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1. Testing Process

- Test planning, monitoring and control.
- Test closure activities
- Evaluating exit criteria and reporting.
- Test implementation and execution.
- test analysis and design

2. Test Management

- Distributed outsourced and insourced testing.
- Test estimation and test metrics.
- Test documentation.
- Managing the application to industry standards.

3. Reviews

- Management reviews and audits.
- Managing reviews.
- Managing formal reviews.
- Metrics for reviews.

4. Defect Management

- Defect lifecycle.
- Defect report information.
- Accessing process capability with defect report.

5. Improving the testing process

- Improving the testing process with CMMi, TPI, CTP, STEP.
- Test improvement process.

6. Test tool and automation

- Tool lifecycle
- Tool selection
- Tool metrics

7. People skills

- Test team and dynamics.
- Fitting testing within an organization.
- Individual skills.
- Communication.
- Motivation.

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ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager Sample Questions (Q152-Q157):

NEW QUESTION # 152
Your test team has created a custom automation tool that will be used for an upcoming release. Now that the tool has been coded, what should be the next step?

- A. Test the tool
- B. Compare the new tool to open source tools
- C. Create the tool support guide
- D. Perform an ROI study

Answer: A

Explanation:
The next step after creating a custom automation tool is to test the tool itself. This is to ensure that the tool is reliable, functional, and compatible with the system under test. Testing the tool involves verifying its features, performance, usability, security, and stability. Testing the tool also helps to identify and fix any defects or issues before using it for the actual testing of the product. ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager SyllabusTop
7 Automation Testing Tools to Consider References:
* ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus
* Top 7 Automation Testing Tools to Consider - testRigor AI-Based ...

NEW QUESTION # 153
You are the Test Manager of a four-person test team working for a small distribution company with a single warehouse. Your team has been working with a third party development team on a new inventory management system. The company expects this system to generate approximately one million dollars per annum in profits for the company. Early in the project, various risks were identified, and steps taken to mitigate those risks.
For example, you sent your test team for training on the new system, and upgraded the test environment.
There are still some lingering risks that have not been addressed, but they have been determined to have a low chance of occurring, with minimal impact if they do occur.
What would be the best option to mitigate these remaining risks? [3]

- A. Note the risks, and ignore them for now.
- B. Create a cross-functional team to work to reduce the impact and likelihood of these risks coming to fruition.
- C. Redo the project test plan to add additional testing for these risk items.
- D. Contract with the Risk Protection Insurance company to assume these risks at a cost of $500,000 per annum.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Creating a cross-functional team to address the remaining risks is the best option, as it actively involves various stakeholders in the mitigation process. This approach allows for diverse perspectives and expertise to be applied to reduce both the likelihood of the risks occurring and their potential impact, without incurring excessive costs or ignoring the risks altogether.
References:The ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager syllabus and related documents emphasize the importance of risk management throughout the testing process. It suggests that forming teams to address risks can be an effective strategy, as it leverages collective knowledge and resources to mitigate risks in a cost- effective manner

NEW QUESTION # 154
Which of the following statements is true regarding Fault Tree Analysis? [1]

- A. It is used to target defect-based testing.
- B. It is used to determine the root cause of observed and potential failures.
- C. It is a formal technique used to identify the likely effects of risks.
- D. It is used to select the pairs of items to be used in pairwise testing.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Fault Tree Analysis (FTA) is a technique used to analyze the causes of faults (defects). The technique visually models how logical relationships between failures, human errors, and external events can combine to cause specific faults to disclose1. FTA can help to determine the root cause of observed and potential failures by tracing back the fault events to their initiating causes and identifying the combinations of events that can lead to the fault occurrence2. Therefore, option A is the correct answer. Option B is incorrect because FTA is not used to select the pairs of items to be used in pairwise testing, which is a technique to generate test cases based on the combinations of two input parameters. Option C is incorrect because FTA is not a formal technique used to identify the likely effects of risks, which are uncertain events or conditions that may have a positive or negative impact on the project objectives. Option D is incorrect because FTA is not used to target defect-based testing, which is a testing technique that uses information about the types, causes, and locations of defects discovered in previous projects to guide the selection, creation, and prioritization of test cases. Reference: 1: Fault Tree Analysis | ISTQB Glossary 2: Fault Tree Analysis (FTA) - Software Testing Genius : ISTQB Glossary, Pairwise Testing : ISTQB Glossary, Risk : ISTQB Glossary, Defect-Based Test Technique : Fault Tree Analysis (FTA) - Software Testing Genius : Fault Tree Analysis | ISTQB Glossary

NEW QUESTION # 155
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. Methodical
- B. Model-based
- C. Reactive
- D. Standard-compliant

Answer: C

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 # 156
Your team has been assigned to test a loyalty card program for a supermarket chain. Because this is a highly competitive market significant investment has been made to determine the shortcomings of the products offered by competitors While the feature sets are mostly the same, there is a wide variance In usability and performance and the users perceptions of these quality characteristics
Given only this information what test approach would be most appropriate?

- A. Experience-based
- B. Requirements-based
- C. Model-based
- D. Risk-based

Answer: D

Explanation:
Context Analysis:
Competitive market conditions emphasize the importance of usability, performance, and user perceptions, highlighting risks to user satisfaction and product success.
Evaluation of Test Approaches:
A . Model-based:
Incorrect. This approach is used for validating predefined models, not addressing specific usability and performance risks.
B . Experience-based:

Incorrect. Useful for exploratory testing but does not directly align with prioritizing and addressing risks.
C . Risk-based:
Correct. Focuses on identifying and mitigating the highest risks, such as usability and performance in this context.
D . Requirements-based:
Incorrect. Emphasizes functional completeness, not specific quality characteristics like usability or performance.
Syllabus Alignment:
ISTQB Advanced Test Management syllabus highlights risk-based approaches as effective for addressing high-impact quality characteristics (TM-1.3.4).
Reference:
ISTQB Advanced Level Test Management Syllabus (TM-1.3.4)

NEW QUESTION # 157
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