

**Q. 4: Which of the following BEST describes the difference between an inspection and a walkthrough?**

- A. Both inspections and walkthroughs are led by the author.
- B. An inspection is led by a moderator and a walkthrough is led by the author.**
- C. Both inspections and walkthroughs are led by a trained moderator.
- D. A walkthrough is led by the author. The author is not present during inspections.

**Q. 6: What is the MAIN objective when reviewing a software deliverable?**

- A. To identify potential application failures by use of a test specification.
- B. To identify defects in any software work product.**
- C. To identify spelling mistakes in a requirements specification.
- D. To identify standards inconsistencies in the code.

**Q. 42: Which of the following is a purpose of the review planning phase?**

- A. Log defects.
- B. Explain the documents to the participants.
- C. Gather metrics.
- D. Allocate the individual roles.**

**Q. 47: Typical defects that are easier to find in reviews than in dynamic testing are:**

- A. Deviations from standards,
- B. Requirement defects,
- C. Design defects,
- D. Insufficient maintainability and incorrect interface specifications.
- E. All of the above.**

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**Q. 48: Reviews, static analysis and dynamic testing have the same objective**

- A. Identifying defects.**
- B. Fixing defects.
- C. A. and B
- D. None of the above

**Q. 55: Find the correct flow of the phases of a formal review**

- A. Planning, Review meeting, Rework, Kick off
- B. Planning, Individual preparation, Kick off, Rework
- C. Planning, Review meeting, Rework, Follow up**
- D. Planning, Individual preparation, Follow up, Kick off

**Q. 60: Who is responsible for document all the issues, problems and open point that were identified during the review meeting**

- A. Moderator
- B. Scribe**
- C. Reviewers
- D. Author

**Q. 77: What is the main purpose of Informal review**

- A. Inexpensive way to get some benefit
- B. Find defects
- C. Learning, gaining understanding, effect finding
- D. Discuss, make decisions, solve technical problems

**Q. 92: What can static analysis NOT find?**

- A. The use of a variable before it has been defined
- B. Unreachable ("dead") code
- C. Memory leaks
- D. Array bound violations

**Q. 97: Which of the following is true about Formal Review or Inspection:-**

- i. Led by Trained Moderator (not the author).
- ii. No Pre Meeting Preparations
- iii. Formal Follow up process.
- iv. Main Objective is to find defects

- A. ii is true and i,iii,iv are false
- B. i,iii,iv are true and ii is false
- C. i,iii,iv are false and ii is true
- D. iii is true and i,ii,iv are false

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**Q. 98: The Phases of formal review process is mentioned below arrange them in the correct order.**

- i. Planning
- ii. Review Meeting
- iii. Rework
- iv. Individual Preparations
- v. Kick Off
- vi. Follow Up

- A. i,ii,iii,iv,v,vi
- B. vi,i,ii,iii,iv,v
- C. i,v,iv,ii,iii,vi
- D. i,ii,iii,v,iv,vi

**Q. 105: Who are the persons involved in a Formal Review :-**

- i. Manager
- ii. Moderator
- iii. Scribe / Recorder
- iv. Assistant Manager

- A. i,ii,iii,iv are true
- B. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false.
- C. ii,iii,iv are true and i is false.
- D. i,iv are true and ii, iii are false.

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**Q. 106: Which of the following statements regarding static testing is false:**

- A. Static testing requires the running of tests through the code
- B. Static testing includes desk checking
- C. Static testing includes techniques such as reviews and inspections
- D. Static testing can give measurements such as cyclomatic complexity

**Q. 113: Verification involves which of the following :-**

- i. Helps to check the Quality of the built product
- ii. Helps to check that we have built the right product.
- iii. Helps in developing the product
- iv. Monitoring tool wastage and obsolescence.

- A. Options i,ii,iii,iv are true.
- B. i is true and ii,iii,iv are false
- C. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false
- D. ii is true and i,iii,iv are false.

