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| **Verification** | **Validation** |
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| Action to verify, to ensure the accuracy of something by comparing it with what can serve as proof. Action of checking something to ensure its conformity, its legality | Software evaluation process at the end of the software development process to ensure compliance with software requirements. |

1 B : THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN STATIC AND DYNAMIC TESTS IS :

- the static tests we can use them at the beginning of our tests when we are checking a program, and when we do a static test the program does not run it gives us time to try it .

- the dynamic test we can run this test during the validation period and not during the verification period and it can detect bugs that other tests do not detect, that's why it is considered a powerful test and the disadvantage is that it takes a lot of time

Icône de traduction vérifiée par la communauté2 A - As a tester I have many opportunities in my career as a : 1- project manajer 2-software devloper3- busines analyst 4-scrum muster ... and the job I would like to do the most is business analyst because he has more opportunities in his career between technology and business.

2 B- when we have a lot of experience in our field we come to better understand our work and we will have more opportunity to have a better post.

2 C- Organizational leadership is about prioritizing the strategic goals of the business as a whole while leveraging individual contributions

2 D- the most important task for a tester is to find the bugs in a program like this the time of validation would be no problem .

3-A 1-find bugs 2-prevents bugs 3-to assess quality of product 4-to provide suggestion 5-to communicate practical difficulties 6-to learn under tight schedules 7-to keep the passion alive .

- finding a bug is the most important step for a tester as he will start doing his job.

- to prevent bugs you have to run statistical tests.

- evaluate the quality of a product if it is built and there is no defect.

-make suggestions and proposals within the team to find the fault.

- communicate the practical difficulties and try to detect where the problem is and its cause.

- to take to do your work at the same time communicate with others even when you have a limited time.

- and finally the secret to succeed in this job you have to be very patient and attentive.

4-1) Exhaustive testing is not possible This principle reminds us that it is impossible to reach infinity

2) Defect Clustering when faults are detected by a test in an execution program

3) Pesticide Paradox The pesticide paradox is a paradox that applying a pesticide to control a pest

4) Testing shows a presence of defects when running tests bugs are detected

5) Absence of Error – fallacy when you run a test no error in the program

6) Early Testing we launch tests in order to warn us in advance

7) Testing is context dependent we do not test the same functionality in the same way in environments