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NEW QUESTION: 1
An organization already at TMMi level 4 is now trying to also achieve TMMi level 5 compliance.
Which of the following process areas is within the scope of this specific test improvement programme?
A. Product Quality Evaluation
B. Quality Control
C. Advanced Reviews
D. Test Measurement
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
At TMMi Level 5, the Quality Control process area becomes relevant as it focuses on statistically managing and controlling the test process. Since the organisation is already at TMMi Level 4, moving to Level 5 involves ensuring that the test process is fully predictable, measured, and statistically controlled. Quality Control is a key process area in achieving TMMi Level 5 compliance, alongside other areas such as Defect Prevention and Test Process Optimization.
Reference:
"TMMi Level 5 includes Quality Control, a process area aimed at statistically managing the test process and making it more predictable".

NEW QUESTION: 2
The objective of a process area is to measure product quality early in the lifecycle, to enhance the test strategy and test approach by aligning static testing with dynamic testing, and to use the static testing results and data to optimize the test approach.
Which of the following process areas is concerned with this objective?
A. Peer Reviews
B. Product Quality Evaluation

C. Advanced Reviews
D. Test Measurement
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Advanced Reviews process area, which is part of TMMi Level 4, is concerned with measuring product quality early in the lifecycle. It aims to enhance the test strategy and test approach by aligning static testing (reviews and inspections) with dynamic testing (execution of test cases). The results and data from static testing are used to optimize the dynamic testing approach, making the overall testing process more efficient and effective.
TMMi Reference:
Advanced Reviews at TMMi Level 4 focuses on integrating static and dynamic testing approaches to optimize test strategy and product quality evaluation.

NEW QUESTION: 3
An informal TMMi assessment revealed a weakness in the area of traceability of test conditions and test cases to requirements.
Which process area are you be targeting when implementing the specific practice Maintain horizontal traceability with requirements?
A. Test Planning
B. Test Monitoring and Control
C. Test Design and Execution
D. Test Lifecycle and Integration
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The specific practice "Maintain horizontal traceability with requirements" is part of the Test Design and Execution process area in TMMi. This process area ensures that there is traceability between test conditions, test cases, and requirements to ensure comprehensive test coverage. Horizontal traceability guarantees that test cases can be traced back to the specific requirements they are intended to verify, which is critical for managing and ensuring the quality of the testing process.
TMMi Reference:
The Test Design and Execution process area includes practices that ensure test artifacts are traceable to requirements, supporting effective test coverage.

NEW QUESTION: 4
Which of the following are valid reasons to perform a TMMi assessment?
1) Evaluate the performance of testers
2) Find areas to need to be improved
3) Determine which accomplishments have been made
4) As a basis to become formally TMMi certified
A. 1, 2 and 3
B. 1, 2 and 4
C. 1, 3 and 4

D. 2, 3 and 4
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Valid reasons to perform a TMMi assessment include identifying areas that need improvement (2), determining which accomplishments have been made (3), and using the assessment as a basis to become formally TMMi certified (4). Assessing individual tester performance (1) is not a typical objective of TMMi assessments, which focus more on process maturity and improvement rather than individual performance evaluation.
Reference:
"TMMi assessments are used to identify improvement areas and assess progress against maturity goals, not individual performance".

NEW QUESTION: 5
Which of the following is a typical business reason for starting a test improvement program?
A. Implement risk-based testing
B. Achieve a higher level of product reliability
C. Increase market share
D. Provide a career path for test professionals
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
A key business reason for initiating a test improvement programme is to improve product reliability, which is directly related to the quality of the final product delivered to customers. Enhancing reliability through systematic testing can lead to fewer defects, higher customer satisfaction, and reduced costs associated with fixing issues post-release. This is often a priority in organisations where product quality and reliability are critical success factors, such as in industries like healthcare, automotive, or aviation.
The TMMi framework recognises that a focus on improving product quality, including reliability, is one of the major drivers for test process improvements. Testing processes that evolve and improve reliability provide value by reducing the risk of defects and ensuring that the software meets the defined quality criteria.
Reference:
"Improvement in product quality including reliability is often one of the primary drivers for initiating a test process improvement programme".

