ISTQB®
Certified Tester Foundation Level
CTFL 4.0

Chapter 3
— Summary —
— Questions & Answers —
— Exam Questions Distribution —

Swipe for more

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Examinable Learning Objectives :

Level 1 : Remember (K1)

- The candidate will remember, recognize and recall a term or concept.
- Action verbs : Identify, recall, remember, recognize.
- Exmaple : Identify typical test objectives.

Level 2 : Understand (K2)

- The candidate can select the reasons or explanations for statements related to the topic, and can summerize, compare, classify and give examples for the testing concept.
- Action verbs : Classify, compare, contrast, differentiate, ditinguish...
- Exmaple : Explain the activities of the review process.

Level 3 : Apply (K3)

- The candidate can carry out a procedure when confronted with a familiar task, or select the correct procedure and apply it to a given context.
- Action verbs : Apply, implement, prepare, use.
- Exmaple : Apply test case prioritization.

Chapter 3 Question Distribution in the Exam :

- There is a total of **4 questions** required for Chapter 3 :
   K1 = 2 questions
   K2 = 2 questions
   K3 = 0 questions
- Number of points for this chapter = 4

Question Distribution	K-Level	Number of Questions per LO (group)*	Suggested Points per Question	Probability of Appearance in the exam
Chapter 3				
FL-3.1.1				0.5
FL-3.2.1	K1	2	1	0.5
FL-3.2.3				0.5
FL-3.2.5				0.5
FL-3.1.2	K2	1	1	0.5
FL-3.1.3				0.5
FL-3.2.2	K2	1	1	0.5
FL-3.2.4				0.5

Summary of Chapter 3

3.1 Static Testing Basics

3.1.1 (K1) Recognize types of products that can be examined by the different static testing techniques

- Any work product that can be read and understood can be the subject of a review and examined using static testing. Examples include: underline requirement specifications, business requirements, source code, test plan, test cases, test charters, product backlog items, schedule, test budget, user stories, contracts, and models.

3.1.2 (K2) Explain the value of static testing

- Static testing can detect defects early in the SDLC.
- Static testing can identify defects which cannot be detected by dynamic testing like unreachable code, desgin patterns not implemented as desired...
- Static testing builds confidence in work products and evaluates their quality.
- Code defects can be detected using static analysis more efficiently than in dynamic testing.

3.1.3 (K2) Compare and contrast static and dynamic testing

- Both lead to the detection of defects, however, some defect types can only be found by either static or dynamic testing !
- Static testing detects defects that lay on paths of code that are rarely used or hard to reach using dynamic testing.
- The following defects are easier/cheaper to find through static testing: defects in requirements, design defects, coding defects (undefined variables, unreachable or duplicated code...), deviations from standards, incorrect interface specifications (mismatched number, type, or order of parameters), security vulnerabilities.

3.2 Feedback and Review process

3.2.1 (K1) Identify the benefits of early and frequent stakelholder feedback

- Early and frequent stakeholder feedback avoids requirements misunderstandings and ensures that their vision for the product will be realized throughout the SDLC. This also ensures that changes to requirements are understood and implemented earlier.

3.2.2 (K2) Summarize the activities of the review process

- **Planning** : We specify the <u>scope of the review</u>, <u>the purpose/objective</u>, <u>the work products to be reviewed</u>, <u>quality characteristics to be evaluated</u>, <u>exit criteria</u>, <u>standards</u>, and <u>timeframes are defined</u>.
- **Review initiation** : Everyone and everything involved is prepared to start the review, so <u>we need to make sure every participant has access to the work product under review</u>.
- **Individual review** : Every reviewer performs an individual review to assess the quality of the work product being reviewed and to <u>identify anomalies</u>, <u>recommendations</u>, and <u>questions using review techniques</u>.
- **Communication and analysis** : Since the identified anomalies during a review are not necessarily defects, all these anomalies need to be <u>analyzed and discussed</u>. For every anomaly, <u>determinations are made regarding their status, ownership, and any further steps needed</u>.
- **Fixing and reporting** : Issues are recorded, and <u>for every defect, a defect report should be created</u> so that corrective actions can be followed up.

