Agile Testing

What is Agile Testing?

- Agile Testing is a software testing practice that follows the principles of agile software development.
- Follows the Whole Team Approach
- Testing is NOT a separate phase, but a SIMULTANEOUS ACTIVITY all throughout the Development Life Cycle

Waterfall testing vs Agile testing

Testing is a different phase	Testing occurs simultaneous with the development
Testers usually work separately from developers	Testers and developers work together
BAs are the ones involved in the requirements phase	Testers are involved in coming up with the requirements
Acceptance Testing happens when all of the product development are done	Acceptance Testing happens at the end of each iteration

Waterfall testing vs Agile testing

Regression is done at the end of the product development	Regression is completed for each iteration
Testing waits for coding to finish	Testing happens along with coding
Testing activities should fall within strict timeline	Testing activities can adjust based on context
Dev slips impact testing schedule	Delays from development is a project delay, not just testing
Quality is only for Testers	Quality is for everyone

Waterfall testing vs Agile testing

Test cases	Test Charters / Sessions / Mindmaps
Don't edit test cases during execution	Updates tests during/after execution
Tests are mostly based on requirements	Tests are based on context
Tests are created and executed by testers	Everyone contributes on testing
Quality is only for Testers	Everyone is accountable for quality

Agile Testing Principles

1. Provide continuous feedback

- a. Starts meaningful discussion
- b. Feedback drives action
- c. Saves time, money and company's reputation

2. Deliver value to customer

- a. Testing according to priority
- Additional requests are deliberated by the team
 - i. Impact
 - ii. Value

3. Enable Face-to-Face Communication

- a. Transparency for everyone
- b. Having every role's perspective
- c. Faster resolution
- d. Avoid email and chats

4. Enable face-to-face communication

- a. To ask for help
- b. To clarify
- c. To suggest

5. Keep It Simple

- a. Simple approach to meet the customer's requirements
- b. Analyze but don't over complicate
- c. As long as it delivers the same value



- a. Defect Logging
- b. Retrospective
- c. Pair Testing

7. Respond to Change

- a. Changes go to the next sprint
- Be willing to change process to be more efficient



- Team discusses highest priority issues right away
- b. Team doesn't wait for managers to mandate
- c. Team agrees on actions that they can deliver

9. Focus on People

- a. Team = safe place
- b. Respects each other
- c. Recognizes everyone's contribution



- When everyone collaborates, contributes and respects
- b. When pressure is removed from individuals
- c. When accountability is on everyone

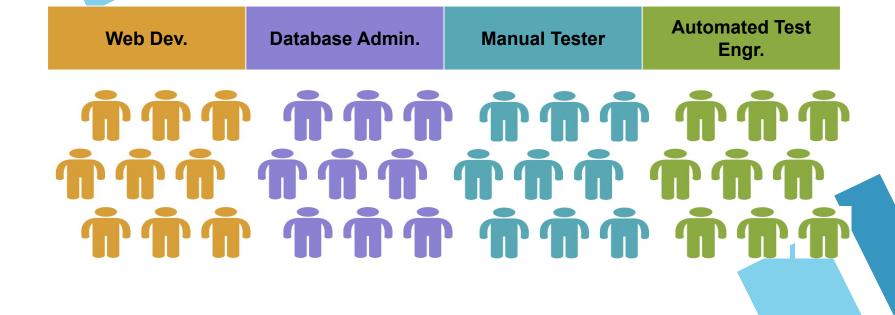
Whole Team Approach

CROSS-FUNCTIONAL TEAM

Cross-Functional Team

A group of people who do different types of work, experts in their respective fields.

Each member of the team does ONE job, but with their collective skills, they are able to deliver what the team needs to do.





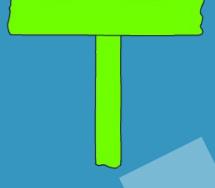


T-SHAPED PEOPLE

T-Shaped Person

Capable in many things, expert in at least one

"I-shaped" Expert at one thing Generalist
Capable in a lot of things, but not in expert in any



"T-shaped"
Capable in a lot of things and expert in one of them

T-Shaped Team is adaptable to changing needs

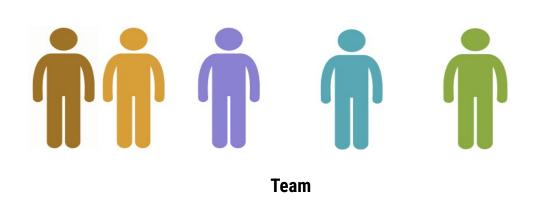
Web Dev't.

Database Admin.

