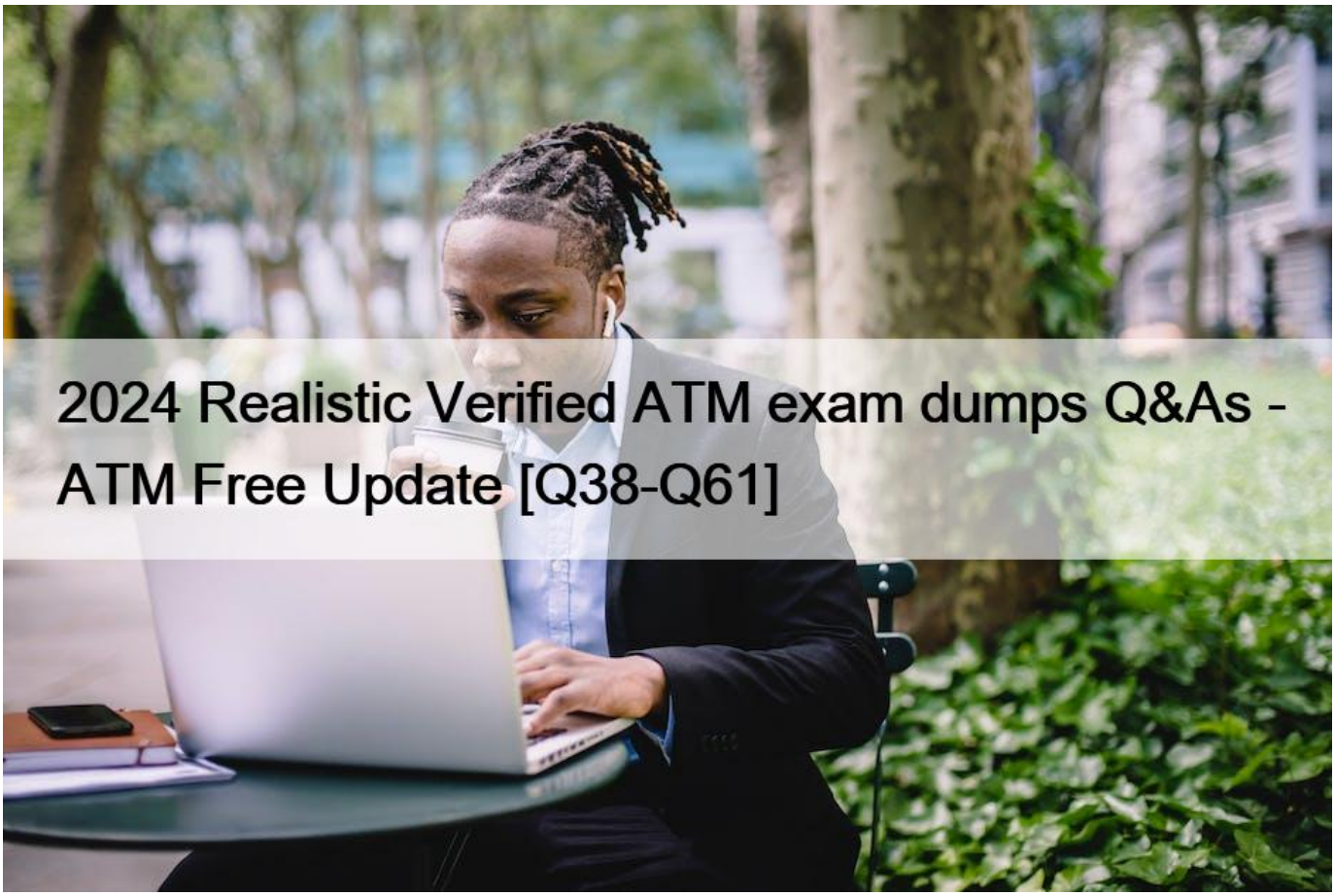
2024 Realistic Verified ATM exam dumps Q&As - ATM Free Update [Q38-Q61



2024 Realistic Verified ATM exam dumps Q&As - ATM Free Update
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In order to prepare for the ISTQB ATM certification exam, individuals will need to study the ISTQB Advanced Level Syllabus and gain practical experience in the field of software testing. There are many training courses and study materials available to help individuals prepare for the exam. Once an individual has passed the exam, they will be awarded the ISTQB ATM certification, which is a valuable asset for anyone looking to advance their career in the field of software testing.

