iSQI TMMi-P_Syll2.1 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The evolutionary testing model of Gelperin and Hetzel has served as a foundation for historical level differentiation in the TMMi. The evolutionary testing model describes a number of test phases.

Which of the following phases of the evolutionary testing model is associated with Maturity Level 1 ''Initial'' of the TMMi?

Options:

A- Debugging-oriented phase
B- Destruction-oriented phase
C- Evaluation-oriented phase
D- Demonstration-oriented phase

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The Debugging-oriented phase from Gelperin and Hetzel's evolutionary testing model is associated with Maturity Level 1 'Initial' of TMMi. At this maturity level, testing is not yet a distinct and well-defined process but is often interleaved with debugging. Organizations at this level have chaotic and ad-hoc testing activities, with no separation between testing and debugging.

Maturity Level 1 organizations lack formal processes, and testing is often reactive, performed alongside fixing bugs in the code. This is in line with the debugging-oriented phase, where testing and debugging are seen as part of the same activity.

TMMi Reference:

The TMMi framework draws directly from the evolutionary model of Gelperin and Hetzel, associating the Debugging-oriented phase with Level 1, which describes a chaotic, unmanaged testing environment.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Improvement models can have a staged and/or continuous representation. The TMMi has been developed as a staged model. Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding a staged model?

Options:

A- A staged model defines organizational maturity levels with a set of coherent process areas
B- A staged model typically allows for certification and benchmarking
C- The process areas of a staged model are provided in a pre-defined order.
D- The process areas of a staged model can be achieved at different capability levels

Answer:

D

Explanation:

This statement is not true regarding a staged model. In a staged model, such as TMMi, organisations must follow a pre-defined path through maturity levels, and the process areas are organised in a fixed order that must be achieved sequentially. Each maturity level forms the foundation for the next, meaning that an organisation cannot achieve process areas at different capability levels independently, as is possible in a continuous model like CMMI. The staged model is designed to ensure that each process area is fully implemented and institutionalised before progressing to the next maturity level.

Reference: 'A staged model uses predefined sets of process areas to define an improvement path, which must be followed in sequence'.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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.''

Options:

A- Required component
B- Expected components
C- Informative components
D- Alternative component

Answer:

B

Explanation:

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'.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Consider the following characteristics of an assessment:

* the assessment is performed by an accredited TMMi assessor.

* only interviews are used as evidence.

To which type of assessment do these characteristics relate?

Options:

A- Informal assessments
B- Formal assessments
C- Both formal and informal assessments
D- Neither formal nor informal assessments based on TAMAR

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Informal assessments, as described in the TMMi framework, are often quicker and cheaper as they do not require the extensive corroboration of evidence that formal assessments do. One key characteristic of informal assessments is that they may rely solely on interviews, without using other forms of corroboration such as documentation reviews or observations. These informal assessments provide an indicative view of the organization's maturity level but do not result in formal certification

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Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Consider the following characteristics of an assessment:

- the assessment is performed by an accredited TMMi assessor

- only interviews are used for collecting evidence.

To which type of assessment do these characteristics relate?

Options:

A- Informal TMMI assessment
B- Formal TMMi assessment
C- Both formal and informal TMMi assessments
D- Neither formal nor informal TMMi assessments based on TAMAR

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Answer:

A

Explanation:

The assessment described, where only interviews are used to collect evidence, aligns with an informal TMMi assessment. Informal assessments are more flexible and do not require documentary evidence to corroborate interview data. They provide an indicative view of the organisation's maturity but do not result in a formal maturity rating or certification.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A test organization is trying to implement an improvement goal to develop a quantitative understanding of product quality, as part of the process area Product Quality Evaluation.

Which of the following specific practices needs to be addressed as part of process area 4.2 (Product Quality Evaluation) specific goal 1 Project Goals for Product Quality and their Priorities are Established?

Options:

A- Establish test process measures
B- Identify non-functional product risks
C- Identify product quality needs
D- Measure product quality quantitatively throughout the lifecycle

Answer:

C

Explanation:

As part of the Product Quality Evaluation process area (4.2), the specific goal 'Project Goals for Product Quality and their Priorities are Established' includes the practice of identifying product quality needs. This involves understanding and defining what quality means for the product, determining quality characteristics (such as reliability, usability, etc.), and establishing priorities for these characteristics based on project goals.

Other practices such as establishing test process measures and measuring product quality quantitatively come later in the lifecycle or are part of other specific goals.

TMMi Reference:

In Product Quality Evaluation at TMMi Level 4, identifying product quality needs is critical for setting up measurable and prioritized goals for product quality.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

A- Peer Reviews
B- Product Quality Evaluation
C- Advanced Reviews
D- Test Measurement

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Answer:

C

Explanation:

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.

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Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements is a correct description of the scope of the TMMi model?

Options:

A- The TMMi model is specifically targeted towards higher test levels (e.g., system test and acceptance test).

B- The TMMi model is specifically targeted at dynamic testing and does NOT address static testing.
C- The TMMi model is intended to support testing activities and test process improvement in both the systems engineering and software engineering discipline.
D- The TMMi model includes requirements for both formal and informal TMMi assessments.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The TMMi model is designed to support test process improvement in both software engineering and systems engineering. This is critical because it addresses the needs of total system development, which may include hardware and software. The model covers various testing activities across different disciplines, allowing organisations to improve their test processes regardless of whether they focus solely on software or integrated systems.

Reference: 'The TMMi is intended to support testing activities and test process improvement in both the systems engineering and software engineering disciplines'.

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