

1. Which review type is very commonly used in agile development?
  - A. **pair review**
  - B. Walkthrough
  - C. Technical review
  - D. Inspection
2. In which step of the review process do we check that the entry criteria are met?
  - A. Initial review
  - B. Individual review
  - C. Issue communication and analysis
  - D. **Planning**
3. Which of the review types below is the BEST option to choose when the review must follow a formal process based on rules and checklists?
  - A. Technical Review
  - B. **Inspection**
  - C. Walkthrough
  - D. Informal review
4. In a formal review, who is the person who the success of the review depends on him?
  - A. Author
  - B. Leader
  - C. **Facilitator**
  - D. Reviewer
5. Which of the following is a key factor in the success of a work product review?
  - A. Open invitation
  - B. **Define the objectives**
  - C. Couple it to performance reports
  - D. Limit the number of defects found
6. In a formal review, who executes the control decisions in the event of inadequate outcomes?
  - A. **Manager**
  - B. Reviewer
  - C. Facilitator
  - D. Author
7. Which of the following describes the main activities of a formal review?
  - A. Individual review, review meeting, rework, closure, follow-up, root cause analysis
  - B. Planning, individual review, issue communication and analysis, rework, closure, follow-up.
  - C. Initiation, backtracking, individual review, issue communication and analysis, rework, follow-up.
  - D. **Planning, initiate review, individual review, issue communication and analysis, fixing and reporting.**

8. In a formal review, who takes the overall responsibility of the review?
- A. Reviewer
  - B. Author
  - C. **Review Leader**
  - D. Facilitator
9. In which step of the review process do we note potential recommendations and questions?
- A. Planning
  - B. **Individual review**
  - C. Initial review
  - D. Issue communication and analysis
10. In which step in the review process do we gather the metrics?
- A. Issue communication and analysis
  - B. Individual review
  - C. Initial review
  - D. **Fixing and reporting**
11. Which TWO of the following statements about static testing are MOST true?
- a) A cheap way to detect and remove defects.
  - b) It makes dynamic testing less challenging.
  - c) Early validation of user requirements.
  - d) It makes it possible to find run-time problems early in the lifecycle.
  - e) When testing safety-critical system, static testing has less value because dynamic testing finds the defects better.
- A. **a,c**
  - B. b,c
  - C. a,b
  - D. c,d
12. In which step of the review process do we evaluate the review findings against the exit criteria?
- A. Fixing and reporting
  - B. Individual review
  - C. Initial review
  - D. **Issue communication and analysis**
13. Which of the following techniques is a form of static testing?
- A. **Manual examination of documentation**
  - B. Error guessing
  - C. Manual regression testing
  - D. Providing inputs and examining the resulting outputs
14. Which of the following statements about early test design are true and which are false?

1. Defects found during early test design are more expensive to fix.
2. Early test design can find defects.
3. Early test design can cause changes to the requirements.
4. Early test design takes more effort.

- A. 1 and 3 are true. 2 and 4 are false
- B. 2 and 3 are true. 1 and 4 are false**
- C. 2, 3 and 4 are true. 1 is false
- D. 2 is true. 1, 3 and 4 are false

15. In which step of the review process do we distribute the work product?

- A. Individual review
- B. Issue communication & analysis
- C. Initial review**
- D. Planning

16. In a formal review, who identifies potential defects in the work product under review?

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

17. 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 facilitator
5. Uses entry and exit criteria
- s. Inspection
- t. Peer review
- u. Informal review
- v. Walkthrough

- A. s = 4 and 5, t = 3, u = 2, v = 1**
- B. s = 4, t = 3, u = 2 and 5, v = 1
- C. s = 5, t = 4, u = 3, v = 1 and 2
- D. s = 1 and 5, t = 3, u = 2, v = 4

18. Which of the following are work products that can be examined by static testing?

- A. All answers are correct**

- B. Web pages
- C. Epics, user stories, and acceptance criteria
- D. Contracts, project plans, schedules, and budgets