NEW QUESTION: 6
An important practice for testers is to be involved as early as a possible. One way to be involved early is by reviewing the test basis documents, for example requirements. TMMi has identified the specific practice
"Testers review test basis documents".
To which process area does the specific practice "Testers review test basis documents" belong?
A. Test Planning

B. Test Design and Execution
C. Peer Reviews
D. Advanced Reviews
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The specific practice "Testers review test basis documents" belongs to the Peer Reviews process area. At TMMi Level 3, the Peer Reviews process area involves static testing activities where testers and other stakeholders review key work products, such as requirements and design documents, to identify defects early in the lifecycle. By involving testers early through these reviews, organisations can enhance testability and improve overall quality.
Reference:
"TMMi Level 3 Peer Reviews SG 2 SP 2.2 Testers review test basis documents".

NEW QUESTION: 7
Which type of TMMi model component is described hereafter?
"The components guide those who implement improvements or perform assessments. Either the practices as described or acceptable alternatives to the practices must be present in the processes of the organization before goals can be considered satisfied."
A. Required component
B. Expected components
C. Informative components
D. Alternative component
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Expected components in the TMMi model guide organisations on how to implement improvements or conduct assessments. These components, such as Specific Practices and Generic Practices, are necessary for satisfying goals. Expected components must be implemented, either as described or through acceptable alternatives, for an organisation to achieve compliance with the model and reach maturity in test processes.
Reference:
"Expected components describe practices that are critical to achieving goals. These practices must either be implemented as described or replaced with acceptable alternatives".

NEW QUESTION: 8
Which of the following components describe what an organization must comply with to satisfy a process area?
A. Informative components
B. Expected components
C. Required components
D. Required components and expected components together
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Required components describe what an organization must comply with to satisfy a process area in the TMMi model. These components include specific goals and generic goals, and they form the basis for determining whether a process area has been successfully implemented during assessments. Expected components provide guidance on how to achieve the required goals, but they are not mandatory.
TMMi Reference:
TMMi defines required components as those that organizations must achieve to satisfy a process area.

NEW QUESTION: 9
Which of the following statements is FALSE?
A. TMMi practices are an expected component, and they can be achieved by an "alternative" practice in an Agile context.
B. TMMi refers to the fact that testing should be an integrated part of software development and not be treated as something that is totally separate. As such TMMi and Agile approaches can effectively work together.
C. Agile approaches and TMMi can not only co-exist, but when successfully integrated will bring substantial benefits.
D. When doing TMMi test process improvement in an Agile organization, an initial set of TMMi practices of TMMi must be imposed on an organization and applied to be applied to prove compliance.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
This statement is FALSE because TMMi is flexible and does not require the imposition of a predefined set of practices in Agile organizations. Instead, it encourages the adaptation of practices to fit the Agile context. TMMi allows for alternative practices that achieve the same goals as the expected practices, making it possible to integrate testing improvements in a way that aligns with Agile principles. The focus is on continuous improvement, not compliance with rigid practices.
TMMi Reference:
TMMi emphasizes flexibility in adapting practices, particularly in Agile environments where imposed processes would contradict Agile values of adaptability and continuous improvement.

NEW QUESTION: 10
The Learning phase completes the improvement cycle. One of the goals of the IDEAL model is to continuously improve the ability to implement change. Which of the following activities is part of the Learning phase?
A. Develop Recommendations
B. Refine Solution
C. Analyse and Validate
D. Propose Immediate Actions

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
In the Learning phase of the IDEAL model, one of the critical activities is "Analyse and Validate". This involves reviewing the entire improvement process to determine whether the intended goals were achieved and identifying what worked well and what could be improved. The objective is to learn from the experience to enhance future improvement initiatives and continually refine the ability to implement change.

NEW QUESTION: 11
Which of the following specific goals would you be targeting during the implementation of the Test Policy and Strategy process area?
A. Perform a Product Risk Assessment
B. Establish Test Performance Indicators
C. Establish a Test Approach
D. Establish a Test Organization
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
When implementing the Test Policy and Strategy process area in TMMi, one of the specific goals you would be targeting is to Establish Test Performance Indicators. These indicators are essential for measuring the effectiveness of testing processes and for assessing whether the organization's testing goals, as defined by the test policy, are being met. Other goals, such as performing product risk assessments or establishing a test organization, are related to different process areas in the TMMi model.
TMMi Reference:
The Test Policy and Strategy process area in TMMi includes the specific goal of establishing Test Performance Indicators to measure and track testing performance.