3.2.3 (K1) Recall which responsibilities are assigned to the principal roles when performing reviews

- **Manager** : <u>Decides what is to be reviewed</u> and <u>provides resources</u> (staff, time for the review, etc.)
- **Author** : <u>Creates</u> and <u>fixes the work product</u> under review.
- **Moderator (faciliator)** : Ensures effective running of review meetings, and a safe review environment in which everyone can speak freely.
- **Scribe (recorder)** : <u>Records review information</u>, such as decisions and anomalies found during the review meeting.
- **Reviewer** : <u>Performs reviews</u>. A reviewer may be someone working on the project, a subject matter expert, or any other stakeholder.
- **Review Lead** : Takes <u>overall responsibility for the review</u>, such as <u>organizing when and where the review will take place</u>, <u>who will be involved</u>, etc.

3.2.4 (K2) Compare and contrast the different review types

- **Informal Review** : Do not follow a defined process, do <u>not require a formal documented output</u>.
- **Walkthrough** : <u>Led by the author</u>, to <u>educate reviewers</u>, gain consensus, generate new ideas, build confidence in the work products, detect anomalies, and motivate and enable authors to improve.
- **Technical Review** : <u>Led by a moderator</u> (facilitator) and <u>performed by technically qualified reviewers</u> to <u>make decisions about a technical problem</u>, gain consensus, generate new ideas, build confidence in the work product, detect anomalies, evaluate quality, and motivate and enable authors to improve.

- **Inspection** : This is the most formal review type. The main objective is to find the maximum number of anomalies. Metrics are collected and used to improve the SDLC. Inspections are also conducted to evaluate quality, build confidence in the work product, and motivate and enable authors to improve.

→ **All types of reviews can provide a review report!**
→ **All types of reviews can include individual reviewers!**
→ **The scribe is present in walkthroughs, technical reviews, and inspections!**
→ **In all types of reviews, there is more than one role!**

3.2.5 (K1) Recall the factors that contribute to a successful review

- Defining clear objectives and measurable exit criteria (do not evaluate participants).
- Conduct reviews on small chunks to avoid losing concentration.
- Choosing the appropriate review type to achieve the objectives.
- Providing adequate time to participants to prepare for the review.
- Making reviews part of the organization's culture, providing adequate training to all participants, and facilitating meetings.
- Providing feedback from reviews to stakeholders and authors so they can improve the product and their activities.

Swipe for the questions part

Questions from Chapter 3 in the ISTQB exam

3.1.1 (K1) Recognize types of products that can be examined by the different static testing techniques

The following is a list of the work products produced in the SDLC.

    i.   Business requirements
    ii.   Schedule
    iii.   Test budget
    iv.   Third-party executable code
    v.   User stories and their acceptance criteria

Which of them can be reviewed?

a) i and iv can be reviewed
b) i, ii, iii and iv can be reviewed
c) i, ii, iii, and v can be reviewed
d) iii, iv, v can be reviewed

Select ONE option.

Only third-party executable code cannot be reviewed. Hence the correct answer is c.	FL-3.1.1

Which of the following CANNOT be examined by static testing?

a) Contract
b) Test plan
c) Encrypted code
d) Test charter

Select ONE option.

a) Is not correct. Most work products can be examined using some form of static testing, and a contract must be interpretable by humans and so could be reviewed, which is a form of static testing b) Is not correct. Most work products can be examined using some form of static testing, and a test plan must be interpretable by humans and so could be reviewed, which is a form of static testing c) Is correct. Most work products can be examined using some form of static testing; however it is not suitable for work products that are too complex for human interpretation and should not be analyzed by tools, and encrypted code is too complex for humans and if it is properly encrypted it will not be analyzable by most tools d) Is not correct. Most work products can be examined using some form of static testing, and a test charter must be interpretable by humans and so could be reviewed, which is a form of static testing	FL-3.1.1

3.1.2 (K2) Explain the value of static testing

Which of the following is NOT a benefit of static testing?

    a) Having less expensive defect management due to the ease of detecting defects later in the SDLC
    b) Fixing defects found during static testing is generally much less expensive than fixing defects found during dynamic testing
    c) Finding coding defects that might not have been found by only performing dynamic testing
    d) Detecting gaps and inconsistencies in requirements

Select ONE option.

a) Is correct. Defect management is not less expensive. Finding and fixing defects later in SDLC is more costly b) Is not correct. This is a benefit of static testing c) Is not correct. This is a benefit of static testing d) Is not correct. This is a benefit of static testing	FL-3.1.2

Which of the following statements about the value of static testing is CORRECT?

    a) The defect types found by static testing are different from the defect types that can be found by dynamic testing
    b) Dynamic testing can detect the defect types that can be found by static testing plus some additional defect types
    c) Dynamic testing can identify some of the defects that can be found by static testing but not all of them
    d) Static testing can identify the defect types that can be found by dynamic testing as well as some extra defect types

Select ONE option.

