ensures that the most critical and likely areas of failure are tested thoroughly and early in the testing process. Risk Based Testing: Approach, Matrix, Process & Examples - Guru99 References: Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Manager (CTAL-TM) - ISTQB not-for-profit association, ISTQB Test Manager Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB Official Registration, [Analytical Test Strategy: A Comprehensive Guide - LambdaTest]

NEW QUESTION: 124

Which of the following is a way in which risk analysis drives test analysis?

- A.** It determines which tests should be executed first
- B.** It guides the selection of test conditions that must be covered by testing
- C.** It influences the type of reporting that will be used during execution
- D.** It drives root cause analysis for any defects found

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Role of Risk Analysis in Test Analysis:

Risk analysis identifies areas with the highest likelihood and impact of failure, enabling the test team to focus on critical functionalities.

It is used to determine test conditions that must be addressed to mitigate risks effectively.

Evaluation of Options:

A is incorrect as determining test execution order happens during test execution, not analysis.

B is correct because selecting test conditions is part of test analysis influenced by risk levels.

C relates to reporting and is unrelated to test analysis.

D pertains to defect management, not test analysis.

Reference and Syllabus Alignment:

This aligns with risk-based testing as described in "Risk Analysis and Risk-Based Testing" (TM-1.3.1).

NEW QUESTION: 125

You are the Test Manager for a critical system and are using a risk-based approach for this project.

Which of the following would most clearly convey the current status to project stakeholders? [3]

- A.** A scatter chart showing test execution status
- B.** A Pareto graph showing requirements coverage
- C.** A pie chart showing residual risk
- D.** A bar graph showing defect density

Answer: **C** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The most clear way to convey the current status to project stakeholders is to use a pie chart showing residual risk. This is because a risk-based approach focuses on identifying, analyzing, and prioritizing the risks that may affect the quality of the system, and allocating testing resources accordingly. A pie chart can visually represent the proportion of each risk category (such as high, medium, or low) in the overall risk profile, and show how much risk has been reduced or remains

after testing. This can help the stakeholders to understand the current level of confidence in the system, and the potential impact of any remaining risks. References: Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Manager (CTAL-TM) - ISTQB not-for-profit association, ISTQB Test Manager Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB Official Registration, Managing the Test Team - ISTQB not-for-profit association

NEW QUESTION: 126

Refer to SCENARIO 2 It has been agreed that the following test planning documents will be produced;

- * A single overarching document outlining the general testing methodology for the whole programme of work
- * A subordinate test plan for each of the three projects
- * A separate test plan for performance testing within each project

Which one of the following options BEST describes the type of test management document that will meet the programme requirements?

Option	Overarching test plan	Subordinate test plan for each project	Performance test plans
1	Test Policy	Test Strategy	Master Test Plan
2	Test Strategy	Level Test Plan	Master Test Plan
3	Master Test Plan	Test Strategy	Level Test Plan
4	Test Strategy	Master Test Plan	Level Test Plan

- A. Option 3.
- B. Option 1.
- C. Option 2.
- D. Option 4.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 127

You have directed one of your testers to construct a "smoke test" to execute against new builds prior to starting formal testing. This is an example of which software development lifecycle activity?

[1]

- A. Project management
- B. Software development and maintenance
- C. Change and configuration management
- D. Technical support

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The correct answer is C. Change and configuration management. This is because a smoke test is a type of test that checks the basic functionality and stability of a new build before proceeding to more detailed testing. A smoke test is an example of change and configuration management, which is the activity of controlling and tracking the changes made to the software and its configuration items throughout the software development lifecycle. Reference: Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Manager (CTAL-TM) - ISTQB not-for-profit association, ISTQB Test Manager Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB Official Registration, Managing the Test Team - ISTQB not-for-profit association

NEW QUESTION: 128

What is the primary use for the traceability information regarding the relationship between test results and test conditions during test execution? [2]