NEW QUESTION: 12
Which of the following is a typical business reason for starting a test improvement program?
A. Higher productivity
B. Implement exploratory testing
C. Increase organizational profit
D. Implement a Testing Centre of Excellence
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
A typical business reason for starting a test improvement program is to achieve higher productivity. Test process improvements can lead to better efficiency in test execution, reduction of defects, and optimised resource usage, all of which contribute to the overall productivity of the organisation. By improving testing processes, organisations can reduce time-to-market and minimise costs associated with fixing defects post-production, which in turn boosts productivity.
Reference:

"Test process improvements are often driven by the need for higher productivity, achieved by reducing defects and optimising resources" .

NEW QUESTION: 13
Agile projects achieve the intent of process area 3.2 Peer Reviews by conducting continual, less-formal, peer reviews throughout development.
Which of the following is NOT an example of peer reviews typically performed within Agile projects?
A. Having refinement / grooming sessions on the specifications (e.g., user stories) with the team and business stakeholders on a regular basis throughout an iteration.
B. Conducting sprint retrospectives every 2-3 iterations to identify process improvement opportunities.
C. Daily meetings with other team members to discuss openly and provide feedback on the work products (e.g., code or tests) being developed.
D. The demonstration of products early and often to customers, at least at the end of an iteration during the iteration review.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Sprint retrospectives are held at the end of every sprint (not every 2-3 iterations) to evaluate the team's performance and identify opportunities for improvement.
Retrospectives are a core Agile practice, but they are not considered peer reviews, which typically involve reviewing work products such as code or design documents. Peer reviews focus on product quality, while retrospectives focus more on team performance and process improvements.
Reference:
"Agile projects focus on continual peer reviews during development, such as reviewing code or tests, while retrospectives are more process-oriented".

NEW QUESTION: 14
A test process assessment has been performed at a small local bank. The assessment revealed that testing is performed by business analysists on an ad-hoc basis, in addition to their regular work. There are no defined test functions and testing is not considered to be a career path within the bank Which of the following process areas would need specific attention to address the above mentioned shortcoming?
A. Test Strategy
B. Test Planning
C. Test Organization
D. Test Training Program
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In the scenario described, testing is performed ad hoc by business analysts who do not have defined test roles or a structured career path within the organisation. The process area that needs attention here is Test Organization (TMMi Level 3). This process area is

crucial for establishing a structured test group with dedicated roles and responsibilities for testing, rather than relying on business analysts for testing as a secondary task.
The Test Organization process area focuses on establishing a formalised test organisation within the company, defining test functions and responsibilities, and promoting testing as a recognised profession with defined career paths. This would address the shortcomings of the current setup by creating a dedicated, skilled testing team, thus improving the consistency and quality of testing activities within the bank.

NEW QUESTION: 15
Which of the following is NOT a specific goal for the process area Non-Functional Testing?
A. Perform a Non-functional Product Risk Assessment
B. Establish a Non-functional Test Plan
C. Perform Non-Functional Test Analysis and Design
D. Perform Non-Functional Test Implementation
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The process area Non-functional Testing at TMMi Level 3 focuses on performing a structured test execution process for non-functional attributes of the system. The specific goals for this process area include:
Perform a Non-functional Product Risk Assessment
Perform Non-functional Test Analysis and Design
Perform Non-functional Test Implementation
The creation of a specific non-functional test plan is not explicitly listed as a goal within this process area, although defining a non-functional test approach is addressed. Hence, "Establish a Non-functional Test Plan" (B) is not a specific goal of the Non-functional Testing process are.

NEW QUESTION: 16
Which of the following statements regarding formal and/or informal assessment is FALSE?
A. Formal TMMi assessments must be led by an accredited TMMi lead assessor.
B. Both formal and informal TMMi assessments will provide an official result on test process maturity.
C. Informal assessments require only one type of evidence.
D. Both formal and informal assessment will provide a list of strengths and weaknesses of an organization against the TMMi model.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
This statement is false because informal assessments do not provide an official result on test process maturity. Informal assessments are designed to give indicative information only and focus on identifying key areas for improvement without leading to a formal maturity rating or certification. In contrast, formal assessments are more comprehensive and provide an official maturity rating when conducted under an accredited assessment method.

Reference:
"Informal assessments will provide only an indicative view of the organization's maturity and cannot lead to a formal maturity rating or certification".