Some defect types that can only be detected by static testing, such as unreachable code, design patterns not implemented as desired and defects in non-executable work products. Some defect types that can be found by both static testing and dynamic testing, such as a programming defect that can be observed by a reviewer in a code review and which causes an observable failure during dynamic testing. And some defect types that can only be detected by dynamic testing, such as performance issues or memory issues that can only be observed when executing the code or system. Thus: a) Is not correct b) Is not correct c) Is correct d) Is not correct	FL-3.1.2

Which of the following is a benefit of static analysis?

a. Defects can be identified that might not be caught by dynamic testing
b. Early defect identification requires less documentation
c. Early execution of the code provides a gauge of code quality
d. Tools are not needed because reviews are used instead of executing code

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A is correct, per syllabus. Static analysis with a static analyzer can be used to find defects such as uninitialized variables that could be difficult to catch with dynamic testing.

B is incorrect because defects will still need to be documented regardless of how early they are found.

C is incorrect because this is dynamic analysis.

D is incorrect because static analysis usually requires the use of tools.

3.1.3 (K2) Compare and contrast static and dynamic testing

Decide which of the following statements (i-v) are true for static testing.

i. Abnormal external behaviors are easier to identify with this testing
ii. Discrepancies from a coding standard are easier to find with this testing
iii. It identifies failures caused by defects when the software is run
iv. Its test objective is to identify defects as early as possible
v. Missing coverage for critical security requirements is easier to find and fix

a) i, iv, v are true for static testing
b) i, iii, iv are true for static testing
c) ii, iii are true for static testing
d) ii, iv, v are true for static testing

Select ONE option.

i. These behaviors are easily detectable while the software is running. Hence, dynamic testing shall be used to identify them ii. This is an example of deviations from standards, which is a typical defect that is easier found with static testing iii. If the software is executed during the test, it is dynamic testing iv. Identifying defects as early as possible is the test objective of both static testing and dynamic testing v. This is an example of gaps in the test basis traceability or coverage, which is a typical defect that is easier found with static testing Hence d is correct.	FL-3.1.3

Given the following example defects:
- i. Two different parts of the design specification disagree due to the complexity of the design
- ii. A response time is too long and so makes users lose patience
- iii. A path in the code cannot be reached during execution
- iv. A variable is declared but never subsequently used in the program
- v. The amount of memory needed by the program to generate a report is too high

Which of the following BEST identifies example defects that could be found by static testing (rather than dynamic testing)?

- a) ii, v
- b) iii, v
- c) i, ii, iv
- d) i, iii, iv

Select ONE option.

Considering each of the listed example defects:	FL-3.1.3
i. Two different parts of the design specification disagree due to the complexity of the design – this is an example of a specification defect, which includes inconsistencies, ambiguities, contradictions, omissions, inaccuracies, and duplications, which can most easily be found by static testing ii. A response time is too long and so makes users lose patience – this is an example of a response time defect, which can only be detected in practice by executing the program and measuring the response time, which can most easily be found by dynamic testing iii. A path in the code cannot be reached during execution - this is an example of a coding defect, which includes variables with undefined values, undeclared variables, duplicated or unreachable code, and excessive code complexity, which can most easily be found by static testing iv. A variable is declared but never subsequently used in the program - this is an example of a coding defect, which includes variables with undefined values, undeclared variables, duplicated or unreachable code, and excessive code complexity, which can most easily be found by static testing v. The amount of memory needed by the program to generate a report is too high – this is an example of a performance defect, which can only be detected in practice by executing the program and measuring the memory used, which can most easily be found by dynamic testing Thus: a) Is not correct b) Is not correct c) Is not correct d) Is correct. The correct match for static testing is i, iii, and iv	

Which of the following is an example of a defect that can be found by static testing but <u>NOT</u> by dynamic testing?

    a) Lack of usability provided through the user interface
    b) Code with no path that reaches it
    c) Poor response times for most of the expected users
    d) Required features that are not implemented in the code

Select ONE option.