- A. The Test Manager uses this information to control the test execution effort.
- B. The development manager uses this information to determine how many developer resources to allocate to defect repair.
- C. The project manager uses this information to determine if the project is on schedule.
- D. The tester uses this information to determine which test should be run next.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The correct answer is A. The Test Manager uses this information to control the test execution effort. This is because traceability information regarding the relationship between test results and test conditions can help the Test Manager to measure and evaluate the test progress, quality, and coverage, and to take corrective actions when necessary. For example, the Test Manager can use this information to identify and prioritize the test conditions that have not been tested yet, to analyze the test results and the defect status, and to adjust the test execution plan and schedule accordingly. Test Monitoring and Control - ISTQB not-for-profit association References: Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Manager (CTAL-TM) - ISTQB not-for-profit association, ISTQB Test Manager Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB Official Registration, Test Monitoring and Control - ISTQB not-for-profit association

NEW QUESTION: 129

Which of the following is required to apply an experience-based testing approach"

- A. Detailed requirements
- B. Usage models
- C. Tester knowledge of the system and its usage
- D. A full risk-assessment to support risk prioritization

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Experience-Based Testing:

This testing approach relies on the testers' knowledge, experience, and intuition about the system and its usage rather than formal requirements or models.

It is often used when documentation is incomplete or time constraints limit more structured approaches.

Evaluation of Options:

A (Detailed requirements) and B (Usage models) are associated with structured testing techniques.

C is correct as experience-based testing depends on the testers' understanding of the system.

D (Full risk assessment) supports risk-based testing, not experience-based testing.

Reference and Syllabus Alignment:

Experience-based testing is detailed under "Test Techniques" (TM-1.4.1) in the ISTQB syllabus.

NEW QUESTION: 130

When scheduling performance testing, which of the following approaches would be most advisable? [1]

- A.** Starting the performance testing during unit and integration testing
- B.** Deferring the start of performance testing until all functional defects have been resolved
- C.** Leveraging end users to do unit-level performance testing and automated tools for system-level performance testing
- D.** Requiring all performance tests to pass before starting functional testing

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Performance testing is the process of determining the speed, responsiveness, and stability of a system under a given workload¹. Performance testing should be started as early as possible in the software development lifecycle, preferably during unit and integration testing, to identify and resolve performance issues before they become costly or risky². Starting performance testing early can also help to validate the performance requirements, design, and architecture of the system, as well as to optimize the performance testing strategy and scope³. Therefore, option A is the correct answer. Option B is incorrect because deferring the start of performance testing until all functional defects have been resolved can delay the detection and resolution of performance issues, increase the cost and effort of performance testing, and reduce the confidence and quality of the system⁴. Option C is incorrect because leveraging end users to do unit-level performance testing and automated tools for system-level performance testing can introduce inconsistency, bias, and inefficiency in the performance testing process, as well as compromise the reliability and validity of the performance test results. Option D is incorrect because requiring all performance tests to pass before starting functional testing can create unrealistic or unnecessary expectations, as well as hinder the progress and feedback of the functional testing activities. Reference: 1: ISTQB Glossary, Performance Testing 2: ISTQB Certified Tester - Performance Testing (CT-PT)³ 3: ISTQB Performance Testing - TesterYou⁴ 4: Performance Testing - ISTQB not-for-profit association : ISTQB - PERFORMANCE TESTING : Performance Testing - ISTQB not-for-profit association

NEW QUESTION: 131

A test assessment has been carried out using the selected model as a reference framework. A number of recommendations have been identified and you are asked to prioritize them. Based on your knowledge of the project, you are expecting severe resistance to change. Which of the following would be the most important selection criterion for defining the priority of the recommendations? 2 credits

- A. Synchronized with the overall long-term organizational strategy
- B. Most visible to stakeholders
- C. Low costs actions first
- D. Defined according to the maturity model used

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 132

Which of the following is a typical use of risk analysis? [1]

- A. Identifying the appropriate depth of testing for each identified risk
- B. Deciding what personnel should be assigned to which tests
- C. Determining the design of the tests used to mitigate each identified risk
- D. Forecasting the product delivery date

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Risk analysis is typically used to identify the appropriate depth of testing for each identified risk. This involves assessing the potential impact and likelihood of risks to prioritize testing efforts and ensure that high-risk areas are thoroughly tested.

