100%합격보장가능한TM3시험대비자료덤프

KoreaDumps TM3 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요:
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고객님의 시간을 조금이라도 절약해드리고 공을 적게 들여도 자격증 취득이 쉬워지도록 KoreaDumps의 IT전문가들은 최신 실러버스에 따라 몇년간의 노하우와 경험을 충분히 활용하여BCS TM3시험대비자료를 연구제작하였습니다. BCS TM3 덤프를 공부하여 시험에서 떨어지는 경우 덤프비용환불 혹은 다른 과목으로 교환하는중 한가지 서비스를 제공해드립니다.

BCS TM3 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• Managing the Test Activities: This section focuses on the role of Test Managers and how testing is planned, monitored, controlled, and completed across different software development contexts. It covers the overall test process, including defining test plans, tracking progress, and ensuring proper closure. Candidates are expected to understand how testing fits within various lifecycle models, test levels, and types, while engaging stakeholders effectively. The syllabus emphasizes risk-based testing to identify quality risks, assess impacts, and select suitable mitigation activities. It also highlights formulating project-level test strategies, selecting appropriate test approaches, setting measurable objectives, and improving processes through models like IDEAL. Additionally, candidates should be able to evaluate and introduce test tools based on business needs, risks, and return on investment.

주제 2	• Managing the Team: This section addresses the role of Test Leads in analyzing team needs, identifying required skills, and coordinating efforts using a whole-team approach. Candidates are expected to understand how to align team capabilities with project goals and ensure effective collaboration. The syllabus highlights techniques for team management, resource allocation, and fostering continuous improvement through retrospectives and knowledge sharing to optimize testing performance.
주제 3	• Managing the Product: This section emphasizes understanding and managing the product under test, focusing on controlling and assessing testing activities. It covers test metrics, reporting, and defect management across sequential, Agile, and hybrid environments. Candidates should be able to select and apply appropriate test estimation techniques and establish defect workflows suited to the project context. The syllabus also includes preparing business cases for testing activities that justify costs, benefits, and the value of testing within the overall project.

최신 Test Manager TM3 무료샘플문제 (Q12-Q17):

질문 # 12
Management is sceptical regarding the budget request (€25,000) for the next testing project. You are asked for a cost-benefit calculation. Based on historical data from several projects, you have come up with the following numbers:
Average prevention cost per defect: €200
Average cost of detection per defect: €400
Average cost of internal failure: €150
Average cost of external failure: €2,500
Expected number of defects to be found in this project during testing: 50 What is the result for the expected cost-benefit calculation for the upcoming project?

- A. €92,500
- B. €72,500
- C. €62,500
- D. €87,500

정답：D

설명：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:
Per the syllabus, when building a business case using the cost of quality model, compare the avoided external failure costs with the sum of relevant pre-release costs (prevention, detection/appraisal, and internal failure). For
50 expected defects found in testing:
Avoided external failure cost = 50 × €2,500 = 125,000
Pre-release costs per defect = €200 (prevention) + €400 (detection) + €150 (internal failure) = €750 Total pre-release costs = 50 × €750 = €37,500 Net benefit (cost-benefit) = €125,000 # €37,500 = €87,500 This computation follows the syllabus' guidance to quantify both costs (prevention, detection, internal failure) and benefits (external failures avoided) to demonstrate the economic value of testing.

질문 # 13
Which of the following factors influences the risk impact?

- A. Frequency of use of the affected feature
- B. Complexity of technology being used
- C. Maturity of the development organisation
- D. Geographically distributed teams

정답： A

설명：

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

In the syllabus, risk impact concerns the potential damage or loss if a failure occurs (business, user, financial, legal, or reputational). Frequency of use of the affected feature increases the exposure and thus the impact when defects occur, making option B correct. By contrast, complexity of technology, organizational maturity, and distributed teams primarily influence likelihood (the chance of defects entering/escaping), not the impact dimension (CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus, Risk-Based Testing section explaining factors of likelihood vs.

impact and examples of each).

질문 # 14

Which of the following activities in the test process is considered to deliver a document which can be used as a major input for test process improvement?

- A. Test Execution
- B. Test Completion
- C. Test Monitoring
- D. Test Planning

정답： B

설명：

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

In the ISTQB CTAL-TM v3.0 syllabus (Chapter: Testing Process, section on Test Completion), the Test Completion activity includes producing the test summary report, capturing lessons learned, and finalizing

/archiving testware. The test summary report and lessons learned are specifically identified as key inputs to test process improvement, enabling organizations to refine their approach, improve efficiency, and address gaps revealed during the test effort. This makes Test Completion the activity that delivers the document(s) most directly used for ongoing test process improvement.

(Reference: CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus - Chapter "Testing Process", subsection "Test Completion":

responsibilities include creating the test summary report, collecting lessons learned, and providing input to process improvement.)

질문 # 15

Analytical test improvement approaches identify problems based on data from the project or team.

Appropriate improvements can be derived from an analysis of the identified set of problems.

Which of the following is not an example of an analytical-based test process improvement approach?

- A. Quantitative TPI NEXT assessment
- B. Root cause analysis
- C. The Goal Question Metric (GQM) approach
- D. Analysis using measures, metrics and indicators

정답： A

설명：

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

The syllabus classifies improvement approaches including analytical approaches (e.g., root cause analysis, GQM, and analysis of measures/metrics/indicators) that derive improvements by analysing project/team data.

Model-based approaches (e.g., TMMi, TPI NEXT) are a distinct category that evaluate practices against a reference model rather than primarily deriving improvements from project data analysis.

Hence, B (Quantitative TPI NEXT assessment) is model-based, not an analytical approach; A, C, and D are analytical.

(References: CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus - Chapter 2 "Test Management in the Organization" - improvement approaches: analytical vs. model-based vs. other; examples provided for each category.)

질문 # 16

Test control uses the information from test monitoring to provide guidance and take corrective action when required.
Which of the following is not a possible test control action?

- A. Adjusting the test schedule
- B. Adding new resources
- C. Checking the fulfilment of the exit criteria
- D. Re-prioritisation of test cases

정답：C

설명：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:
The syllabus distinguishes test monitoring (collecting/assessing status information, e.g., progress vs plan, exit criteria status) from test control (taking corrective actions based on monitoring). Control actions include re- prioritising tests, adjusting schedules, and adding resources to address variances and risks. Checking the fulfilment of exit criteria is monitoring activity (status assessment), not a control action.
(Reference: CTAL-TM v3.0 - Test Planning, Monitoring, and Control: differences between monitoring (status, metrics, exit criteria checks) and control (reprioritisation, rescheduling, resource adjustments, scope changes).)

질문 # 17

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