

MAP TEST SCORE CHART 2014 Complete Guide

map test score chart 2014 provides valuable insights into student performance across various grade levels and subjects during that year. As educators, parents, and policymakers seek to understand academic progress, analyzing these scores helps identify strengths, weaknesses, and areas needing improvement. This article explores the details of the 2014 MAP test score chart, its significance, trends, and how to interpret the data effectively.

Understanding the MAP Test and Its Score Chart

What is the MAP Test?

The Measures of Academic Progress (MAP) test is an adaptive assessment administered to students in K-12. Developed by NWEA (Northwest Evaluation Association), it measures a student's growth in core subjects like math, reading, language usage, and science. Because it adapts to the student's ability level, the test provides precise data on individual performance and progress over time.

Purpose of the MAP Test Score Chart 2014

The score chart from 2014 serves to:

- Provide benchmarks for student achievement
- Track growth over academic years
- Identify achievement gaps among different student groups
- Inform instruction and curriculum adjustments
- Enable schools to set realistic and targeted goals

Components of the 2014 MAP Test Score Chart

Score Types

The 2014 MAP score chart typically includes:

- RIT Scores: A nationally normed measure that indicates a student's achievement level.

- Percentile Ranks: Show how a student compares to peers nationally.
- Performance Levels: Categorize scores into levels such as below, at, or above grade level.

Score Ranges by Subject and Grade

The chart displays score ranges for each grade and subject, outlining:

- Math: Ranges from approximately 140 to 220 RIT points.
- Reading: Similar range as math, with slight variations.
- Language Usage and Science: Also presented with comparable ranges, adjusted for subject difficulty.

These ranges help educators determine whether a student is performing below, at, or above grade expectations.

Analyzing the 2014 MAP Test Score Data

Average Scores by Grade and Subject

In 2014, the average RIT scores varied by grade and subject. For example:

- Elementary Grades (K-5):
 - Math averages ranged from about 150 in early grades to over 200 in upper elementary.
 - Reading averages followed a similar upward trend.
- Middle and High School Grades (6-12):
 - Scores increased with grade level, reflecting developmental progress.
 - Disparities among subjects often emerged, with math scores sometimes lagging behind reading.

Performance Trends in 2014

Data from the 2014 score chart indicates:

- Steady growth in student achievement compared to previous years.
- Achievements varied significantly across districts and states.
- Some schools showed notable improvements, while others faced challenges maintaining progress.
- The importance of targeted interventions became evident, especially in STEM subjects.

Interpreting MAP Test Score Chart Data

Using RIT Scores Effectively

RIT scores are central to understanding student progress:

- Growth Tracking: Since MAP is adaptive, scores reflect current achievement and potential.
- Benchmarking: Comparing scores with national norms helps assess relative performance.
- Goal Setting: Teachers can set individualized growth targets based on current scores.

Identifying Achievement Gaps

The 2014 chart reveals disparities among student groups:

- Socioeconomic status
- Ethnicity
- Special education status
- English language learner status

Addressing these gaps requires tailored instructional strategies and resource allocation.

Implications of the 2014 MAP Test Score Chart

For Educators

- Use the data to refine curricula.
- Identify students needing additional support.
- Monitor the effectiveness of instructional methods.

For Parents

- Understand your child's academic standing.
- Engage with teachers about growth and areas for improvement.
- Support learning at home aligned with assessment insights.

For Policymakers and Administrators

- Allocate resources effectively.
- Develop policies aimed at closing achievement gaps.
- Set realistic, data-informed district or state goals.

Limitations and Considerations of the 2014 Score Chart

While the MAP test provides valuable data, it is essential to recognize its limitations:

- Scores are relative and do not measure absolute knowledge.
- Variations in test administration can influence results.
- Cultural and language factors may impact performance for some students.
- The chart reflects a snapshot of achievement but not overall intelligence or potential.

Conclusion

The map test score chart 2014 remains a crucial document for understanding student achievement during that year. By analyzing the data carefully, educators and stakeholders can make informed decisions to foster academic growth. The scores serve as benchmarks, indicators of progress, and tools to identify disparities. As education continues to evolve, leveraging such data ensures targeted interventions and continuous improvement, ultimately supporting every student's success.

References & Resources:

- NWEA's official website on MAP testing
- State education department reports from 2014
- Educational research articles on standardized testing and growth measures

Note: For specific school or district data, consult local educational authorities or archived reports from 2014.

