

## Accurate Hot Selling CTAL-TM-001 Exam Dumps 2024 Newly Released [Q16-Q30]



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### QUESTION 16

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

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 models<sup>1</sup>. It suggests that test managers should be prepared for changes, including possible alterations to the system architecture, as part of the risk management process<sup>23</sup>. This approach ensures that the testing strategy remains flexible and responsive to changes throughout the development lifecycle.

### QUESTION 17

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)

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

### QUESTION 18

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]

- \* Entrance
- \* Analysis
- \* Diagnosing
- \* Initiation

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.

### QUESTION 19

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

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

Performance testing is the process of determining the speed, responsiveness, and stability of a system under a given workload<sup>1</sup>. 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 risky<sup>2</sup>. 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 scope<sup>3</sup>. 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 system<sup>4</sup>. 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. References: 1: ISTQB Glossary, Performance Testing 2: ISTQB Certified Tester

&#8211; Performance Testing (CT-PT)3 3: ISTQB Performance Testing &#8211; TesterYou4 4: Performance Testing &#8211; ISTQB not-for-profit association : ISTQB &#8211; PERFORMANCE TESTING : Performance Testing &#8211; ISTQB not-for-profit association

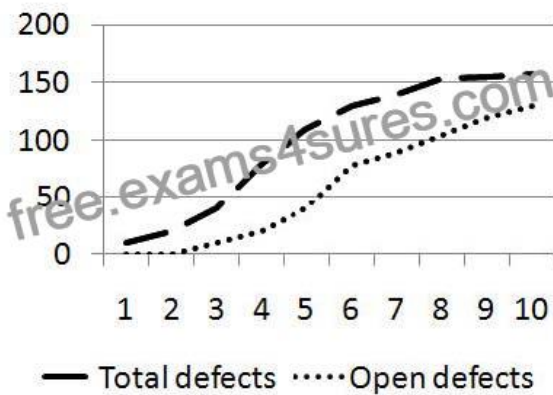
## QUESTION 20

IEEE 1028 also defines &#8220;management review&#8221; as a type of review. What is the main purpose of a management review? 1 credit

- \* Align technical concepts during the design phase
- \* Establish a common understanding of requirements
- \* Provide independent evaluation of compliance to processes, regulations, standards etc.
- \* To monitor progress, assess the status of a project, and make decisions about future actions

## QUESTION 21

Given is the following defect removal chart reported at the end of system testing &#8211; showing total defects detected and closed defects (fixed and successfully retested). A number of open defects are classified as critical. All tests have been executed.



Based on the chart above, what is the most appropriate next test phase? 1 credit

- \* Acceptance testing to verify the business process
- \* Acceptance testing to verify operational requirements
- \* Requirements testing as part of testing regulatory compliance
- \* Another system test cycle to verify defect resolution

## QUESTION 22

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]

- \* Hire all black box testers because you are severely lacking in that skill set.
- \* Hire customer support people who have experience with the customer interface.
- \* Hire a mix of people with strong testing and domain skills.
- \* Hire college interns who can be trained by the existing people.

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 Team](#)[How to Hire a Software Tester](#) References:

- \* [How to Build a Software Testing Team](#); Testim.io
- \* [How to Hire a Software Tester](#); The Ultimate Guide

### QUESTION 23

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

### QUESTION 24

You have been promoted to Test Manager within your company. Your new manager states that your test team utilized a risk-based test approach for the last release but in production, a number of serious failures in lightly tested areas have occurred.

What would be your first action prior to the start of the next test phase for the next release? [3]

- \* Ensure you have the correct stakeholders' participation during the risk assessment process
- \* Review the test cases executed from the previous release.
- \* Request functional requirements be prioritized in order of importance to the stakeholder.
- \* Review the production defects and determine if they are valid.

The best action that the Test Manager can take prior to the start of the next test phase for the next release is to ensure that the correct stakeholders' participation during the risk assessment process. This is because the risk assessment process is crucial for identifying and prioritizing the risks that may affect the quality of the system, and allocating testing resources accordingly. The correct stakeholders are those who have the authority, knowledge, and interest in the system and its risks, and who can provide valuable input and feedback to the test team. By involving the correct stakeholders, the Test Manager can ensure that the risk-based test approach is aligned with the project objectives and the stakeholder expectations, and that the most critical areas are tested adequately. 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

### QUESTION 25

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

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

#### QUESTION 26

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

Which THREE of the above mentioned characteristics relate to the master test plan? 1 credit

- \* a
- \* b
- \* c
- \* d
- \* e
- \* f

#### QUESTION 27

What is the main reason why reviews are especially beneficial in the above-mentioned scenario? 2 credits

- \* They ensure a common understanding of the product.
- \* They find defects early.
- \* They enhance project communication.
- \* They can be performed without exercising the code.

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

#### QUESTION 28

Which of the following should be considered the biggest risk to the schedule when trying to implement formal scripted test cases early in the SDLC for a system with a large GUI front end? [2]

- \* Early implementation might uncover errors in the design documentation.
- \* Test maintenance might be required due to changes in the presentation layer.
- \* The testers will be working on analysis and design early in the schedule.
- \* The developers may feel pressured not to change anything.

In the context of a system with a large GUI front end, the biggest risk to the schedule when implementing formal scripted test cases

early in the SDLC is the potential need for test maintenance due to changes in the presentation layer. This is because the GUI is often subject to change, especially in the early stages of development, as feedback is received and design adjustments are made. These changes can render early test scripts obsolete, requiring updates and maintenance, which can be time-consuming and delay the testing schedule.

References: The answer is supported by the ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, which emphasizes the importance of considering the volatility of the test object when planning test case design and implementation.

## QUESTION 29

The introduction of reviews and inspections has often failed as a process improvement action.

Identify the **THREE** most important measures that should be taken to reduce the risk that this test process improvement will fail. 2 Credits (for 2 out of 3 correct 1 credit)

- \* Process ownership and experienced moderators who drive the inspection process.
- \* Management support
- \* Training of those involved
- \* The availability of standards and processes
- \* Usage of a more traditional software development lifecycle
- \* Alignment with software process improvement
- \* Using a reference model, e.g. TMMi

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

## QUESTION 30

The development manager is managing the review of the responses received from bidders, and has asked the in-house test manager to provide a review checklist for the test management aspects of the responses. Which of the following checkpoints would be appropriate? 2 credits

- \* The bidder's test policy should enforce that incident management fully conforms to IEEE 1044.
- \* The bidder's project strategy shows that the data content of all the test environments conforms to EU standards.
- \* The bidder's test plan shows that the application will be delivered for acceptance in six months time.
- \* The bidder's project test plan depicts a phased implementation with later delivery dates to be confirmed and states that test deliverables will be developed using IEEE 829 as a guide.

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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