Free Questions for TMMi-P_Syll2.1

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is an example of an indirect benefit for a test improvement program?

Options:

A- Improvement in defect detection percentage
B- Decrease in test execution lead-time
C- Increased personnel motivation
D- More reliable test estimates

Answer:

C

Explanation:

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.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best statements is FALSE regarding TMMi improving the different aspects of testing?

Options:

A- TMMi focuses only on higher test levels such as system and acceptance test.
B- TMMi addresses all four cornerstones for structured testing, namely lifecycle, techniques, infrastructure and organization.
C- TMMi addresses all test levels including static testing.
D- TMMi is intended to support testing activities and test process improvement in both systems and software engineering.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

This statement is FALSE because TMMi does not focus only on higher test levels like system and acceptance testing. In fact, TMMi covers all test levels, including lower levels like unit and integration testing, as well as static testing (e.g., reviews and inspections).

TMMi is designed to address testing at all levels of the software lifecycle and goes beyond dynamic testing (e.g., system and acceptance) to include static testing techniques as well. The model is comprehensive and is intended to support testing in both systems and software engineering. Furthermore, TMMi addresses the four cornerstones of structured testing: lifecycle, techniques, infrastructure, and organization. These are essential to ensure a thorough and structured approach to improving test processes and aligning them with business goals.

TMMi Reference:

TMMi documentation clearly indicates that it covers all test levels including static testing (such as peer reviews) and dynamic testing across different stages of development.

It is lifecycle-independent and can support different models, such as Agile, DevOps, and traditional V-models.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

A- Test Monitoring and Control
B- Test Organization
C- Test Lifecycle and Integration
D- Test Planning

Answer:

C

Explanation:

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.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following activities is an activity that will typically be performed as part of the Initiating phase of a test improvement cycle?

Options:

A- Analyse and Validate
B- Plan Actions
C- Develop Recommendations
D- Charter Infrastructure

Answer:

D

Explanation:

In the Initiating phase of a test improvement cycle, one of the key activities is to Charter Infrastructure. This activity involves setting up the structure needed to support the improvement effort, such as establishing a project board and defining responsibilities. This phase focuses on creating the foundational support for the test improvement initiative.

Reference: 'The Initiating phase includes activities like 'Charter Infrastructure' to establish the necessary support structure for the improvement program'.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

Options:

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

Explanation:

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.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

A- Test Planning
B- Test Design and Execution
C- Peer Reviews
D- Advanced Reviews

Answer:

C

Explanation:

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'.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Consider the following specific goal "Coordinate the Peer Review Approach with the Dynamic Test Approach". To which of the following process areas does this specific goal belong?

Options:

A- Test Planning
B- Test Life Cycle and Integration
C- Peer Reviews
D- Advanced Reviews

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The specific goal 'Coordinate the Peer Review Approach with the Dynamic Test Approach' belongs to the process area Advanced Reviews at TMMi Level 4. This process area builds on the Peer Reviews process area introduced at TMMi Level 3 and aims to fully integrate static and dynamic testing processes. It ensures that peer reviews (static testing) are coordinated with the dynamic test approach, ensuring consistency between the two methods and optimising product quality measurement early in the lifecycle.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

A- Develop Recommendations
B- Refine Solution

C- Analyse and Validate
D- Propose Immediate Actions

Answer:

C

Explanation:

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.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements BEST describes a relationship between the TMMi model and the CMMI process areas Verification and Validation?

Options:

A- CMMI process areas Verification and Validation are supporting process areas for the testing processes within the TMMi.
B- The CMMI process areas Verification and Validation are process areas that should be addressed in parallel with the testing processes within the TMMi.
C- The TMMi process areas provide support and a more detailed description of what is required to establish a defined Verification and defined Validation process.
D- Achieving TMMi level 2 also ensures full compliance to the requirements of CMMI process areas Verification and Validation.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The TMMi process areas complement the CMMI process areas for Verification and Validation by

providing more detailed guidance specific to testing. While CMMI defines these areas at a high level, TMMi elaborates on how to establish and maintain a defined testing process that includes both verification and validation activities. The relationship between the two models is complementary rather than hierarchical, meaning that improving testing processes using TMMi can lead to fulfilling CMMI requirements for Verification and Validation.

Reference: 'The TMMi process areas provide support and a more detailed specification, especially of what is required to establish a defined verification and validation process'.

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