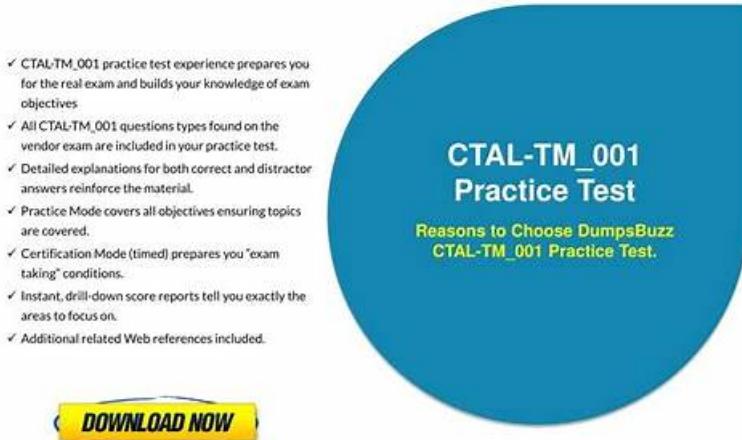


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ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65

What is the purpose of tracking efficiency metrics for a formal review? [1]

- A. These metrics can be used to determine the quality of the reviewed object.

- B. These metrics can be used to determine who participated in the review.
- **C. These metrics can be used to determine if the review was a good use of resources.**
- D. These metrics can be used to determine the speed with which defects were fixed.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Efficiency metrics for a formal review are used to measure the cost-effectiveness of the review process, such as the time spent on the review, the number of defects found, and the return on investment¹. These metrics can help to evaluate if the review was a good use of resources, such as human effort, money, and tools. Therefore, option B is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because efficiency metrics do not track who participated in the review, but rather how they performed. Option C is incorrect because efficiency metrics do not measure the quality of the reviewed object, but rather the quality of the review process. Option D is incorrect because efficiency metrics do not measure the speed with which defects were fixed, but rather the speed with which defects were detected. References: 1: How to manage formal reviews & management audits? Skills, metrics ...

NEW QUESTION # 66

Which of the following is considered a heavyweight risk-based testing technique¹

- A. Brainstorming
- B. Pragmatic risk analysis
- C. Systematic software testing
- **D. Hazard analysis**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Context Analysis:

Heavyweight risk-based techniques involve thorough, detailed analyses to identify and mitigate potential risks comprehensively.

Hazard analysis is a structured method to identify and address risks, commonly used in safety-critical domains.

Evaluation of Options:

A . Systematic software testing:

Incorrect. While methodical, it is not inherently a risk-based technique.

B . Pragmatic risk analysis:

Incorrect. This is a lightweight technique emphasizing practical application over detailed analysis.

C . Brainstorming:

Incorrect. While useful for generating ideas, it is not detailed enough to qualify as heavyweight.

D . Hazard analysis:

Correct. It is a formal and comprehensive approach, qualifying as a heavyweight technique.

Syllabus Alignment:

ISTQB highlights hazard analysis as a detailed, structured risk-based technique (TM-1.3.4).

Reference:

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Management Syllabus (TM-1.3.4)

NEW QUESTION # 67

Your company just won a contract to create a new sales application and has committed to a very aggressive delivery timeline. Due to the quick turnaround your primary stakeholder wants to be heavily involved in the design and is very anxious to see the outcome. Because of this, your company has decided to use a spiral development approach. You have a defined test policy and typically use an analytical approach to testing, however, this approach will not work with the development approach.

What test strategy should be utilized? [3]

- **A. Reactive**
- B. Model-based
- C. Methodical
- D. Standard-compliant

Answer: A

Explanation:

A reactive test strategy is a test strategy that uses the actual behavior and results of the software under test to design and execute

tests, without prior knowledge or documentation of the software¹. A reactive test strategy should be utilized for a project that uses a spiral development approach, which is a type of iterative/incremental approach that adds risk analysis and prototyping activities to each iteration². A reactive test strategy is suitable for a spiral development approach because it allows for flexibility, adaptability, and creativity in the testing process, as well as for early feedback, risk reduction, and continuous improvement in the software development process³. Therefore, option D is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because a model-based test strategy is a test strategy that uses models to represent the desired behavior and structure of the software under test, and to derive test cases, test data, test procedures, and test oracles. A model-based test strategy may not work well with a spiral development approach, as it requires the availability and stability of the models, which may not be the case in a spiral development approach that involves frequent changes and refinements of the software under test. Option B is incorrect because a methodical test strategy is a test strategy that uses predefined test methods, techniques, and procedures to design and execute tests, such as equivalence partitioning, boundary value analysis, or decision table testing. A methodical test strategy may not work well with a spiral development approach, as it requires the availability and stability of the test basis, such as the requirements, specifications, or design documents, which may not be the case in a spiral development approach that involves frequent changes and refinements of the software under test. Option C is incorrect because a standard-compliant test strategy is a test strategy that follows a predefined set of standards, guidelines, or regulations to design and execute tests, such as ISO, IEEE, or CMMI. A standard-compliant test strategy may not work well with a spiral development approach, as it requires the compliance and consistency of the testing process, which may not be the case in a spiral development approach that involves frequent changes and refinements of the software under test. Reference: 1: ISTQB Glossary, Reactive Test Strategy 2: ISTQB Glossary, Spiral Model 3: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 1.1.1 : Spiral Model in Software Development Life Cycle - Software Testing Material : Spiral Model - Tools QA : Strategic Test Management - ISTQB not-for-profit association : ISTQB Glossary, Model-Based Testing : ISTQB Glossary, Methodical Test Strategy : ISTQB Glossary, Standard-Compliant Test Strategy : ISTQB Foundation Level #39 - Test Approach and Strategy - Software Testing Mentor

NEW QUESTION # 68

What is the purpose of the defect management committee?

- A. To implement strict guidelines for defect report creation
- B. To validate defect reports and determine fix plans
- C. To ensure the developers fix all defects
- D. To control the flow of defect reports into the system

Answer: B

Explanation:

Purpose of the Defect Management Committee (DMC):

The DMC evaluates reported defects to confirm their validity, prioritize them, and create plans for resolution.

It ensures effective coordination between testers, developers, and stakeholders.

Evaluation of Options:

A (Controlling defect report flow) is a subset of validation but not the main purpose.

B is correct because it fully captures the committee's role.

C (Implementing strict guidelines) is procedural, not the DMC's core function.

D (Ensuring developers fix all defects) misrepresents the committee's authority.

Reference and Syllabus Alignment:

This aligns with defect lifecycle management as described in "Defect Management" (TM-2.3.1).

NEW QUESTION # 69

Which of the following would be the TWO most appropriate examples of entry criteria documented in the system integration test plan? 2 credits

- A. The availability of the latest version of the capture-replay tool (for testing the interface with the newly developed test management tool).
- B. The sign-off of a performance test software release note (test item transmittal report) by both development and testing showing that system performance meets the specified acceptance criteria.
- C. The percentage of acceptance test procedures scheduled for execution.
- D. The percentage of decision coverage achieved during unit testing.
- E. The percentage of requirements coverage achieved during system integration test.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 70

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