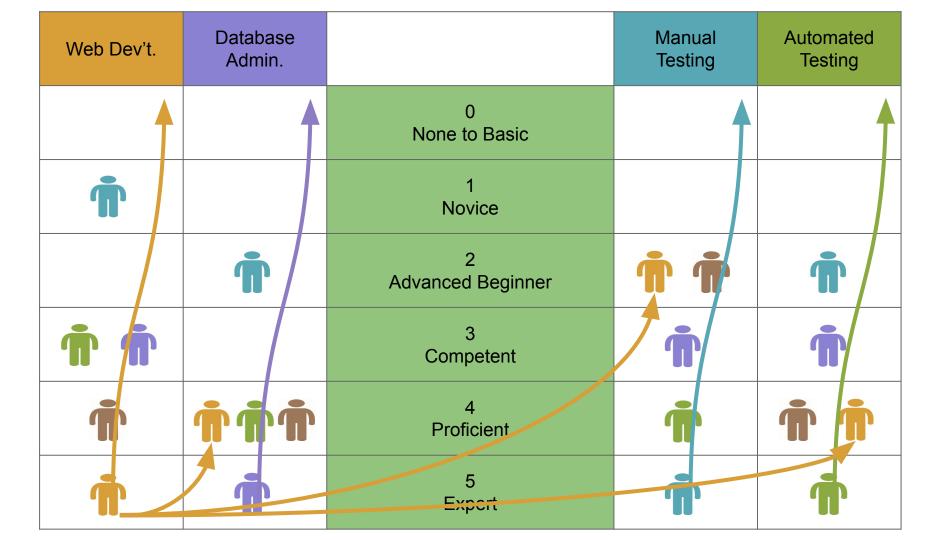
Manual Testing

Automated Testing

Things needed to be done





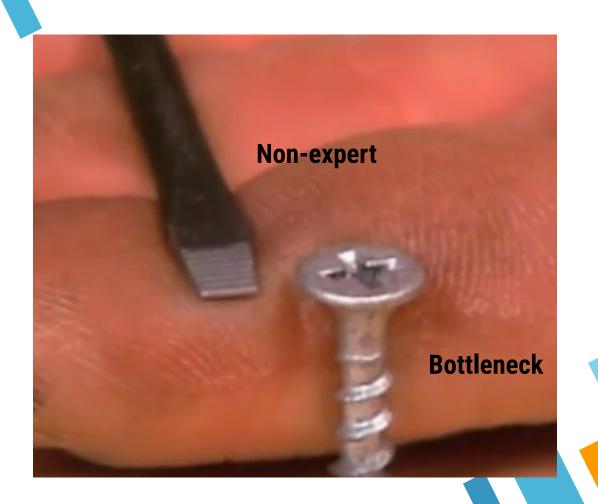


UTILIZING THE OR T-SHAPED TEAM

Experts to clear the bottlenecks







Free up the expert time by utilizing non-experts







Non-experts can help with clearing bottlenecks

Web Dev't.	Database Admin.		Manual Testing	Automated Testing
		0 None to Basic		
Ť		1 Novice		
	Ť	2 Advanced Beginner	Ť Ť	Ť
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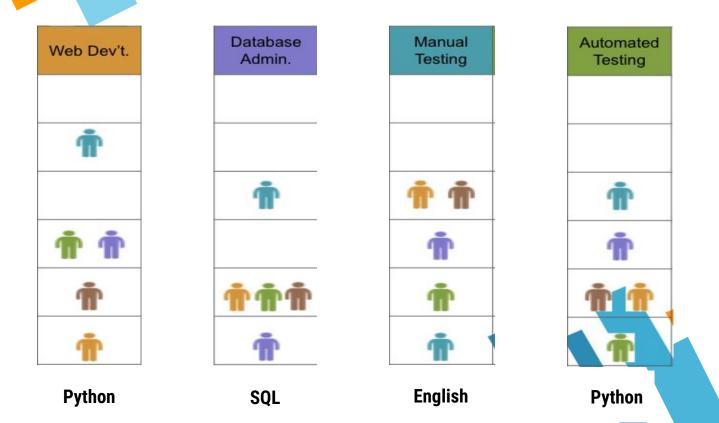








Learn each other's skills to improve communication



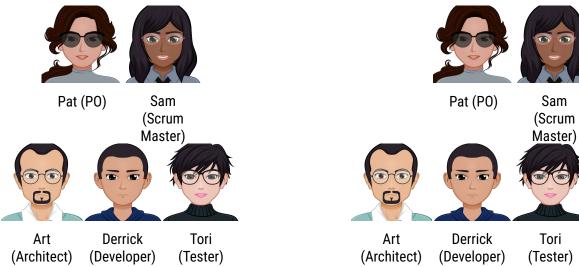
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WHOLE TEAM APPROACH

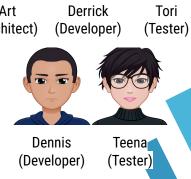
Whole Team Approach

- Collaborative approach
- All team members with necessary skills and knowledge will do their best
- Including the business stakeholders and Product Owner
- Team is relatively small (4 to 9 people including PO and ScrumMaster)

Efficient Scrum Team Sizes



5 plus or minus 4 team membersNot exceeding 9 members



Dexter

(Developer)

Whole Team Approach

- Everyone is seated at the same physical location
- Everyone attends ALL Scrum ceremonies
- Supported by Daily Stand-up Meetings to communicated progress and impediments
- Testers can help developers write automated tests while developers can help execute test, and POs can create and execute Exploratory and UAT

Benefits of Whole Team Approach

- Enhancing communication and collaboration
- Enabling the various skill sets within the team
- Making quality everyone's responsibility

Benefits of WTA in Agile Testing

- » Quality in incorporated all throughout the SDLC
- » Collaborative environment allows efficiency
- » Agile Testing permits flexibility on what can be done, when and how it can be done
- » Quality is a responsibility of everyone

Why Do we Need Agile Testing?

- » Early identification of defects
- » High quality of products
- » Easily adapt to changes
- » Lower Risk
- » Easy to manage

Agile: ACTIVITY

- Group into 3 members each.
- 2. Share your screen and turn on your audio
- The team can strategize on how to solve the puzzle fast as long as everyone is contributing
- 4. 3 Iterations, 60 seconds max
- 5. Time each iteration