TM3専門トレーリング、TM3無料過去問

我々の承諾だけでなく、お客様に最も全面的で最高のサービスを提供します。BCSのTM3の購入の前にあなたの無料の試しから、購入の後での一年間の無料更新まで我々はあなたのBCSのTM3試験に一番信頼できるヘルプを提供します。BCSのTM3試験に失敗しても、我々はあなたの経済損失を減少するために全額で返金します。

市場の一般的な質問バンクとは異なり、GoShikenのTM3の実際の試験は、多くの業界専門家によって認められているさまざまな専門知識のための科学的かつ効率的な学習システムです。 BCSのTM3試験トレントの内容だけでなく、最新かつ正確な情報をお客様に提供するため、レイアウトについてもデジタルデバイスの開発に応じて改革を実施しました。 最新のTM3試験問題とともにISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Management v3.0試験に合格します。

>> TM3専門トレーリング <<

BCS TM3無料過去問 & TM3問題と解答

TM3試験問題のさまざまなバージョンを知りたい場合があります。まず、PDFバージョンは読みやすく、印刷しやすいです。次に、ソフトウェアバージョンは実際のTM3実際のテストガイドをシミュレートしますが、Windowsオペレーティングシステムでのみ実行できます。第三に、オンライン版はあらゆる電子機器をサポートし、オフライン使用もサポートします。初めて、オンライン環境でTM3試験問題を開く必要があり、それをオフラインで使用できます。全体として、受験者が試験に合格するのを支援することが常に求められています。TM3実際のテストガイドが最適です。

BCS TM3 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 製品管理：このセクションでは、テスト対象製品の理解と管理、特にテスト活動の管理と評価に焦点を当てます。シーケンシャル、アジャイル、ハイブリッド環境におけるテスト指標、レポート作成、不具合管理を網羅します。受験者は、適切なテスト見積もり手法を選択･適用し、プロジェクトの状況に適した不具合ワークフローを確立できる必要があります。また、シラバスには、テスト活動のコスト、メリット、そしてプロジェクト全体におけるテストの価値を正当化するビジネスケースの作成も含まれます。
トピック 2	• チーム管理：このセクションでは、チームのニーズ分析、必要なスキルの特定、そしてチーム全体アプローチを用いた取り組みの調整におけるテストリーダーの役割について解説します。受験者は、チームの能力をプロジェクト目標と整合させ、効果的なコラボレーションを実現する方法を理解していることが求められます。シラバスでは、チーム管理、リソース配分、そして振り返りと知識共有を通じた継続的な改善を促進し、テストパフォーマンスを最適化するための手法に焦点を当てています。

トピック 3	• テスト活動の管理：このセクションでは、テストマネージャーの役割と、様々なソフトウェア開発環境におけるテストの計画、監視、管理、完了方法に焦点を当てます。テスト計画の定義、進捗状況の追跡、適切な完了の確保など、テストプロセス全体を網羅します。受験者は、様々なライフサイクルモデル、テストレベル、テストタイプにおけるテストの適切な位置づけを理解し、関係者を効果的に関与させることが求められます。シラバスでは、品質リスクの特定、影響の評価、適切な緩和策の選択を行うためのリスクベーステストに重点を置いています。また、プロジェクトレベルのテスト戦略の策定、適切なテストアプローチの選択、測定可能な目標の設定、IDEALなどのモデルによるプロセス改善についても重点的に取り上げます。さらに、受験者は、ビジネスニーズ、リスク、投資収益率に基づいてテストツールを評価・導入できる必要があります。

BCS ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Management v3.0 認定 TM3 試験問題 (Q14-Q19):

質問 # 14
You are a test manager managing a test team and working at a government agency. The test team is responsible for performing the system test. Senior management has been provided with the following test objective for a new project:
"The system should be of high quality."
Using the SMART goal methodology, which of the following statements would be appropriate as a revision to the defined test objective by management?

- A. All defined requirements shall be implemented and function without problems
- B. The number of user issues reported in the first 3 months after going live shall be less than an average of 1 per week
- C. At least three weeks of system testing shall be performed and no major defects will be outstanding before going live
- D. During component testing a statement coverage of 90% shall be achieved

正解：B

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:
The syllabus requires that test objectives beSMART:Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time- bound. OptionCis specific ("user issues"), measurable ("< 1 per week"), achievable (depending on context), relevant to system quality in production, and time-bound ("first 3 months after going live").
Ais not measurable ("...without problems" is vague).
Bis partially SMART but uses ambiguous terms ("major defects") and focuses on elapsed time rather than quality outcomes.
References: ISTQB CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus-Chapter 3 (Test Planning: defining measurable test objectives and SMART criteria; aligning objectives to levels and stakeholders).

