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NEW QUESTION: 1
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Efficiency metrics for a formal review are used to measure the cost-effectiveness of the review process, such as the time spent on the review, the number of defects found, and the return on investment1. These metrics can help to evaluate if the review was a good use of resources, such as human effort, money, and tools. Therefore, option B is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because efficiency metrics do not track who participated in the review, but rather how they performed. Option C is incorrect because efficiency metrics do not measure the quality of the reviewed object, but rather the quality of the review process. Option D is incorrect because efficiency metrics do not measure the speed with which defects were fixed, but rather the speed with which defects were detected. References: 1: How to manage formal reviews & management audits? Skills, metrics ...

NEW QUESTION: 2
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Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

A reactive test strategy is a test strategy that uses the actual behavior and results of the software under test to design and execute tests, without prior knowledge or documentation of the software1. A reactive test strategy should be utilized for a project that uses a spiral development approach, which is a type of iterative/incremental approach that adds risk analysis and prototyping activities to each iteration2. A reactive test strategy is suitable for a spiral development approach because it allows for flexibility, adaptability, and creativity in the testing process, as well as for early feedback, risk reduction, and continuous improvement in the software development process3. Therefore, option D is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because a model-based test strategy is a test strategy that uses models to represent the desired behavior and structure of the software under test, and to derive test cases, test data, test procedures, and test oracles. A model-based test strategy may not work well with a spiral development approach, as it requires the availability and stability of the models, which may not be the case in a spiral development approach that involves frequent changes and refinements of the software under test. Option B is incorrect because a methodical test strategy is a test strategy that uses predefined test methods, techniques, and procedures to design and execute tests, such as equivalence partitioning, boundary value analysis, or decision table testing. A methodical test strategy may not work well with a spiral development approach, as it requires the availability and stability of the test basis, such as the requirements, specifications, or design documents, which may not be the case in a spiral development approach that involves frequent changes and refinements of the software under test. Option C is incorrect because a standard-compliant test strategy is a test strategy that follows a predefined set of standards, guidelines, or regulations to design and execute tests, such as ISO, IEEE, or CMMI. A standard-compliant test strategy may not work well with a spiral development approach, as it requires the compliance and consistency of the testing process, which may not be the case in a spiral development approach that involves frequent changes and refinements of the software under test. References: 1: ISTQB Glossary, Reactive Test Strategy 2:
ISTQB Glossary, Spiral Model 3: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 1.1.1 : Spiral Model in Software Development Life Cycle - Software Testing Material : Spiral Model - Tools QA : Strategic Test Management - ISTQB not-for-profit association : ISTQB Glossary, Model-Based Testing : ISTQB Glossary, Methodical Test Strategy : ISTQB Glossary, Standard-Compliant Test Strategy : ISTQB Foundation Level #39 - Test Approach and Strategy - Software Testing Mentor

NEW QUESTION: 3
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Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
This developer commentary is most likely to motivate a tester because it acknowledges the tester's contribution in finding a defect that affected the product's functionality and compatibility. It also shows that the developer took the defect seriously and fixed it promptly. This commentary demonstrates respect and appreciation for the tester's work and fosters a collaborative relationship between the developer and the tester. 21 inspirational quotes about software testingWhat motivates you - Take the Motivation Test
References:
* 21 inspirational quotes about software testing - Testlio
* What motivates you - Take the Motivation Test | SeeMyPersonality

NEW QUESTION: 4
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Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The most reasonable change to the plan based on how the project is going is to continue to run the automated smoke tests first, execute the automated regression test and new manual functional tests in parallel, and discontinue automating any new functional test cases. This is because this option can help to reduce the maintenance effort and time for the automated tests, while still ensuring that the most critical and frequently changed areas are tested adequately. By running the automated smoke tests first, the test team can verify the basic functionality and stability of the new build before proceeding to more detailed testing. By executing the automated regression test and new manual functional tests in

parallel, the test team can optimize the use of the available testing resources and cover the most relevant test cases for the current iteration. By discontinuing automating any new functional test cases, the test team can avoid adding more complexity and maintenance overhead to the existing automation suite. Test Automation - ISTQB not-for-profit association References: Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Manager (CTAL-TM) - ISTQB not-for-profit association, ISTQB Test Manager Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB Official Registration, Test Automation - ISTQB not-for-profit association

