ISTQB CTFL V4 Ch-3 Sample Practice Questions Set-1

Question #1 (1 Point) (3.1.1)

Which of the following work products are examinable by static testing?

a) Only source code
b) Only test cases
c) Any tangible work product including code, specifications, designs, and documents
d) Only test plans

Question #2 (1 Point) (3.1.2)

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

a) Early defect detection
b) Reduction in testing costs
c) Identification of issues in requirements and designs
d) Identification of all issues dynamic testing can find but earlier in SDLC

Question #3 (1 Point) (3.1.3)

Which of the following statements best describes a key difference between static testing and dynamic testing?

a) Static testing involves executing the software code, while dynamic testing focuses on reviewing documents and code without executing the program
b) Dynamic testing involves reviewing the code and documents without executing the software, while static testing focuses on executing the program to uncover defects
c) Both static and dynamic testing involve executing the software code, but dynamic testing focuses on uncovering defects through code review, while static testing involves executing test cases
d) Static testing focuses on analyzing code and documents without executing the software, while dynamic testing involves executing the program to identify defects through actual execution

Question #4 (1 Point) (3.1.2)

Which of the following would be considered a form of static analysis, as described in the text?

a) Examining code coverage reports to identify untested areas

b) Running automated regression tests after a new software build
c) Using a tool to check for inconsistent variable naming conventions in the code
d) Observing user behavior during a usability testing session

Question #5 (1 Point) (3.1.3)

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

i. It can be used to measure non-functional quality characteristics

ii. It can be applied to both executable and non-executable work products

iii. Failures can be identified with this testing

iv. It can be applied to all test levels

v. Finding discrepancies from a coding standard is easier with this testing

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

Question #6 (1 Point) (3.1.1)

Which of the following is a list of the work products that can't be checked by static analysis?

a) Test charters
b) Test plans
c) Test cases
d) COTS software intended for data encryption and security

Question #7 (1 Point) (3.1.2)

Refer to the following statements about static and dynamic testing:

i. 3rd party executable code developed by COTS can be examined using static testing

ii. Static testing by identifying defects early in the SDLC reduces the cost associated with fixing defects at a later stage

iii. Mismatched numbers in interface specification are easier to find through static testing

iv. Static testing can be used to measure quality characteristics that are dependent on executing code

Which of the following is FALSE?

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

Question #8 (1 Point) (3.1.3)

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

i. It can identify potential security issues like hardcoded passwords or sensitive information leakage in source code.

ii. It is incapable of identifying any defects in testware

iii. It aids in the detection of failures by examining the software with static analysis tools

iv. It can be performed very early in the software development lifecycle, even before any code is executed

v. It offers a means to check for consistency and completeness in user story acceptance criteria

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

Question #9 (1 Point) (3.1.2)

What distinguishes static analysis from other forms of static testing?

a) Static analysis requires the software to be executed in a controlled environment
b) It is typically conducted after the software has been fully developed and deployed
c) Static analysis often utilizes tools to analyze the source code for potential defects
d) It is a manual process that relies solely on the expertise of the developer to identify defects

Question #10 (1 Point) (3.1.3)

Which of the following statements accurately describes a key difference between static testing and dynamic testing?

a) Static testing directly identifies defects, while dynamic testing causes failures from which defects are analyzed afterward

b) Static testing relies solely on the execution of code, while dynamic testing focuses on reviewing documents and code without execution.

c) Static testing primarily detects defects on rarely executed code paths, while dynamic testing detects defects on frequently executed code paths

d) Dynamic testing can measure quality characteristics that are not dependent on executing code, while static testing cannot

Question #11 (1 Point) (3.1.1)

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

i. Coverage items, test data requirements, and test environment requirements

ii. A JavaScript function implementing a sorting algorithm for use in a web application

iii. Data Flow Diagrams (DFD), Entity-Relationship Diagrams (ERD), and Business Process Model & Notation (BPMN) Diagrams

iv. Third-party custom firmware for network routers distributed by manufacturers without the source code

v. Integrated COTS Project Management Software in a Tech Startup

During a software audit, which of the following would NOT typically be subject to static testing due to its nature?

