최신버전CTAL-TM-001완벽한인증자료인증덤프는 ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager 시험기출문제모음집

다른 방식으로 같은 목적을 이룰 수 있다는 점 아세요? 여러분께서는 어떤 방식, 어느 길을 선택하시겠습니까? 많은 분들은ISTQB인증CTAL-TM-001시험패스로 자기 일에서 생활에서 한층 업그레이드 되기를 바랍니다. 하지만 모두 다 알고계시는그대로ISTQB인증CTAL-TM-001시험은 간단하게 패스할 수 있는 시험이 아닙니다. 많은 분들이ISTQB인증CTAL-TM-001시험을 위하여 많은 시간과 정신력을 투자하고 있습니다. 하지만 성공하는 분들은 적습니다.

ISTQB CTAL-TM-001 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• Managing the Product: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Test Analyst and focuses on the artefacts under test and the metrics that describe them. Examinees show how to define and collect test metrics to monitor quality and progress, estimate effort and resources for different test scopes, and organize defect management workflows that fit sequential, iterative, or hybrid lifecycles. The aim is to ensure test outcomes align with objectives and inform stakeholders through clear reporting, while using estimation techniques and defect data to guide ongoing test and process improvements.
주제 2	• Managing the Team: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Test Lead and addresses the human side of test management. Candidates must demonstrate how to identify the skills required for each project, assess and develop team competence, and apply motivating leadership practices. The syllabus also covers stakeholder relationship management, understanding interests and influence, articulating the business case for testing, and balancing cost?of?quality considerations to ensure testing is properly resourced, communicated, and valued within the wider project.

주제 3	• Managing the Test Activities: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Test Manager and covers the end?to?end coordination of testing work. Candidates must demonstrate how to plan testing—defining objectives, scope, resources, schedule, and risk treatments—then how to monitor progress against those plans, control deviations through corrective actions, and conclude testing with completion reports, archival of testware, and lessons?learned sessions. The syllabus also explores tailoring test activities to project context, applying risk?based testing to focus effort where it matters most, shaping a coherent project test strategy, leading process?improvement initiatives, and selecting and managing test tools throughout their lifecycle.

시험준비에 가장 좋은 CTAL-TM-001완벽한 인증자료 덤프 최신 샘플문제

PassTIP의ISTQB CTAL-TM-001교육 자료는 고객들에게 높게 평가 되어 왔습니다. 그리고 이미 많은 분들이 구매하셨고ISTQB CTAL-TM-001시험에서 패스하여 검증된 자료임을 확신 합니다. ISTQB CTAL-TM-001시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하면IT 직종에 종사하고 계신 고객님의 성공을 위한 중요한 요소들 중의 하나가 될 것이라는 것을 잘 알고 있음으로 더욱 믿음직스러운 덤프로 거듭나기 위해 최선을 다해드리겠습니다.

최신 ISTQB Test Manager Advanced CTAL-TM-001 무료샘플문제 (Q198-Q203):

질문 # 198
You have assembled the following cost of quality numbers 1 000 defects were found prior to release and 100 were found after.
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

정답：B

설명：
* 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 = (Defects found before release / 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.

질문 # 199

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

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

정답：B

질문 # 200

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.

Refer to SCENARIO 3

You have been asked to select an appropriate review type and review remit for the project.

Which of the following is the BEST review type and remit for this project?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Informal reviews will be used to review the test risks and test plans. Review comments will be recorded in a document for consideration by the Product Owner,
- B. Inspections will be used to review the acceptance criteria and software architecture. Review comments will be recorded in a document where each
- C. Informal reviews will be used to review acceptance criteria and design documentation. The artifacts will be reviewed and updated during each sprint.
- D. Walkthroughs will be used to review all acceptance criteria and design documentation. The first review will take place after the final sprint.

정답：C

설명：

will be marked as closed once addressed.

질문 # 201

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

정답：A

설명：

질문 # 202

Given is the following defect removal chart reported at the end of system testing - 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

- A. Acceptance testing to verify operational requirements
- B. Acceptance testing to verify the business process
- C. Another system test cycle to verify defect resolution
- D. Requirements testing as part of testing regulatory compliance

정답：C

설명：
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

질문 # 203

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