**Q. 115: Which of the following is a Key Characteristics of Walk Through**

- A. Scenario , Dry Run , Peer Group
- B. Pre Meeting Preparations
- C. Formal Follow Up Process
- D. Includes Metrics

**Q. 120: The Planning phase of a formal review includes the following :-**

- A. Explaining the objectives
- B. Selecting the personnel, allocating roles.
- C. Follow up
- D. Individual Meeting preparations

**Q. 135: Which of the following are success factors for reviews?**

- I. Clear objectives for each review.
- II. Checklists and/or roles are used to increase effectiveness of defect identification.
- III. There is an emphasis on process improvement.
- IV. People issues and psychological aspects are not reviewed.

- A. I and III
- B. II, III and IV
- C. I, II and III
- D. IV

**Q. 138: The person who leads the review of the document(s), planning the review, running the meeting and follow-up after the meeting**

- A. Reviewer
- B. Author
- C. Moderator
- D. Auditor

**Q. 141: A formal assessment of a work product conducted by one or more qualified independent reviewer to detect defects.**

- A. Inspection.
- B. Walkthrough.
- C. Review
- D. Non Conformance

**Q. 143: Which of the following statements are TRUE for informal reviews?**

- I. Easy to get started and have some benefit
- II. Have no or minimal formal process
- III. The process must be documented
- IV. May include "paired programming"

- A. I, II and IV
- B. I and III
- C. III and IV
- D. I, III and IV

**Q. 157: Which rule should not be followed for reviews**

- A. Defects and issues are identified and corrected
- B. The product is reviewed not the producer
- C. All members of the reviewing team are responsible for the result of the review
- D. Each review has a clear predefined objective

**Q. 161: Which of the following are good candidates for manual static testing?**

- A. Requirement specifications, test plan, code, memory leaks.
- B. Requirement specifications, test cases, user guides.
- C. Requirement specifications, user guides, performance.
- D. Requirement specifications, website, code, use cases.

**162: Typical defects discovered by static analysis includes**

- A. Programming standard violations
- B. Referring a variable with an undefined value
- C. Security vulnerabilities
- D. All Above

**. 169: Which of the following are the main stages of a formal review?**

- A. Initiation, Preparation, Informal Review Meeting, Status, Rework, and Follow up.
- B. Planning, Preparation, Technical Review, Rework, and Closure.
- C. Preparation, Inspection, Rework, Closure, and Follow up.
- D. Planning, Kick off, Individual Preparation, Review Meeting, Rework, and Follow up.

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**Q. 191: In a review meeting a moderator is a person who**

- A. Takes minutes of the meeting
- B. Mediates between people
- C. Takes telephone calls
- D. Writes the documents to be reviewed

**. 203: Which of the following is not a static testing technique**

- A. Error guessing
- B. Walkthrough
- C. Data flow analysis
- D. Inspections

**. 205: Inspections can find all the following except**

- A. Variables not defined in the code
- B. Spelling and grammar faults in the documents
- C. Requirements that have been omitted from the design documents
- D. How much of the code has been covered

**219: Verification is:**

- A. Checking that we are building the right system
- B. Checking that we are building the system right
- C. Performed by an independent test team
- D. Making sure that it is what the user really wants

**Q. 229: Which expression best matches the following characteristics or review processes:**

1. Led by author
2. Undocumented
3. No management participation
4. Led by a trained moderator or leader
5. Uses entry exit criteria

- s) Inspection
- t) Peer 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  $2$
- E.  $s = 4$  and  $5, t = 1, u = 2, v = 3$

**Q. 244: Which of the following statements is NOT true:**

- A. Inspection is the most formal review process
- B. Inspections should be led by a trained leader
- C. Managers can perform inspections on management documents
- D. Inspection is appropriate even when there are no written documents
- E. Inspection compares documents with predecessor (source) documents

**246: Could reviews or inspections be considered part of testing:**

- A. No, because they apply to development documentation
- B. No, because they are normally applied before testing
- C. No, because they do not apply to the test documentation
- D. Yes, because both help detect faults and improve quality
- E. Yes, because testing includes all non-constructive activities

ments with predecessor (source) documents

**Q. 248: What can static analysis NOT find?**

- A. The use of a variable before it has been defined
- B. Unreachable ("dead") code
- C. Whether the value stored in a variable is correct
- D. The re-definition of a variable before it has been used
- E. Array bound violations

**Q. 262: The Kick Off phase of a formal review includes the following:**

- A. Explaining the objective
- B. Fixing defects found typically done by author
- C. Follow up
- D. Individual Meeting preparations

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**Q. 263: Peer Reviews are also called as :**

- A. Inspection
- B. Walkthrough
- C. Technical Review
- D. Formal Review

**. 265: Success Factors for a review include:**

- i. Each Review does not have a predefined objective
- ii. Defects found are welcomed and expressed objectively

- iii. Management supports a good review process.
- iv. There is an emphasis on learning and process improvement.