Q38. The main objectives the senior management team wants to achieve are:

– to reduce the costs associated with dynamic testing

– to use reviews to ensure that the project is on course for success and following the plan

– to use reviews as a well-documented and effective bug-removal activity following a formal process with well-defined roles

– to determine the effectiveness of reviews in terms of phase containment

– to improve phase containment effectiveness

Which of the following answers would you expect to describe the best way to achieve these objectives?
* You should plan for lightweight exit-phase reviews at the end of each development and testing phase, and plan for a process of gathering information from testing to perform an analysis aimed at identifying the larger cluster of defects
* You should plan for formal exit-phase reviews at the end of each development and testing phase, and plan for a process of gathering information from testing to perform an analysis aimed at identifying the larger cluster of defects
* You should plan for formal exit-phase reviews at the end of each development phase and testing phase, and plan for a process of gathering information from testing to perform an analysis of the bugs found during testing to determine the people responsible for those bugs
* You should plan for formal exit-phase reviews at the end of each development and testing phase, and plan for a process of gathering information from testing to perform an analysis of the bugs found during testing to determine the phase in which they have been introduced
Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Q39. Which of the following statements describing how identified product quality risks should be

mitigated and managed, is true?

K2 1 credit
* The extent of re-testing and regression testing activities should be based on the risk

level
* The identification of new risks, the re-assessment of the level of existing risks and the

evaluation of the effectiveness of risk mitigation activities should only occur at the very

beginning of a project
* Risk mitigation of product quality risks can be effective only after starting test execution
* The priority of the development and execution of tests should not be based on the risk

level but only on the likelihood

Q40. The main objectives the senior management team wants to achieve are:

– to reduce the costs associated with dynamic testing

– to use reviews to ensure that the project is on course for success and following the plan

– to use reviews as a well-documented and effective bug-removal activity following a formal

process with well-defined roles

– to determine the effectiveness of reviews in terms of phase containment

– to improve phase containment effectiveness

Which of the following answers would you expect to describe the best way to achieve these

objectives?

K4 3 credits
* You should plan for lightweight exit-phase reviews at the end of each development and

testing phase, and plan for a process of gathering information from testing to perform an

analysis aimed at identifying the larger cluster of defects
* You should plan for formal exit-phase reviews at the end of each development and

testing phase, and plan for a process of gathering information from testing to perform an

analysis aimed at identifying the larger cluster of defects
* You should plan for formal exit-phase reviews at the end of each development phase

and testing phase, and plan for a process of gathering information from testing to perform

an analysis of the bugs found during testing to determine the people responsible for those

bugs
* You should plan for formal exit-phase reviews at the end of each development and

testing phase, and plan for a process of gathering information from testing to perform an

analysis of the bugs found during testing to determine the phase in which they have been

introduced

Q41. 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?
* Perform unit performance testing for each single web service
* Monitor the SLAs after the system has been released into the production environment
* Perform system performance testing, consisting of several performance testing sessions, to verify if all the SLAs have been met
* Perform static performance testing by reviewing the architectural model of the system under various load levels

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Q42. For which of the following activities would the costs be classified as a cost of detection?
* Writing test specifications according to the test design
* Training developers to better understand the new features of the coding language they will use on the project
* Re-running a test case, during the system testing phase, to verify that a fix eliminates a previously found defect
* Fixing field failures

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Q43. You are the Test Manager for a project to develop a web customer portal of a Pay-TV company that allows customers (with a smartcard and a set-top box) to purchase digital contents.

