DUMPSARENA

ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager [Syllabus 2012]

iSQI CTAL-TM_Syll2012

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 9

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QUESTION NO: 1

People Skills – Team Composition

Which of the following would you expect to be most likely an example of a demotivating factor for testers?

Number of correct responses: 2

K2 1 credit

A. The management asks the testers to be kept informed about the intensity, quality and results of testing

B. The testers' recommendations to improve the system or its testability are adopted by the development team

C. The same regressions tests are manually executed by the same testers, for every product release, without regression test tools

D. The testers are assessed on whether and how often they detect important and critical failures

E. Test quality is measured by counting the number of customer/user reported problems.

ANSWER: C E

QUESTION NO: 2

Test Tools and Automation

Assume you are the Test Manager in charge of independent testing for avionics applications.

You are in charge of testing for a project to implement three different CSCI (Computer Software Configuration Item):

- a BOOT-X CSCI that must be certified at level B of the DO-178B standard

- a DIAG-X CSCI that must be certified at level C of the DO-178B standard

- a DRIV-X CSCI that must be certified at level A of the DO-178B standard

These are three different software modules written in C language to run on a specific hardware platform.

You have been asked to select a single code coverage tool to perform the mandatory code coverage measurements, in order to meet the structural coverage criteria prescribed by the DO-178B standard. This tool must be qualified as a verification tool under DO-178B.

Since there are significant budget constraints to purchase this tool, you are evaluating an open-source tool that is able to provide different types of code coverage. This tool meets perfectly your technical needs in terms of the programming language and the specific hardware platform (it supports also the specific C-compiler).

The source code of the tool is available.

Your team could easily customize the tool to meet the project needs. This tool is not qualified as a verification tool under the DO-178B.

Which of the following are the three main concerns related to that open-source tool selection?

Number of correct responses: 3

K4 3 credits (2 credits out of 3 credits correct, 1 credit point)

A. Does the tool support all the types of code coverage required from the three levels A, B, C of the DO-178B standard?

B. Does the tool have a good general usability?

C. What are the costs to qualify the tool as a verification tool under the DO-178B?

D. Is the installation procedure of the tool easy?

E. Does the tool require a system with more than 4GB of RAM memory?

F. Is the licensing scheme of the tool compatible with the confidentiality needs of the avionics company?

ANSWER: A C F

QUESTION NO: 3

The following is the unique “critical” quality risk item that has been identified:

CR-RSK-1. The GUI of the application might accept non-integer values for the input field designed to get the number of bottles from the user

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

TC-SEL-2. Test the selection of the package sizes

TC-SEL-4. Test wrong numbers of bottles for an order

TC-CR-RSK-1. Test the accepted values from the input field designed to get the number of bottles from the user

What is the MINIMUM number of test conditions that must be added to fulfill both the EXCR1 and EXCR2 exit criteria?

Number of correct responses: 1

K3 2 credits

A. 4

B. 3

C. 2

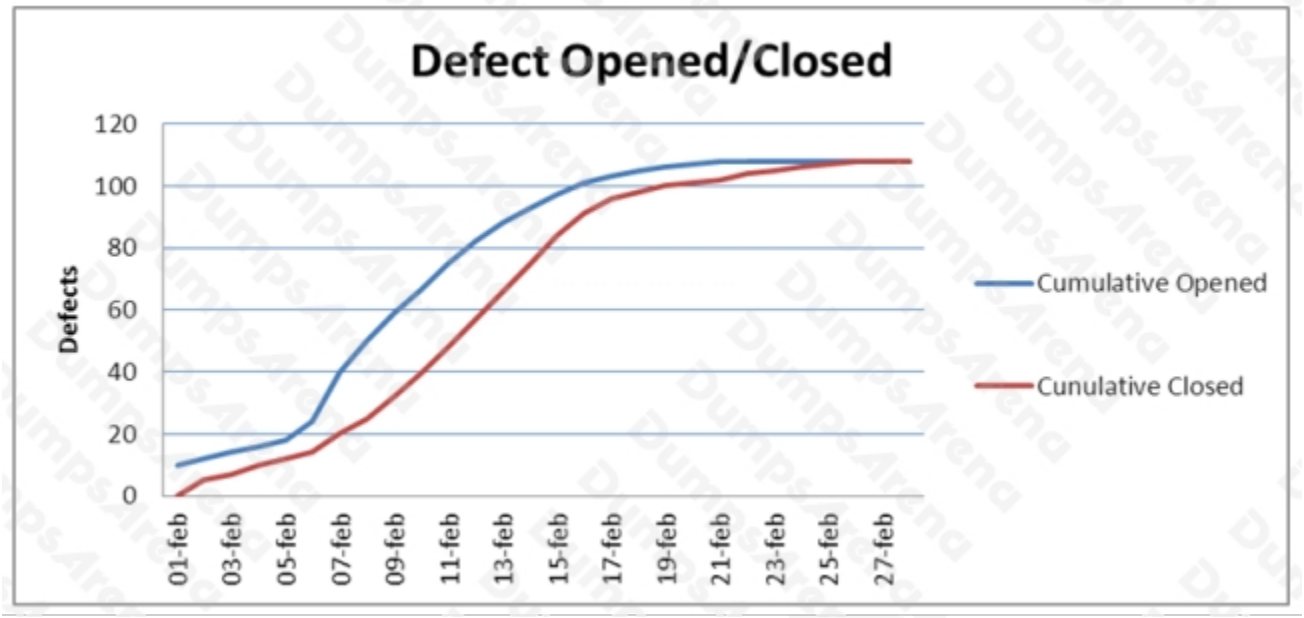
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ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 4