- A. ii,iii,iv are correct and i is incorrect
- B. iii , i , iv is correct and ii is incorrect
- C. i , iii , iv , ii is in correct
- D. ii is correct

**. 280: A Person who documents all the issues, problems and open points that were identified during a formal review.**

- A. Moderator.
- B. Scribe
- C. Author
- D. Manager

**299: Which of the following statements is true of static analysis:**

- A. Compiling code is not a form of static analysis.
- B. Static analysis need not be performed before imperative code is executed.
- C. Static analysis can find faults that are hard to find with dynamic testing.
- D. Extensive statistic analysis will not be needed if white- Box testing is to be performed.

**Q. 301: Cost of the reviews will not include.**

- A. Review process itself
- B. Metrics analysis
- C. Tool support.
- D. Process improvement.

**320: People who don't participate in technical reviews**

- A. Analysts
- B. Management
- C. Developers
- D. Testers

**360: Which of the following is a static test?**

- A. Code inspection
- B. Coverage analysis
- C. Usability assessment
- D. Installation test

**Q. 366: What makes an inspection different from other review types?**

- A. It is led by a trained leader, uses formal entry and exit criteria and checklists
- B. It is led by the author of the document to be inspected
- C. It can only be used for reviewing design and code
- D. It is led by the author, uses checklists, and collects data for improvement

**Q. 372: Which of the following activities differentiate a walkthrough from a formal review?**

- A. A walkthrough does not follow a defined process
- B. For a walkthrough individual preparation by the reviewers is optional**
- C. A walkthrough requires meeting
- D. A walkthrough finds the causes of failures, while formal review finds the failures

**. 406: Who should have technical and Business background.**

- A. Moderator
- B. Author
- C. Reviewer**
- D. Recorder

**Q. 412: \_\_\_\_\_ reviews are often held with just the programmer who wrote the code and one or two other programmers or testers.**

- A. Formal Reviews
- B. Peer Reviews**
- C. Semi Formal Reviews
- D. All of the above

**. 415: Verification activities during design stages are**

- A. Reviewing and Inspecting**
- B. Inspecting and Testing
- C. Reviewing and Testing
- D. Reviewing, Inspecting and Testing.

**. 417: Static Analysis**

- A. Same as static testing
- B. Done by the developers
- C. Both A. and B**
- D. None of the above

**420: Objective of review meeting is**

- A. To identify problems with design
- B. To solve the problems with design
- C. Both A. and B**
- D. None of the above.

**426: Code Walkthrough**

- A. Type of dynamic testing
- B. Type of static testing**
- C. Neither dynamic nor static
- D. Performed by the testing team

**Q. 432: In formal review, Rework: fixing defects found typically done by \_\_\_\_\_**



- A. Moderator
- B. Author**
- C. Reviewer
- D. Recorder

**Q. 435: Review is one of the methods of V&V. The other methods are**

- A. Inspection
- B. Walkthrough
- C. Testing
- D. All of the above**

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**Q. 436: Which review is inexpensive**

- A. Informal Review**
- B. Walkthrough
- C. Technical review
- D. Inspection

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**= . 458: Static analysis is best described as:**

- A. The analysis of batch programs.
- B. The reviewing of test plans.
- C. The analysis of program code.**
- D. The use of black box testing.

**Q. 460: Which of the following statements about reviews is true?**

- A. Reviews cannot be performed on user requirements specifications.
- B. Reviews are the least effective way of testing code.
- C. Reviews are unlikely to find faults in test plans.
- D. Reviews should be performed on specifications, code, and test plans.**

**. 475: An important benefit of code inspections is that they:**

- A. Enable the code to be tested before the execution environment is ready.**
- B. Can be performed by the person who wrote the code.
- C. Can be performed by inexperienced staff.
- D. Are cheap to perform

**. 509: Why are static testing and dynamic testing described as complementary?**

- A. Because they share the aim of identifying defects and find the same types of defect.
- B. Because they have different aims and differ in the types of defect they find.
- C. Because they have different aims but find the same types of defect.
- D. Because they share the aim of identifying defects but differ in the types of defect they find.**

. 516: In which of the following orders would the phases of a formal review usually occur?