Map Test Score Chart 2014: An In-Depth Analysis of Data Trends and Educational Insights

The Map Test Score Chart 2014 stands as a pivotal resource for educators, policymakers, and parents seeking to understand student performance across various grade levels and subjects. The Measures of Academic Progress (MAP) assessment, developed by NWEA, has been widely adopted to evaluate student growth and proficiency in core areas such as reading, mathematics, and science. The 2014 chart offers a comprehensive snapshot of student achievement during that period, reflecting both national trends and localized variations. Analyzing this data provides valuable insights into the strengths and weaknesses of educational systems, informing strategies for

improvement and resource allocation.

Understanding the MAP Test and Its Significance in 2014

What Is the MAP Test?

The MAP test is a computer-adaptive assessment designed to measure a student's current academic skills and growth over time. Unlike traditional standardized tests, MAP adjusts the difficulty of questions based on student responses, providing a highly individualized assessment of ability. This dynamic approach enables educators to pinpoint students' instructional levels more precisely and tailor interventions accordingly.

Features of the MAP Test:

- Computer-adaptive format
- Measures growth over time
- Available in multiple subjects: reading, math, science, language usage
- Administered multiple times a year for progress monitoring

Significance in 2014:

By 2014, the MAP test had established itself as a key tool for formative assessment, with many districts relying on its data to inform instruction. The 2014 score chart offered a benchmark for student achievement nationally and regionally, enabling comparisons across states and districts.

Overview of the 2014 Map Test Score Chart

Data Collection and Scope

The 2014 Map Test Score Chart compiled results from hundreds of thousands of students across the United States, covering grades 2 through 12. The data included average percentile ranks, RIT (Rasch Unit) scores, and proficiency levels across various subjects.

Key Data Points:

- Grade-specific average scores
- Subject-wise performance
- Percentile distributions
- Growth metrics compared to previous years

Regional Breakdown:

The chart highlighted disparities between states and districts, revealing areas where student achievement lagged or excelled.

Major Findings from 2014

- Overall improvement in math scores compared to previous years
- Slight stagnation or decline in reading proficiency in some regions
- Notable achievement gaps among demographic groups
- The importance of early-grade interventions

Analyzing Subject-Specific Data from the 2014 Chart

Mathematics Performance

Mathematics consistently showed strong gains in 2014, with many districts reporting higher average RIT scores. The focus on STEM education and curriculum enhancements contributed to these improvements.

Highlights:

- Increased proficiency levels in grades 3-8
- Higher percentile ranks nationally
- Growth observed especially in urban districts

Challenges:

- Achievement gaps persisted among minority and low-income students
- Variability in progress across states

Reading Performance

Reading scores in 2014 exhibited more variability, with some districts making significant gains while others showed stagnation.

Highlights:

- Slight overall increase in average reading scores
- Improvements in early grades (K-3)

Challenges:

- Plateauing of reading scores in upper elementary and middle school
- Persistent disparities among demographic groups
- Need for enhanced literacy programs

Science Scores

While less comprehensive than math and reading data, science scores indicated modest growth, aligning with increased emphasis on STEM fields.

Highlights:

- Growth in science proficiency at middle school levels
- Rising awareness of science standards

Challenges:

- Limited data points compared to other subjects
- Variability across states

Key Demographic and Regional Insights

Performance Gaps and Equity Issues

The 2014 chart underscored significant achievement gaps, particularly among students of color, English language learners, and students from low-income backgrounds.

Pros/Cons:

- Pros: Data highlighted specific groups needing targeted support
- Cons: Persistent gaps pointed to systemic inequalities

Regional Variations

States like Massachusetts and Maryland consistently scored higher, while others such as Louisiana and Mississippi lagged behind.

Features:

- High-performing regions often had strong early childhood education programs
- Underperforming areas cited resource limitations and teacher shortages

Implications for Educators and Policymakers

Using the 2014 Data to Drive Improvement

The score chart served as a vital tool for setting educational priorities, developing curricula, and allocating resources.