19. In a formal review, who is the person that is called the moderator?

- A. **Facilitator**
- B. Manager
- C. Reviewer
- D. Author

20. What is the main difference between a walkthrough and an inspection?

- A. Authors are not present during inspections, whilst they are during walkthroughs
- B. **A walkthrough is led by the author, whilst an inspection is led by a trained facilitator**
- C. An inspection is led by the authors, whilst a walk through is led by a trained facilitator
- D. An inspection has a trained facilitator, whilst a walkthrough has no leader

21. Which review type may take the form of scenarios, dry runs, or simulations?

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

22. You are participating in a role-based review session. Your assigned role is that of a senior citizen. The product is an online banking application that is targeted for use on smart phones. You are currently reviewing the user interface of the product with a prototype that works on iPhones. Which of the following is an area that you should review?

- A. The reliability of the application when the connection is dropped
- B. The speed of response from the banking backend
- C. The attractiveness of the application
- D. **The size and clarity of the instruction text**

23. Which of the following are considered as benefits of static testing?

- A. Preventing defects in design or coding by uncovering inconsistencies, ambiguities, contradictions, omissions, inaccuracies, and redundancies in requirements
- B. Increasing development productivity (e.g., due to improved design, more maintainable code)
- C. Reducing total cost of quality over the software's lifetime, due to fewer failures later in the lifecycle or after delivery into operation
- D. **All answers are correct**

24. In a formal review, who is responsible of fixing defects in the work product?

- A. **Author**
- B. Leader
- C. Facilitator
- D. Reviewer

25. What statement about reviews is true?

- A. Participants for a walkthrough always need to be thoroughly trained

- B. Inspections are led by a trained facilitator, whereas technical reviews are not necessarily**
  - C. In a walkthrough, the author does not attend
  - D. Technical reviews are led by a trained facilitator, inspections are not
26. If the author of the code is leading a code review for other developers and testers, what type of review is it?
- A. A walkthrough**
  - B. An audit
  - C. An informal development review
  - D. An inspection
27. Which of the following is an effective method for finding defects early in the software lifecycle?
- A. Static Analysis**
  - B. Implementing Validation Testing
  - C. User Acceptance Testing
  - D. System Testing
28. Which of the following options are roles in a formal review?
- A. Developer, Moderator, Review leader, Reviewer, Tester
  - B. Author, Manager, Review leader, Reviewer, Designer
  - C. Author, Moderator, Manager, Reviewer, Developer
  - D. Author, Moderator, Review leader, Reviewer, Scribe**

Explanation

Roles in formal review are different from the job titles in the organization (developer-tester-designer.etc)

29. Which of the following is not a type of a review?
- A. Management Approval**
  - B. Inspection
  - C. Informal Review
  - D. Walkthrough
30. Which of the following options are roles in a formal review?
- a) Developer, Moderator, Review leader, Tester.
  - b) Author, Moderator, Manager, Developer.
  - c) Author, Manager, Review leader, Designer.
  - d) Author, Moderator, Review leader, Scribe**
31. Which activities are carried out within the planning of a formal review?
- a) Collection of metrics for the evaluation of the effectiveness of the review.
  - b) Answer any questions the participants may have.
  - c) Verification of input criteria for the review..**
  - d) Evaluation of the review findings against the exit criteria

32. Which of the review types below is the BEST option to choose when the review must follow a formal process based on rules and checklists?

- a) Informal Review.
- b) Technical Review.
- c) Inspection.**
- d) Walkthrough.

33. Which TWO of the following statements about static testing are MOST true?

- a) Static testing is a cheap way to detect and remove defects.**
- b) Static testing makes dynamic testing less challenging.
- c) Static testing allows early validation of user requirements.
- d) Static testing makes it possible to find run-time problems early in the lifecycle.**
- e) When testing safety-critical system, static testing has less value because dynamic testing finds the defects better

34. You will be invited to a review. The work product to be reviewed is a description of the in-house document creation process. The aim of the description is to present the work distribution between the different roles involved in the process in a way that can be clearly understood by everyone.

