# 31.4 Releases: Homework

Answer the questions:

1. Your company should release a new feature. Now all passengers' data should be secured according to GDPR (if you don't know what is it, find the information at the Internet). What changes do you expect? When do you expect these changes (in the upcoming release, in the next release, somewhen in the future?) Why?
2. Today is a feature freeze, but on a daily standup, developers ask you to verify a defect because they should fix it before the release. Will you verify or wait for the next release?
3. Today is a code freeze, and one of the developers promises to fix a defect by the end of the day. Should you verify this defect right after he fixes it or this task is not that critical?
4. You are testing the POC, and your chief insists on full testing. Is it justified?
5. You are new to a company that writes the MVP application. Your lead wants to start automation as soon as possible. Is he right?
6. You found a defect in a production environment. You have a newer version of the application in your test environment. How will you localize and verify the defect?

1. **Your company should release a new feature. Now all passengers' data should be secured according to GDPR (if you don't know what is it, find the information at the Internet). What changes do you expect? When do you expect these changes (in the upcoming release, in the next release, somewhen in the future?) Why?**

   *What changes do you expect?*
   Protecting the personal information of individuals.
   At the heart of GDPR is personal data. Broadly this is information that allows a living person to be directly, or indirectly, identified from data that's available. This can be something obvious, such as a person's name, location data, or a clear online username, or it can be something that may be less instantly apparent: IP addresses and cookie identifiers can be considered as personal data.
   Under GDPR there's also a few special categories of sensitive personal data that are given greater protections. This personal data includes information about racial or ethic origin, political opinions, religious beliefs, membership of trade unions, genetic and biometric data, health information and data around a person's sex life or orientation.

   Thus, in our application we expect security changes regarding personal information of individuals.

GDPR can be considered as the world's strongest set of data protection rules, which enhance how people can access information about them and places limits on what organisations can do with personal data.

***When do you expect these changes (in the upcoming release, in the next release, somewhen in the future?) Why?***
I expect these changes in the upcoming release.
The GDPR effective since 25 May 2018. That means that from 25.05.2018 all companies who works with personal data should work according to GDPR.

2. **Today is a feature freeze, but on a daily standup, developers ask you to verify a defect because they should fix it before the release. Will you verify or wait for the next release?**
In feature freeze stage all work on adding new features is suspended, shifting the effort towards <u>fixing bugs</u> and improving the user experience. According to this I will verify a defect. Bugs can be fixed in feature freeze stage.

3. **Today is a code freeze, and one of the developers promises to fix a defect by the end of the day. Should you verify this defect right after he fixes it or this task is not that critical?**
In  code freeze stage no changes are permitted to a portion or the entirety of the program's source code.
If a developer should to fix  an accidentally found critical defect or blocker that prevents the release than I shoud verify this defect right after the developer fixes it. In case that defect (not critical) it should be fixt in the next release.

4. **You are testing the POC, and your chief insists on full testing. Is it justified?**
The purpose of a proof of concept is to test an idea. The main goal at this stage is to demonstrate that the new product or idea can be successful. POC constitutes a very truncated version. Here the goal is to collect feedback from customers.
Full testing at the POC stage is not justified. The market itself will likely never see this version. The demonstration of this version can be accompanied by wide explanations, presentations, and requirements gathered from the focus group.

5. **You are new to a company that writes the MVP application. Your lead wants to start automation as soon as possible. Is he right?**
The product on this stage are able to perform the main function, but it is still unfinished application.  There is a high probability that requirements will change in the future. Hence, there is no need to invest in automated testing this early.

6. **You found a defect in a production environment. You have a newer version of the application in your test environment. How will you localize and verify the defect?**

To localize defect we should work on the Master branch (a newer version of the application). Correct deffect on the master branch and then synchronize the corrections to the release branch.