Test Management

The following chart plots the cumulative number of defects opened against the cumulative number of defects closed during system testing of a software product.



Which of the following statements is true?

Number of correct responses: 1

K2 1 credit

A. The chart indicates that you have plenty of problems left to find

B. The chart can be used to reveal test progress problems

C. The chart seems to indicate that the defect management process is not working well

D. The chart seems to indicate that the defect management process is working well

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 5

Defect Management

During the system testing phase a tester from your test team observes a failure in the system under test and he/she decides to create an incident report. The incident report is currently in a “new” state, indicating it needs to be investigated.

Which THREE of the following information items can’t yet be present in the incident report?

Number of correct responses: 3

K3 2 credits (2 credits out of 3 credits correct, 1 credit point)

A. The type of defect that caused the failure

B. The actual and the expected result highlighting the failure

C. The lifecycle phase in which the defect has been introduced

D. What really caused the failure (actual cause)

E. Steps to reproduce the failure, including screenshots, database dumps and logs where applicable

ANSWER: A C D

QUESTION NO: 6

Reviews

You are the Test Manager of a project that adopts a V-model with four formal levels of testing: unit, integration, system and acceptance testing.

On this project reviews have been conducted for each development phase prior to testing, which is to say that reviews of requirements, functional specification, high-level design, low-level design and code have been performed prior to testing.

Assume that no requirements defects have been reported after the release of the product.

Which TWO of the following metrics do you need in order to evaluate the requirements reviews in terms of phase containment effectiveness?

Number of correct responses: 2

K3 2 credits

A. Number of defects found during the requirements review

B. Total number of defects attributable to requirements found during unit, integration, system and acceptance testing

C. Total number of defects found during functional specification review, high-level design review, low-level design review, code review, unit testing, integration testing, system testing and acceptance testing

D. Time to conduct the requirements review

E. Total number of defects attributable to requirements, found during functional specification review, high-level design review, low-level design review, code review, unit testing, integration testing, system testing and acceptance testing

ANSWER: A E

QUESTION NO: 7

Test Management

In the next two months some new features will be constantly added to new releases of a project you are working on as Test Manager.

You have identified as one of the main project risks, that the requirements specification will still be incomplete when your team starts the test design and implementation phase.

Some requirements will most likely be completed too late to allow a proper test preparation.

You and your test team have already worked on several similar past projects in the same organization.

Which one of the following options would you expect to be the most effective at mitigating this risk?

Number of correct responses: 1

K4 3 credits

A. Don't prepare any test and just run the regression test suite to check that the new features don't introduce regression

B. Make reasonable assumptions about the missing details and design lightweight tests that can be easily updated during test execution

C. Don't design any test until the test execution starts, then communicate that test execution is blocked due to incomplete requirements

D. Even if there are only few details missing, escalate the risk to the project manager without preparing any tests

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 8

Improving the Testing Process

Which of the following statements about the TMMi test process improvement model is true?