NEW QUESTION: 5
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Determining the cost of external failures involves analyzing the impact of defects that escape into production.
This includes the direct costs associated with fixing the defects, as well as the indirect costs such as customer dissatisfaction, damage to the company's reputation, and potential loss of business. By quantifying these costs, the Test Manager can illustrate the financial benefits of comprehensive testing in preventing high-cost external failures, thereby demonstrating its value as an investment rather than a cost overhead.
References:The ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager documents provide guidelines on how to establish and use metrics to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of the testing process, including the cost of quality and the Return on Investment (ROI) for testing activities. These references support the rationale behind choosing option C as the verified answer.

NEW QUESTION: 6
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Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The person who should take action on this defect is the tester who wrote the defect report. This is because a defect report in the "returned" state means that the defect has been

rejected or sent back to the tester for further clarification or investigation. The tester who wrote the defect report should review the feedback from the developer, the project manager, or the defect triage team, and take the appropriate action, such as providing more information, modifying the defect report, or closing the defect. Defect Reporting - ISTQB not-for-profit association References: Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Manager (CTAL-TM) - ISTQB not-for-profit association, ISTQB Test Manager Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB Official Registration, Defect Reporting - ISTQB not-for-profit association

NEW QUESTION: 7
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Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Test-driven development (TDD) is a core principle of Agile software development. In TDD, test cases are created before the code is written, and the code is developed to pass these tests. This approach emphasizes requirements and solutions evolving through collaborative effort and is a key practice in Agile methodologies12.
References:The Agile Alliance describes TDD as a style of programming tightly interwoven with coding, testing, and design, which is a fundamental aspect of Agile development3. Wikipedia also notes that TDD is related to the test-first programming concepts of extreme programming, an Agile methodology This is because test-driven development (TDD) is a style of programming in which coding, testing, and design are tightly interwoven. TDD is a core principle of agile software development, which is an iterative and adaptive approach that values customer collaboration, working software, and responding to change. Agile Alliance References: Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Manager (CTAL-TM) - ISTQB not-for-profit association, ISTQB Test Manager Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB Official Registration, What is Test Driven Development (TDD)? | Agile Alliance

NEW QUESTION: 8
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Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

If reviewers do not have an adequate level of technical knowledge, they may not be able to identify and describe anomalies in the product or project under review1. They may also not be able to provide constructive feedback or suggestions for improvement2. This can result in a less efficient review, as the review objectives may not be met, the review process may take longer, or the review outcome may be of lower quality3.
Therefore, option C is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because having sufficient business knowledge is not enough to perform a technical review, as business knowledge does not cover the technical aspects of the product or project4. Option B is incorrect because having sufficient process knowledge is not enough to perform a technical review, as process knowledge does not cover the technical aspects of the product or project4. Option D is incorrect because skipping any technical aspect can compromise the quality and completeness of the review, and may lead to defects or risks in the product or project5. References: 1: ISTQB Glossary, Reviewer 2: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 2.2.2 3: ISTQBAdvanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 2.2.3 4: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 2.3.1 5: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 2.3.2

NEW QUESTION: 9
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Test progress metrics should be mapped to exit criteria to ensure that the testing process aligns with the predefined standards for completion. Exit criteria typically include conditions such as coverage of test cases, pass rates, and the resolution of major defects, which are essential for determining the end of the test phase.
References:The ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager syllabus includes the evaluation of exit criteria as part of the test monitoring and control process1. It is crucial for test managers to define and evaluate these criteria to ensure that the testing objectives have been met and that the product is ready for releas

NEW QUESTION: 10
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A test manager must assemble team members that will spark informal cross training among themselves. This means that the team members are willing and able to share their knowledge, skills, and experiences with each other, and learn from each other's feedback and suggestions. This can improve the team's performance, productivity, and quality, as well as foster a collaborative and supportive culture. Cross training can also help the team members to develop new competencies, fill skill gaps, and handle different roles and tasks when needed. Top 10 Leadership Qualities to Distinguish a Test ManagerTest manager roles and responsibilities (with FAQs) References:
* Top 10 Leadership Qualities to Distinguish a Test Manager - Software Test Professionals
* Test manager roles and responsibilities (with FAQs) - Indeed