a)	Is not correct. A lack of usability provided through the user interface can be detected through a review using a suitable checklist, but the lack of usability can also be identified by getting several typical users to dynamically test the user interface and provide feedback on its usability	FL-3.1.3
b)	Is correct. A code review can detect code that cannot be reached by any path, however dynamic tests can only exercise reachable code and cannot determine that code cannot be reached without running every possible combination of inputs and input states, which is impractical for real code	
c)	Is not correct. Poor response times for most of the expected users are difficult to determine without executing the code (i.e., by static testing), so in this situation dynamic testing could find a defect, but static testing is unlikely to find it	
d)	Is not correct. A review of the code by someone who is aware of the required features could detect that the required features had not been implemented in the code, and dynamic testing could also be used to determine that these required features had not been implemented	

3.2.1 (K1) Identify the benefits of early and frequent stakeholder feedback

Which of the following is a benefit of early and frequent feedback?

    a) It improves the test process for future projects
    b) It forces customers to prioritize their requirements based on agreed risks
    c) It provides a measure for the quality of changes
    d) It helps avoid requirements misunderstandings

Select ONE option.

a)	Is not correct. Feedback can improve the test process, but if one only wants to improve future projects, the feedback does not need to come early or frequently	FL-3.2.1
b)	Is not correct. Feedback is not used to prioritize requirements	
c)	Is not correct. The quality of changes can be measured in multiple ways	
d)	Is correct. Early and frequent feedback allows for the early communication of potential quality problems	

What is the primary reason to get early and frequent feedback from stakeholders regarding a product being developed?

    a. To make them feel involved
    b. To ensure that their vision for the product will be realized
    c. To create more meetings
    d. To use the stakeholders as testers

> B is correct per the syllabus. By getting their feedback, the team can ensure that what they are building is what the stakeholders want.
>
> A is not correct because, although it may be beneficial to have them feel a part of the team, it isn't the primary reason to get their feedback.
>
> C is not correct because no one needs more meetings.
>
> D is not correct although stakeholders may be used for UAT. Their feedback is needed much earlier than UAT.

3.2.2 (K2) Summarize the activities of the review process

Which of the following statements about formal reviews is TRUE?

    a) Some reviews do not require more than one role
    b) The review process has several activities
    c) Documentation to be reviewed is not distributed before the review meeting, with the exception of the work product for specific review types
    d) Defects found during the review are not reported since they are not found by dynamic testing

Select ONE option.

a) Is not correct. In all types of reviews there is more than one role, even in informal ones	FL-3.2.2
b) Is correct. There are several activities during the formal review process	
c) Is not correct. Documentation to be reviewed should be distributed as early as possible	
d) Is not correct. Defects found during the review should be reported	

Given the following descriptions of review activities:

1. Detected anomalies are deliberated upon, and determinations are reached regarding their status, ownership, and any further steps needed
2. Issues are recorded, and any needed updates are addressed prior to the acceptance of the work product
3. Reviewers employ techniques to come up with suggestions and questions about the work product and to spot anomalies
4. The objective of the review and its schedule are established to ensure a focused and efficient review
5. Participants are provided with access to the item being reviewed

Which of the following is the CORRECT sequence in the review process of the activities that correspond to the descriptions?

a) 4 – 3 – 5 – 2 – 1
b) 4 – 5 – 3 – 1 – 2
c) 5 – 4 – 1 – 3 – 2
d) 5 – 4 – 3 – 2 – 1

Select ONE option.

The five listed descriptions and the corresponding review process activities are: 1. This describes part of the 'communication and analysis' activity 2. This describes part of the 'fixing and reporting' activity 3. This describes part of the 'individual review' activity 4. This describes part of the 'planning' activity 5. This describes part of the 'review initiation' activity The generic review process from ISO/IEC 20246, which is outlined in the syllabus, comprises the following activities in this logical order: • Planning (4) • Review initiation (5) • Individual review (3) • Communication and analysis (1) • Fixing and reporting (2) Thus: a) Is not correct b) Is correct. The correct sequence of activities is: 4 – 5 – 3 – 1 – 2 c) Is not correct d) Is not correct	FL-3.2.2

Given the following task descriptions:
1. The quality characteristics to be evaluated and the exit criteria are selected
2. Everyone has access to the work product
3. Anomalies are identified in the work product
4. Anomalies are discussed

And the following review activities
A. Individual review
B. Review initiation
C. Planning
D. Communication and analysis

Which of the following BEST matches the task descriptions and activities?

a) 1B, 2C, 3D, 4A
b) 1B, 2D, 3C, 4A
c) 1C, 2A, 3B, 4D
d) 1C, 2B, 3A, 4D

Select ONE option.