a) iii, iv, v

b) i, iv

c) ii, iii

d) iv, v

Question #12 (1 Point) (3.1.2)

Which of the following is the BEST summary of the key difference between static and dynamic testing?

a) Dynamic testing involves executing the software, while static testing does not

b) Static testing primarily focuses on code quality, while dynamic testing focuses on functionality
c) Static testing is performed by testers, while dynamic testing is performed by developers
d) Static testing is a verification activity, while dynamic testing is a validation activity

Question #13 (1 Point) (3.1.3)

Which statement about static and dynamic testing is true?

a) Static testing may more easily detect defects that lie on paths through the code that are rarely executed or hard to reach using dynamic testing, such as unreachable or duplicated code
b) Static testing can be applied only to non-executable work products, while dynamic testing can be applied to both executable and non-executable work products
c) Static and dynamic testing can both lead to the detection of failures; however, failures found by static testing are generally cheaper and easier to fix
d) Security vulnerabilities, such as buffer overflows, can only be detected by dynamic testing, as code execution is required. Static testing, on the other hand, can be used to measure quality characteristics that are not dependent on executing code, such as maintainability

Question #14 (1 Point) (3.1.2)

Which of the following best describes the purpose of a static analysis tool in software testing?

a) To automatically execute test cases and record test results
b) To monitor the application’s performance in real-time
c) To analyze code or other software artifacts for potential defects, code compliance, and quality standards without executing the program
d) To manage the test cases, requirements, and defects for a software project

Question #15 (1 Point) (3.1.3)

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

i. Identifying missed elements in the database structure is easier with this testing

ii. Finding variables that are declared but never used is easier with this testing

iii. Defects and failures can be identified with this testing

iv. The test objective is to identify defects as early as possible

v. Identifying insufficient response time of the external interface is easier with this testing

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

Question #16 (1 Point) (3.1.1)

For which of the following would static testing be least effective due to the nature of the artifact?

i. A UML sequence diagram outlining the interaction between system components for a custom software project

ii. Encrypted third-party libraries

iii. A proprietary COTS ERP software package without access to its source code, used for managing company resources

iv Python code for a custom-developed data analysis tool intended for internal use

v. A flowchart outlining a business process re-engineering workflow

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

Question #17 (1 Point) (3.1.2)

What is the primary objective of static testing?

a) To validate the system's behavior against its specifications
b) To execute test cases against the software
c) To find defects early in the software development lifecycle

d) To perform load testing on the software

Question #18 (1 Point) (3.1.3)

Which of the following statements is true regarding the timing of static testing and dynamic testing in the software development lifecycle (SDLC)?

a) Static testing occurs during the design phase, while dynamic testing occurs during the coding phase

b) Dynamic testing occurs during the design phase, while static testing occurs during the coding phase

c) Both static and dynamic testing occur during the design phase

d) Static testing can occur earlier in the SDLC than dynamic testing

Question #19 (1 Point) (3.1.2)

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 detecting 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 found coding defects that might have not been found by performing only dynamic testing

Question #20 (1 Point) (3.1.3)

Which of the following statements is true regarding the application of static testing and dynamic testing to work products?

a) Dynamic testing can only be applied to executable work products, while static testing can be applied to both executable and non-executable work products

b) Static testing can only be applied to non-executable work products, while dynamic testing can only be applied to executable work products

c) Both static and dynamic testing can only be applied to non-executable work products

d) Both static and dynamic testing can be applied to both executable and non-executable work products

Question #21 (1 Point) (3.1.1)

Which of the following software work products would be examined using static analysis techniques?

i. Test case

ii. Component's code

iii. Web pages

iv. Test procedure

v. User stories

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

Question #22 (1 Point) (3.1.2)

Refer to the following statements about static and dynamic testing:

i. Test plans and test reports can be examined using static testing

ii. Static testing is an expensive alternative to dynamic testing

iii. Security vulnerabilities such as buffer overflows are easier to find through dynamic testing

iv. Static and dynamic testing (with analysis of failures) can both lead to the detection of defects

Which of the following is TRUE?