NEW QUESTION: 11
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 12
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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Fault Tree Analysis (FTA) is a technique used to analyze the causes of faults (defects). The technique visually models how logical relationships between failures, human errors, and external events can combine to cause specific faults to disclose1. FTA can help to determine the root cause of observed and potential failures by tracing back the fault events to their initiating causes and identifying the combinations of events that can lead to the fault occurrence2. Therefore, option A is the correct answer. Option B is incorrect because FTA is not used to select the pairs of items to be used in pairwise testing, which is a

technique to generate test cases based on the combinations of two input parameters. Option C is incorrect because FTA is not a formal technique used to identify the likely effects of risks, which are uncertain events or conditions that may have a positive or negative impact on the project objectives. Option D is incorrect because FTA is not used to target defect-based testing, which is a testing technique that uses information about the types, causes, and locations of defects discovered in previous projects to guide the selection, creation, and prioritization of test cases. References: 1:
Fault Tree Analysis | ISTQB Glossary 2: Fault Tree Analysis (FTA) - Software Testing Genius : ISTQB Glossary, Pairwise Testing : ISTQB Glossary, Risk : ISTQB Glossary, Defect-Based Test Technique : Fault Tree Analysis (FTA) - Software Testing Genius : Fault Tree Analysis | ISTQB Glossary

NEW QUESTION: 13
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The correct answer is D. Test Closure. This is because test closure is the final activity of the test process, in which the test team evaluates the test results, reports the outcomes, identifies the lessons learned, and hands over the testware and the defect reports to the maintenance team. The Defect Accepted and Deferred report is a document that lists the defects that have been accepted by the stakeholders and deferred to be fixed in future releases. By handing over this report to the maintenance team, the test team is performing the test closure activity. Test Closure - ISTQB not-for-profit association References: Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Manager (CTAL-TM) - ISTQB not-for-profit association, ISTQB Test Manager Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB Official Registration, Test Closure - ISTQB not-for-profit association

NEW QUESTION: 14
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In an iterative development model with close customer involvement and verbal communication of requirements, there is an inherent risk of changes in the system architecture. This is due to the evolving understanding of requirements and the potential for new requirements to emerge as the project progresses.
References:The ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager syllabus emphasizes the importance of managing risks in iterative development models1. It suggests that test managers should be prepared for changes, including possible alterations to the system architecture, as part of the risk management process23. This approach ensures that the testing strategy remains flexible and responsive to changes throughout the development lifecycle.

NEW QUESTION: 15
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Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct answer is C. Change and configuration management. This is because a smoke test is a type of test that checks the basic functionality and stability of a new build before proceeding to more detailed testing. A smoke test is an example of change and configuration management, which is the activity of controlling and tracking the changes made to the software and its configuration items throughout the software development lifecycle. References: Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Manager (CTAL-TM) - ISTQB not-for-profit association, ISTQB Test Manager Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB Official Registration, Managing the Test Team - ISTQB not-for-profit association

NEW QUESTION: 16
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 17
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Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct answer is D. The test case is traceable to the test condition and provides 100% statement coverage of the defined test condition. This is because the test case is derived from the test condition, and it covers all the possible outcomes of the test condition, such as the initial state, the input, and the expected output.
Statement coverage is a metric that measures the percentage of executable statements that are exercised by a test case. In this case, the test case exercises all the statements in the test condition, thus achieving 100% statement coverage. Statement Coverage - ISTQB not-for-profit association References: Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Manager (CTAL-TM) - ISTQB not-for-profit association, ISTQB Test Manager Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB Official Registration, Statement Coverage - ISTQB not-for-profit association

NEW QUESTION: 18

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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

In the context of a system with a large GUI front end, the biggest risk to the schedule when implementing formal scripted test cases early in the SDLC is the potential need for test maintenance due to changes in the presentation layer. This is because the GUI is often subject to change, especially in theearly stages of development, as feedback is received and design adjustments are made. These changes can render early test scripts obsolete, requiring updates and maintenance, which can be time-consuming and delay the testing schedule.