Strategies:

- Focused interventions in low-performing districts
- Emphasis on early literacy and math skills
- Monitoring progress through repeated MAP assessments

Limitations of the 2014 Chart

While informative, the chart had certain limitations:

- Limited longitudinal data: Comparing scores across years required careful normalization
- Variability in testing conditions: Differences in test administration could influence results
- Over-reliance on standardized data: May not fully capture student learning and engagement

Pros and Cons of Using MAP Test Score Charts Like 2014

Pros:

- Provides detailed, actionable data at student, classroom, and district levels
- Adaptive testing offers precise measurement
- Facilitates tracking growth over time
- Supports data-driven decision-making

Cons:

- Can be resource-intensive to administer and analyze
- Scores may be influenced by test-taking conditions
- Not comprehensive of all student skills and knowledge
- Potential for misinterpretation without context

Conclusion: The Legacy of the 2014 Map Test Score Chart

The Map Test Score Chart 2014 remains a significant reference point in understanding American educational progress during that period. It illuminated both successes and ongoing challenges, particularly around equity and subject mastery. The data underscored the importance of targeted interventions, early education, and continuous assessment to foster student growth. While the chart provided valuable insights, it also highlighted the need for holistic approaches that go beyond standardized scores to nurture well-rounded learners. As education continues to evolve, the lessons from 2014 serve as a foundation for ongoing efforts to improve student achievement nationwide.

In summary, the 2014 Map Test Score Chart offers an invaluable window into the state of K-12 education during that year. Its detailed data guides educators and policymakers in shaping strategies that aim to close achievement gaps, elevate instructional quality, and ensure equitable opportunities for all students. Understanding this historical snapshot allows stakeholders to build upon past successes and address persistent challenges, fostering a more effective and inclusive educational system.

Question What does the 2014 MAP test score chart indicate about student performance trends that year? The 2014 MAP test score chart highlights improvements in student achievement across multiple grade levels and subjects, reflecting positive educational trends during that year. **Answer** How can educators use the 2014 MAP test score chart to inform instruction? Educators can analyze the score chart to identify areas where students excel or need additional support, allowing for targeted instructional strategies and personalized learning plans. What were the average MAP test scores in 2014 compared to previous years? In 2014, the average MAP test scores showed a slight increase compared to previous years, indicating steady progress in student academic performance. Which districts or schools showed the most improvement according to the 2014 MAP score chart? Specific districts and schools that demonstrated significant gains can be identified within the 2014 score chart, often correlating with targeted intervention programs or new teaching methodologies. Are there any notable disparities in MAP test scores across different demographic groups in 2014? Yes, the 2014 chart reveals disparities in scores among different demographic groups, highlighting areas where equity efforts may need to be intensified. How does the 2014 MAP test score chart help parents understand their child's performance? The chart provides a visual representation of how a child's scores compare to national and local benchmarks, helping parents identify strengths and

areas for improvement. What subjects were most improved according to the 2014 MAP test score chart? Mathematics and reading typically showed notable improvements in the 2014 chart, reflecting effective teaching strategies in these core areas. How can schools leverage the 2014 MAP score data to set future goals? Schools can analyze the 2014 data to establish realistic, data-driven targets for academic growth and to tailor professional development initiatives. Is the 2014 MAP test score chart still relevant for current educational assessment discussions? While some data may be dated, the 2014 score chart offers valuable insights into longitudinal trends and can inform ongoing discussions about assessment and student progress.

Related keywords: map, test score, chart, 2014, assessment, student performance, data visualization, educational metrics, percentile ranking, score analysis

MICROSOFT TEST MANAGER TUTORIAL

Microsoft Test Manager Tutorial: A Comprehensive Guide to Efficient Test Management

In the world of software development, ensuring the quality and reliability of your applications is paramount. Microsoft Test Manager (MTM) is a powerful tool designed to streamline the testing process, enabling teams to plan, execute, and track testing efforts with ease. Whether you're a beginner or looking to enhance your testing workflows, this **Microsoft Test Manager tutorial** will provide you with a step-by-step guide to harnessing MTM's full potential for your projects.

Understanding Microsoft Test Manager

Before diving into the tutorial, it's essential to grasp what Microsoft Test Manager is and how it integrates into the broader Visual Studio ecosystem.

What is Microsoft Test Manager?

Microsoft Test Manager is a test management tool integrated with Visual Studio Team Services (VSTS) and Azure DevOps. It provides an intuitive interface for managing test plans, creating and executing test cases, and tracking testing progress. MTM supports both manual and exploratory testing, making it versatile for various testing scenarios.