NEW QUESTION: 17
Which of the following statements are TRUE?
A. The TMMi process area Test Planning is supported by the CMMI process areas Project Planning, Requirements Management and Risk Management.
B. Practices within Specific Goal 2 (Perform Peer Reviews) of the CMMI process area Validation provide support for implementation of the TMMi process area Peer Reviews.
C. The CMMI process area Causal Analysis and Resolution Process Area provides support for implementation of TMMi process area Quality Control.
D. Implementation of Non-Functional Testing process area of TMMi is supported by the CMMI process area Performance Management.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The TMMi process area Test Planning is indeed supported by several CMMI process areas, including Project Planning, Requirements Management, and Risk Management. These CMMI areas provide foundational support for ensuring that the test planning process incorporates adequate project management, requirement traceability, and risk identification, all of which are critical for effective testing.
Specific Goal 2 of the CMMI Validation process area relates to validation activities, not peer reviews, and therefore does not support the TMMi Peer Reviews process area.
Causal Analysis and Resolution is linked to Defect Prevention in TMMi, not Quality Control.
Performance Management does not directly support the Non-Functional Testing process area in TMMi.
TMMi Reference:
The TMMi Test Planning process area is supported by relevant CMMI process areas, such as Project Planning, which helps in aligning project goals with test planning activities.

NEW QUESTION: 18

A test process assessment against TMMi levels 2 and 3 has been performed on an international outsourcing software organization. Although many practices, as required by the TMMi model, are already in place, projects suffer from poor test estimations.
Which of the following process areas would need specific attention to address the above mentioned shortcoming?
A. Test Techniques
B. Test Planning
C. Test Design and Execution
D. Test Training Program
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
In the scenario described, where an organisation suffers from poor test estimations despite many practices being in place, the process area that requires attention is Test Planning. Specifically, SG 3 (Establish Test Estimates) focuses on developing well-founded estimates for testing effort and cost. This includes creating a top-level work breakdown structure, defining the test lifecycle, and determining estimates for the test effort and costs associated with different test activities. By addressing these practices, the organisation can improve its ability to generate accurate test estimations, leading to better project planning and resource allocation.
Reference:
"TMMi Level 2 Test Planning SG 3 Establish Test Estimates is key for addressing issues related to inaccurate test estimations".

NEW QUESTION: 19
What is an example of an indirect benefit for a test improvement program?
A. Improvement in defect detection percentage
B. Decrease in test execution lead-time
C. Increased personnel motivation
D. More reliable test estimates
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In the context of TMMi and test improvement programs, an indirect benefit refers to outcomes that are not directly tied to the technical improvement of the testing process but affect the overall success of the organization in less measurable ways.
Increased personnel motivation is considered an indirect benefit of a test improvement program because it boosts team morale and engagement, leading to better productivity in the long run. This is different from direct benefits such as improvements in defect detection or test execution lead-time, which are quantifiable metrics directly related to the testing process.
TMMi Reference:
Direct benefits such as defect detection rates and test execution speed are frequently mentioned in TMMi as measurable outcomes from process improvement efforts.

Indirect benefits, like improved motivation, are acknowledged as part of the cultural and organizational improvements that can come from a well-executed test improvement strategy.

NEW QUESTION: 20
In many cases the achievement of a given TMMi level needs specific support from CMMI practice areas. Which of the following CMMI version 2 practice areas provides support for TMMi level 3?
A. Monitor and Control
B. Process Asset Development
C. Managing Performance & Measurement
D. Causal Analysis and Resolution
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
At TMMi Level 3, the organisation's test processes become more structured, managed, and standardised. It requires defining and implementing a consistent set of test processes across projects and organisational units. One key factor for achieving TMMi Level 3 is the integration of process asset development.
"Process Asset Development" is directly related to establishing organisational test process assets, which is a critical element at TMMi Level 3. This practice area includes developing and maintaining organisational process assets, which encompass the standard processes that will be used across various projects. These assets are required to ensure that testing is a well-defined, repeatable, and efficient process throughout the organisation.
According to the TMMi Framework 1.3, process asset development supports the implementation of defined and repeatable processes and helps with creating guidelines for tailoring processes across the organisation. It provides the necessary framework for consistency in test planning, execution, and reporting, which are key at this maturity level.
This practice aligns with the goals of TMMi Level 3, where the focus is on defining, standardising, and integrating the test lifecycle within the overall development lifecycle, thus ensuring that test processes are well-established across the organisation. Hence, Process Asset Development (Option B) is critical for the organisation's progression to TMMi Level 3.

