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CTAL-TM Exam Reference

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CTAL-TM Certification Path

6 months of experience in Software development/software testing. Successful completion of the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation level and a minimum of three years testing experience is recommended. The Intermediate Certificate may also be helpful but is not required.

ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager Sample Questions (Q225-Q230):

NEW QUESTION # 225

Which technique will assist you in determining targeted improvement areas to reduce the number of defects?

[1]

- A. Defect triage
- B. Cost of quality analysis
- C. Pareto analysis
- D. Test coverage assessment

Answer: C

Explanation:

The technique that will assist you in determining targeted improvement areas to reduce the number of defects is Pareto analysis. This is because Pareto analysis is a method of identifying and prioritizing the most significant causes of defects, based on the principle that 80% of the problems are caused by 20% of the causes. By applying Pareto analysis, you can focus on the improvement areas that will have the most impact on reducing the number of defects. Pareto 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, Pareto Analysis - ISTQB not-for-profit association

NEW QUESTION # 226

The teams are two days away from the end of the current iteration. The rate at which users have been reporting defects has been trending upward in the last few weeks and so far during this latest iteration has shown another increase.

The scrum master of the team responsible for most defects has asked you for ideas about how to perform the next retrospective in order to learn the appropriate lessons.

You have suggested that they should provide the retrospective meeting with a breakdown, by nature and severity, of the defects relevant to that team.

Assuming that this is done, which next three steps of the retrospective will be MOST effective?

- A. Review its goal and agenda, then analyse the data, using root cause analysis where the data indicate that this might be worthwhile
- B. Review its goal and agenda, then collect the relevant data, then analyse the data
- C. Analyse the data, using root cause analysis where the data indicates that this might be worthwhile, then derive and prioritise ideas for improvement
- D. Review its goal and agenda, then analyse the data, then define an improvement plan

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Agile retrospectives, after defining the objective and collecting data (already done in this case), the key steps are analyzing the root causes and defining improvement actions. This aligns with the principle of continuous improvement in Agile.

ISTQB mentions root cause analysis and the use of retrospectives to refine processes and improve quality outcomes.

NEW QUESTION # 227

Which one of the following options would help ensure success in using an Exploratory Testing approach?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- **A. Exploratory test sessions are time boxed and have a test charter stating the test conditions to be covered.**
- B. Exploratory test sessions produce test charters that are executed after all functional testing is complete.
- C. Exploratory test sessions produce test charters that provide a detailed set of instructions for the novice tester to follow.
- D. Exploratory test sessions are time boxed and have a test charter that only experienced test analysts can execute.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 228

Which of the following defect statistics will provide input to be used for improvement in the defect reporting process?

- A. Number of defects found in a phase later than they were introduced
- **B. Number of defect reports rejected by the developers**
- C. Number of defects in a particular area of the code
- D. Number of defect reports re-opened

Answer: B

Explanation:

* Purpose of the Question:

* Identifying metrics to improve the defect reporting process by reducing ambiguities or improving accuracy.

* Evaluation of Options:

* A. Number of defect reports re-opened:

* Incorrect. This reflects issues with defect resolution rather than reporting.

* B. Number of defects in a particular area of the code:

* Incorrect. This metric pertains to defect clustering, not the reporting process.

* C. Number of defect reports rejected by the developers:

* Correct. Rejected reports often indicate poor reporting quality (e.g., insufficient details, incorrect categorization), directly highlighting areas for improvement.

* D. Number of defects found in a phase later than they were introduced:

* Incorrect. This is a measure of defect detection efficiency, not reporting quality.

* Syllabus Alignment:

* The syllabus stresses the importance of using defect metrics to refine processes, including reporting accuracy (TM-2.3.5).

References:

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Management Syllabus (TM-2.3.5)

NEW QUESTION # 229

You are a Test Manager on a new project. The software that is being created will be used to control the projectors in movie theaters. This is a time critical project because the software must be released before the Christmas holiday season which has the highest movie attendance of the year.

You have decided to implement a review process for the work products that are a part of this release to save both time and money.

In order to expedite the training, you brought in a consultant to train the participants and moderators in proper review processes.

Your team is enthusiastic about participating in the reviews.

The project is in the early planning stages. As the review leader, what is an appropriate activity for you to be doing at this point in the project? [3]

- A. Gathering metrics to determine the success of the review process
- **B. Selecting the review items and the appropriate review type**
- C. Calculating the ROI for the review process
- D. Setting a minimum number of defects to be identified in each review

Answer: B

As the review leader, one of your responsibilities is to plan the review process and select the review items and the appropriate review type for each item1. This activity should be done in the early planning stages of the project, as it will help to define the scope, objectives, and schedule of the reviews. The review items are the work products that will be reviewed, such as requirements, design, code, test cases, etc. The review type is the level of formality and rigor that will be applied to the review, such as informal review, walkthrough, technical review, or inspection2. The selection of the review items and the review type should be based on factors such as the criticality, complexity, and risk of the work products, the availability and expertise of the reviewers, the time and budget constraints, and the expected benefits and outcomes of the reviews3. Therefore, option A is the correct answer. Option B is incorrect because gathering metrics to determine the success of the review process is an activity that should be done after the review process is completed, not in the early planning stages. Option C is incorrect because calculating the ROI for the review process is an activity that should be done after the review process is completed, not in the early planning stages. Option D is incorrect because setting a minimum number of defects to be identified in each review is not an appropriate activity for the review leader, as it may create a false sense of quality or pressure on the reviewers. References: 1: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 2.2.3 2: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 2.2.2 3: Review Types - Testing Traveler, the post about review types

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