- A. Planning, preparation, kick off, meeting, rework, follow up.
- B. Kick off, planning, preparation, meeting, rework, follow up.
- C. Preparation, planning, kick off, meeting, rework, follow up.
- D. Planning, kick off, preparation, meeting, rework, follow up.

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. 521: Which of the following will NOT be detected by static analysis?

- A. Parameter type mismatches.
- B. Errors in requirements.
- C. Undeclared variables.
- D. Uncalled functions.

. 524: Which of the following test activities can be automated?

- i Reviews and inspections.
- ii Metrics gathering.
- iii Test planning.
- iv Test execution.
- v Data generation.

- A. i, iii, iv.
- B. i, ii, iii.
- C. ii, iv, v.
- D. ii, iii, v.

Q. 529: What is NOT included in typical costs for an inspection process?

- A. Setting up forms and databases
- B. Analysing metrics and improving processes
- C. Writing the documents to be inspected
- D. Time spent on the document outside the meeting

. 533: What type of review requires formal entry and exit criteria, including metrics:

- A. Walkthrough
- B. Inspection
- C. Management review
- D. Post project review

550: Which of the following statements is true about a software verification and validation program?

- I. It strives to ensure that quality is built into software.
- II. It provides management with insights into the state of a software project.
- III. It ensures that alpha, beta, and system tests are performed.
- IV. It is executed in parallel with software development activities.

- A. I, II&III
- B. II, III&IV

C.I, II&IV  
D.I, III&IV

. 556: Which of the following characteristics is primarily associated with software reusability?

- A. The extent to which the software can be used in other applications
- B. The extent to which the software can be used by many different users
- C. The capability of the software to be moved to a different platform
- D. The capability of one system to be coupled with another system

593: Which of the following statements about static analysis is FALSE?

- A. Static analysis can find defects that are likely to be missed by dynamic testing.
- B. Static analysis is a good way to force failures in the software.
- C. Static analysis tools examine code or other types of product documentation.
- D. Static analysis can result in cost saving by finding bugs early

608: What do walkthroughs, technical reviews and inspections have in common?

- I. They have defect finding as an objective.
- II. Pre-meeting preparation is required.
- III. They can be performed as a "peer review".
- IV. The meeting is led by a trained moderator.

- A. I, II and III
- B. III and IV
- C. I and III
- D. II, III and IV

620: In a formal inspection process, which is TRUE?

- A. Failures can be found when the correct inspectors are included.
- B. Metrics are included in the inspection process.
- C. The checking rate is related to the number of pages of the inspected document.
- D. Its purpose is to get some benefit in an inexpensive way.

. 627: Which of the following are included as part of static testing (manual and automated)?

- A. Inspections, execution of the software, and walkthroughs.
- B. Inspections, walkthroughs, and comparison of expected to actual results.
- C. Inspection of work products and analysis of software artifacts using tools.
- D. Walkthroughs, simulation, and defect tracking.

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**Q. 636: Which of the following are most likely to enhance the formal review process?**

- I. Review software work products as soon as they are available and reasonably mature.
- II. Ensure that reviewers have clear, predefined objectives.
- III. Exclude customers, managers, and outside experts to minimize impact on problem solving.
- IV. Make use of checklists during the review to drive the process and aid reviewers.
- V. Conduct reviews just before coding and dynamic testing begins to find defects early and minimize costs of extra reviews.

- A. I, III and V
- B. II, III and IV**
- C. II, IV and V
- D. II and IV

**. 657: 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**

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**Q. 658: 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.

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**Q. 659: Which is not a type of review?**

- A. Walkthrough
- B. Inspection
- C. Informal review
- D. Management approval**

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**Q. 660: 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

**. 662: 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

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**Q. 663: 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.