NEW QUESTION: 21
The three TMMi level 5 process areas. Defect Prevention, Quality Control and Test Process Optimization, all provide support for continuous process improvement.
Which of the following statements on the relationship between these process areas is correct?
A. Quality Control supports Defect Prevention by implementing test improvement proposals
B. Quality Control supports Defect Prevention by evaluating new testing technologies and determining their impact on the testing process.

C. Test Process Optimization supports Quality Control by analysing outliers to process performance and by implementing practices to prevent defect re-occurrence.
D. Defect Prevention supports Test Process Optimization by submitting test improvement proposals
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
At TMMi Level 5, the process areas Defect Prevention, Quality Control, and Test Process Optimization work together to support continuous process improvement. Specifically:
Defect Prevention focuses on identifying and analysing common causes of defects and proposing corrective actions to prevent them from recurring. This includes submitting test improvement proposals, which help Test Process Optimization fine-tune the testing process through these insights.
While Quality Control supports Defect Prevention through statistical methods and analysis, the correct relationship between Defect Prevention and Test Process Optimization involves submitting test improvement proposals to optimise the process.

NEW QUESTION: 22
During the diagnosing phase a TMMi assessment is performed to determine the current maturity status of the organization.
Which activity is performed in addition to the assessment during the diagnosing phase?
A. Set priorities
B. Plan Actions
C. Develop Approach
D. Develop recommendation
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
During the Diagnosing phase of a test improvement cycle, in addition to conducting an assessment to determine the current maturity status, the activity of developing recommendations is also performed. These recommendations provide guidance on what actions should be taken to achieve the desired improvements. The assessment helps establish the organisation's current state, and the recommendations serve as a roadmap for moving forward.
Reference:
"The Diagnosing phase includes the activities of characterizing the current state and developing recommendations for improvement" .

NEW QUESTION: 23
Consider the following five statements about TMMi level 2 process areas in an Agile context. Which of these statements are true, and which ones are false?
a. Test performance indicators in an Agile context at TMMi level 2 are always more related to team performance (for example, Velocity) than to the end-results of iterations (such as escaped defects).

b. The product risk assessment process for Agile projects will normally take a more lightweight approach than with a sequential lifecycle model.
c. The process area Test Monitoring and Control in an Agile context is not as important as in a traditional methodology, since sticking to a rigid plan is not one of the tenets of the Agile manifesto nor one of the principles of Agile.
d. For TMMi in an Agile project, it is not necessary to have traceability between requirements, test conditions and tests, because test conditions are not part of an Agile methodology.
e. Following the principles of Agile development, the specification of test environments is normally performed closer to test execution than in a sequential methodology, to provide the opportunity for late changes to be implemented.
A. Statements (A. and (E. are true, statements (b), (C. and (D. are false
B. Statement (B. is true, statements (a), (c), (D. and (E. are false
C. Statements (B. and (C. are true, statements (a), (D. and (E. are false
D. Statements (B. and (D. are true, statements (a), (C. and (E. are false
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Each statement about TMMi level 2 in an Agile context requires careful consideration within the framework:
(a): False. While Agile projects indeed use metrics like Velocity, TMMi requires tracking end-results such as escaped defects. Both team performance and outcomes, including defect-related metrics, are significant. Test performance indicators at TMMi level 2 in an Agile context should not solely focus on team performance metrics .
(b): True. The product risk assessment process in Agile projects typically adopts a more lightweight approach compared to traditional sequential lifecycle models. Agile teams often conduct risk assessments in a more collaborative and iterative manner .
(c): False. In Agile, monitoring and controlling processes are still critical to ensure goals and quality targets are met, even if the methodology allows for flexibility and adaptation .
(d): False. Traceability is still relevant in Agile, although it may be implemented differently. Agile methodologies such as Scrum do not eliminate the need for traceability between requirements, test conditions, and tests, which is an essential part of TMMi process areas .
(e): True. Agile allows for flexibility in defining the test environment closer to the execution phase, enabling changes that reflect evolving requirements and design decisions .
Thus, the correct combination is A: Statements (a) and (e) are true, while statements (b), (c), and (d) are false .

