



BEST PRACTICE Rules For Review

Three rules should be followed for all reviews:

1. The product is reviewed, not the producer.
2. Defects and issues are identified, not corrected.
3. All members of the reviewing team are responsible for the results of the review.
 - Reviews are conducted to utilize the variety of perspectives and talents brought together in a team.
 - The main goal is to identify defects within the stage or phase of the project where they originate, rather than in later test stages; this is referred to as “stage containment.”
 - As reviews are generally greater than 65 percent efficient in finding defects, and testing is often less than 30 percent efficient, the advantage is obvious.
 - In addition, since defects identified in the review process are found earlier in the life cycle, they are less expensive to correct.
 - Another advantage of holding reviews is not readily measurable. That is, reviews are an efficient method of educating a large number of people on a specific product/project in a relatively short period of time.
 - Semiformal reviews are especially good for this, and indeed, are often held for just that purpose.
 - In addition to learning about a specific product/project, team members are exposed to a variety of approaches to technical issues, a cross-pollination effect.
 - Finally, reviews provide training in and enforce the use of standards, as nonconformance to standards is considered a defect and reported as such.

References

Guide – CSTE Common Body Of Knowledge, V6.1