**Questions on Chapter 3**

**Q.1)** In a review meeting, a moderator is a person who:

A. Write the document to be reviewed.

B. Conducts stand-up meetings.

**C. Mediates between people**.

D. Takes telephone calls.

**Q.2)** Which of the following is NOT a static technique?

A. Informal Reviews

B. Walkthroughs

C. Inspections

**D. BVA**

**Q.3)** What are the phases of formal review arranged in the sequential order?

**A. Planning; kick-off; Preparation; Review meeting; Rework; Follow-up**

B. Planning; Document distribution; Check entry criteria; Fix defects; Check that defects

have been fixed.

C. Select personnel; Kick-off; Individual preparation; Review meeting; Follow-up

D. Planning; Kick-off; Individual preparation; Review meeting; Fix defects

**Q.4)** What is a peer group discussion activity that focuses on achieving consensus on technical?

approach to be taken?

A. Walkthrough

B. Group Discussion

**C. Technical Review**

D. Informal Review

**Q.5)** In a formal review, who is primarily responsible for the planning of reviews?

**A. Manager**

B. Author (your answer)

C. Moderator

D. Reviewers

**Q.6)** As a moderator in a typical formal review, what can be one of your responsibilities?

A. Deciding on execution of reviews

B. Identifying and describing the findings

**C. Follow-up after the review meeting.**

D. Documenting all issues

**Q.7)** When do developers and designers use static analysis tools?

A. Developers use static analysis tools before and during component testing; designers use static analysis tools to ensure adherence to programming standards. (Your answer)

B. Developers use static analysis tools to check the syntax of their codes; designers use static analysis tools during software modeling.

C. Developers use static analysis tools before and after integration testing; Designers use static analysis tools after software modeling.

**D.** **Developers use static analysis tools before and during component testing; Designers use static analysis tools during software modeling.**

**Q.8)** Who is responsible for documenting all the issues and problems?

**A. Author**

B. Inspector

C. Moderator

D. Test Manager

**Q.9)** Which of the following is NOT a KEY characteristic of Inspection?

A. It is usually led by the moderator.

B. It is certainly not led by the author.

C. Metrics are gathered and analyzed to optimize the process.

**D. Separate pre-meeting preparation for reviewers is optional**

**Q.10)** The kick-off phase of a formal review includes the following:

**A. Explain objectives, process, and documents to the participants.**

B. Fix defects

C. Follow-up

D. Individual meeting preparations

**Q.11)** The value of static analysis is especially for:

A. Can detect memory leaks.

**B. Early detection of defects prior to test execution**.

C. Gives the information about what code has and has not been exercised.

D. All of the above. (Your answer)

**Q.12)** Within a review team, who are the common types of participants?

A. All stakeholders; Managers; Leaders; Scribe; Inspectors

B. Moderator; Manager; Reviewer; Author; Inspector

C. Managers; Recorder; Author; Checkers; Reviewers

**D. Checkers; Managers; Review Leader; Author; Recorder**

**Q.13)** Who is responsible to check any material under review for defects?

A. Review leader

**B. Inspectors**

C. Moderator

D. All of the above

**Q.14)** Which of the following is NOT the task of Review meeting?

A. Log defects

B. Make decisions about the defects

**C. Fix defects**

D. Produce recommendations for handling defects

**Q.15)** Cyclomatic complexity where L is number of edges; N is number nodes; P is number of disconnected parts in a graph is defined as:

A. L + N - 2P

**B. L - N + 2P**

C. L - P + 2N

D. L+ P - 2N

**Q.16)** What are the success factors for a review: a. each review does not have a defined objective b. Defects found are welcomed and expressed objectively. c. A champion is needed, one who will lead the process on a project. d. Checklists and roles are recommended to increase the effectiveness of defect identification.

**A. a is incorrect; b, c, d is correct**

B. a, b, c is correct; d is incorrect.

C. a is correct b, c, d are incorrect

D. b, c are correct; a, d are incorrect

**Q.17)** Which of the following statements is TRUE?

**A. Reviews should be performed on specifications, test plans and code.**

B. Reviews are the least effective way of testing the code.

C. Reviews are unlikely to find faults in test plans.

D. Reviews cannot be performed on the user requirements specifications.

**Q.18)** What can static analysis NOT find?

**A. Memory leaks.**

B. Dead code

C. Array bound violations

D. The use of a variable before it has been defined.

**Q.19)** Which of the following statements is not TRUE?

A. Inspection is the most formal review process.

B. Inspections should be led by the trained leader.

C. Management can perform inspection on management documents.

**D. Inspection is appropriate even when there are no written documents**.

**Q.20)** What type of review requires formal entry and exit criteria, including metrics?

**A. Inspection**

B. Technical Review

C. Walkthrough

D. Management Review

**Q.21)** What is NOT included in typical costs for an inspection process?

A. analyzing metrics and improving process.

**B. Writing the documents to be inspected.**

C. Time spent on the document outside the meeting.

D. Setting up forms and databases

**Q.22)** Which of the following artifacts can be examined by using review techniques?

A. Software code

B. Requirements specification

C. Test designs

**D. All of the above**

**Q.23)** Which statement about the function of a static analysis tool is true?

**A. Gives quality information about the code without executing it.**

B. Checks expected results against actual results.

C. Can detect memory leaks.

D. Gives information about what code has and has not been exercised.

**Q.24)** Which is not a type of review?

A. Walkthrough

B. Inspection

C. Informal review

**D. Management approval**

**Q.25)**  What statement about reviews is true?

**A. Inspections are led by a trained moderator, whereas technical reviews are not necessarily.**

B. Technical reviews are led by a trained leader, inspections are not.

C. In a walkthrough, the author does not attend.

D. Participants for a walkthrough always need to be thoroughly trained.

**Q.26)** What is the main difference between a walkthrough and an inspection?

A. An inspection is led by the authors, whilst a walkthrough is led by a trained moderator.

B. An inspection has a trained leader, whilst a walkthrough has no leader.

C. Authors are not present during inspections, whilst they are during walkthroughs.

**D. A walkthrough is led by the author, whilst an inspection is led by a trained moderator**.

**Q.27)** Which of the following characteristics and types of review processes belong together? 1. Led by

the author 2. Undocumented 3. No management participation 4. Led by a trained moderator or

leader 5. Uses entry and exit criteria s. Inspection t. Technical review u. Informal review v. Walkthrough

A. s = 4, t = 3, u = 2 and 5, v = 1

**B. s = 4 and 5, t = 3, u = 2, v = 1**

C. s = 1 and 5, t = 3, u = 2, v = 4

D. s = 5, t = 4, u = 3, v = 1 and 2

**Q.28)** What statement about static analysis is true?

**A. With static analysis, defects can be found that are difficult to find with dynamic testing.**

B. Compiling is not a form of static analysis.

C. When properly performed, static analysis makes functional testing redundant.

D. Static analysis finds all faults.

**Q.29)**  Which of the following statements about early test design are true and which are false?

1. Defects found during early test design are more expensive to fix. 2. Early test design can find defects. 3. Early test design can cause changes to the requirements. 4. Early test design takes more effort.

A. 1 and 3 are true. 2 and 4 are false.

B. 2 is true. 1, 3 and 4 are false.

**C. 2 and 3 are true. 1 and 4 are false.**

D. 2, 3 and 4 are true. 1 is false.

**Q.30)** Static code analysis typically identifies all but one of the following problems. Which is it?

A. Unreachable code

B. Undeclared variables

**C. Faults in the requirements**

D. Too few comments