



CTAL-TM_SYLL2012^{Q&As}

ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager [Syllabus 2012]

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QUESTION 1

Assume you are the Test Manager for a new software release of an e-commerce application.

The server farm consists of six servers providing different capabilities. Each capability is provided through a set of web services.

The requirements specification document contains several SLAs

(Service Level Agreements) like the following:

SLA-001: 99.5 percent of all transactions shall have a response time less than five seconds under a load of up-to 5000 concurrent users

The main objective is to assure that all the SLAs specified in the requirements specification document will be met before system release. You decide to apply a risk-based testing strategy and an early risk analysis confirms that performance is

high risk. You can count on a well-written requirements specification and on a model of the system behavior under various load levels produced by the system architect.

Which of the following test activities would you expect to be the less important ones to achieve the test objectives in this scenario?

- A. Perform unit performance testing for each single web service
- B. Monitor the SLAs after the system has been released into the production environment
- C. Perform system performance testing, consisting of several performance testing sessions, to verify if all the SLAs have been met
- D. Perform static performance testing by reviewing the architectural model of the system under various load levels

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

The following are the exit criteria described in the test plan of a software product:

EX1. The test suite for the product must ensure that at least each quality risk item is covered by at least one test case (a quality risk item can be covered by more test cases).

EX2. All test cases in the test suite must be run during the execution phase.

EX3. Defects are classified into two categories: "C" (critical defect) and "NC" (non-critical defect). No known C defects shall exist in the product at the end of the test execution phase.

Which of the following information is useless when the specified exit criteria is evaluated?

- A. A traceability matrix showing the relationships between the product risk items and the test cases



- B. A list of all the open defects with the associated classification information extracted from the defect tracking system
- C. A chart, showing the trend in the lag time from defect reporting to resolution, extracted from the defect tracking system
- D. The execution status of all the test cases extracted from the test management tool

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Assume you are a Test Manager involved in system testing of a CRM application for a Pay-TV company. Currently the application is able to support a proper number of users assuring the required responsiveness. Since the business is expected to grow, you have been asked to evaluate the ability of the application to grow to support more users while maintaining the same responsiveness.

Which of the following tools would you expect to be the most useful at performing this evaluation?

- A. Coverage tools
- B. Test management tools
- C. Static analysis tools
- D. Performance tools

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

Assume you are currently working on a project developing a system where functional requirements are very well specified. Unfortunately non-functional requirements do almost not exist.

You are the Test Manager. You have to choose a technique for test selection that allows testing of non-functional characteristics, especially reliability.

Which of the following techniques for test selection do you expect being most useful in this scenario?

- A. A model-based technique based on the creation of operational profiles
- B. Ambiguity reviews
- C. Test condition analysis
- D. Cause-effect graphing

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5



Consider the following list of statements about audits and management reviews:

I. Audits are usually more effective than management reviews at finding defects

II. Audits and management reviews have the same main goals, the only difference is related to the roles and level of formality

III. A typical outcome of an audit includes observations and recommendations, corrective actions and a pass/fail assessment

IV.

An audit is not the appropriate mechanism to use at the code review in order to detect defects prior to dynamic testing
Which of the following statements is true?

A.

I. and III. are true; II. and IV. are false;

B.

II. and III are true; I. and IV. are false;

C.

III. and IV. are true; I and II are false;

D.

I, III and IV are true; II. is false;

Correct Answer: C

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