References: The ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager syllabus and e-learning materials emphasize the importance of organizing and leading risk identification and risk analysis sessions. The outcomes of these sessions are used for test estimation, planning, monitoring, and control, which includes determining the depth of testing based on the identified risks

NEW QUESTION: 133

You tend to be conservative in your project estimations because you know how many things can go wrong and extend the schedule. Your manager is not happy with your estimates and thinks you are being too negative with your numbers and not trying hard enough. Which estimation method should you use to provide your manager with a positive number while still also providing the number you think is more realistic?

- A. Wideband defphi
- B. Planning poker
- C. Three-point estimation
- D. Extrapolation

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Context Analysis:

The manager perceives conservative estimates as overly negative. The goal is to balance optimism with realism to satisfy both the team and the manager.

Three-point estimation provides a range of estimates: optimistic, pessimistic, and most likely, addressing the need for a positive yet realistic projection.

Evaluation of Options:

A . Wideband Delphi:

Involves group-based estimation using consensus techniques. While reliable, it does not explicitly offer optimistic vs. realistic estimates.

B . Planning Poker:

Often used in Agile projects, this technique involves relative estimation but does not inherently provide optimistic and pessimistic figures.

C . Three-point estimation:

Correct. Combines optimistic, pessimistic, and realistic estimates to calculate a weighted average. This allows presentation of both realistic and "positive" numbers to the manager.

D . Extrapolation:

Based on past data trends but does not offer a range of estimates or a way to address manager concerns directly.

Syllabus Alignment:

The ISTQB syllabus mentions estimation methods like three-point estimation as effective techniques for providing balanced and transparent project timelines (TM-2.2.1).

Reference:

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Management Syllabus

NEW QUESTION: 134

In addition to introducing the new team member, you have decided to raise motivation. Which of the measures listed below would be the best measure to take in order to increase the motivation of the team? 2 credits

A. Provide more time for testing in the schedule

B. Allow people to take some time off

C. Introduce entry criteria to the testing phase

D. Organize a meeting with senior management in which they address the importance of good testing for this project

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 135

Which one of the following options would help ensure success in using an Exploratory Testing approach? SELECT ONE OPTION

A. Exploratory test sessions produce test charters that provide a detailed set of instructions for the novice tester to follow.

B. Exploratory test sessions produce test charters that are executed after all functional testing is complete.

- C. Exploratory test sessions are time boxed and have a test charter that only experienced test analysts can execute.
- D. Exploratory test sessions are time boxed and have a test charter stating the test conditions to be covered.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 136

Refer to SCENARIO 2 - You are the test manager for Project 3 and have performed a skills assessment of your Safe as Houses' test team. You must now decide what training or skills development is required.

Skill	Test Automation	Integration testing	Acceptance testing	Knowledge of Light Imagery software	Test control
Harriet	4	3	3	3	4
Sharon	3	3	3	3	3
Steve	3	2	3	2	4
Rahul	4	1	1	2	3

The matrix shows the skill level (5 being highest, 1 lowest) for each team member. Which two of the above skills need the closest attention for potential training or development on this project?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Integration testing and Knowledge of Light Imagery software.
- B. Knowledge of Light Imagery software and Test control.
- C. Acceptance testing and Knowledge of Light Imagery software.
- D. Performance testing & Test planning for incremental life-cycles.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 137

Which of the following is a key characteristic of a management review? [1]

- A. Used to assess project risks
- B. Used to check consistency of and deviation from the system requirements
- C. Run by a moderator
- D. Conducted by an external group to assess process compliance

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

A management review, particularly in the context of software testing and quality assurance, often involves an external group or higher-level management team that reviews the processes and procedures to ensure compliance with specified standards or objectives. This can include assessing the effectiveness of current practices, identifying areas for improvement, and ensuring that the project aligns with organizational or industry standards. This type of review is distinct from other forms of reviews like technical reviews or walkthroughs, which might focus more on the technical aspects or consistency of system requirements.