You will be invited to a checklist-based review. The checklist will also be sent to you. It includes the following points:

- i. Is the person who performs the activity clearly identified for each activity?
- ii. Is the entry criteria clearly defined for each activity?
- iii. Is the exit criteria clearly defined for each activity?
- iv. Are the supporting roles and their scope of work clearly defined for each activity?

In the following we show an excerpt of the work result to be reviewed, for which you should use the checklist above:

"After checking the customer documentation for completeness and correctness, the software architect creates the system specification. Once the software architect has completed the system specification, he invites testers and verifiers to the review. A checklist describes the scope of the review. Each invited reviewer creates review comments - if necessary - and concludes the review with an official review done-comment."

Which of the following statements about your review is correct?

- a) Point ii) of the checklist has been violated because it is not clear which condition must be fulfilled in order to invite to the review.
- b) You notice that in addition to the tester and the verifier, the validator must also be invited.

Since this item is not part of your checklist, you do not create a corresponding comment.

- c) Point iii) of the checklist has been violated as it is not clear what marks the review as completed.

**d) Point i) of the checklist has been violated because it is not clear who is providing the checklist for the invitation to the review**

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35. Which of the following statements CORRECTLY reflects the value of static testing?
- a) By introducing reviews, we have found that both the quality of specifications and the time required for development and testing have increased.
  - b) Using static testing means we have better control and cheaper defect management due to the ease of removing defects later in the lifecycle.
  - c) Now that we require the use of static analysis, missed requirements have decreased and communication between testers and developers has improved.
  - d) Since we started using static analysis, we -find coding defects that might have not been found by performing only dynamic testing.**
36. Which of the following sequences BEST shows the main activities of the work product review process?
- a) Initiate review – Reviewer selection – Individual review – Issue communication and analysis – Rework
  - b) Planning & preparation – Overview meeting – Individual review – Fix– Report
  - c) Preparation – Issue Detection – Issue communication and analysis – Rework – Report
  - d) Plan – Initiate review – Individual review – Issue communication and analysis – Fix defects & report**
37. Which of the following CORRECTLY matches the roles and responsibilities in a formal review?
- a) Manager – Decides on the execution of reviews**
  - b) Review Leader - Ensures effective running of review meetings
  - c) Scribe – Fixes defects in the work product under review
  - d) Moderator – Monitors ongoing cost-effectiveness
38. The reviews being used in your organization have the following attributes:
- There is a role of a scribe
  - The purpose is to detect potential defects
  - The review meeting is led by the author
  - Reviewers find potential defects by individual review
  - 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

39. You have been asked to take part in a checklist-based review of the following excerpt from the requirements specification for a library system:

Librarians can:

1. Register new borrowers.
2. Return books from borrowers.
3. Accept fines from borrowers.
4. Add new books to the system with their ISBN, author and title.
5. Remove books from the system.
6. Get system responses within 5 seconds.

Borrowers can:

7. Borrow a maximum of 3 books at one time.
8. View the history of books they have borrowed/reserved.
9. Be fined for failing to return a book within 3 weeks.
10. Get system responses within 3 seconds.
11. Borrow a book at no cost for a maximum of 4 weeks.
12. Reserve books (if they are on-loan).

All users (librarians and borrowers):

13. Can search for books by ISBN, author, or title.
14. Can browse the system catalogue.
15. The system shall respond to user requests within 3 seconds.
16. The user interface shall be easy-to-use.

You have been assigned the checklist entry that requires you to review the specification for

inconsistencies between individual requirements (i.e. conflicts between requirements).

Which of the following CORRECTLY identifies inconsistencies between pairs of requirements?

a) 6-10, 6-15, 7-12

**b) 6-15, 9-11**

c) 6-10, 6-15, 9-11

d) 6-15, 7-12