In the “select” page the system displays a dialogue where the customer can select the items (digital contents) he/she is interested in. In this page he/she can add one or more items to a shopping cart. An item consists of a product and a duration.

There are three types of products: Movie, sport and premium (movie and sport).

There are four possible durations: 1 months, 2 months, winter (from the beginning of January to end of March) and summer (from the beginning of July to end of September).

All the combinations of products and durations are allowed to define an item. Thus there are twelve possible items. A maximum of six different items can be added to the shopping cart at a time.

When the customer decides to check out he/she goes to the “purchase” page where he/she can pay the total amount of the shopping cart in three different ways:

– using a credit voucher

– using a credit already charged on the smartcard

– using a credit card (accepted credit cards are. Visa, MasterCard and Great Wall Card) The customer can logout from both the “select” and “purchase” pages. In this case no purchase is made.

You decide to apply a blended risk-based and reactive testing strategy and the following is a subset of the exit criteria for system testing:

EXCR1- Each “critical” quality risk item must be covered by at least one test condition EXCR2- Each “critical” requirement must be covered by at least one test condition You are following a risk-based testing strategy. The test execution time is very limited. Assume that all the product risk items require more or less the same level of test effort.

Product Risk Item	Likelihood	Impact
The system does not accept transactions coming from the IVR channel	1	5
The system does not correctly charge a Smart Card with the required contents	2	5
The system does not activate a pre-activated Smart Card	3	5
The system does not pre-activate a Smart Card	5	3

Which of the following answers describes the best execution schedule in this scenario?
* 1- Test the acceptance of transactions coming from the IVR channel2- Test the correct charge of the Smart Card with the required contents3- Test the correct pre-activation of the Smart Card4- Test the correct activation of the Smart Card
* 1- Test the correct pre-activation of the Smart Card2- Test the correct charge of the Smart Card with the required contents3- Test the correct activation of the Smart Card4- Test the acceptance of transactions coming from the IVR channel
* 1- Test the correct activation of the Smart Card2- Test the correct pre-activation of the Smart Card3- Test the correct charge of the Smart Card with the required contents4- Test the acceptance of transactions coming from the IVR channel
* 1- Test the correct pre-activation of the Smart Card 2- Test the correct activation of the Smart Card3- Test the correct charge of the Smart Card with the required contents4- Test the acceptance of transactions coming from the IVR channel
Section: Testing Process

Explanation/Reference:

Q44. Assume you are working on a CAS (Conditional Access System) for Pay-TV that allows the access, selection and transfer of services and media to authorized users. Authorized users can choose their services through different channels: Web Customer Portal, IVR (Interactive Voice Response), Call Centre and SMS. The system uses a Smart Card to receive and decrypt the broadcasted encrypted control words which allow decrypting pay- per-view TV. Every authorized user must have a Smart Card and a Set-Top Box to view the contents.

The following is an excerpt from the product risk analysis document:

Both likelihood and impact have been rated on the following scale: (1 – Very low, 2 – Low, 3 – Medium, 4 – High, 5 – Very High).

The required test environment and code have been delivered. All test cases for each identified product risk item have been written and are ready to be executed. The Database used to contain the Smart Cards is empty and so only new Smart Cards can be used during test execution.

A Smart Card can only be activated if it has been previously pre-activated. This means the post-conditions for the execution of the test cases to test the pre-activation of the Smart Card are the pre-conditions for activation of the Smart Card.

Which of the following statements represents the most effective contribution of the stakeholders to the completion of the failure mode analysis table?