NEW QUESTION: 138

You are managing the testing for a bank card project. The testing was scheduled to take 10 weeks but by the time the software was developed only six weeks were available for testing. Knowing there were a lot of risks with the software your team started testing activities early by overseeing code reviews, defining acceptance criteria by working with the users and by doing all test creation prior to the code arriving. You are now three days away from the go-live date. Your testing has mitigated all the high and medium risk items leaving only the low-risk elements unmitigated by testing. You estimate it will take two weeks to manually test the low-risk elements. At this point what should you do?

- A. Automate the testing of the untested elements to ensure they are covered
- B. Block the go-live and start testing the low-risk elements immediately
- C. Transfer the risk of the untested low-risk items to the help desk
- D. Select one of the low-risk elements and perform depth testing to assess the residual risk

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Context Analysis:

With limited time, testing all low-risk elements is not feasible. Depth testing on a representative low-risk element helps assess potential residual risk efficiently.

Evaluation of Options:

A . Automate the testing of the untested elements to ensure they are covered:

Incorrect. There isn't enough time to implement automation.

B . Block the go-live and start testing the low-risk elements immediately:

Incorrect. Blocking the release may not be acceptable if high and medium risks are already mitigated.

C . Transfer the risk of the untested low-risk items to the help desk:

Incorrect. While a potential fallback, it doesn't address residual risk proactively.

D . Select one of the low-risk elements and perform depth testing to assess the residual risk:

Correct. This provides quick insights into potential risks and helps make an informed go/no-go decision.

Syllabus Alignment:

ISTQB emphasizes prioritizing risk mitigation through targeted testing (TM-1.3.4).

Reference:

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Management Syllabus (TM-1.3.4)

NEW QUESTION: 139

Your company specialises in offering travel insurance policies to the over 60 age bracket. It is starting a new project to modernise the design of its website, which is seen to be inferior to its competitors. The project will use a SCRUM software development methodology.

As senior test manager for your company, you have been asked to identify three test analysts to join the SCRUM development team. There are a number of testers currently not allocated to projects who would be available, all of them have been with the company for a number of years, although some have little or no experience in iterative development.

You must assess their current skillsets to determine whether any of them possess skills that would be of particular relevance for the new project. Which TWO of the following skills should you focus on in your assessment?

- A. Methodological competence - the ability to analyse the test basis and deal with product risks
- B. Professional competence - technical expertise to implement automated tests and performing exploratory testing
- C. Professional competence - having business domain expertise in travel insurance
- D. Professional competence - coaching and mentoring others to understand SCRUM theory and good practice
- E. Personal competence - a high level of self-management and discipline

Answer: B,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In Agile environments, ISTQB emphasizes testers having technical expertise (e.g., test automation, exploratory testing) and personal skills like self-management and discipline. These qualities enable the tester to operate effectively in a collaborative, fast-paced Agile team.

NEW QUESTION: 140

What occurs In the retrospective closing?

- A. Everyone shakes hands
- B. The data collection methods are reviewed
- C. The strengths and opportunities for improvement in the retrospectives are discussed
- D. A brainstorming session is held to discuss the solutions to the root causes of the most significant issues

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Purpose of Retrospectives:

Retrospectives are team meetings aimed at reflecting on the work process to identify what went well (strengths) and areas that can be improved (opportunities).

This aligns with continuous process improvement practices.

Evaluation of Options:

A (Everyone shakes hands) is trivial and not a core activity.

B (Reviewing data collection methods) may be part of broader discussions but is not the primary focus.

C is correct because it directly reflects retrospective goals.

D (Brainstorming solutions) typically occurs in follow-up sessions, not during the retrospective itself.

Reference and Syllabus Alignment:

Retrospective practices are emphasized in "Improving the Test Process" (TM-1.5.4) in the syllabus.

NEW QUESTION: 141

You are preparing the estimate for the test plan, which should cover all test activities subsequent to the plan having been agreed. Estimation of test activities has in the past been embarrassingly inaccurate. Historical data from previous similar projects is unreliable, but for two recent projects it is possible to find out how many test cases were developed and how long this took.

Which TWO of the following estimation techniques will be BEST in this scenario?

