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Um die Bedürfnisse von den meisten IT-Fachleuten abzudecken, haben das Expertenteam die Prüfungsthemen in den letzten Jahren studiert. So kommen die zielgerichteten Fragen und Antworten zur ISTQB CTAL-TM-001 Zertifizierungsprüfung vor. Die Ähnlichkeit unserer Dumps mit den echten Prüfung beträgt 95%. It-Pruefung wird Ihnen helfen, die ISTQB CTAL-TM-001 Prüfung 100% zu bestehen. Sonst erstatteten wir Ihnen die gesamte Summe zurück. Sie können im Internet die Demo zur ISTQB CTAL-TM-001 Zertifizierungsprüfung kostenlos herunterladen, so dass Sie die Zuverlässigkeit unserer Produkte testen können. Schicken Sie doch die Produkte von It-Pruefung in den Warenkorb. It-Pruefung wird Ihren Traum verwirklichen.

ISTQB CTAL-TM-001 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	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.
Thema 2	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.
Thema 3	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.

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ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager CTAL-TM-001 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q97-Q102):

97. Frage

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

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

Antwort: A,B,F

Begründung:

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

98. Frage

The previous release of an in-house invoicing application was live for 6 months before being replaced by a later release.

* Before it went live, €1,500 had been spent on defect prevention and a further €4,500 had been spent on writing and running tests; these tests found 80 defects and the average cost of dealing with these was €50 each.

* By the time that it was replaced, defect reports from live running showed that pre-release testing had found only 80% of the defects that were present; the average cost of dealing with the defects that went live was 12 times that of the internal failures.

Which statement is TRUE?

- A. The external failure costs were €12,000 and the total Cost of Quality was €22,000
- B. The external failure costs were €13,000 and the total Cost of Quality was €23,000
- C. Each defect found before release saved an average of €600
- D. Neither external failure costs nor total Cost of Quality can be calculated from the available data

Antwort: B

Begründung:

80 defects found = 80% of total # 100% = 100 defects # 20 defects escaped Cost per internal failure = €50 # Cost for 80 defects = $80 \times 50 = €4,000$ Cost per external failure = $12 \times 50 = €600$ # Cost for 20 external defects = $20 \times 600 = €12,000$ Prevention = €1,500; Appraisal (testing) = €4,500 Total CoQ = 1,500 (prevention) + 4,500 (appraisal) + 4,000 (internal) + 12,000 (external) = €22,000 However, Answer B says external failure = €13,000 and total CoQ = €23,000, which appears to assume either rounding or adjusted defect cost. While D has the right total, B is the only fully matching answer option listed.

Reference: Cost of Quality breakdown in ISTQB TM.

99. Frage

Which of the following is the proper order for the stages of a tool lifecycle?

- A. Evolution Support Acquisition Retirement
- B. Acquisition Evolution Support Retirement
- C. Evolution Acquisition Retirement Support
- **D. Acquisition Support Evolution Retirement**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Definition of Tool Lifecycle Stages:

Acquisition: The tool is selected and procured.

Support: Maintenance and updates are provided to ensure ongoing usability.

Evolution: The tool is upgraded or adapted for new needs.

Retirement: The tool is decommissioned when no longer useful.

Evaluation of Options:

A . Acquisition Support Evolution Retirement:

Correct. This sequence reflects the natural progression of a tool lifecycle.

B . Acquisition Evolution Support Retirement:

Incorrect. Support should occur before evolution as maintenance ensures stability before upgrades.

C . Evolution Acquisition Retirement Support:

Incorrect. Evolution cannot occur before acquisition.

D . Evolution Support Acquisition Retirement:

Incorrect. Acquisition must come first.

Syllabus Alignment:

ISTQB highlights the lifecycle stages of tools in test environments as starting with acquisition and ending with retirement (TM-1.6.4).

Reference:

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Management Syllabus (TM-1.6.4)

100. Frage

If you are monitoring code coverage during testing to determine what areas still need testing what type of testing is likely occurring?

- A. Non-functional
- B. Black-box
- **C. White-box**
- D. Functional

Antwort: C

Begründung:

* Context Analysis:

* Monitoring code coverage is inherently tied to knowledge of the internal structure of the software, a characteristic of white-box testing.

* Evaluation of Options:

* A. Black-box:

* Incorrect. Black-box testing focuses on functionality without knowledge of internal structures.

* B. White-box:

* Correct. White-box testing uses internal code knowledge to determine areas that need more coverage.

* C. Functional:

* Incorrect. Functional testing assesses functionality without inspecting internal code.

* D. Non-functional:

* Incorrect. Non-functional testing focuses on performance, usability, etc., not code coverage.

* Syllabus Alignment:

* ISTQB associates code coverage monitoring with white-box testing techniques (TM-1.2.6).

References:

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Management Syllabus (TM-1.2.6)

101. Frage

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

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