DUMPSARENA

ISTQB-BCS Certified Tester Advanced Level-Test Manager (2012)

ISTQB TM12

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 9

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following statements about management of product quality risks in mature organizations with respect to the lifecycle, is true?

A. Mature organizations address product quality risks associated to non-functional characteristics only during the system test phase.

B. Mature organizations are aware that the contribution of testing to analysis of product quality risks is very important. The analysis should occur throughout the entire life cycle.

C. Mature organizations don't waste time identifying the sources of risks. They only focus on identifying product quality risks.

D. Mature organizations are aware that risk management of product quality risks only occurs during testing.

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 2

The main objectives the senior management team wants to achieve are:

- to reduce the costs associated with dynamic testing
- to use reviews to ensure that the project is on course for success and following the plan
- to use reviews as a well-documented and effective bug-removal activity following a formal process with well-defined roles
- to determine the effectiveness of reviews in terms of phase containment
- to improve phase containment effectiveness

Which of the following answers would you expect to describe the best way to achieve these objectives?

A. You should plan for lightweight exit-phase reviews at the end of each development and testing phase, and plan for a process of gathering information from testing to perform an analysis aimed at identifying the larger cluster of defects.

B. You should plan for formal exit-phase reviews at the end of each development and testing phase, and plan for a process of gathering information from testing to perform an analysis aimed at identifying the larger cluster of defects.

C. You should plan for formal exit-phase reviews at the end of each development phase and testing phase, and plan for a process of gathering information from testing to perform an analysis of the bugs found during testing to determine the people responsible for those bugs.

D. You should plan for formal exit-phase reviews at the end of each development and testing phase, and plan for a process of gathering information from testing to perform an analysis of the bugs found during testing to determine the phase in which they have been introduced.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 3

Which of the following statements best describes an appropriate approach for managing exploratory testing?

A. Define very detailed mission statements, which allow testing work to be broken into sessions of up to 10 minutes duration in which testing is guided by these mission statements.

B. Break the testing work in 30 to 120 minutes sessions and use properly defined mission statements consisting of two or three sentences to guide testing during these sessions.

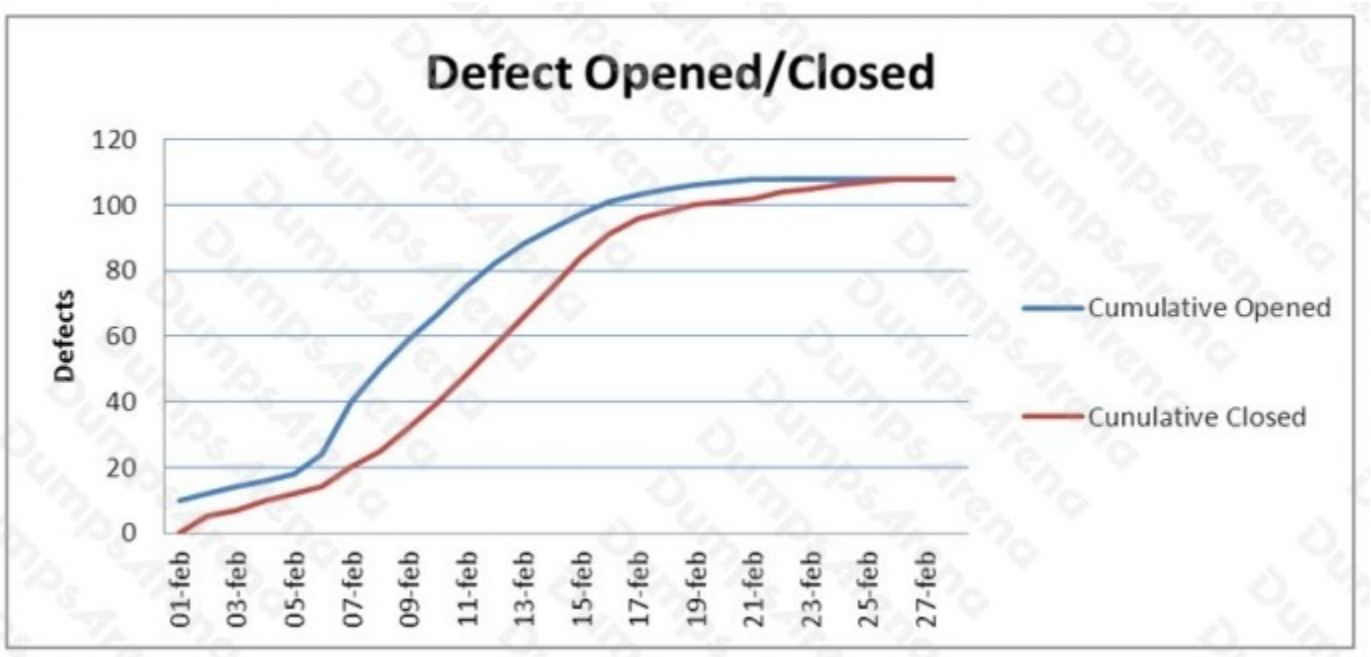
C. Define very generic charters to drive exploratory testing sessions of 2 days where testers are completely free to decide what to test.

D. Exploratory testing should not be managed because such testing is inherently unmanageable and not measurable.

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 4

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?

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

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? (Choose three.)

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

Which of the following is an example of the test closure activity indicated as "lessons learned"?

A. Archive all the test results of the acceptance testing phase.

B. Deliver a list of the open defects of a software product released into production to the service desk team.

C. Participate in a meeting at the end of a project aimed at better managing the events and problems of future projects.

D. Deliver an automated regression test suite, used during the system test phase of a software product released into production, to the team responsible for maintenance testing.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 7

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? (Choose two.)

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: 8

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? (Choose three.)

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: 9

Which of the following would you expect to be most likely an example of a demotivating factor for testers? (Choose two.)

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