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Exam : **TM3**

Title : **ISTQB Certified Tester
Advanced Level - Test
Management v3.0**

Vendor : **BCS**

Version : **DEMO**

QUESTION NO: 1

You have been contracted to manage the user acceptance testing of a new reservation system for a travel agency. The reservation system is being developed by a third party. Detailed specifications are available, and an estimate of the total development effort exists. The system will be delivered in four agreed increments.

Which of the following estimation techniques would be most appropriate to use in this context?

- A. Estimation based on ratios
- B. Extrapolation
- C. Wide-band Delphi
- D. Planning poker

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:

The syllabus describes ratio-based estimation (e.g., estimating test effort as a proportion of known or estimated development effort) as appropriate when reliable development-effort data or estimates and clear scope are available. Here, detailed specifications exist, overall development effort is estimated, and increments are defined—conditions well-suited to ratio-based estimation.

Extrapolation requires comparable historical test data for this context.

Wide-band Delphi is useful when data is scarce and expert consensus is needed.

Planning poker is typically used by Agile development teams to size user stories, not for contracting UAT with a third party.

QUESTION NO: 2

You are a test manager in charge of integration, system, and user acceptance testing for a bank. You are working on a project to upgrade an existing ATM to allow customers to obtain cash advances from supported credit cards.

The system should allow cash advances from €20 to €500 (both inclusive) for all supported credit cards. The supported credit cards are American Express, VISA, Eurocard, and Mastercard. The system should be easy to use for all users, including new users. The organisation is currently in a transition to Agile and already well on its way.

In the test plan, the following items are listed under the heading "Items and features to be tested":

All supported credit cards

Language localisation

Valid and invalid advance

Usability

Response time

Which of the following topics would be most important for you to address in detail in the test plan?

- A. An approach to regression testing
- B. A list of acceptance criteria for each of the user stories
- C. Detailed entry and exit criteria per test level

D. A set of logical test cases

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:

According to the ISTQB CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus, Chapter 3 - Test Planning, Monitoring, and Control, one of the main tasks of test planning is to define and document test completion criteria and test level entry criteria as part of the test plan.

"The test plan shall include the entry and exit criteria for each test level, including the conditions that must be met to start and finish testing activities at that level." (ISTQB CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus, Chapter 3: Test Planning activities) The test plan provides the structure for managing multiple test levels such as integration, system, and user acceptance tests. Since this question context explicitly mentions several test levels, the most critical aspect to document in detail is the entry and exit criteria per test level, ensuring clarity on when each test level starts and completes, and what constitutes sufficient testing for release or transition.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A). An approach to regression testing- While important, regression strategy typically belongs to the test approach section, not the detailed planning of multi-level testing criteria.

B). A list of acceptance criteria for each of the user stories- This belongs to Agile acceptance test documentation, not the formal test plan for multiple test levels (integration, system, UAT).

D). A set of logical test cases- Test cases are outputs of test design, not part of the test plan document.

References:

ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager Syllabus v3.0

Chapter 3: Test Planning, Monitoring, and Control

Section: Test Planning Tasks

Subsection: Define test completion criteria (exit criteria) and entry criteria for each test level

Table of contents and body text referring to "items and features to be tested", "entry and exit criteria", and

"content of the test plan".

QUESTION NO: 3

You are a test manager developing a master test plan. As part of the master test plan, you are defining exit criteria for the various test levels.

Which of the following exit criteria would be most appropriate and SMART for component testing, and which one would be most appropriate and SMART for system testing?

- i. 95% of the tests prepared are executed successfully
- ii. All test cases have been run
- iii. 80% decision coverage for all tests run
- iv. At least 30 defects have been found
- v. At least two weeks of test execution
- vi. No more open defects

A. iii for component testing, v for system testing

B. ii for component testing, iv for system testing

C. iii for component testing, i for system testing

D. v for component testing, vi for system testing

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester

Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:

The syllabus emphasizes SMART exit criteria tailored to the test level:

For component testing, structural coverage metrics (e.g., decision coverage) are appropriate and measurable at code level, making iii (80% decision coverage) suitable and SMART.

References: ISTQB CTAL-TM v3.0 Syllabus-Chapter 3 (Test Planning: defining level-appropriate and measurable entry/exit criteria; use of structural coverage for lower levels and outcome/behavior criteria for higher levels).

QUESTION NO: 4

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. Root cause analysis

B. Quantitative TPI NEXT assessment

C. Analysis using measures, metrics and indicators

D. The Goal Question Metric (GQM) approach

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester

Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:

The syllabus classifies improvement approaches including analytical approaches (e.g., root cause analysis, GQM, and analysis of measures/metrics/indicators) that derive improvements by analysing project/team data.

Model-based approaches (e.g., TMMi, TPI NEXT) are a distinct category that evaluate practices against a reference model rather than primarily deriving improvements from project data analysis.

Hence, B (Quantitative TPI NEXT assessment) is model-based, not an analytical approach; A, C, and D are 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.)

QUESTION NO: 5

Factors that are important to take into account when performing test estimation include:

i. The quality of the test basis

ii. The availability of test automation

iii. The amount of rework required

iv. The distribution of testing across several locations

The various factors can be grouped by characteristic. Examples of characteristics include:

A. Test context

B. Test results

C. Product

D. Development process Which factor is related to which characteristic?

E. A = i, B = ii, C = iii, D = iv

F. A = iv, B = iii, C = i, D = ii

G. A = iv, B = iii, C = ii, D = i

H. A = ii, B = iii, C = iv, D = i

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract of ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Test Manager v3.0 syllabus:

Product characteristic # quality of the test basis (C = i): The syllabus lists the quality and stability of the requirements/specifications (test basis) as a product-related estimation driver. Test results characteristic # amount of rework (B = iii): Expected rework/defect-fix cycles and their impact on retesting and confirmation testing are identified through past results/defect patterns and directly affect estimates.

Test context characteristic # distribution across locations (A = iv): Organizational and logistical context (multiple sites, time zones, communication overhead) influences test effort.

Development process characteristic # availability of test automation (D = ii): Process/tooling capability (e.g., presence of automation frameworks) is treated as a development/process factor affecting test efficiency and thus estimation. The syllabus groups estimation drivers into characteristics such as product, development process, test results/history, and test/organizational context, and recommends mapping specific factors to these groups to structure estimation.