NEW QUESTION: 24
In a TMMi assessment, one of the shortcomings stated was the lack of coherency across various test levels and test types being performed. Establishing a master test plan was an improvement action recommended by the assessors. Which TMMi process area addresses a specific goal and specific practices for establishing a master test plan?
A. Test Monitoring and Control

B. Test Organization
C. Test Lifecycle and Integration
D. Test Planning
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The process area Test Lifecycle and Integration at TMMi Level 3 focuses on establishing a coherent test process across multiple test levels and integrating the test lifecycle with the development lifecycle. This process area addresses the creation of a master test plan, which is essential for ensuring consistency and avoiding redundancy or omissions across different test levels.
The specific goal and practice for establishing a master test plan are well documented within the Test Lifecycle and Integration process area. Practices include performing a product risk assessment, establishing the test approach, and developing the master test plan itself.

NEW QUESTION: 25
Which of the following statements about informal assessments is FALSE?
A. An informal assessment is a quick scan of an organization's maturity level against TMMi, but no formal rating is given.
B. Advantages of informal assessments over formal assessments include: they are less time consuming; they are less costly; they provide a result just as accurate as with a formal assessment.
C. During a test process improvement programme, informal assessments are typically performed several times.
D. Only one type of evidence is required for an informal assessment.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
One of the key differences between informal and formal assessments is that informal assessments are not as rigorous. Informal assessments are more flexible, quicker, and less costly; however, they do not provide the same level of detail or accuracy as formal assessments. The statement that "informal assessments provide a result just as accurate as with a formal assessment" is therefore false. Formal assessments involve multiple types of evidence and a more thorough evaluation, while informal assessments typically rely on fewer types of evidence (often only interviews).

NEW QUESTION: 26
Which of the following activities is one that will typically be performed as part of the Diagnosing phase of the IDEAL test improvement cycle?
A. Develop Recommendations
B. Develop Approach
C. Develop Solution
D. Plan Actions
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Diagnosing phase in the IDEAL test improvement cycle is focused on understanding the current state of the organization's testing processes and identifying the areas for improvement. One of the key activities during this phase is Develop Recommendations, which involves analysing the current process against the goals and proposing areas where improvements can be made to achieve the desired state. Other activities in this phase include characterizing the current and desired states .

NEW QUESTION: 27
The three TMMi level 5 process areas, Defect Prevention, Quality Control and Test Process Optimization, all provide support for continuous process improvement.
Which of these process areas is specifically aimed at identifying new testing technologies that may be appropriate and to transition them into the organization?
A. Defect Prevention
B. Quality Control
C. Test Process Optimization
D. All three level 5 process areas specifically address new testing technologies.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Test Process Optimization is the TMMi Level 5 process area specifically aimed at identifying new testing technologies and transitioning them into the organisation. This process area focuses on continuously improving the test process by evaluating and adopting new tools, methods, and technologies that can enhance testing efficiency and effectiveness. Test Process Optimization encourages organisations to stay ahead of industry developments and integrate innovative testing practices.
Reference:
"TMMi Level 5 Test Process Optimization SG 2 New Testing Technologies are Evaluated to Determine their Impact on the Testing Process".

NEW QUESTION: 28
Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. The maturity levels of TMMi describe detailed sub-practices for each specific goal.
B. Each process area has exactly the same set of generic practices for generic goal 2.
C. Specific goals can have different specific practices at different maturity levels.
D. Sub-practices must be implemented together with the typical work products that are described for them in the TMMi model.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
In the TMMi framework, specific goals can indeed have different specific practices across maturity levels. The practices associated with a specific goal evolve as an organization matures, reflecting the need for more sophisticated approaches at higher levels of maturity. For example, test design practices at Level 2 are more basic compared to the more comprehensive practices at Level 3, which include integration with other lifecycle processes.

The other statements are incorrect. For instance, sub-practices are informative and not mandatory, and while generic goals have the same set of practices across process areas, specific goals vary by maturity level.
TMMi Reference:
TMMi process areas include specific goals that may have different practices depending on the maturity level, as the process areas evolve with higher maturity.

NEW QUESTION: 29
Which of the following is an example of an expected component of the TMMi model?
A. Example work product
B. Elaboration
C. Specific practice
D. Maturity level
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
A specific practice is an expected component of the TMMi model. Expected components describe what an organisation will typically implement to achieve required components, such as specific and generic goals. Specific practices are activities that are crucial for achieving the specific goals of a process area, and they are evaluated during assessments to determine whether the goals have been met.
Reference:
"Specific practice is described as an activity important for achieving the associated specific goal, making it an expected component".