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

Question #23 (1 Point) (3.1.3)

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

i. It is best suited for identifying issues that only appear under specific runtime conditions.

ii. It can help in finding and fixing gaps in test-based coverage.

iii. It involves the execution of test cases to find defects.

iv. It is effective for detecting ambiguities and inconsistencies in requirements.

v. Deviations from coding standards are readily identified through this form of testing.

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

Question #24 (1 Point) (3.1.2)

Which of the following statements is true about static analysis tools?

a) They are used to perform load testing on the application
b) They can automatically detect some types of defects in the code without executing it
c) They are primarily used for dynamic testing activities
d) They can only be used effectively after the software has been fully developed

Question #25 (1 Point) (3.1.3)

Which of the following types of defects would MOST likely be detected through dynamic testing rather than static testing?

a) A typographical error in a requirements specification
b) A memory leak caused by improper resource deallocation
c) An incorrect interface definition between modules
d) An unreachable code block

Question #26 (1 Point) (3.1.1)

In the context of static testing, which of the following would be the most challenging to test?

a) User stories and acceptance criteria
b) COTS software user manuals
c) Code written in a domain-specific language (DSL)

d) Encrypted API keys in environment variables to secure application integrations and prevent unauthorized access.

Question #27 (1 Point) (3.1.2)

Which of the following is NOT an example of a static testing technique?

a) Code reviews
b) Unit testing
c) Walkthroughs
d) Inspections

Question #28 (1 Point) (3.1.3)

Which typical defects are easier to find using static testing and which using dynamic testing?

i. Lack of adherence to naming conventions in coding standards

ii. Security vulnerabilities such as buffer overflow susceptibility

iii. Insufficient maintainability of the code

iv. Slow system response time under load

v. Defects in the 3rd party interface behavior

a) i, ii, iii are easier to find using static testing; iv, v are easier to find using dynamic testing
b) i, iii are easier to find using static testing; ii, iv, v are easier to find using dynamic testing
c) i, iii, v are easier to find using static testing; ii, iv are easier to find using dynamic testing
d) i, ii, are easier to find using static testing; iii, iv, v are easier to find using dynamic testing

Question #29 (1 Point) (3.1.2.168)

Your team is implementing a new static code analysis tool. What is the PRIMARY benefit you expect to see from using this tool?

a) It will completely automate the software testing process
b) It will identify defects that require the software to be executed

c) It will find defects early in the development lifecycle, reducing costs
d) It will guarantee the software is free from security vulnerabilities

Question #30 (1 Point) (3.1.3)

Static testing and dynamic testing are both important in the QA process. Which of the following statements correctly contrasts these two types of testing?

a) Static testing is performed after dynamic testing to ensure code quality
b) Dynamic testing can replace static testing in agile development processes
c) Static testing may more easily detect defects that lay on paths through the code that are rarely executed or hard to reach using dynamic testing
d) Dynamic testing is less effective than static testing in identifying security vulnerabilities

Question #31 (1 Point) (3.1.1)

Which of the following work products is least amenable to static testing?

a) Test scripts used for automated testing and source code written in a high-level programming language
b) A commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) graphical editing tool used for creating marketing materials
c) UML state machine diagrams, UML deployment diagrams, and UML class diagrams
d) Test plan, test progress report, and test completion report

Question #32 (1 Point) (3.1.2)

Static testing offers several benefits. Which of the following is NOT typically considered an advantage of static testing?

a) It can be done with the help of a tool, saving time and effort
b) It can identify defects early in the development lifecycle
c) It can replace the need for dynamic testing altogether
d) It can improve code quality and maintainability

Question #33 (1 Point) (3.1.3)

Why both static and dynamic testing are necessary?

a) They are required by most regulatory standards for software development

b) Some types of defects can only be found by one testing method and not the other
c) They both can be applied at any stage of the software development lifecycle with the same effectiveness
d) Static testing is only useful for non-executable work products, while dynamic testing is not applicable to software development

Question #34 (1 Point) (3.1.2)