Potential Failure Mode(s) - Quality Risk(s)	Priority	Severity	Detection	Detection Method(s)
Fails to connect to the PCMCIA card		3		Test; Debug
Fails to transfer the maps from the PCMCIA card		3		Test; Debug
Fails to load the transferred map		3		Test; Debug
Fails to switch from one map to another		2		Test;

* The aircraft pilot and the customer representative should contribute to assess the detection. The chief software engineer, the system architect and the expert tester should contribute to assess the priority.
* The aircraft pilot and the customer representative should contribute to assess the priority. The chief software engineer, the system architect and the expert tester should contribute to assess the detection.
* The system architect and the chief software engineer should contribute to assess the priority. The expert tester is the only one who

should contribute to assess the detection.
* The aircraft pilot is the only one qualified to contribute to assess the priority and thus should be assigned this task. The customer representative should contribute to assess the detection.
Section: Testing Process

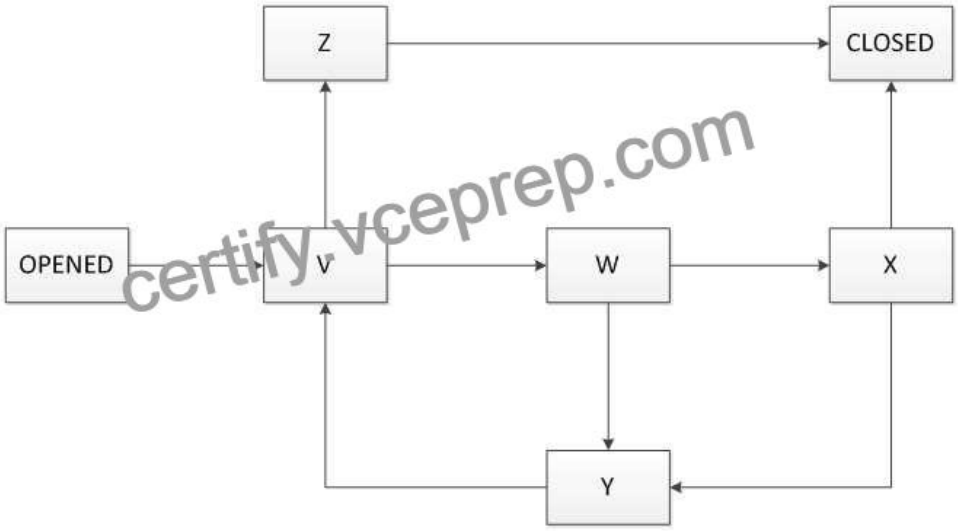
Explanation/Reference:

Q45. Assume you are working on a defect management process to be used by a software organization to track the current status of the defects reports for several projects.

When a defect is found for investigation a defect report is created in “Opened” state that is the unique initial state. The defect report status has also a unique finale state that is the “Closed” state.

The following state transition diagram describes the states of this defect management process:

Where only the initial (“Opened”) and final (“Closed”) states are indicated while the remaining states (V, W, X, Y, Z) have yet to be named.



Which of the following assignments would you expect to best complete the defect management process?
* V=Rejected , W=Corrected , X=Validated, Y=Re-Opened, Z=Assigned
* V=Assigned, W=Validated , X=Corrected, Y=Re-Opened, Z=Rejected
* V=Assigned, W=Corrected , X=Validated, Y=Re-Opened, Z=Rejected
* V= Corrected, W=Assigned, X=Validated, Y=Corrected, Z=Rejected
Section: Defect Management

Explanation/Reference:

Q46. Which of the following factors could negatively influence a review?
* Include people with the adequate level of knowledge, both technical and procedural
* Include people who are detail-oriented and scrupulous at finding issues
* Include as many people as possible in order to have more viewpoints about possible problems on the item under review
* Include people able to contribute to a clear, thoughtful, constructive and objective discussion

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Q47. During the system testing phase a tester from your test team observes a failure in the

system under test and he/she decides to create an incident report. The incident report is

currently in a “new” state, indicating it needs to be investigated.

Which THREE of the following information items can’t yet be present in the incident report?