References: The answer is supported by the ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, which emphasizes the importance of considering the volatility of the test object when planning test case design and implementation.

NEW QUESTION: 19

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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The correct answer is B. Planning. This is because test metrics are quantitative measures that are used to monitor and control the test process, and to evaluate the test results and quality. Test metrics should be defined during the planning step of the Fundamental Test Process, which is the activity of establishing the test objectives, scope, approach, resources, schedule, and deliverables. By defining the methods to be used to collect test metrics during the planning step, the test team can ensure that the test metrics are aligned with the test plan and the project goals, and that the data collection process is consistent and efficient. Test Metrics - ISTQB not-for-profit association References: Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Manager (CTAL-TM) - ISTQB not-for-profit association, ISTQB Test Manager Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB Official Registration, Test Metrics - ISTQB not-for-profit association

NEW QUESTION: 20

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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Documentation standards are not uniform across all test levels; they can differ based on the specific requirements of each level. For instance, unit testing may have different documentation needs compared to system testing. The ISTQB documentation standards recognize this variability and allow for flexibility to suit the context of the test level. This ensures that the documentation is appropriate for the objectives and constraints of each test level, providing clarity and efficiency in the testing process.
References: The ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager syllabus and the ISTQB Glossary provide detailed information on documentation standards and their application across different test levels. These resources are essential for understanding the principles and practices of effective test documentation in various testing scenarios.

NEW QUESTION: 21
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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The effectiveness of a review process can be measured by how well it detects and removes defects from the work products being reviewed1. One of the metrics that can indicate the defect detection capability of a review process is the number of defects found in production for each module that was reviewed2. This metric can show how many defects escaped the review process and were not detected until the software was deployed. A lower number of defects found in production means a higher review effectiveness. Therefore, option A is the correct answer. Option B is incorrect because the development language used to create each module that was reviewed is not relevant to the review process effectiveness. Option C is incorrect because the elapsed time between each module's review and its corresponding deployment into production is not a measure of defect detection or removal, but rather a measure of development speed or efficiency. Option D is incorrect because the business criticality of each module that was reviewed is not a measure of defect detection or removal, but rather a measure of risk or priority.
References: 1: ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus, Section 2.3.2 2: Software Testing Metrics: What is, Types & Example

NEW QUESTION: 22

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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The most effective solution to this problem is to implement mandatory reviews of all important design work products. This is because reviews are a type of static testing technique that can detect and prevent defects early in the software development lifecycle, before they become more costly and difficult to fix. By reviewing the low-level design work products, such as detailed design specifications, the project team can ensure that they are consistent, complete, and correct, and that they meet the requirements and the quality standards. Reviews - ISTQB not-for-profit association References: Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Manager (CTAL-TM) - ISTQB not-for-profit association, ISTQB Test Manager Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB Official Registration, Reviews - ISTQB not-for-profit association

NEW QUESTION: 23

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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

This can demotivate a tester because it implies that the tester's work is not valued or respected by the management or the stakeholders. It also suggests that the tester's efforts and skills are wasted or ineffective, as the product quality is compromised and the customer satisfaction is reduced. Testing is cut short when there is insufficient time, budget, or resources allocated for testing, or when there is pressure to release the product without adequate testing. This can lead to frustration, dissatisfaction, and loss of confidence among the testers. Top 6 things that demotivate a developerHow to Demotivate Your Best Employees References:

* Top 6 things that demotivate a developer - Amsterdam Standard
* How to Demotivate Your Best Employees - HBS Working Knowledge

NEW QUESTION: 24

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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to the TMMi model, the test process is fully integrated into the software development lifecycle at the Defined level. This level establishes that all projects are following the same standards and procedures throughout the organization or organizational unit. Test is integrated into the development life cycle and into all projects from early in development. TMMi ModelTMMi Introduction References:
* TMMi Model - TMMi
* What is TMMI (Test Maturity Model Integration) in Software Testing?