NEW QUESTION: 30
A test process assessment has been performed on a company developing systems for the medical industry. Their systems are classified as safety critical. One of the shortcomings identified during the assessment is related to reliability testing. Although reliability was identified by the business as a critical issue, no formal approach and test techniques are being used for reliability testing.
Which of the following process areas would need specific attention to address the above mentioned shortcoming?
A. Test Design and Execution
B. Test Environment
C. Non-Functional Testing
D. Product Quality Evaluation
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
For safety-critical systems, reliability testing is a key concern. The identified shortcoming relates to the lack of formal techniques and approaches for reliability testing. The Non-Functional Testing process area, at TMMi Level 3, addresses testing non-functional aspects like reliability, performance, and usability. This process area would need specific attention as it provides a structured approach to assess non-functional risks, define testing

techniques, and execute tests to verify the reliability of the product, which is critical for medical systems.
Reference:
"The Non-functional Testing process area addresses establishing test approaches and techniques for quality attributes like reliability".

NEW QUESTION: 31
TMMi distinguishes between required, expected and informative components.
Which of the following is an example of an informative TMMi model component?
A. Specific Practices
B. Sub-practices
C. Generic Practices
D. Generic Goals
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Sub-practices are informative components within the TMMi model. Informative components provide additional details or guidance to help organisations understand how to approach the required and expected components. Sub-practices are not mandatory, but they offer ideas or methods that can assist with the implementation of specific practices. Other examples of informative components include example work products, notes, and references.
Reference:
"Sub-practices are a detailed description that provides guidance for interpreting and implementing a specific practice. Sub-practices are informative components".

NEW QUESTION: 32
Which of the following is FALSE about the specific goal 1 Align Test Measurement and Analysis Activities in process area 4.1 Test Measurement?
A. Specific goal 1 covers the establishment of test measurement objectives
B. Specific goal 1 addresses the specification of test measures
C. Specific goal 1 covers the communication of test measurement results after analysis.

D. Specific goal 1 addresses the specification of data collection, storage and analysis procedures

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The statement that Specific Goal 1 of the Test Measurement (4.1) process area covers the communication of test measurement results after analysis is FALSE. Specific Goal 1 focuses on aligning test measurement and analysis activities, which involves setting measurement objectives, specifying the measures to be taken, and establishing procedures for data collection, storage, and analysis. However, the communication of results comes under Specific Goal 2, which deals with the analysis and reporting of test measurement results.

TMMi Reference:

Test Measurement at TMMi Level 4 includes defining measures, data collection, and storage as part of aligning test measurement and analysis activities, while communicating results is part of a different goal.

NEW QUESTION: 33

Which of the following is a typical element of a test policy?

A. Define product risks categories

B. The quality levels to be achieved

C. Test types to be carried out at each level

D. Approach to regression testing

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A test policy is a high-level document that outlines the objectives, goals, and strategic views regarding testing. It serves to align testing activities with the organisation's business objectives and quality goals. One of the critical elements in a test policy is defining the quality levels to be achieved, which ensures that testing aligns with the expectations for product quality, both functional and non-functional. Other aspects, such as risk categories, test types, and regression testing approaches, are typically defined in more detailed test strategies or plans, not in the high-level policy.

Reference:

"A test policy is necessary to define the organization's overall test objectives and quality levels" .

NEW QUESTION: 34

Which of the following process areas is a TMMi level 3 process area?

A. Test Design and Execution

B. Quality Control

C. Non-Functional Testing

D. Advanced Reviews

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Test Design and Execution is a key process area at TMMi Level 2, not Level 3. However, other process areas at TMMi Level 3 include Non-functional Testing, Peer Reviews, and Test Lifecycle and Integration. Test Design and Execution plays a foundational role in laying down the practices for creating and executing test cases, especially at earlier maturity levels. By TMMi Level 3, processes become more sophisticated with a broader range of testing techniques and integration into the overall lifecycle.
Reference:
"TMMi level 3 includes process areas such as Non-functional Testing, Test Lifecycle and Integration, and Peer Reviews".

