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ISTQB ATM (ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager [Syllabus 2012]) Exam is a certification exam designed for professionals who are involved in managing testing activities. ATM exam is part of the ISTQB Advanced Level certification program, which is globally recognized and respected by employers and testing professionals. ATM Exam covers a range of topics related to test management, including test planning, monitoring and control, risk management, and test metrics and reporting.

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ISTQB ATM syllabus is divided into seven chapters. Chapter one focuses on the fundamentals of test management, while chapter two covers the test processes. Chapters three and four are dedicated to test planning and test control, respectively. Chapter five discusses risk management, while chapter six deals with test metrics and reporting. The final chapter covers test team management and communication.

ISTQB Advanced Test Management Exam v3.0 - ISTQB Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42

There is a debate in your organization about who can close a defect report. The developers think they should be able to reject and close defects without any further steps. The testers are not happy with this approach as they are afraid the rejections may go undetected and the developers may close something without understanding the real problem. How can this problem be rectified?

- A. No one should close a defect report until the release is completed and the product is successfully deployed to production
- B. Only testers should be allowed to close defect reports
- C. Closure should only occur when a defect is fixed and tested
- D. Only management should be allowed to close defect reports

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Context Analysis:

* Developers want to close defects unilaterally, while testers are concerned about unresolved or misunderstood issues being overlooked.

* Defect closure requires validation that the fix is implemented and verified to prevent recurrence of the issue.

* Evaluation of Options:

* A. Only testers should be allowed to close defect reports:

* Incorrect. This creates a bottleneck and removes shared accountability for quality.

* B. Only management should be allowed to close defect reports:

* Incorrect. Management involvement adds unnecessary delays and complexity.

* C. No one should close a defect report until the release is completed and the product is successfully deployed to production:

* Incorrect. Defects should be closed as they are fixed and tested to ensure progress is tracked.

* D. Closure should only occur when a defect is fixed and tested:

* Correct. Ensures collaboration between developers and testers to verify the resolution.

* Syllabus Alignment:

* The ISTQB syllabus emphasizes clear defect management processes, including closure after verification (TM-2.3.4).

References:

* ISTQB Advanced Level Test Management Syllabus (TM-2.3.4)

NEW QUESTION # 43

Which of the following answers describes a factor that may reduce the effort spent when using distributed test teams without negatively affecting system quality?

K2 1 credit

- A. Difficulties in communication between the distributed test teams due to time zone differences
- B. With several distributed test teams, two or more teams assume some test conditions are covered by their team and their team alone. But all of the teams actually cover them
- C. With several distributed test teams, every team assumes that some test conditions are covered by other teams but actually no one covers them
- D. With several distributed test teams, all of the distributed test teams use a single unified test dashboard

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 44

Assume you are working on a CAS (Conditional Access System) for Pay-TV that allows the access, selection and transfer of services and media to authorized users. Authorized users can choose their services through different channels: Web Customer Portal, IVR (Interactive Voice Response), Call Centre and SMS. The system uses a Smart Card to receive and decrypt the broadcasted encrypted control words which allow decrypting pay-per-view TV. Every authorized user must have a Smart Card and a Set-Top Box to view the contents.

The following is an excerpt from the product risk analysis document:

Both likelihood and impact have been rated on the following scale: (1 - Very low, 2 - Low, 3 - Medium, 4 - High, 5 - Very High).

The required test environment and code have been delivered. All test cases for each identified product risk item have been written and are ready to be executed. The Database used to contain the Smart Cards is empty and so only new Smart Cards can be used during test execution.

A Smart Card can only be activated if it has been previously pre-activated. This means the post-conditions for the execution of the test cases to test the pre-activation of the Smart Card are the pre-conditions for activation of the Smart Card.

Which of the following statements represents the most effective contribution of the stakeholders to the completion of the failure mode analysis table?