Key Features of Microsoft Test Manager

- Test Planning: Create and organize test plans, test suites, and test cases.

- Test Execution: Execute manual tests and record results efficiently.
- Test Tracking: Monitor testing progress and generate detailed reports.
- Exploratory Testing: Conduct ad-hoc testing sessions with session-based testing capabilities.
- Integration: Seamlessly connects with Azure DevOps for continuous testing workflows.

Setting Up Microsoft Test Manager

Getting started with MTM involves installing and configuring the tool for your environment.

Prerequisites

- Visual Studio Enterprise or Professional edition (with test management features).
- Azure DevOps account or TFS (Team Foundation Server) setup.
- Appropriate permissions to access test management features.

Installing Microsoft Test Manager

- Download the Visual Studio Installer from the official Microsoft website.
- Choose the edition that includes testing tools (e.g., Visual Studio Enterprise).
- During installation, select the "Testing Tools" workload to install MTM.
- Complete the installation and launch Visual Studio.
- Connect to your Azure DevOps project or TFS server within Visual Studio.

Creating and Managing Test Plans

A well-structured test plan is the foundation of successful testing. MTM simplifies organizing your testing efforts through test plans and suites.

Creating a Test Plan

- Open Microsoft Test Manager from Visual Studio or the Azure DevOps portal.
- Navigate to the "Test Plans" section.
- Click "New Test Plan" and provide a descriptive name, description, and start/end dates.
- Associate the test plan with a specific build or release if needed.
- Save the test plan to begin adding test cases.

Organizing Test Suites

Test suites help categorize test cases based on features, modules, or testing strategies.

- **Static Test Suites:** Manually organize test cases into logical groups.
- **Requirement-Based Test Suites:** Link test cases to specific requirements or user stories.
- **Query-Based Test Suites:** Dynamically generate test cases based on queries.

Adding Test Cases

- Within your test suite, click "New Test Case" or import existing cases.
- Define the test case steps, expected results, and associated requirements.
- Assign priority, owner, and other metadata to facilitate management.
- Save the test case to include it in your suite.

Executing Tests with Microsoft Test Manager

Once your test cases are organized, the next step is executing tests and recording results.

Manual Test Execution

- Open the test plan and select the test suite to execute.
- Click "Run" on the test case you wish to execute.
- Follow the test steps as documented, marking each step as "Passed" or "Failed."
- If a test fails, record detailed bug information directly from the test runner.
- Complete the test run, and the results will be saved automatically.

Using Action Recording and Data Collection

MTM allows capturing detailed logs and screenshots during test execution, aiding in defect analysis and reproducibility.

Exploratory Testing

For ad-hoc testing, MTM offers session-based testing:

- Schedule a testing session with session details.
- Conduct testing while documenting observations and findings.
- Record bugs and issues discovered during the session.

Tracking and Reporting Testing Progress

Effective test management requires insight into testing status and quality metrics.

Monitoring Test Results

- Navigate to the "Test Results" section in MTM or Azure DevOps.
- Review individual test case outcomes and overall progress.
- Filter results by tester, status, or test plan for detailed analysis.

Generating Reports

MTM provides various built-in reports to visualize testing status:

- Test Results Summary
- Test Case Progress and Trends
- Bugs and Defects Reports

Integrating with Bug Tracking

During testing, bugs can be logged directly from MTM, linked to specific failed test cases, ensuring traceability and quick resolution.

Advanced Tips and Best Practices

Maximize your testing efficiency with these expert tips:

Automate Repetitive Tests

Integrate MTM with automated testing frameworks like MSTest, NUnit, or Selenium to run automated tests alongside manual efforts.

Maintain Test Cases Regularly

Keep your test cases updated with application changes to ensure relevance and accuracy.

Use Tags and Filters

Leverage tags and filters to quickly locate and execute specific test cases based on criteria like

priority, feature, or owner.

Collaborate Effectively

Encourage team collaboration by sharing test plans and results, and conducting regular review meetings to discuss testing progress.

Conclusion

Microsoft Test Manager is an essential tool for teams aiming to implement structured and efficient testing workflows. From creating comprehensive test plans and organizing test suites to executing tests and tracking outcomes, MTM provides a centralized platform that enhances test visibility and quality assurance. By following this **Microsoft Test Manager tutorial**, you can streamline your testing process, improve defect detection, and deliver higher-quality software products. Remember to stay updated with the latest features and best practices to maximize your testing success with MTM.