- A. Historical data extrapolation
- B. Test case quantity / effort per test case
- C. 3-point estimation
- D. Wideband Delphi
- E. Planning poker

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

* B (Test case quantity / effort per test case): Since you know the number of test cases developed and time taken in recent projects, you can directly calculate an average effort per test case - this is a form of metrics-based estimation.

* C (3-point estimation): This is useful when precise historical data is limited or unreliable. It uses best-case, worst-case, and most-likely estimates to improve accuracy.

"The metrics-based technique: estimating the test effort based on metrics of former similar projects or based on typical values..."

The expert-based technique: estimating the test effort based on the experience of the owners of the testing tasks..."

- ISTQB-CTFL_Syllabus_2018_V3.1, section 5.2.6

NEW QUESTION: 142

You are managing a project that will be using a model-based testing strategy.

Which of the following is an activity that will be needed in order to implement this strategy? [1]

- A. Conduct a quality risk analysis with all affected stakeholders.
- B. Conduct operational profiling to determine the expected usage of the system.
- C. Select an appropriate quality standard, such as ISO 9126, to be used to guide the testing.
- D. Create the test charters for the exploratory testing sessions.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

A model-based testing strategy is a testing strategy that uses models to represent the desired behavior and structure of the system under test, and to derive test cases, test data, test procedures, and test oracles¹. A model-based testing strategy requires an activity to select an appropriate quality standard, such as ISO 9126, to be used to guide the testing. A quality standard is a set of criteria, guidelines, or characteristics that define the quality attributes of a software product, such as functionality, reliability, usability, efficiency, maintainability, and portability². A quality standard can help to define the quality requirements, objectives, and measures for the system under test, and to evaluate the quality of the test results and the test process³. Therefore, option C is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because conducting a quality risk analysis with all affected stakeholders is not an activity specific to a model-based testing strategy, but rather a general testing activity that can be applied to any testing strategy. A quality risk analysis is a process of identifying and assessing the quality risks that may affect the system under test, and prioritizing them based on their impact and likelihood⁴. Option B is incorrect because conducting operational profiling to determine the expected usage of the system is not an activity specific to a model-based testing strategy, but rather an activity related to a usage-based testing strategy. An operational profile is a statistical representation of the relative frequencies of the inputs, operations, and operating conditions of a system in its operational environment. Option D is incorrect because creating the test charters for the exploratory testing sessions is not an activity specific to a model-based testing strategy, but rather an activity related to an exploratory testing strategy. A test charter is a document that defines the scope, objective, and approach of an exploratory testing session. Reference: 1: ISTQB Glossary, Model-Based Testing 2: ISTQB Glossary, Quality Standard 3: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 1.3.1 4: ISTQB Glossary, Quality Risk Analysis : ISTQB Glossary, Operational Profile : ISTQB Glossary, Test Charter : Model-Based Tester - ISTQB not-for-profit association : ISTQB Model-Based Testing Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB ... : ISTQB - ABOUT MODEL-BASED TESTER EXT. : ISTQB Certified Tester - Model-Based Tester (CT-MBT)

NEW QUESTION: 143

You are a Test Manager on a new project. The software that is being created will be used to control the projectors in movie theaters. This is a time critical project because the software must be released before the Christmas holiday season which has the highest movie attendance of the year.

You have decided to implement a review process for the work products that are a part of this release to save both time and money. In order to expedite the training, you brought in a consultant to train the participants and moderators in proper review processes. Your team is enthusiastic about participating in the reviews.

Your manager is questioning the money you have spent on this training effort. He wants to know how you intend to justify the expense when you present your numbers at the annual budget meeting in February.

