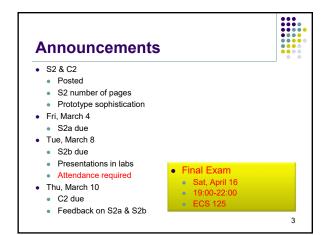
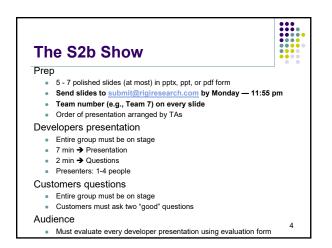
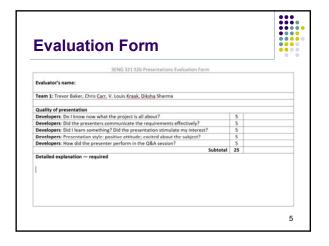
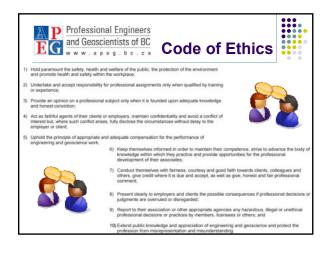


	Wed, Feb 24	in class	2% of course		•••
	Weil, Mar 2	In class	14% of project		
	Fri, Mar 4	S2s Octailed req spec; conceptual design	10% of project		
	Tue, Mar II	S2b Class presentation of S2a to customer	5% of project	<u>ہ</u>	
Deliverable C2 (revised)	Thu, Mar 10	C2 feedback on 52aBS2b	5% of project	ရှိ H	
Deliverable S3a	Tue, Mar 15	\$3a Technical Design Spec	15% of project	SENG 3 Calend	
Deliverable \$3b	Tue, Mar 22	S35 Manual	10% of project	d w	
Deliverable C3	Thu, Mar 24	C3 feedback on S3a&S3b	10% of project	ar ar	
Easter break	Mar 25-28	Fri, no class			
Deliverable 54	Mar 29-31	S4 project demo	10% of project		
Deliverable C4	Mar 29-31	C4 feedback on 54	5% of project		
Last Day of Classes	Fri, Mar 31				
	Sat, Apr 16	19:00-22:00 ECS 125	35%		:



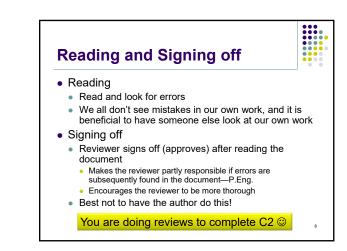


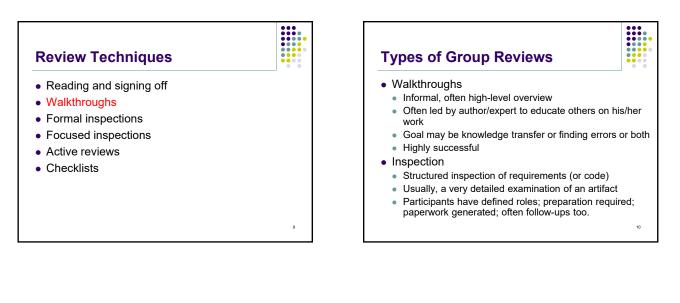




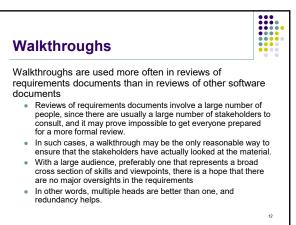
### **Review Techniques**

- · Reading and signing off
- Walkthroughs
- Formal inspections
- Focused inspections
- Active reviews
- Checklists





## Walkthroughs An expert or the author presents the specification The other participants ask questions and give comments The tone of the meetings is informal. Participants may have different levels of understanding going into a walkthrough, so walkthroughs can also be tutorials. Advantage Few demands on the participants, so reviewers may be more likely to attend than if they had to read the document in order to participate.



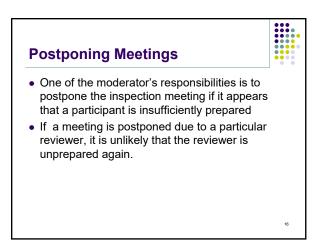
#### **Review Techniques**

- · Reading and signing off
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# Formal inspections [Fagan 1976] A formal inspection is a managed review process, with rules concerning participants and roles, and with strict entry and exit criteria for each step in the process. The idea behind formal inspections is to improve the quality of the requirements specification. The purpose of the walkthrough is to gain some assurance that there are no major oversights in the requirements document. The purpose of the formal inspection is to strive for a zero-defect requirements specification.

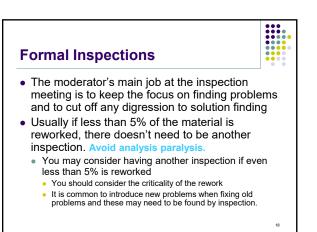
### **Process for Formal Inspection**

- Formal inspections are characterized by rules on who should participate, how many reviewers should participate and what roles they should play
  - There should be from 3 to 5 reviewers:
  - author, moderator (≠author), and other reviewers
    The author, who is typically the main author of the requirements specification, serves as the presenter of the SRS.
  - The moderator initiates the inspection, convenes the meeting, assigns roles, controls the meeting, decides whether to do another inspection, and prepares the other reviewers.
  - Other reviewers prepare for inspection by reading the requirements specification and identifying errors. This inspection is often performed using checklists of common errors possibly different for each reviewer.



### Prior to the meeting, there is a walkthrough to familiarize the reviewers with the document to be inspected. Reviewers receive copies of the SRS, and each prepares for the inspection meeting by reviewing the SRS privately to find as many problems as possible, possibly according to his/her checklist. The focus of the inspection meeting is on finding problems, rather than fixing them. No time is wasted to fix problems; indeed, a fix may be invalidated by a problem of the found later. Fiving is left to the author after the

 No time is wasted to its problems; indeed, a fix may be invalidated by a problem or fix found later. Fixing is left to the author after the inspection meeting.



### Formal Inspections

Inspection meetings are cut off after 2 hours.
Reviewers' error detection rates go down after 2 hours, and it is better to wait and continue only when the reviewers are fresh.

- An inspection is considered complete only when the reviewers are tresh.
   An inspection is considered complete only when the rework is complete.
- Error data are collected, reported, and analyzed.
- Important note
  - The author's manager is not allowed to sit in on the review or to see the data! Critical for success!!
  - Inspections are not to be used for employee evaluation
    Inspections are to be used to identify errors in the SRS so that the software can be fixed and future inspections can be improved.