Microsoft Test Manager tutorial: A Comprehensive Guide to Streamlining Your Testing Process

Microsoft Test Manager (MTM) is a powerful tool integrated within the Azure DevOps suite, designed to facilitate efficient test planning, management, and execution. Whether you are a QA professional, a developer, or a project manager, mastering MTM can significantly enhance your testing workflows, improve defect detection rates, and ensure higher quality software releases. This tutorial aims to provide an in-depth overview of Microsoft Test Manager, guiding you through its features, setup, best practices, and real-world applications.

Introduction to Microsoft Test Manager

Microsoft Test Manager is a dedicated testing management environment that helps teams plan, execute, and track testing activities seamlessly. Originally part of Visual Studio Test Professional, MTM is now integrated within Azure DevOps, offering a unified platform for Agile testing, exploratory testing, and manual test case management.

Key Features of Microsoft Test Manager

- Test Planning: Create and organize test plans, test suites, and test cases.
- Test Execution: Run manual tests, record results, and capture screenshots.
- Test Management: Track defects, manage test configurations, and generate reports.
- Integration: Seamlessly connect with Azure DevOps for continuous integration and automated testing workflows.

- Exploratory Testing: Record exploratory sessions with detailed notes and recordings.

Setting Up Microsoft Test Manager

Before diving into testing, proper setup of MTM is essential.

Prerequisites

- A valid Azure DevOps account with appropriate permissions.
- Installed Visual Studio Test Professional or access via Azure DevOps.
- Access to a test environment or lab machines.

Installation and Configuration

- Download and Install: Download Microsoft Test Manager from the Visual Studio downloads page or via Azure DevOps.
- Connect to Azure DevOps: Launch MTM and connect it to your Azure DevOps project by signing in with your credentials.
- Configure Test Environments: Set up test machines, configurations, and network environments to align with your testing needs.

Tips for Effective Setup

- Organize your test plans hierarchically for easier management.
- Maintain a clear mapping between test environments and real-world configurations.
- Regularly update test artifacts to ensure they reflect current application versions.

Creating and Managing Test Plans

Test planning is the foundation of effective testing.

Creating a Test Plan

- In MTM, navigate to the "Test Plans" section.
- Click "New Test Plan" and provide a descriptive name, start/end dates, and any relevant details.
- Assign ownership and stakeholders.

Organizing Test Suites

- Static Test Suites: Manually added test cases grouped logically.
- Requirement-based Suites: Linked to user stories or requirements for traceability.
- Query-based Suites: Dynamic grouping based on queries.

Best Practices

- Break down large test plans into smaller, manageable suites.
- Link test cases to user stories or bugs for better traceability.
- Regularly review and update test plans to reflect current project scope.

Designing and Managing Test Cases

Creating effective test cases is critical to uncovering defects early.

Writing Test Cases

- Clear, concise steps with expected results.
- Use descriptive titles and tags for easy filtering.
- Include preconditions and postconditions.

Reusing Test Cases

- Modularize test steps for reuse across different test cases.
- Attach relevant documentation, screenshots, or scripts.

Organizing Test Cases

- Group related test cases into shared test suites.
- Use labels and tags for categorization.

Tips for Effective Test Cases

- Prioritize test cases based on risk and impact.

- Keep test cases up-to-date with application changes.
- Incorporate exploratory testing notes within test cases or as separate sessions.

Test Execution and Result Recording

Executing tests efficiently and accurately recording results is vital.

Running Manual Tests

- Select a test case from your test suite.
- Follow each step, observing the actual behavior.
- Record outcomes: Passed, Failed, Blocked, or Not Applicable.
- Capture screenshots or record videos if needed.

Recording Defects

- Link defects directly to failed test cases.
- Provide detailed descriptions, steps to reproduce, and severity.
- Attach logs or screenshots to aid debugging.

Managing Test Runs

- Use test configurations to run multiple test cases under different environments.
- Schedule and assign test runs to team members.
- Monitor real-time progress and results.

Pros and Cons of Test Execution Features

Pros:

- Streamlined process for manual testing.
- Rich media capture for detailed documentation.
- Easy defect linkage and traceability.

Cons:

- Manual process can be time-consuming for large test suites.
- Limited automation capabilities within MTM itself.

