Chapter – 3:

Reviews and Level of Formality:

1. Informal – Low Level of Formality
2. Walkthrough
3. Technical/Peer Review
4. Inspection – High Level of Formality:

1 ) No formal process, not usually documented. Inexpensive way to achieve benefits. May be implemented as Pair Programming (One person Typing and other person watching them code).

2 ) Learning. Led by the author of the document. Can vary widely in practice from formal to informal. Main purpose to enable learning.

3 ) Documented. Usually performed as a peer review led by moderator. Can also vary widely from informal to formal.

4 ) Led by trained moderator. Pre-meeting prep is essential. Main purpose to find defects. Secondary may be process improvement.

Benefits of Static Testing:

* Early defect detection and correction
* Fewer defects
* Reduced testing time and cost
* Reduced development timescales
* Development productivity improvements
* Improved communication

**6 Steps that go into the Review Process:**

Planning:

1. Defining the review criteria
2. Selecting the personnel
3. Allocating roles
4. Defining the entry and exit criteria for more formal review types
5. Selecting which parts od documents to review
6. Checking entry criteria(for more formal review types)

Kick – Off:

1. Distributing documents
2. Explaining the objectives, process and documents to the participants.

Individual Preparation:

1. Preparing for the review meeting by reviewing the documents(s)
2. Noting potential defects, questions and comments.

Review Meeting( Examination/Evaluation/Recording of Results):

1. Discussing or logging, with documented results or minutes(for more formal review types)
2. Noting defects, making recommendations regarding handling the defects, making decisions about the defects.
3. Examining/evaluating and recording issues during any physical meetings or tracking any group electronic communications.

Rework:

1. Fixing defects found(typically done by the author: person who wrote the document)
2. Recording updated status of defects(in formal reviews)

Follow-up:

1. Checking that defects have been addressed
2. Gathering metrics(Data)
3. Checking if exit criteria was met.

Roles and Responsibilities in a Formal Review:

* Leader/Moderator – Plans review, Chooses participants, conducts meeting, performs follow up
* Manager – Decides on the execution of reviews. Determines whether review process objectives have been met.
* Author – Of the document being reviewed. Helps understanding of the defects.
* Reviewers/Inspectors – Specialised fault; finding roles.
* Scribe – Documents all the issues and points made during the meeting.

Read page 71 and 72