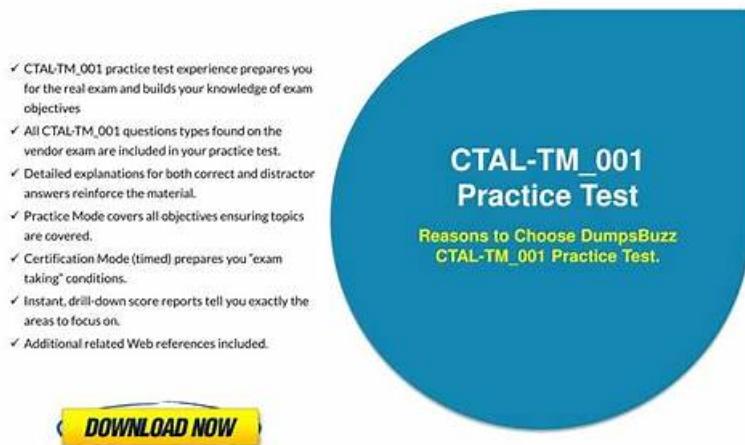


퍼펙트한 CTAL_TM_001 100% 시험패스덤프최신버전 덤프샘플



참고: ITDumpSKR에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료 2026 ISTQB CTAL_TM_001 시험 문제집이 있습니다:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=11A8yXjjaWmpBGpWhVXZD3PGPX2qpNCYL>

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ISTQB CTAL_TM_001 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
주제 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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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어떻게 하면 가장 편하고 수월하게 ISTQB CTAL_TM_001시험을 패스할수 있을까요? 그 답은 바로 ITDumpsKR에서 찾아볼수 있습니다. ISTQB CTAL_TM_001덤프로 시험에 도전해보지 않으실래요? ITDumpsKR는 당신을 위해 ISTQB CTAL_TM_001덤프로 ISTQB CTAL_TM_001인증 시험이라는 높은 벽을 순식간에 무너뜨립니다.

최신 ISTQB Test Manager Advanced CTAL_TM_001 무료샘플문제 (Q195-Q200):

질문 # 195

When scheduling performance testing, which of the following approaches would be most advisable? [1]

- A. Leveraging end users to do unit-level performance testing and automated tools for system-level performance testing
- B. Deferring the start of performance testing until all functional defects have been resolved
- C. Starting the performance testing during unit and integration testing
- D. Requiring all performance tests to pass before starting functional testing

정답: C

설명:

Performance testing is the process of determining the speed, responsiveness, and stability of a system under a given workload¹. Performance testing should be started as early as possible in the software development lifecycle, preferably during unit and integration testing, to identify and resolve performance issues before they become costly or risky². Starting performance testing early can also help to validate the performance requirements, design, and architecture of the system, as well as to optimize the performance testing strategy and scope³. Therefore, option A is the correct answer. Option B is incorrect because deferring the start of performance testing until all functional defects have been resolved can delay the detection and resolution of performance issues, increase the cost and effort of performance testing, and reduce the confidence and quality of the system⁴. Option C is incorrect because leveraging end users to do unit-level performance testing and automated tools for system-level performance testing can introduce inconsistency, bias, and inefficiency in the performance testing process, as well as compromise the reliability and validity of the performance test results. Option D is incorrect because requiring all performance tests to pass before starting functional testing can create unrealistic or unnecessary expectations, as well as hinder the progress and feedback of the functional testing activities. Reference: 1: ISTQB Glossary, Performance Testing 2: ISTQB Certified Tester - Performance Testing (CT-PT) 3: ISTQB Performance Testing - TesterYou 4: Performance Testing - ISTQB not-for-profit association : ISTQB - PERFORMANCE TESTING : Performance Testing - ISTQB not-for-profit association

질문 # 196

Your last project was released three months ago and used a risk-based approach. In production, a number of serious failures in low risk areas have occurred.

What is the most important lesson to be learned from this information? [2]

- A. A broader cross-functional team should contribute to the risk analysis.
- B. The "lessons learned" session should have been conducted prior to deployment.
- C. The project manager should have set stakeholder expectations for serious failures.
- D. Future projects should test the lower risk areas first.

정답: A

설명:

The most important lesson to be learned from this information is that a broader cross-functional team should contribute to the risk analysis. This is because the risk analysis is the process of identifying, assessing, and prioritizing the risks that may affect the quality of the system, and allocating testing resources accordingly. A broader cross-functional team can provide different perspectives, expertise, and experience to the risk analysis, and help to identify and evaluate the risks more accurately and comprehensively. This can reduce the likelihood of overlooking or underestimating some risks, and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the risk-based testing approach. Risk Analysis - ISTQB not-for-profit association References: Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Manager (CTAL-TM) - ISTQB not-for-profit association, ISTQB Test Manager Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB Official Registration, Risk Analysis - ISTQB not-for-profit association

질문 # 197

Assuming that 'In progress' means that somebody is working on a fix and that 'Resolved' means that the fix passed the confirmation test; which option provides a defect workflow that flows in a sensible way from an initial state to a terminal state?

- A. New, Under Investigation, Rejected, Re-test, Resolved, Closed
- B. In progress, Under Investigation, Deferred, Retest, Resolved, Closed
- C. New, under investigation, Deferred, In progress, Re-test, Resolved, Closed
- D. New, Under Investigation, In progress, Re-test, Resolved, Closed, Deferred

정답: C

설명:

A typical defect workflow should begin with a newly reported issue ("New"), proceed to investigation, allow for deferral if necessary, move to fixing ("In Progress"), re-testing, and finally confirmation of resolution and closure. According to the ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, valid states of a defect report include: New, Under Investigation, Deferred, In Progress, Re-Test, Resolved, Closed.

질문 # 198

When summarising test planning, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Test planning activities start once all product risks have been identified and analyzed. Test planning then selects the risk treatment approaches.
- B. It is not necessary for all stakeholders to accept the test plan, as disagreements are inevitable. However, it must be accepted by the project manager.
- C. Test planning involves estimating the required test resources such as test staff, tools and environment resources then allocating them to the test activities.
- D. Test planning is best started after the requirements have been identified, so the testing scope can be clearly understood and documented.

정답: C

설명:

Test planning involves identifying resources, responsibilities, scheduling, estimating efforts, and allocating resources. It is an early phase activity, not something that waits until all risks are identified.

"Test planning activities include defining the objectives of testing, the scope of the test effort, the risks, the resources required, test levels to be applied, and the schedule of testing activities." (Source: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus 2012, Section 2.2) Thus, Option A correctly summarizes test planning.

질문 # 199

What test process is included as part of TPI Next? [1]

- A. Identify test specification
- B. Identify test conditions
- C. Identify test environment
- D. Identify test execution

정답: C

설명:

According to TPI Next, the test process consists of four main phases: Test Strategy, Test Preparation, Test Execution and Test Completion. Each phase has several key areas that describe the activities and tasks involved in the phase. One of the key areas in the Test Preparation phase is Test Environment, which covers the identification, specification, realization and maintenance of the test environment. The test environment includes the hardware, software, network, data and tools that are required to perform the testing activities. The test environment should be aligned with the test objectives and the system under test, and should be managed throughout the test process. TPI Next book Reference:

Test Process Improvement (TPI) | TMap

TPI NEXT | TMap

질문 # 200

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