Integrating Automated Testing with Microsoft Test Manager

While MTM excels at manual testing, integration with automated testing frameworks enhances overall efficiency.

Integration with Visual Studio Test Automation

- Use Visual Studio Test tools to develop automated test scripts.
- Link automated tests to test cases in MTM.
- Run automated tests as part of continuous integration pipelines.

Benefits of Integration

- Reduces manual effort.
- Ensures consistency between manual and automated testing.
- Facilitates comprehensive test coverage.

Limitations

- Setup can be complex for beginners.
- Requires scripting knowledge for automation.

Reporting and Tracking

Effective reporting provides insights into testing progress and quality metrics.

Built-in Reports

- Test Run Summary
- Test Results Trend
- Defect Status and Age
- Requirements Traceability Matrix

Custom Reports

- Use Azure DevOps Analytics or Power BI for tailored dashboards.
- Export data for external analysis.

Best Practices

- Regularly review reports to identify bottlenecks.
- Use metrics to prioritize testing efforts.
- Maintain up-to-date dashboards for stakeholder visibility.

Best Practices for Using Microsoft Test Manager

- Plan Early: Incorporate testing early in the development lifecycle.
- Maintain Test Artifacts: Keep test cases and plans updated with application changes.
- Leverage Linkages: Connect requirements, test cases, defects, and build versions.
- Automate Where Possible: Use automation to handle repetitive and regression testing.
- Collaborate: Engage team members through shared test plans and results.
- Review Regularly: Conduct test reviews and retrospectives for continuous improvement.

Common Challenges and How to Overcome Them

Challenge: Managing Large Test Suites

Solution: Break down into smaller, manageable suites; use query-based suites for dynamic grouping.

Challenge: Keeping Test Cases Up-to-date

Solution: Establish a review cycle aligned with development sprints; assign ownership.

Challenge: Integration Complexity

Solution: Invest in automation and continuous integration pipelines; use documentation and training.

Challenge: Limited Automation within MTM

Solution: Use external automation tools integrated with Azure DevOps, such as Selenium or Coded UI.

Conclusion

Microsoft Test Manager is a robust tool that, when used effectively, can significantly boost your testing efficiency, coverage, and traceability. Its comprehensive features for test planning, execution, defect management, and reporting make it indispensable for teams adopting Agile and DevOps practices. While there are challenges, especially around automation and managing large test repositories, with proper setup, training, and best practices, MTM can become a cornerstone of your software quality assurance process.

By following this tutorial, you should now have a clear understanding of how to leverage Microsoft Test Manager to streamline your testing operations, improve collaboration, and ultimately deliver higher quality software to your users. Remember, continuous learning and adaptation are key to maximizing the benefits of MTM in your projects.

Question What are the main features of Microsoft Test Manager (MTM)? Microsoft Test Manager (MTM) provides features such as test planning, manual test execution, test case management, bug tracking integration, and collaboration tools to streamline the testing process within Visual Studio and Azure DevOps. **Answer** How do I create and organize test plans in Microsoft Test Manager? In MTM, you can create test plans by navigating to the 'Test Plans' hub, clicking 'New Test Plan,' and defining its name and details. You can then add test suites and test cases to organize tests based on requirements, features, or test types for better management. Can I automate tests using Microsoft Test Manager, and how is it integrated with other tools? While MTM primarily supports manual testing, it integrates seamlessly with Visual Studio and Azure DevOps, enabling automation through test scripts and frameworks like MSTest, Selenium, or CodedUI. Automated tests can be linked to test cases for comprehensive test management. What are the best practices for using Microsoft Test Manager effectively? Best practices include maintaining detailed and reusable test cases, organizing tests into logical suites, utilizing shared steps for common actions, integrating with bug tracking, and regularly updating test plans based on project changes to ensure thorough testing coverage. Is Microsoft Test Manager suitable for Agile development environments? Yes, MTM is well-suited for Agile teams as it supports iterative testing, easy integration with Azure DevOps Agile tools, and flexible test planning, allowing teams to adapt testing activities to sprint cycles and continuous delivery workflows.

Related keywords: Microsoft Test Manager, TFS testing, test planning, test case management, automated testing, test execution, bug tracking, test lab management, test reporting, test automation tools

Read the full article online: [Microsoft Test Manager Tutorial](#)