Which statement does NOT reflect a recognized advantage of static testing?
a) It significantly increases the speed of the software development lifecycle by failure identification
b) It enables early detection of defects in design documents and code, reducing correction costs
c) It complements dynamic testing by uncovering defects that would otherwise go unnoticed
d) It improves the clarity and completeness of software requirements and design specifications

Question #35 (1 Point) (3.1.3)

Static testing does NOT directly help with which of the following?
a) Ensuring consistency between requirements and design
b) Assessing the performance of code under load
c) Verifying that code adheres to established conventions
d) Finding logical errors within code

Question #36 (1 Point) (3.1.2)

Which of the following is NOT an objective of static testing?
a) To assess the software's ability to handle large volumes of data
b) To improve software quality by detecting defects early in the development process
c) To evaluate characteristics such as readability and testability of software artifacts
d) To ensure completeness, correctness, and consistency of the software documentation and code

Question #37 (1 Point) (3.1.3)

You are reviewing a system design document (SDD). Which of the following types of defects are you most likely to identify using static testing techniques?

a) Performance bottlenecks
b) Logical errors in the code
c) Deviations from coding standards
d) Missing functionality

Question #38 (1 Point) (3.1.3)

You are conducting a code review as part of static testing. Which of the following is NOT a potential defect you could identify during this review?

a) Unnecessary complexity in a code block
b) A logical error in the code's algorithm
c) A memory leak in the code
d) Inconsistency between variable naming conventions

Question #39 (1 Point) (3.2.1)

What is the primary advantage of obtaining stakeholder feedback early in the software development process?

a) To provide a guarantee that the project budget will not increase
b) To reduce the risk of misunderstandings and misalignments
c) To satisfy regulatory requirements
d) To increase the complexity of the project

Question #40 (1 Point) (3.2.2)

What is the correct sequence of steps from the start of a review to its completion?

a) Review Initiation - Planning - Individual Review - Communication and Analysis - Fixing and Reporting
b) Planning - Review Initiation - Communication and Analysis - Individual Review - Fixing and Reporting
c) Planning - Review Initiation - Individual Review - Communication and Analysis - Fixing and Reporting
d) Planning - Review Initiation - Fixing and Reporting - Individual Review - Communication and Analysis

Question #41 (1 Point) (3.2.3)

Which of the following roles is typically responsible for deciding what work products will be reviewed and allocating necessary resources?

a) Review Leader
b) Author
c) Scribe
d) Manager

Question #42 (1 Point) (3.2.4)

Which of the following review types is the MOST formal and adheres to a strictly defined process?

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

Question #43 (1 Point) (3.2.5)

What is the benefit of conducting reviews on small chunks of the work product?

a) It makes meetings shorter
b) It reduces the need for feedback to authors and stakeholders
c) It helps reviewers maintain concentration and ensures a thorough review
d) It allows to fix defects during review

Question #44 (1 Point) (3.2.1)

Which of the following is NOT a benefit of early feedback?

a) Avoiding requirements misunderstandings, which may not have been detected until later in the development cycle when they are more expensive to fix
b) Clarifying customer feature requests, making them available for customer use early, so the product better reflects what the customer wants
c) Early and frequent feedback reduces the need for comprehensive requirements
d) Discovering (via continuous integration), isolating, and resolving quality problems early

Question #45 (1 Point) (3.2.2)

Given the following formal review activities and tasks:

a. Planning

b. Review initiation

c. Individual review

d. Communication and analysis

e. Fixing and reporting

1. Deciding what follow-up actions are required

2. Reviewer applies scenario-based reviewing

3. Providing participants with access to the code

4. Selecting the standards to follow

5. Explaining roles and responsibilities to the participants

6. Selecting quality characteristics to be evaluated

7. Checking if the exit criteria have been reached

Which of the following combinations most accurately aligns the main activities of the review process with the corresponding specific review tasks?

a) a-4, 6; b-3, 5; c-2; d-7; e-1
b) a-4, 6, 5; b-3; c-2; d-1; e-7
c) a-4, 6, 3; b-5; c-2; d-1; e-7
d) a-4, 6; b-3, 5; c-2; d-1; e-7

Question #46 (1 Point) (3.2.3)

Among the options provided, which one correctly matches roles and responsibilities in a review?