K3 2 credits (2 credits out of 3 credits correct, 1 credit point)
* The type of defect that caused the failure
* The actual and the expected result highlighting the failure
* The lifecycle phase in which the defect has been introduced
* What really caused the failure (actual cause)
* Steps to reproduce the failure, including screenshots, database dumps and logs where

applicable

Q48. You are performing a quality risk analysis for a CSCI (Computer Software Configuration Item) used to implement a CBIT (Continuous Built-In Test) module of a safety-critical system.

During the quality risk analysis you are trying to identify the ways in which failures of the CBIT module can occur, for each of them trying to determine the potential causes and likely effects, and the risk level (calculated as the product of three factors: severity, occurrence and detection).

Which of the following risk analysis techniques are you working with?
* A lightweight product risk analysis technique
* Failure Mode and Effect Analysis
* Wide Band Delphi
* Cost of Exposure

Section: Test Management

Explanation/Reference:

Q49. Consider an information system of a Pay-Tv company based on a SOA architecture.

The integrated system currently consists of three core systems:

– a CRM (Customer Relationship Management) system

– a BRM (Billing and Revenue Management) system

– a CAS (Conditional Access System) system all of them communicating with SOA

Middleware.

You have been asked to manage the testing activities for the integration of two additional

off-the-shelf systems from two different vendors: a SMS (Short Message Service) server

and an IVR (Interactive Voice Response) system.

Assume that there is a high likelihood that the two off-the-shelf systems will be low-quality

and that you have a clear proof that the testing performed by the two vendors on their

systems has been unsystematic and unprofessional. This obviously leads to higher quality

risk for the overall integrated system.

You are the Test Manager of this project. Your main goal is to plan for testing activities to

mitigate this risk.

Which of the following answers best describes the test activities (assuming it is possible to

perform all of them) you should plan for?

K4 3 credits
* You should plan for an informal and minimal acceptance test of the two off-the-shelf

systems and then a single end-to-end test of the overall integrated system
* You should directly plan for a single end-to-end test focused on end-to-end tests of the

overall integrated system without an acceptance test of the two off-the-shelf systems
* You should plan for two levels: a system integration test and an end-to-end test of the

overall integrated system
* You should plan for adequate re-testing of both the systems followed by a system

integration test and an end-to-end test of the overall integrated system

Q50. During the follow-up phase the following conditions are checked:

X1. The code has been completely reviewed

X2. All the identified defects have been correctly fixed and the modified code has been compiled successfully and run through all the static analyzers used by the project without warnings and errors X3. The modified code is available under the configuration management system with a new version number for the specified CI

If these conditions are fulfilled then the review process terminates.

Which of the following characteristics of a formal review is missing in this description?
* Defined entry and exit criteria
* Checklists to be used by the reviewers
* Deliverables such as reports, evaluation sheets or other review summary sheets
* Metrics for reporting on the review effectiveness, efficiency, and progress

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Q51. In the next two months some new features will be constantly added to new releases of a project you are working on as Test Manager.

You have identified as one of the main project risks, that the requirements specification will still be incomplete when your team starts the test design and implementation phase.

Some requirements will most likely be completed too late to allow a proper test preparation.

You and your test team have already worked on several similar past projects in the same organization.

Which one of the following options would you expect to be the most effective at mitigating this risk?

K4 3 credits
* Don’t prepare any test and just run the regression test suite to check that the new features don’t introduce regression
* Make reasonable assumptions about the missing details and design lightweight tests that can be easily updated during test execution
* Don’t design any test until the test execution starts, then communicate that test execution is blocked due to incomplete requirements
* Even if there are only few details missing, escalate the risk to the project manager without preparing any tests

Q52. After the presentation, you are asked to explain the chart.

Assume you have applied a full risk-based testing strategy.

Which of the following answers would you expect to best describe the pie chart?

K4 3 credits
* All the risk items have been covered with tests. No more risk items remain to test
* According to the full risk-based testing strategy applied, it is very likely that the highest-

risk items, tests and bugs remain in the blue and red areas. Therefore, it is very risky to

release the application
* Only the lowest-risk items, tests and bugs should remain in the blue and red areas.