質問 # 15
Which of the following characteristics of risk-based techniques is not appropriate to a more heavyweight risk- based technique?

- A. Mathematical formulas
- B. Defined processes and detailed documentation
- C. Risk likelihood and risk impact on an ordinal scale
- D. Broad group of stakeholders

正解：C

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:
The syllabus distinguisheslightweightandheavyweightrisk-based approaches. Lightweight approaches typically usequalitativeassessments withordinalscales for likelihood and impact (e.g., Low/Medium/High).
Heavyweight approaches aremore formal and quantitative, may involvemathematical models,detailed documentation, anddefined processes, and can still involve a broad stakeholder set (e.g., via structured workshops), but theydo not rely on simple ordinal scalesas their main analysis device. Therefore, usingordinal scales(B) is characteristic oflightweight, not heavyweight.

Reference: ISTQB CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus, Chapter 4 (Risk-Based Testing) - subsection contrastinglightweight vs. heavyweightrisk-based techniques (qualitative/ordinal vs. quantitative/formal attributes).

質問 # 16
You are a test consultant involved in setting up and implementing retrospectives in an organisation that is developing software based on an Agile lifecycle. The Agile teams are experiencing problems on product quality, so the retrospectives will be specifically focused on the testing practices and processes.
Which of the following is an example of a good practice for a test retrospective?

- A. An action plan for the improvements identified is too much documentation in an Agile context; the team members are already motivated to implement the improvements based on the retrospective
- B. Only testers should be involved in the retrospectives since they perform testing and will know what should be improved
- C. Because an Agile team is empowered, all improvement actions should reside within the team
- D. Brainstorming sessions can be used to generate ideas on how to resolve the root causes of testing issues identified

正解：D

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:
The syllabus highlightscontinuous improvementpractices, includingretrospectivesin Agile lifecycles, encouragingcollaborative techniquessuch asbrainstormingto generateconcrete improvement ideas, often followingroot cause analysisof issues.
Effective retrospectives should involve thewhole team and relevant stakeholders, generatespecific actions (anaction plan), and recognize that some actions may requiresupport beyond the team.
Therefore,Cis a good practice.Ais incorrect (retrospectives should be cross-functional),Bis too narrow (some actions require organizational support), andDis incorrect (capturing concrete actions is recommended even in Agile contexts).
(References: CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus - Chapter 1 "Testing Process" - lessons learned and process improvement; Agile lifecycle considerations for retrospectives and collaborative improvement techniques; emphasis on actionable outcomes.)

質問 # 17
During a test process improvement initiative, defect information is gathered to perform defect cluster analysis.
Which aspect is most likely being targeted for improvement?

- A. To reduce the total number of defects.
- B. To better understand risk and focus testing, as part of risk-based testing.
- C. To improve the defect removal efficiency.
- D. To minimise the costs associated with defects.

正解：B

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:
Defect clustering (e.g., Pareto-style concentration of defects in certain components) is used to informrisk- based testingso that testing can beprioritized and focused on the riskiest areasof the product. In the CTAL-TM v3 syllabus, the test manager uses defect data and trends toprioritize test effort, allocate test depth/techniques where risk is higher, and provide traceable justification in planning and control (Chapter 4: Risk-Based Testing and effort allocation; Chapter 3: Test Planning - using historical/defect data to shape the approach and focus).

質問 # 18
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. Analysis using measures, metrics and indicators

- D. The Goal Question Metric (GQM) approach

正解：A

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:
The syllabus classifies improvement approaches includinganalytical approaches(e.g.,root cause analysis, GQM, andanalysis of measures/metrics/indicators) that derive improvements byanalysing project/team data.
Model-basedapproaches (e.g.,TMMi,TPI NEXT) are a distinct category that evaluate practicesagainst a reference modelrather than primarily deriving improvements from project data analysis.
Hence,B (Quantitative TPI NEXT assessment)ismodel-based, not ananalyticalapproach;A, C, and Dare 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.)

質問 # 19
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