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>> TM3 Musterprüfungsfragen <<

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Im 21. Jahrhundert, wo es viele Exzellente gibt, fehlen doch IT-Fachleute. Die Gesellschaft brauchen viele IT-Fachleute. IT-Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine Methode, die Fähigkeit der IT-Leute zu prüfen. Aber es ist nicht so einfach, die BCS TM3 IT-Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Normalerweise werden die IT-Kandidaten an einem Kurs teilnehmen. Der Schulungskurs von Pass4Test ist von guter Qualität. Einen guten Kurs zu besuchen ist die Garantie für den Erfolg. Die Ähnlichkeit der Prüfungsunterlagen von Pass4Test beträgt 95%. Wenn Sie die Übungen von Pass4Test benutzen, können Sie 100% die BCS TM3 IT-Zertifizierungsprüfung nur einmal bestehen.

BCS ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Management v3.0 TM3 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q12-Q17):

12. Frage

A company that sells an established capture-replay execution tool is adding a test management tool. Same team, same technology, incremental development (V-model per increment), known first-year features; later features driven by customer demand. Which two of the following factors are most likely to influence the estimation technique that would be selected in this scenario?

- A. Estimation error
- B. Knowledge in modelling
- C. Time constraints
- **D. Expert availability**
- **E. Data availability**

Antwort: D,E

Begründung:

According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 Syllabus (Chapter 3: Test Planning, Monitoring, and Control), the choice of test estimation technique depends on several influencing factors, including data availability, expert availability, and knowledge of historical information or models.

"The selection of a suitable estimation approach (metrics-based or expert-based) depends on factors such as the availability of relevant historical data, the availability of experts with appropriate experience, the time available to perform estimation, and the knowledge of applicable models." (ISTQB CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus, Chapter 3 - Test Planning, Section: Test Estimation) Analysis for this scenario:

* The organization is adding a test management tool to an existing product using the same team and technology - implying availability of previous project data from similar development work. #Data availability (B) is a significant factor, enabling the use of metrics-based estimation.

* The same experienced team is working on the project, meaning domain and technical experts are available. #Expert availability (C) also influences estimation and may support an expert-based estimation approach for new, customer-driven increments. Therefore, the combination of data availability (B) and expert availability (C) most strongly influences the estimation technique to be applied in this scenario.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A. Estimation error- This is a result of estimation, not a factor influencing the choice of estimation technique.

* D. Knowledge in modelling- While useful, modelling is not central to this specific context because data and experts are readily available.

* E. Time constraints- Not highlighted as a limiting factor in this scenario; estimation can be planned adequately given the context.

References (from ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 Syllabus):

* Chapter 3: Test Planning, Monitoring, and Control

* Section: Test Estimation

* Lists influencing factors for selecting estimation techniques: availability of historical data, expert knowledge, applicable models, and time available for estimation.

13. Frage

Which of the following tools help to understand which part of the test object has been exercised by testing?

- A. Static analysis tool
- B. Requirements management tool
- **C. Code coverage tool**
- D. Test execution tool

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:

Under Test Tool and Automation, the syllabus explains that coverage tools (often called code coverage tools) measure which parts of the code or structure (e.g., statements, branches, conditions) have been executed by tests. This directly answers the question about "which part of the test object has been exercised." A manages requirements and traceability, not execution coverage.

B executes tests but typically does not measure structural coverage of the code by itself.

C analyzes code without executing it; it identifies defects or coding standard violations, not runtime coverage.

Relevant syllabus areas: Test Tool and Automation - Coverage measurement tools (structural coverage for assessing extent of code exercised by testing).

14. Frage

Three exit criteria have been defined for a project:

- A. Test cases passed is more than 70%
- B. Criteria A = OK, criteria B = OK, criteria C = OK
- C. Number of defects per test case is less than 0.5 The first week of the testing has shown the following results (Mon-Fri): Defects Found = 21 (3+4+2+5+7) Defects Fixed = 8 (0+2+2+3+1) Tests Run = 43 (10+3+20+5+5) Tests Passed = 24 (5+3+15+0+1)
- D. Criteria A = OK, criteria B = NOT OK, criteria C = NOT OK
- **E. Number of outstanding defects is less than 5**
- F. Criteria A = NOT OK, criteria B = NOT OK, criteria C = NOT OK
- G. Criteria A = NOT OK, criteria B = NOT OK, criteria C = OK

Antwort: E

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:

Pass rate = $24/43 = 55.8\%$ #less than 70%#A = NOT OK.

Outstanding defects = $21 - 8 = 13$ #not less than 5#B = NOT OK.

Defects per test case = $21/43 \approx 0.49$ #less than 0.5#C = OK. The syllabus (Test Monitoring and Reporting) specifies using quantitative measures such as pass/fail rates, defect status (open vs. fixed), and defect detection metrics against exit criteria to evaluate test completion and readiness for release. These measures are used to decide whether exit criteria are met and to trigger control actions where they are not.

15. Frage

A project has been running for a few months and the team does not seem to be making progress in their test approach. The team also lacks drive and enthusiasm and is sometimes seen to be performing their tasks too slowly. You have been asked to recruit an extra person into the team. In addition to introducing the new team member, you have decided to raise motivation. Which of the actions listed below would most likely result in the opposite, a de-motivation of the team?

- A. Organising a meeting with senior management in which senior management addresses the importance of good testing for this project.
- B. Providing adequate rewards to the testers when they have done an outstanding job.
- C. Criticising testers only in private when they made a mistake during their test activities.
- **D. Constantly prescribing overtime to the testers so that they will be accustomed to perform extra hours when necessary.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:

The syllabus addresses motivators and de-motivators in test teams. Sustained mandatory overtime is explicitly highlighted as a de-motivator, leading to burnout, reduced morale, and lower quality over time. In contrast, private, constructive feedback, recognition/reward, and visible management support are listed as practices that can improve motivation. Hence, constantly prescribing overtime (D) is the option most likely to de-motivate the team.

(ISTQB CTAL-TM v3.0 - Chapter "People Skills - Team Composition": motivation and de-motivation factors; effects of overwork, recognition, supportive leadership, and constructive feedback.)

16. Frage

Which of the following is not a key decision when defining a project test strategy?

- A. Selection of test types
- B. Selection of test techniques
- **C. Selection of test tools**
- D. Selection of test levels

Antwort: C

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