What would be a reasonable way for you to justify the cost of the training and the reviews when you present your information at the budget meeting? [3]

- A.** Compare the production defects from the previous project to the production defects from this project and explain the cost benefits due to the defect reduction in production.
- B.** Show the defects that were found in the review sessions and show the cost of quality regarding the perfect phase containment for those caught defects.
- C.** Explain that the reviews are a way of expanding the knowledge of your people and will motivate them to work harder and faster, thus saving money for the company.
- D.** Calculate the ROI using the difference between the cost of the reviews and the cost of dealing with defect escapes.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The cost of the training and the reviews can be justified by showing the return on investment (ROI) that they generate. ROI is a measure of the profitability of an investment, calculated by dividing the net benefit by the cost¹. The net benefit of the training and the reviews is the difference between the cost of the reviews and the cost of dealing with defect escapes. Defect escapes are defects that are not detected during the review process and are found later in the development or testing phases, or even in production. The cost of dealing with defect escapes includes the cost of rework, testing, debugging, deployment, customer support, and potential loss of reputation or revenue². The cost of the reviews includes the cost of the training, the time spent by the reviewers and moderators, the tools and resources used, and the overheads³. By calculating the ROI, you can demonstrate how much money the training and the reviews have saved or earned for the company, compared to the alternative of not conducting them. Therefore, option D is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because comparing the production defects from the previous project to the production defects from this project does not account for the cost of the reviews or the cost of dealing with defect escapes in other phases. Option B is incorrect because showing the defects that were found in the review sessions and the cost of quality regarding the perfect phase containment for those caught defects does not account for the cost of the training or the cost of dealing with defect escapes in production. Option C is incorrect because explaining that the reviews are a way of expanding the knowledge of your people and motivating them to work harder and faster is not a quantifiable or verifiable way of justifying the cost of the training and the reviews. Reference: 1: ISTQB Glossary, Return on Investment 2: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 2.3.2 3: How to manage formal reviews & management audits? Skills, metrics ...

NEW QUESTION: 144

Which classification information would be most useful to capture for newly identified defects? [2]

- A.** The priority that the business assigned to the project that the defect was found in
- B.** The system build that the defect was found in

- C. The name of the configuration manager who built the system
- D. The number of test steps in the test script that found the defect

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Capturing the system build information for newly identified defects is crucial as it helps in tracking the defect back to a specific state of the software. This information is essential for developers to understand the context of the defect and for testers to manage regression testing effectively. It allows for precise identification of when the defect was introduced, aiding in quicker resolution and ensuring that similar issues can be prevented in future builds.

References:

- * ISTQB Glossary, Distributed Testing¹
 - * Defect Report in ISTQB: Software Engineering - The Knowledge Academy
 - * ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 3.2.1
 - * Defect classification and prioritisation: ISTQB offers a standardised defect classification scheme
- The most useful classification information to capture for newly identified defects is the system build that the defect was found in. This is because the system build is the version of the software that is compiled, integrated, and tested together. By capturing the system build for each defect, the test team can track and manage the defects more effectively, and identify the root causes and impacts of the defects. The system build can also help to reproduce and verify the defects, and to measure the quality and progress of the software development. Defect Management - ISTQB not-for-profit association
- References: Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Manager (CTAL-TM) - ISTQB not-for-profit association, ISTQB Test Manager Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB Official Registration, Defect Management - ISTQB not-for-profit association

NEW QUESTION: 145

Your team has been given the following test objective Ensure that the users are happier with this version than they were with the last version?

What is wrong with the way this is defined?

- A. It is unlikely that just a version change will make users happier so this is not achievable
- B. It cannot be measured because 'happier' is subjective
- C. It does not define a timeframe
- D. It is not aligned with the organization's objectives

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Context Analysis:

The test objective should be SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound). "Happier" is subjective and not measurable.

Evaluation of Options:

A . It is unlikely that just a version change will make users happier so this is not achievable:

Incorrect. Achievability isn't the main issue; measurement is.

B . It cannot be measured because 'happier' is subjective:

Correct. The issue lies in the inability to quantify or measure the term "happier." C . It does not define a timeframe:

Incorrect. While timeframe definition is important, the primary flaw here is subjectivity.

D . It is not aligned with the organization's objectives:

Incorrect. The test objective could align but still fail due to lack of measurability.

Syllabus Alignment:

ISTQB emphasizes creating measurable and actionable test objectives (TM-1.4.1).