Therefore the application can be released at any time subject to management of the items

identified in those areas
* 97 percent of the risk items has been tested. No open bugs or test failures remain. Only

3 percent of risk items remains to be covered by the remaining test

Q53. You are estimating the effort for the integration testing activities of a new project. Consider the following factors, which can affect that estimation:

I. Availability of re-usable test systems and documentation from previous, similar projects II. Unexpected timing of components arrival

III. Stability of the integration test team (no turnover)

IV. Many and geographically distributed sub-teams

Which of the following statements is true?
* I and II. can negatively affect the estimation III. and IV. usually favor the accuracy of the estimation effort
* II. and III. can negatively affect the estimation
* and IV. usually favor the accuracy of the estimation effort
* II. and IV. can negatively affect the estimation

* and III. usually favor the accuracy of the estimation effort
* III. and IV. can negatively affect the estimation
* and II. usually favor the accuracy of the estimation effort

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Q54. Assume you are the Test Manager in charge of independent testing for avionics applications.

You are in charge of testing for a project to implement three different CSCI (Computer Software Configuration Item):

– a BOOT-X CSCI that must be certified at level B of the DO-178B standard

– a DIAG-X CSCI that must be certified at level C of the DO-178B standard

– a DRIV-X CSCI that must be certified at level A of the DO-178B standard These are three different software modules written in C language to run on a specific hardware platform.

You have been asked to select a single code coverage tool to perform the mandatory code coverage measurements, in order to meet the structural coverage criteria prescribed by the DO-178B standard. This tool must be qualified as a verification tool under DO-178B.

Since there are significant budget constraints to purchase this tool, you are evaluating an open-source tool that is able to provide different types of code coverage. This tool meets perfectly your technical needs in terms of the programming language and the specific hardware platform (it supports also the specific C-compiler).

The source code of the tool is available.

Your team could easily customize the tool to meet the project needs. This tool is not qualified as a verification tool under the DO-178B.

Which of the following are the three main concerns related to that open-source tool selection?
* Does the tool support all the types of code coverage required from the three levels A, B, C of the DO-178B standard?
* Does the tool have a good general usability?
* What are the costs to qualify the tool as a verification tool under the DO-178B?
* Is the installation procedure of the tool easy?
* Does the tool require a system with more than 4GB of RAM memory?
* Is the licensing scheme of the tool compatible with the confidentiality needs of the avionics company?

Section: Test Tools and Automation

Explanation/Reference:

Q55. You are the Test Manager of a project that adopts a V-model with four formal levels of

testinG. unit, integration, system and acceptance testing.

On this project reviews have been conducted for each development phase prior to testing,

which is to say that reviews of requirements, functional specification, high-level design, low-

level design and code have been performed prior to testing.

Assume that no requirements defects have been reported after the release of the product.

Which TWO of the following metrics do you need in order to evaluate the requirements

reviews in terms of phase containment effectiveness?

K3 2 credits
* Number of defects found during the requirements review
* Total number of defects attributable to requirements found during unit, integration,

system and acceptance testing
* Total number of defects found during functional specification review, high-level design

review, low-level design review, code review, unit testing, integration testing, system testing

and acceptance testing
* Time to conduct the requirements review
* Total number of defects attributable to requirements, found during functional

specification review, high-level design review, low-level design review, code review, unit

testing, integration testing, system testing and acceptance testing

Q56. Which of the following information would you expect to be the most useful to perform a

defect clustering analysis?

K2 1 credit
* The trend in the lag time from defect reporting to resolution
* The defect component information
* The lifecycle phase in which the defect has been introduced
* The defect removal efficiency information

Q57. After a selection process you have selected a test management tool that is going be

introduced in your organization and used by your test team in a pilot project.