Potential Failure Mode(s) - Quality Risk(s)	Priority	Severity	Detection	Detection Method(s)
Fails to connect to the PCMCIA card		3		Test; Debug
Fails to transfer the maps from the PCMCIA card		3		Test; Debug
Fails to load the transferred map		3		Test; Debug
Fails to switch from one map to another		2		Test;

- A. The system architect and the chief software engineer should contribute to assess the priority. The expert tester is the only one who should contribute to assess the detection.
- B. The aircraft pilot and the customer representative should contribute to assess the priority. The chief software engineer, the system architect and the expert tester should contribute to assess the detection.
- C. The aircraft pilot is the only one qualified to contribute to assess the priority and thus should be assigned this task. The customer representative should contribute to assess the detection.
- D. The aircraft pilot and the customer representative should contribute to assess the detection. The chief software engineer, the system architect and the expert tester should contribute to assess the priority.

Answer: B

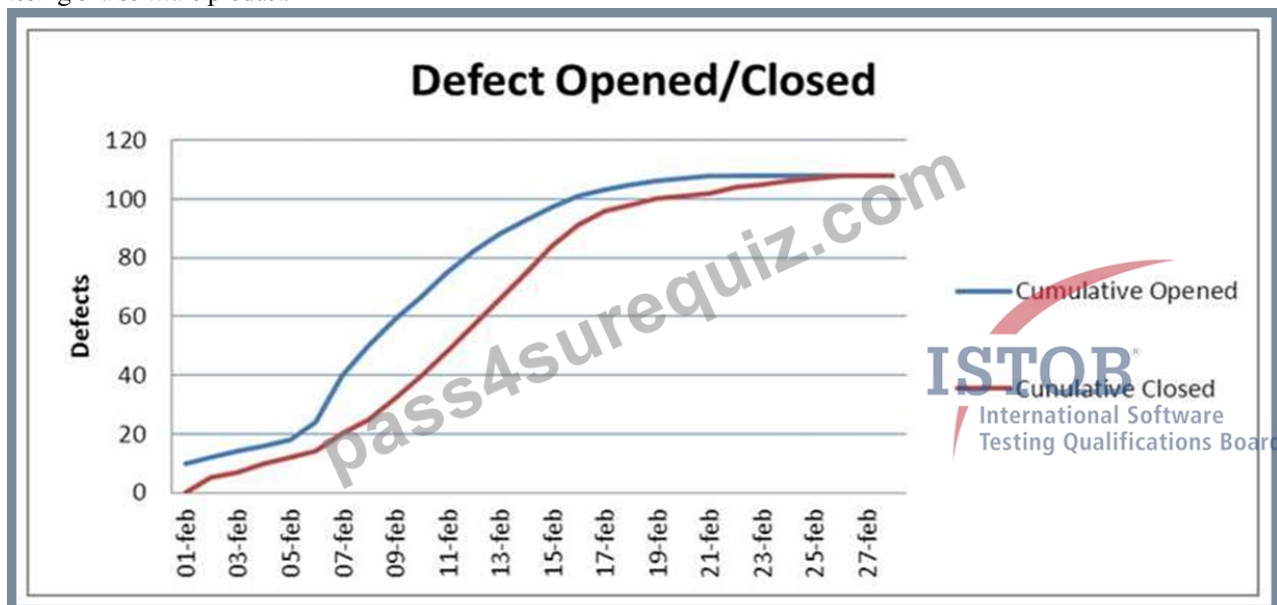
Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 45

The following chart plots the cumulative number of defects opened against the cumulative number of defects closed during system testing of a software product.



Which of the following statements is true?

- A. The chart seems to indicate that the defect management process is working well
- B. The chart seems to indicate that the defect management process is not working well
- C. The chart indicates that you have plenty of problems left to find
- D. The chart can be used to reveal test progress problems

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

You are the Test Manager of a new project aimed at developing a software system that must be certified at level B of the DO-178B standard. The project will follow a V-Model software development life cycle and it will have four formal levels of testing: component, integration, system and acceptance testing.

Which of the following answers would you expect to best describe how to organize the test plan?

- A. Produce a master test plan describing the relationship between the four levels, and four separate detailed level test plans, one for each level
- B. Produce a single master test plan that covers in detail all four levels, describing the particular activities for all test levels
- C. Produce four separate detailed level test plans, one for each level, without a master test plan
- D. Produce a master test plan that covers three levels (component, integration, system test) and a separate acceptance test plan

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