a) Author - Takes overall responsibility for the review
b) Reviewer - Identifying and fixing issues in the work product under review

c) Facilitator - Ensures a safe review environment in which everyone can speak freely
d) Recorder - Ensures the effective conduct of review meetings

Question #47 (1 Point) (3.2.4)

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

• Main purpose: detecting potential defects

• Use of checklists is optional

• May take the form of scenarios, dry runs, or simulations

• Individual preparation before the review meeting is optional

• Scribe is mandatory

Which of the following review types is MOST likely being used?
a) Informal review
b) Walkthrough
c) Technical review
d) Inspection

Question #48 (1 Point) (3.2.5)

Which of the following is an organization-related success factor for a review?
a) Participants should be informed that they will be evaluated based on the quality of the work product under review
b) The meeting is well-managed, so that participants consider it a valuable use of their time
c) Continuous improvement of process guidelines and supporting tools, based on the ideas of participants
d) Managers should incorporate adequate time for review activities into project schedules

Question #49 (1 Point) (3.2.1)

Which of the following best describes the advantage of Agile development in handling the late discovery of requirements misunderstandings?
a) Agile development discourages changes after the initial phase, minimizing misunderstandings

b) Agile enables early and frequent feedback, reducing the impact of late discoveries through prompt clarification and adjustment
c) Agile mandates detailed upfront documentation to prevent any misunderstandings
d) Agile practices do not allow for requirements misunderstandings due to their rigid structure

Question #50 (1 Point) (3.2.2)

Which of the following activities is the primary focus of the 'Individual Review' phase?
a) Discussing anomalies and making decisions about their status
b) Generating a formal review outcome report
c) Independently examining the work product to identify issues
d) Preparing the work product and reference materials for the review

Question #51 (1 Point) (3.2.3)

The Moderator, also known as the facilitator, is NOT responsible for which of the following?
a) Fixing anomalies in the work product
b) Mediating discussions during the review
c) Managing time during the review meeting
d) Ensuring a safe review environment

Question #52 (1 Point) (3.2.4)

Which of the following is NOT a typical objective of a 'Walkthrough'?
a) Educating reviewers about the work product
b) Using metrics to improve the SDLC
c) Generating new ideas and consensus
d) Building confidence in the work product

Question #53 (1 Point) (3.2.5)

Which of the following does NOT enhance the effectiveness of review processes?
a) Selecting participants with the right mix of expertise and experience
b) Encouraging reviewers to find as many defects as possible, even minor ones
c) Providing participants with any reference materials needed for the review

d) Since the inspection is the most formal review, always try to choose it as the main type

Question #54 (1 Point) (3.2.1)

What role does early stakeholder feedback play in improving the quality of software products the MOST?

a) It ensures that all stakeholders are satisfied with the final product
b) It allows to focus on those features that deliver the most value to the stakeholders
c) It minimizes the need for regression testing
d) It eliminates the need for user acceptance testing

Question #55 (1 Point) (3.2.2)

Which ONE of these options lists the correct order of activities identified in the standard review process?

a) Review Initiation - Planning - Individual Review - Communication and Analysis - Fixing and Reporting
b) Review Initiation - Planning - - Communication and Analysis - Individual Review - Fixing and Reporting
c) Planning - Review Initiation - Communication and Analysis - Individual Review - Fixing and Reporting
d) Planning - Review Initiation - Individual Review - Communication and Analysis - Fixing and Reporting

Question #56 (1 Point) (3.2.3)

During a review meeting, who is responsible for ensuring the availability of resources such as staff and time for the review process?

a) Review Leader
b) Author
c) Scribe
d) Manager

Question #57 (1 Point) (3.2.4)

A software development team needs a review process focusing heavily on collaboration, knowledge sharing, and reaching a consensus on a new design document. Which type of review would be the BEST fit for this purpose?