**. 720: Of the following statements about reviews of specifications, which statement is true?**

- A. Reviews are not generally cost effective as the meetings are time consuming and require preparation and follow up.
- B. There is no need to prepare for or follow up on reviews.
- C. Reviews must be controlled by the author.
- D. Reviews are a cost effective early static test on the system.**

**739: What is the best description of static analysis?**

- A. The analysis of batch programs
- B. The reviewing of test plans
- C. The analysis of program code or other software artifacts**
- D. The use of black-box testing

**Q. 743: What is the most important factor for successful performance of reviews?**

- A. A separate scribe during the logging meeting
- B. Trained participants and review leaders**
- C. The availability of tools to support the review process
- D. A reviewed test plan

**. 756: Which of the statements about reviews are correct?**

I. Reviews are useful because, through their use, defects can be found early, resulting in cost savings.

II. Reviews are useful because they help management understand the comparative skills of different developers.

III. Testers should not get involved in specification reviews because it can bias them unfavorably.

IV. Many early defects are found in reviews, lengthening the time needed for the development life cycle

A. I

B. IV

C. I and IV

D. I and III

**767: What is testing without executing the code?**

A. Non-functional testing.

B. Structure-based testing (white box).

C. Static testing.

D. Functional testing (black box).

**770: Which of the following statements about static analysis is FALSE?**

A. Static analysis can find defects that are likely to be missed by dynamic testing.

B. Static analysis is a good way to force failures in the software.

C. Static analysis tools examine code or other types of product documentation.

D. Static analysis can result in cost saving by finding bugs early

**. 795: Which of the following types of defect are typically found in reviews rather than in dynamic testing?**

a. Deviations from standards.

b. Defects in interface implementation.

c. Poor maintainability of code.

d. **Poor performance of the system.**

e. Defects in requirements.

A. a, c and e.

B. a, b and d.

C. b, d and e.

D. a, c and d.

**797: Which of the following is a purpose of the review 'kick off' activity?**

A. Explain the objectives

B. Select the personnel group

C. Document results

D. Define entry and exit criteria

. 806: Which characteristics BEST describe a walkthrough?

A. Documented, includes peers and experts

B. Formal process collects metrics

C. Defined roles, led by trained moderator

D. Led by the author, may be documented

Q. 833: Which of the following is a review process activity?

A. Individual preparation

B. Writing test conditions

C. Developing a test plan

D. Executing test scripts

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Q. 848: Which of the following are key success factors to the review process?

A. Review time is allowed in the test execution schedule, process improvement is recognised in the follow up meeting and the objective is always to find defects

B. Each review has a clear objective, the right people are involved, training is provided in the review technique and management fully support the process

C. Participants are trained, all review meetings are time boxed and moderators are project managers

D. Every team member will be involved, all review techniques are used on every work product and test managers control the review process

. 850: Match the following formal review roles and responsibilities:

#### Roles

1. Moderator.

2. Recorder.

3. Reviewer.

4. Manager.

#### Responsibilities

P. The person chosen to represent a particular viewpoint and role.

Q. The person who decides on the execution of inspections and determines if the inspection objectives have been met.

R. The person who leads the inspection of a document or set of documents.

S. The person who documents all the issues, problems and open points.

A. 1Q, 2S, 3P, 4R

B. 1R, 2S, 3P, 4Q

C. 1Q, 2P, 3S, 4R

D. 1R, 2P, 3S, 4Q

**. 886: Which of the following, if observed in reviews and tests, would lead to problems (or conflict) within teams?**

A. Testers and reviewers are not curious enough to find defects. \_

B. Testers and reviewers are not qualified enough to find failures and faults.

C. Testers and reviewers communicate defects as criticism against persons and not against the software product.

D. Testers and reviewers expect that defects in the software product have already been found and fixed by the developers.

**. 895: Which of the following are the main phases of a formal review?**

A. Initiation, status, preparation, review meeting, rework, follow up.

B. Planning, preparation, review meeting, rework, closure, follow up.

C. Planning, kick off, individual preparation, review meeting, rework, follow up.

D. Preparation, review meeting, rework, closure, follow up, root cause analysis.

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**Q. 896: Which TWO of the review types below are the BEST fitted (most adequate) options to choose for reviewing safety critical components in a software project?**

**Select 2 options.**

A. Informal review.

B. Management review.

C. Inspection.



D. Walkthrough.

E. Technical Review.