Congratulations! You passed!
TO PASS 90% or higher

Keep Learning
Retake the assignment in **1h**

GRADE
95%

Quality in Testing and Deployment

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE
95%

1. The goal of test selection is to find the maximum number of tests that can be successfully run. **1 / 1 point**

- ○ True
- ◉ False

Correct

2. Randomly testing is the poorest form of testing. **1 / 1 point**

- ○ True
- ◉ False

Correct

3. The developer of the code is the best person to test that code. **1 / 1 point**

- ○ True
- ◉ False

Correct

4. Manually created tests can use randomly selected inputs to maximize defect finding. **1 / 1 point**

- ◉ True
- ○ False

Correct

5. Code coverage includes statement coverage, ensuring all code statements are executed at least once by at least one test case and all tests pass. **1 / 1 point**

- ◉ True
- ○ False

Correct

6. Requirements testing is difficult because the tests can't be created until the code is written, which is quite far into the development process. **1 / 1 point**

- ○ True
- ◉ False

Correct

7. Program testing helps find defects, but testing cannot prove there are no bugs. **1 / 1 point**

- ◉ True
- ○ False

Correct

8. A test case is a set of inputs written to try and "break the code", i.e. find a defect. **1 / 1 point**

- ○ True
- ◉ False

Correct

9. Test obligations come from Structural Analysis, that is, from the code itself. **1 / 1 point**

- ○ True
- ◉ False

Correct

10. Tests which meet the code coverage criteria can still be poor tests. **1 / 1 point**

- (●) True
- ( ) False

✓ **Correct**

11. New processes/reports are able to be added to the Jenkins Pipeline through plug-ins. **1 / 1 point**

- (●) True
- ( ) False

✓ **Correct**

12. Continuous Integration alerts to submitting developer of build or test failure, but cannot remove the code committed. **0 / 1 point**

- (●) True
- ( ) False

! **Incorrect**
Review the Continuous Integration lecture.

13. Continuous Integration is a subset of the capabilities in a Continuous Delivery pipeline. **1 / 1 point**

- (●) True
- ( ) False

✓ **Correct**

14. Pushing code to production without the need for developer action is one of the primary benefits of Continuous Delivery. **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) True
- (●) False

✓ **Correct**

15. The difference between Continuous Delivery and Continuous Deployment is whether the deployment of code to production is manual or automated, respectively. **1 / 1 point**

- (●) True
- ( ) False

✓ **Correct**

16. Canary is a system of alerts to developers based on build, test, release and/or deployment. The alerts are similar to "tweets" as on Twitter, hence the similarity of the names. **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) True
- (●) False

✓ **Correct**

17. Since the goal is for every test to pass, tests should only include inputs which will result in successful operation/behavior when executed on correct code. **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) True
- (●) False

✓ **Correct**

18. The developer should first run the tests before adding anything new, as in to ensure that all tests passed before adding any new tests or code. **1 / 1 point**

- (●) True
- ( ) False

✓ **Correct**

19. Continuous Delivery is an update to the Blue-Green Deployment paradigm. **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) True
- (●) False

✓ **Correct**

20. Statement coverage is the strongest form of code coverage, which is why it is required for many FAA and FDA regulated software projects. 1 / 1 point

- ○ True
- ◉ False

✓ Correct