You have already identified the member of your test team who will be the administrator of

the tool, since he/she has a significant experience with the administration of test

management tools and so he/she is able to make effective and efficient up-front decisions

about “how” the tool will be used. You have also developed a training plan for the other

members of your test team.

In collaboration with the administrator of the tool you have also devised standard ways of

managing, storing and maintaining the tool and its assets including backup/restore

procedures.

You have also analyzed standard formats supported by the tool (CSV, XLS, XML, etc.) to

export, import and archive all the information managed by the tool itself (requirements, test

case specifications, test plans etc.) for compliance with the most important test

management tools, in order to minimize the impacts of migrating this information to a new

tool that could replace the existing one in the future.

Which of the following phases in the lifecycle of the new tool has NOT been adequately

considered in this description?

K2 1 credit
* Acquisition
* Support and maintenance
* Evolution
* Retirement

Q58. You are the Test Manager of a new project aimed at developing a software system that must be certified at level B of the DO-178B standard. The project will follow a V-Model software development life cycle and it will have four formal levels of testing: component, integration, system and acceptance testing.

You must produce the test plan documentation for this project by providing an adequate coordination across the four levels of testing in order to assure audit ability.

Which of the following answers would you expect to best describe how to organize the test plan?
* Produce a single master test plan that covers in detail all four levels, describing the particular activities for all test levels
* Produce a master test plan that covers three levels (component, integration, system test) and a separate acceptance test plan
* Produce a master test plan describing the relationship between the four levels, and four separate detailed level test plans, one for each level
* Produce four separate detailed level test plans, one for each level, without a master test plan
Section: Test Management

Explanation/Reference:

Q59. Based on the historical data of 5 past and similar projects, you have calculated these

average numbers of defects detected in system testinG.

– For each 10000 LOC (lines of code), 200 defects

– For each person-month of development team effort, 49 defects

You want to use this information to perform estimation for a new project.

The project manager tells you that he/she has estimated 20000 new LOC for this new

project.

Four developers work for four months on this project before system testing.

During system testing, 797 defects are discovered.

Assume that the system test of this new project is using the same amount of work as spent

in the past projects.

Based on this information only, which of the following statement is certainly true about this

project?

K3 3 credits
* The code for the new project contains a higher defect density than the code of the past

projects
* The number of defects found during the system test phase on the new project is

approximately proportional to the development team effort
* 40000 LOC have been delivered to system testing (against the 20000 LOC planned by

the project manager)
* More LOC than planned have been delivered to system testing with a higher defect

density than the past projects

Q60. You are working on a project to develop an authentication system for an e-commerce website. This system provides two features: Registration and authentication. Two different development teams develop these two features.

There is a high likelihood that the delivery of the authentication feature to the test team will be three weeks later. To complete the registration the user must provide the following registration inputs: Name, surname, birth date, fiscal code and he/she can select a username and a password.

A registered user can be a special user or a normal user. To be identified as a special user, he/she must also provide, during the registration process, a voucher possibly received from the IT department.

Access is granted only if a user is registered and the password is correct: In all other cases access is denied. If the registered user is a special user and the password is wrong, a special warning is shown on the system console.

You are currently performing a quality risk analysis using FMEA.

Based only on the given information, which of the following is NOT a product risk that could be identified during the quality risk analysis?
* The late delivery of the authentication feature to the test team causes delays in the start of test execution and this could result in a

shorter test period
* The authentication system denies access for a special user with a wrong password, but doesn’t display a special warning on the system console
* The authentication system grants access to a normal user with a wrong password
* The authentication system grants access to a special user with a wrong password
Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Q61. 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 traceability matrix showing the relationships between the product risk items and the test cases
* A list of all the open defects with the associated classification information extracted from the defect tracking system
* A chart, showing the trend in the lag time from defect reporting to resolution, extracted from the defect tracking system
* The execution status of all the test cases extracted from the test management tool
Section: Testing Process

Explanation/Reference: