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TMMi Test Maturity Model Integration Professional (TMMi-P)

iSQI TMMi-P Syll2.1

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Introduction to TMMi	1
Topic 2, The TMMi Model	22
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QUESTION NO: 1

A project has developed a test plan and assigned test resources. Shortly afterwards, a supplier announces that an interface component will be delivered three weeks later than agreed. The test manager can revise the test schedule, but the revised schedule requires development and business representatives to accept changed dependencies and priorities.

What is the most appropriate action within Test Planning?

- A. Continue with the original test plan until the component is available
- B. Obtain commitment to the revised test plan from the relevant stakeholders
- C. Change the exit criteria without consulting the stakeholders
- D. Record the supplier delay only as a test incident

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The test manager should **obtain commitment to the revised test plan from the relevant stakeholders**. A test plan is not complete merely because it documents estimates and schedules; the commitments and dependencies needed to carry it out must be agreed with the parties affected.

Updating the schedule is necessary, but it does not resolve the changed commitments. Continuing with the original plan ignores a known dependency, while changing exit criteria without agreement does not address the delivery impact.

QUESTION NO: 2

A test team repeatedly receives an environment that contains unapproved software versions and incomplete test data. Test results cannot be reproduced, and defects cannot reliably be analysed by the development team.

Which improvement is most directly supported by the Test Environment process area?

- A. Increase the number of test cases executed in each environment build
- B. Establish configuration control and defined procedures for providing and maintaining the test environment
- C. Define a corporate test policy for all business units
- D. Perform root-cause analysis on every failed test case

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Establish configuration control and defined procedures for providing and maintaining the test environment is correct. A controlled test environment includes the required hardware, software, tools, interfaces and test data, and it must be available and maintained in a condition suitable for reliable testing. Configuration control supports repeatability and defect investigation.

Increasing the number of test cases does not correct unreliable test conditions. Defining organizational test policy is important at a higher level, but it does not provide the operational control of environment versions and test data. Root-cause analysis may identify why the problem occurred, but the immediate process-area objective is to establish and manage an adequate environment.