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

Question #58 (1 Point) (3.2.5)

Which of the following is NOT a correct practice in the context of review success factors?

a) Providing detailed and constructive feedback to authors and stakeholders
b) Ensuring participants have at least one day to prepare for the review
c) Supporting the review process from a management level
d) Making reviews an integral part of the organization's culture

Question #59 (1 Point) (3.2.1)

Out of the following, which can be used to take advantage of early and frequent feedback?

a) Involving business representatives in team planning meetings
b) Involving testers in non-testing tasks based on their skillsets
c) Assigning developers to work on automation tasks
d) Asking the customer to review the product regularly

Question #60 (1 Point) (3.2.2)

Which of the following is FALSE of a formal review process?

a) If the size of the work product is too large to be covered by a single review, then the review process may be invoked multiple times to complete the review for the entire work product
b) The ISO/IEC 20246 standard defines a generic review process that provides a structured yet flexible framework from which a specific review process may be tailored to a particular situation
c) Selecting the standard to follow is usually determined during review planning
d) During the review meeting, every reviewer conducts a review to assess the quality of the work product under review, and identify anomalies, recommendations, and questions by applying one or more review techniques during communication and analysis

Question #61 (1 Point) (3.2.3)

Given the following roles in reviews:

1. Moderator

2. Review Leader

3. Reviewer

4. Scribe

And the following responsibilities in reviews:

A. Mediates discussions and manages time during the review meeting

B. Follows up on the implementation of required changes to the work product

C. Examines the work product for errors or possible improvements

D. Documents the review meeting's findings and decisions

Which of the following BEST matches the roles and responsibilities?

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

Question #62 (1 Point) (3.2.4)

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

• Main purpose: detecting potential defects

• Individual preparation before the review meeting is required

• Potential defect logs and review reports are produced

• Use of checklists is optional

• Review meeting is optional, ideally led by a trained facilitator

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

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

Question #63 (1 Point) (3.2.5)

Which of the following are success factors for the review and which are not?

1. Ensuring that review meetings are scheduled with sufficient notice, allowing reviewers to incorporate review time into their work schedules

2. Garnering support from management for the review process and cultivating a culture where reviews are valued by both the organization and individuals

3. Assigning clear objectives to each review, such as identifying system failures and analyzing them during the review meeting

4. Conducting reviews in smaller portions to focus on individual segments rather than attempting to cover a large volume

5. Informing participants about the metrics that will be utilized to assess their work

6. Recognizing, valuing, and addressing defects found in an objective manner

a) 1, 3, 4, 6 - Are success factors for the review; 2, 5 - Aren't
b) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 - Are success factors for the review
c) 1, 2, 4, 6 - Are success factors for the review; 3, 5 - Aren't
d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 - Are success factors for the review; 5 - Isn't

Question #64 (1 Point) (3.2.1)

Which of the following is a primary risk in traditional sequential software development models regarding customer feedback?

a) Customer feedback may highlight the need for technology the team doesn't have expertise in
b) Feedback may be incorporated too quickly, disrupting the team's workflow
c) Misunderstandings of requirements might only be detected late in the project, leading to expensive rework
d) Customers may provide conflicting feedback, causing confusion

Question #65 (1 Point) (3.2.2)

Which of the following is NOT the primary focus of the 'Individual Review' phase?

a) Reviewers note potential defects and questions about the work product
b) Reviewers use scenario-based reviewing
c) Reviewers use checklists to aid their assessment

d) Reviewers reach a consensus on the overall quality of the work product

Question #66 (1 Point) (3.2.3)

The Recorder plays a crucial role in maintaining review records. Which of the following is their primary task?

a) Deciding which issues raised during the review merit further action
b) Training new reviewers on review procedures
c) Creating the initial version of the work product
d) Documenting anomalies and capturing important review decisions

Question #67 (1 Point) (3.2.4)

Informal reviews are characterized by:

a) A lack of a defined process and formal documented outcomes
b) The collection and use of metrics to improve the process
c) The requirement for the author to not act as the review leader
d) Being led by a moderator

Question #68 (1 Point) (3.2.5)

Which statement is unrelated to achieving success in review processes?

a) Defining measurable goals for the review
b) Withholding detailed review findings if there are too many issues to avoid overwhelming the authors
c) Adequately training participants to fulfill their review roles effectively
d) Regularly evaluating and refining the review process itself