Considering each of the listed task descriptions: 1. The quality characteristics to be evaluated and the exit criteria are selected - (Planning (C): Defining the review scope, purpose, work product to be reviewed, quality characteristics to be evaluated, areas of focus, exit criteria, supporting information such as standards, effort, and timeframes.) 2. Everyone has access to the work product - (Review initiation (B): Ensuring all participants have access to the work product and necessary resources, and clarifying their roles and responsibilities.) 3. Anomalies are identified in the work product - (Individual review (A): Evaluating the work product's quality, identifying and logging anomalies, recommendations, and questions using review techniques like checklist-based and scenario-based reviewing.) 4. Anomalies are analyzed and discussed - (Communication and analysis (D): Analyzing and discussing each anomaly, determining its status, ownership, and required actions, and making review decisions, normally in a meeting. This could include determining the need for a follow-up review.) Thus: a) Is not correct b) Is not correct c) Is not correct d) Is correct. The correct match is: 1C, 2B, 3A, 4D	FL-3.2.2

For a formal review, at what point in the process are the exit criteria defined?

    a. Planning
    b. Review initiation
    c. Individual review
    d. Fixing and reporting

A is correct. The entry and exit criteria should be defined during the planning step in the review process. These should be evaluated at each step to ensure the product is ready for the next step in the process.

B, C and D are not correct because the criteria should already be defined by this point.

3.2.3 (K1) Recall which responsibilities are assigned to the principal roles when performing reviews

What task may management take on during a formal review?

    a) Taking overall responsibility for the review
    b) Deciding what is to be reviewed
    c) Ensuring the effective running of review meetings, and mediating, if necessary
    d) Recording review information such as review decisions

Select ONE option.

a) Is not correct. This is the task of the review leader	FL-3.2.3
b) Is correct. This is the task of the management in a formal review	
c) Is not correct. This is the task of the moderator	
d) Is not correct. This is the task of the scribe	

Which participant in the review process is responsible for ensuring that the review meetings run effectively and that everyone at the meetings can voice their opinions freely?

    a) Manager
    b) Moderator
    c) Chairperson
    d) Review Leader

Select ONE option.

a) Is not correct. The manager is responsible for deciding what needs to be reviewed and allocating resources, such as staff and time, for the review b) Is correct. ==The moderator (or facilitator) is responsible for ensuring that the review meetings run effectively, including managing time, mediating discussions, and creating a safe environment where everyone can voice their opinions freely== c) Is not correct. The chairperson is not a recognized role in reviews d) Is not correct. The review leader is responsible for overseeing the review process, such as selecting the review team members, scheduling review meetings, and ensuring that the review is completed successfully	FL-3.2.3

In a formal review, which role is normally responsible for documenting all the open issues?

    a. The facilitator
    b. The author
    c. The scribe
    d. The manager

> C is correct. The scribe is normally responsible for documenting all issues, problems and open points. The author may take notes as well, but that is not their primary role.

Given the following roles in reviews:
    1. Scribe
    2. Review leader
    3. Facilitator
    4. Manager

And the following responsibilities in reviews:
    A. Ensures the effective running of review meetings and the setting up a safe review environment
    B. Records review information, such as decisions and new anomalies found during the review meeting
    C. Decides what is to be reviewed and provides resources, such as staff and time for the review
    D. Takes overall responsibility for the review such as organizing when and where the review will take place

Which of the following BEST matches the roles and responsibilities?

    a) 1A, 2B, 3D, 4C
    b) 1A, 2C, 3B, 4D
    c) 1B, 2D, 3A, 4C
    d) 1B, 2D, 3C, 4A

Select ONE option.

	FL-3.2.3

Considering each of the listed roles:
   1. Scribe (or Recorder) - responsible for gathering feedback from reviewers and documenting review information, such as decisions made, and any new anomalies identified during the review meeting. (Records review information, such as decisions and new anomalies found during the review meeting - B)
   2. Review Leader - responsible for overseeing the review process, such as selecting the review team members, scheduling review meetings, and ensuring that the review is completed successfully. (Takes overall responsibility for the review such as organizing when and where the review will take place - D)
   3. Facilitator (or Moderator) - responsible for ensuring that the review meetings run effectively, including managing time, mediating discussions, and creating a safe environment where everyone can voice their opinions freely. (Ensures the effective running of review meetings and the setting up of a safe review environment - A)
   4. Manager - responsible for deciding what needs to be reviewed and allocating resources, such as staff and time, for the review. (Decides what is to be reviewed and provides resources, such as staff and time for the review - C)
 	
