

**Black Box Testing is the method that does not consider the internal structure, design, and product implementation to be tested.**

**In other words, the tester does not know its internal functioning. The Black Box only evaluates the external behavior of the system. The inputs received by the system and the outputs or responses it produces are tested.**

***Black-box testing, also called functional testing or behavioral testing***

**In white-box testing (sometimes called clear-box testing), the software tester has access to the program’s code and can examine it for clues to help him with his testing—he can see inside the box. Based on what he sees, the tester may determine that certain numbers are more or less likely to fail and can tailor his testing based on that information.**

***It is also called glass box testing or clear box testing or structural testing.***

**Static Testing** is a type of a Software Testing method which is performed to check the defects in software without actually executing the code of the software application. Static testing is performed in early stage of development to avoid errors as it is easier to find sources of failures and it can be fixed easily. The errors that can’t not be found using Dynamic Testing, can be easily found by Static Testing.

**Dynamic Testing** is a type of Software Testing which is performed to analyze the dynamic behavior of the code. It includes the testing of the software for the input values and output values that are analyzed.

SDL MSC UML Petri Net Z notation

Review pre-conditions

Step 1: Prepare the specification for review

Step 2: Prepare the documentation for review

Step 3: Identify the specialized reviews

Step 4: Identify the reviewers needed

Step 5: Design the questionnaires

Step 6: Conduct the review