NEW QUESTION: 25
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A management review, particularly in the context of software testing and quality assurance, often involves an external group or higher-level management team that reviews the processes and procedures to ensure compliance with specified standards or objectives. This can include assessing the effectiveness of current practices, identifying areas for improvement, and ensuring that the project aligns with organizational or industry standards. This type of review is distinct from other forms of reviews like technical reviews or walkthroughs, which might focus more on the technical aspects or consistency of system requirements.

NEW QUESTION: 26
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The most important lesson to be learned from this information is that a broader cross-functional team should contribute to the risk analysis. This is because the risk analysis is the process of identifying, assessing, and prioritizing the risks that may affect the quality of the system, and allocating testing resources accordingly. A broader cross-functional team can provide different perspectives, expertise, and experience to the risk analysis, and help to identify and evaluate the risks more accurately and comprehensively. This can reduce the likelihood of overlooking or underestimating some risks, and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the risk-based testing approach. Risk Analysis - ISTQB not-for-profit association References: Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Manager (CTAL-TM) - ISTQB not-for-profit association, ISTQB Test Manager Certification - ISTQB Exams Worldwide - ISTQB Official Registration, Risk Analysis - ISTQB not-for-profit association

NEW QUESTION: 27

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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Risk analysis is typically used to identify the appropriate depth of testing for each identified risk. This involves assessing the potential impact and likelihood of risks to prioritize testing efforts and ensure that high-risk areas are thoroughly tested.

References:The ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager syllabus and e-learning materials emphasize the importance of organizing and leading risk identification and risk analysis sessions. The outcomes of these sessions are used for test estimation, planning, monitoring, and control, which includes determining the depth of testing based on the identified risks

NEW QUESTION: 28

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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Process improvement assessment models are designed to ensure a consistent approach is used in evaluating and improving processes within an organization. They provide a structured framework for assessing the current state of processes, identifying areas for improvement, and implementing changes in a systematic manner.

References: The purpose of process improvement assessment models is outlined in ISTQB documentation, which emphasizes the importance of a consistent and structured

approach to process improvement1. For detailed references, please consult the official ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager documents and study guides available on the ISTQB website.

NEW QUESTION: 29

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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Product risk analysis is the process of identifying and assessing the product risks that may affect the quality or functionality of the software under test1. Product risk analysis involves two primary activities: risk identification and risk assessment. Risk identification is the activity of finding, naming, and describing the risks that might affect the software under test2. Risk assessment is the activity of estimating the impact and probability of occurrence (likelihood) of the identified risks, and prioritizing them based on these factors3. Therefore, option B is the correct answer. Option A is incorrect because risk testing and risk management are not primary activities of product risk analysis, but rather activities that follow or use the results of product risk analysis. Risk testing is the activity of designing, implementing, and executing tests based on the product risk levels to reduce the level of product risks and inform stakeholders of their status4. Risk management is the activity of planning, monitoring, and controlling the risks and the risk mitigation actions in the software project5. Option C is incorrect because risk identification and risk testing are not primary activities of product risk analysis, but rather activities that are part of product risk analysis and risk-based testing respectively. Option D is incorrect because risk management and risk assessment are not primary activities of product risk analysis, but rather activities that are part of risk management and product risk analysis respectively. References: 1: ISTQB Glossary, Product Risk Analysis 2: ISTQB Glossary, Risk Identification 3:
ISTQB Glossary, Risk Assessment 4: ISTQB Glossary, Risk-Based Testing 5: ISTQB Glossary, Risk Management : Product Risk Analysis (PRA) | TMap : Risk-Based Testing | ISTQB Glossary : Risk Analysis | ISTQB Glossary

NEW QUESTION: 30

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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The best option to address this scenario is to leverage the development team to fill any knowledge gaps in the in-house tool. This option allows the test team to reuse the existing performance test suite and avoid the risks and costs of switching to a new tool or excluding performance testing altogether. The development team can provide support and guidance to the test team on how to use and modify the in-house tool, since it is written in the same programming language as the product itself. This option also preserves the intellectual property of the organization and does not expose the in-house tool to the open source community. ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager SyllabusAdvanced Software Testing - Vol. 2 References:

* ISTQB Advanced Level Test Manager Syllabus
* Advanced Software Testing - Vol. 2, 2nd Edition