Reference:

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Management Syllabus (TM-1.4.1)

NEW QUESTION: 146

You are the manager of a test team. You inherited most of these people from a previous manager who promoted technical skills, particularly programming skills. As a result, your people are very strong in test automation skills, white box testing and complex test design techniques. You have just been told that you can hire five new people. You want the new people to complement the existing skill sets and you want to be sure the team will have a strong mutual respect.

Given the following options, who should you hire? [3]

A. Hire all black box testers because you are severely lacking in that skill set.

B. Hire customer support people who have experience with the customer interface.

C. Hire a mix of people with strong testing and domain skills.

D. Hire college interns who can be trained by the existing people.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The best option to hire new people for your test team is to hire a mix of people with strong testing and domain skills. This means that the new people have both the technical knowledge and the business understanding to test the software system effectively and efficiently. Hiring a mix of people with strong testing and domain skills can complement the existing skill sets of your test team, as well as enhance the team's diversity, creativity, and collaboration. Hiring a mix of people with strong testing and domain skills can also help the team to achieve a balance between white box and black box testing, and to cover different aspects and perspectives of the software system. How to Build a Software Testing TeamHow to Hire a Software Tester Reference:

How to Build a Software Testing Team - Testim.io

How to Hire a Software Tester - The Ultimate Guide

NEW QUESTION: 147

You are the Test Manager on a new project. The schedule is aggressive and will require the team to work at peak efficiency. The requirements are not well defined yet, but it is clear that the project will be using new technologies. To help the developers meet the development schedule, an offshore group will be added to the development team.

At this time there is not enough budget to add more testing resources. The project stakeholders are very concerned about the quality of delivered product and will be watching the project closely, particularly during the testing cycles. The exit criteria from the system test level require no open high priority

/severity defects, 100% pass rate for all test cases covering risks that are classified as

"high" or "very high", 90% pass rate for all "medium" risks and 50% pass rate for all "low" and "very low" risks.

Given this information, which lifecycle model should you recommend? [3]

- A. Spiral
- B. Iterative/incremental
- C. V-model
- D. Waterfall

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

An iterative/incremental lifecycle model is a type of software development lifecycle that divides the project into smaller iterations or increments, each delivering a part of the functionality and undergoing its own planning, analysis, design, implementation, and testing phases¹. This model is suitable for projects that have aggressive schedules, unclear requirements, new technologies, distributed teams, and high quality expectations, as it allows for early feedback, risk reduction, parallel development, frequent delivery, and continuous improvement². Therefore, option B is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because a spiral model is a type of iterative/incremental model that adds risk analysis and prototyping activities to each iteration³. While this model can also handle unclear requirements, new technologies, and high quality expectations, it may not be the best choice for projects that have aggressive schedules and distributed teams, as it requires more time and communication for risk assessment and prototyping⁴. Option C is incorrect because a V-model is a type of sequential model that maps each development phase to a corresponding testing phase in a V-shaped diagram⁵. This model is suitable for projects that have clear and stable requirements, well-known technologies, co-located teams, and moderate quality expectations, as it allows for early verification, traceability, and defect prevention. However, this model may not be the best choice for projects that have aggressive schedules, unclear requirements, new technologies, distributed teams, and high quality expectations, as it does not allow for early feedback, risk reduction, parallel development, frequent delivery, and continuous improvement. Option D is incorrect because a waterfall model is a type of sequential model that follows a linear sequence of phases from requirements to deployment. This model is suitable for projects that have simple and fixed requirements, well-known technologies, co-located teams, and low quality expectations, as it allows for easy planning, management, and documentation. However, this model may not be the best choice for projects that have aggressive schedules, unclear requirements, new technologies, distributed teams, and high quality expectations, as it does not allow for early feedback, risk reduction, parallel development, frequent delivery, and continuous improvement. References: 1: ISTQB Glossary, Iterative/incremental lifecycle model 2: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 1.2.1 3: ISTQB Glossary, Spiral model 4: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 1.2.1 5: ISTQB Glossary, V-model : ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 1.2.1 : ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 1.2.1 : ISTQB Glossary, Waterfall model : ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 1.2.1 : ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 1.2.1

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