Thus:
a) Is not correct
b) Is not correct
c) Is correct. The correct match is: 1B, 2D, 3A, 4C
d) Is not correct	

3.2.4 (K2) Compare and contrast the different review types

The reviews being used in your organization have the following attributes:

- There is the role of a scribe
- The main purpose is to evaluate quality
- The meeting is led by the author of the work product
- There is individual preparation
- A review report is produced

Which of the following review types is MOST likely being used?

a) Informal review
b) Walkthrough
c) Technical review
d) Inspection

Select ONE option.

	FL-3.2.4
Considering the attributes: • There is a role of a scribe – specified for walkthroughs, technical reviews, and inspections; thus, the reviews being performed cannot be informal reviews • The purpose is to evaluate quality – the purpose of evaluating quality is one of the most important objectives of a walkthrough • The review meeting is led by the author of the work product – this is not allowed for inspections and is typically not done in technical reviews. A moderator is needed in walkthroughs and is allowed for informal reviews • Individual reviewers find potential anomalies during preparation – all types of reviews can include individual reviewers (even informal reviews) • A review report is produced – all types of reviews can produce a review report, although informal reviews do not require documentation Hence b is correct.	

Given the following review types:

1. Technical review
2. Informal review
3. Inspection
4. Walkthrough

And the following descriptions:

A. Includes objectives such as gaining consensus, generating new ideas, and motivating authors to improve
B. Includes objectives such as educating reviewers, gaining consensus, generating new ideas and detecting potential defects
C. The main objective is detecting potential defects and it requires metrics collection to support process improvement
D. The main objective is detecting potential defects and it generates no formal documented output

Which of the following BEST matches the review types and the descriptions?

a) 1A, 2B, 3C, 4D
b) 1A, 2D, 3C, 4B
c) 1B, 2C, 3D, 4A
d) 1C, 2D, 3A, 4B

Select ONE option.

	FL-3.2.4
Considering each of the listed review types: 1. Technical review - This type of review is performed by technically qualified reviewers and led by a moderator. The objectives are to gain consensus and make decisions on technical problems while also evaluating quality and building confidence in the work product, generating new ideas, motivating and enabling authors to improve, and detecting anomalies 2. Informal review - The main objective is to detect anomalies. The process is not defined and does not require formal documented output 3. Inspection - This is the most formal review type, and it follows the complete generic review process. The primary objective is to find the most anomalies, and other objectives include evaluating quality and building confidence in the work product, motivating and enabling authors to improve, and collecting metrics that can be used to enhance the software development life cycle (SDLC), including the inspection process. The author cannot act as the review leader or scribe 4. Walkthrough - Led by the author, this type of review serves various objectives such as evaluating quality and building confidence in the work product, educating reviewers, gaining consensus, generating new ideas, motivating and enabling authors to improve, and detecting anomalies. Reviewers might perform an individual review before the walkthrough, but this is not mandatory A. Includes objectives such as gaining consensus, generating new ideas, and motivating authors to improve B. Includes objectives such as educating reviewers, gaining consensus, generating new ideas and detecting potential defects C. The main objective is detecting potential defects and it requires metrics collection to support process improvement D. The main objective is detecting potential defects and it generates no formal documented output Thus: a) Is not correct b) Is correct. c) Is not correct d) Is not correct	

3.2.5 (K1) Recall the factors that contribute to a successful review

Which of these statements is NOT a factor that contributes to successful reviews?

a) Participants should dedicate adequate time for the review
b) Splitting large work products into small parts to make the required effort less intense
c) Participants should avoid behaviors that might indicate boredom, exasperation, or hostility to other participants
d) Failures found should be acknowledged, appreciated, and handled objectively

Select ONE option.

a) Is not correct. Adequate time for individuals is a success factor b) Is not correct. Splitting work products into small adequate parts is a success factor c) Is not correct. Avoiding behaviors that might indicate boredom, exasperation, etc. is a success factor d) Is correct. During reviews one can find defects, not failures	FL-3.2.5

Conclusion

In this document :

- We identified the examinable learning objectives.
- We presented the probability of questions for each part of chapter 3.
- We summarized chapter 3.
- We provided section-wise questions and their answers for chapter 3.

If you need any assistance or have questions, feel free to reach out! 😊

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