NEW QUESTION: 35
How do TMMi based organizations benefit from the Agile way of thinking?
A. Within Agile test improvements will typically take place through an organization-wide Test Process Group that can take rapid action
B. By using TMMi as a reminder of critical testing practices that are often not defined or "forgotten" in Agile development methodologies
C. The Agile way of thinking typically brings out the initiative to further detail the test processes as they are currently defined
D. By only focusing on team-based related test process areas, and omitting anything that is related to improving testing at an organizational level.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Agile organisations often focus on rapid iterations and minimal documentation, which can lead to the omission or underuse of structured testing practices. TMMi serves as a valuable guide for Agile teams by highlighting critical testing practices that might be overlooked, ensuring that essential quality processes such as risk analysis, peer reviews, and test planning are not neglected.
This reminder ensures that teams maintain a disciplined approach to testing while still benefiting from Agile flexibility.

NEW QUESTION: 36
To which TMMi level does the process area Advanced Reviews belong?
A. TMMi level 2 Managed
B. TMMi level 3 Defined
C. TMMi level 4 Measured
D. TMMi level 5 Optimization
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The process area Advanced Reviews belongs to TMMi Level 4 (Measured). At this maturity level, the focus is on quantitatively measuring and managing product quality, and advanced review techniques are employed to integrate peer reviews (static testing) with dynamic testing. These advanced reviews play a key role in ensuring that product quality is assessed early in the lifecycle and that testing is driven by measurable goals.

Reference:
"Advanced Reviews are part of TMMi Level 4 and focus on integrating static and dynamic testing through coordinated peer reviews".

NEW QUESTION: 37
Which of the statements about the Learning Phase of the IDEAL improvement framework is the TRUE?
A. The Learning Phase includes the activities "Analyze and Validate", "Refine Solutions" and "Propose Future Actions".
B. Since most work has been done in the previous phases, the Learning Phase is not important.
C. The Learning Phase is the last, but nevertheless an important phase of the improvement cycle.
D. At the end of the Learning phase, all the improvement activities must have been completed and all improvement goals must have been achieved.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Learning Phase in the IDEAL improvement framework is the final phase in the cycle and plays a crucial role in ensuring continuous improvement. Contrary to the belief that it is less important because most work has been done in previous phases, this phase is critical for learning from the experience gained during the improvement program. The Learning Phase ensures that the organisation refines its ability to implement change effectively.
The key activities in this phase are:
Analyze and Validate: This involves reviewing what has been achieved, whether the goals have been met, and identifying lessons learned. It focuses on what worked well and what could be done better.
Propose Future Actions: Based on the analysis, recommendations are made to improve future programs. These proposals are often forwarded to management for consideration.
Thus, the Learning Phase is essential for organisational growth as it solidifies the learning from past improvements and applies it to future cycles, fostering continuous refinement of processes.
Reference:
"The Learning phase completes the improvement cycle... The entire IDEAL experience is reviewed to determine what was accomplished, whether the intended goals were achieved, and how the organization can implement change more effectively and efficiently".

NEW QUESTION: 38
Which of the following statements is TRUE with respect to TMMi Levels 4 and 5 in an Agile context?
A. Because Agile projects tend to focus on defect detection rather than defect prevention, Process area 5.1 Defect Prevention is less relevant when assessing an Agile organisation for TMMi level 5.

B. Process area 4.3 Advanced Reviews is less relevant in an Agile context because quality tends to be a team effort and verification and validation tend to be discussed at team meetings, not in formal reviews.
C. When considering the achievement of specific goals in process area 5.3 Test Process Optimization in an Agile context, the deployment of new testing technologies and test improvements do not have to be made across the whole organization, since Agile teams are autonomous and can decide which improvements suit their way of working best.
D. Agile projects normally do not use operational profiles or usage models of a product on which to base statistically valid inferences to help create a representative sample of tests, thus the TMMi level 5 specific goal "Testing is performed using Statistical Methods" is considered not relevant in an Agile context.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
In an Agile context, some practices from TMMi levels 4 and 5 might be considered less relevant or adjusted to fit the Agile methodology. Specifically, at TMMi level 5, testing with statistical methods may indeed be less relevant. In Agile projects, operational profiles or usage models, which are essential to perform statistically valid testing, are often not utilised. Agile methodologies focus more on incremental development and continuous feedback loops, which do not typically rely on statistical sampling methods. Therefore, the statement that "Agile projects normally do not use operational profiles or usage models of a product on which to base statistically valid inferences to help create a representative sample of tests, thus the TMMi level 5 specific goal 'Testing is performed using Statistical Methods' is considered not relevant in an Agile context" is true.