Number of correct responses: 1

K2 1 credit

A. In TMMi all the process areas at lower levels must be 75% complete by achieving specific and generic goals in order to claim the higher level

B. TMMi provides an approach for test process improvement such as the IDEAL (Initiating, Diagnosing, Establishing, Acting and Learning) model

C. TMMi has a staged architecture for process improvement with seven maturity levels

D. At TMMi level 1 testing is chaotic without a defined process, and it is often seen as the same as debugging

ANSWER: D

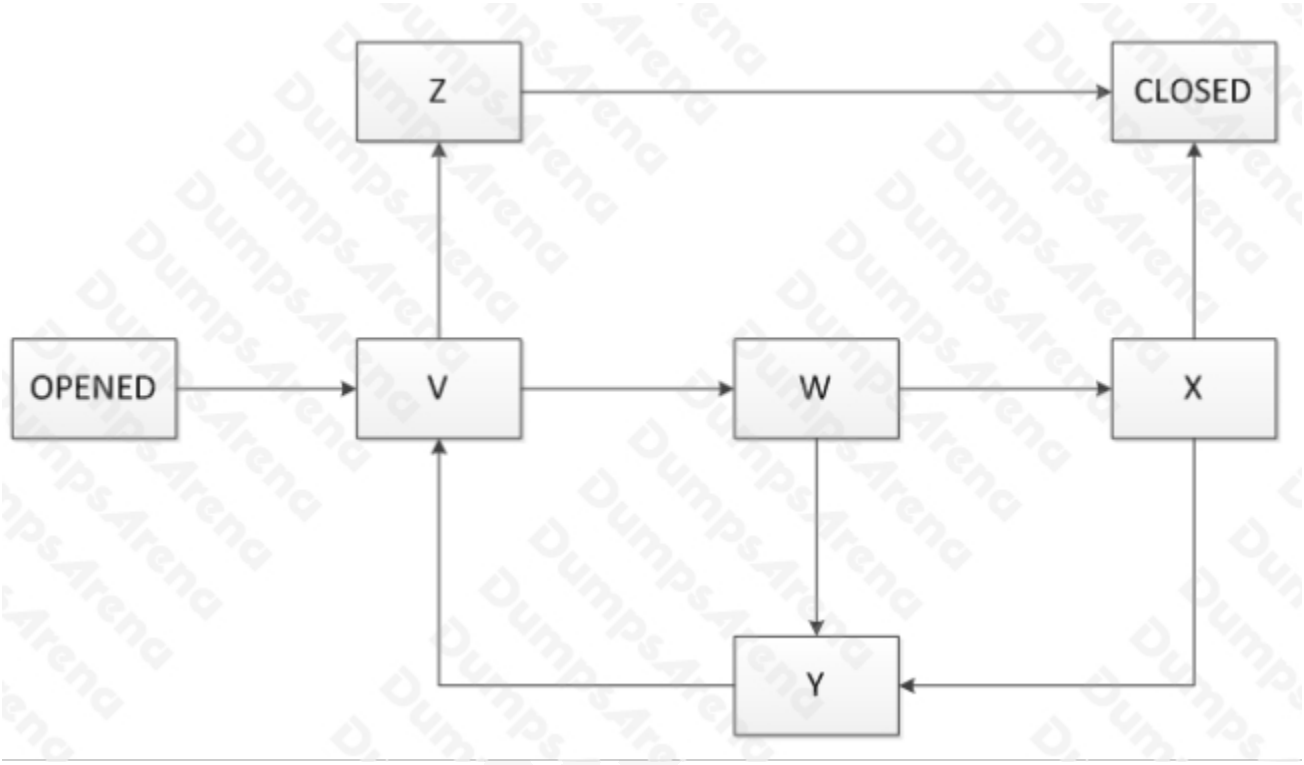
QUESTION NO: 9

Defect Management

Assume you are working on a defect management process to be used by a software organization to track the current status of the defects reports for several projects.

When a defect is found for investigation a defect report is created in “Opened” state that is the unique initial state. The defect report status has also a unique finale state that is the “Closed” state.

The following state transition diagram describes the states of this defect management process:



where only the initial (“Opened”) and final (“Closed”) states are indicated while the remaining states (V, W, X, Y, Z) have yet to be named.

Which of the following assignments would you expect to best complete the defect management process?

Number of correct responses: 1

K3 2 credits

A. V=Rejected , W=Corrected , X=Validated, Y=Re-Opened, Z=Assigned

B. V=Assigned, W=Validated , X=Corrected, Y=Re-Opened, Z=Rejected

C. V=Assigned, W=Corrected , X=Validated, Y=Re-Opened, Z=Rejected

D. V= Corrected, W=Assigned, X=Validated, Y=Corrected, Z=Rejected

ANSWER: C