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| Data Analysis and Visualisation Project  Data Vis and Comms CA – Report | |
| Module code : B8IT107 | |
| Ciaran Finnegan  Student No : 10524150  22/03/2020 |  |
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Table of Contents

1 Project Overview 3

1.1 High Level Description – Software Quality Assurance Dashboards 3

1.2 Environment Assumptions 4

1.3 Project Execution Instructions 4

1.4 Data Privacy Considerations 5

2 Part 1: Understanding The Business Drivers 6

2.1 Business Objective 6

2.2 Subject Area for Analysis 6

2.3 Primary Goals and Objectives for the Data Visualisations 7

2.4 Building Blocks for the Quality Assurance Dashboards 8

2.5 Key Stakeholders 11

3 Part 2: Data Preparation 12

3.1 Collating Excel Data 12

3.2 Preparing the Production Defect Data Extract 12

4 Part 3: Data Ingestion and Manipulation 13

4.1 Data Ingestion Using PowerBI – Query Builder 13

4.2 Data Manipulation in Power BI – Post Query Editor 13

5 Part 4 : Data Analysis / Visualisation 14

5.1 Dashboard One Design – Title 1 14

5.2 Dashboard Two Design – Title 2 18

6 Conclusions 22

6.1 Interpretations from the Quality Assurance Visualisations 22

6.2 Challenges in the Quality Assurance Data Visualisations 22

7 Appendices 23

7.1 Appendix 1 – Appendix Title 23

8 References 24

8.1 Reference One 24

# Project Overview

## High Level Description – Software Quality Assurance Dashboards

This document covers the design, implementation and observations on all parts of the March 2020 CA for the Data Visualisation and Communications module (BTIT107).

This project is based on real world requirements and data to provide a graphical view on the effectiveness of the Quality Assurance (QA) process within the development and Production deployment lifecycle for my company.

The business domain for this project can be characterised as follows;

* This is a software engineering company that develops an enterprise level product for the Financial Services industry.
* Products are typically deployed on client site within their local Production environment (not cloud based).
* The client base is approximately 100+ customers. There is a wide geographical spread of clients.
* The ‘product’ is built up from multiple components, which are developed and tested across multiple regions.
* A new version of the product is released every six months, and deployments are facilitated through an external consultancy function. This business unit records all defects raised during the lifetime of the product into a third party tool called JIRA.

I have taken actual data on defects raised during product development and built dashboards that combine this data with Production raised defects. The intention is to create a more refined reporting process on QA effectiveness, both in general and broken down over time/location/product component.

<screenshots of dashboards>

## Environment Assumptions

Reporting dashboards were developed and presented in PowerBI.

A number of EXCEL worksheets contained the source information on defects raised during the Product development lifecycle. These had been built up over a period of 3+ years and were formatted into identical EXCEL worksheets.

The Product defect data was a .*csv* file of 2000+ records, extracted from the production defect tracking system, which is a third party tool called Atlassian JIRA.

The underlying data preparation and manipulation processes for the dashboard visualisations are described in

The output of this reporting process is described in Section 5 of this document.

To summarise, the key software components used in development of this project were;

* PowerBI
* Microsoft Excel
* Notepad++ v7.5.8 (for data views)

## Project Execution Instructions

Building the PowerBI dashboards was a processes of repeated data manipulation and processing to provide the final dataset suitable for the visualisation charts I developed.

This resultant .pbix file has been included with the CA submission and can be loaded into PowerBI;

* ***<file name….>.pbix***

## Data Privacy Considerations

This project is built with real world data collated within my company over approximately the last three years.

I felt it was a suitable candidate for the Data Visualisation and Communication CA, but I also intend to put it to use in real life and improve the standard of metrics that are employed to show QA effectiveness.

Obviously when dealing with real data there is a need to be aware of company and regulatory data policies.

To address these issues, I took the following steps with the product defect data;

1. Client names and mnemonics are captured by the JIRA defect tracking system for defects in production. These have all been removed from the ***.csv*** JIRA extract.
2. Similarly, names of anyone adding or tracking a defect ‘ticket’ have been removed, regardless of whether the individuals are internal employees or customers.
3. The product version numbers have been re-sequenced to obscure the actual release descriptions.
4. Product components and office locations have been altered, although the number of components and development locations reflects the real world set up.

For internal office use in the near future I will revert some of the above data changes, made for the CA, so that I can employee the dashboard in a current work setting.

My company has an enterprise wide PowerBI licence and I will be using the online version for report generation and presentation.

# Part 1: Understanding The Business Drivers

## Business Objective

Testing is an essential part of the Software Development Lifecycle. However, how do you know if the investment in QA is begin effective? How can you measure the impact that process changes are having over time?

In my company the move in the last five years to an AGILE framework for software product development has coincided with additional investment in formal test engineers and new test automation technology.

The entire concept of ‘Quality Assurance’ has taken on a ‘whole team’ methodology, not just meausured by how effective the testers are at finding bugs but by how effective the coders are at removing errors before the tester or the client find them.

Are these changes having a positive impact on product quality, and by extension customer satisfaction? Can we demonstrate the effectiveness (or lack of success) of these changes in a manner that is easily understood by all stakeholder.

This is the objective of the dashboard visualisations in this project.

## Subject Area for Analysis

A brief review of ISTQB recommended practices (the commonly adopted standard for QA process) suggests a range of metrics to use to measure QA effectiveness.

In this assignment I have chosen to focus on an analysis of*the ratio of defects found during the development phase versus the amount of defects subsequently uncovered by the client*.

## Primary Goals and Objectives for the Data Visualisations

The cost of addressing production defects on client site is considerably higher than during development so the majority of bugs should be captured prior to product release.

However, the priority of a defect is also a key characteristic of the metrics. In commercial software spending time to fix every cosmetic defect may delay a release to market, which could result in loss of markey share. For non critical software, a sensible balance should be established to determine that the bulk of post release defects, although undesirable, are not responsible for serious processing flaws in a client production environment.

My dashboards are a means to graphically analyse that the company is striking the right proportions in terms of defect capture, across components and development locations.

## Building Blocks for the Quality Assurance Dashboards

In recent history, each product release made by my company has produced a set of QA metrics for the formal Release Note documentation.

This has included Excel spreadsheets with the following data;

* Release Number
* Release Date
* Defects Found per Componenent (a typical release comprises nn separate components, some of which are developed in different locations and integrated before release).

Other Excel spreadsheet is updated on a less frequent basis with the following data with to frame historical release information with client production data;

* Post Release Period 1
* Post Release Period 2

These date period reflect two consequitive deployment windows for each release. A key business objective is to determine the frequency/volume of defects raised by clients. The purpose of these Release Period is to;

1. Determine if an unexpectedly high volume of defects are found early in the first post release phase, possibly indicating that the QA process was ineffective at capturing defects easily spotted by clients. Experience has shown that the first four-six months after a product release is the key timeframe.
2. User the second post release phase to effectively establish a ‘cut-off’ point for client defects. Practical experience has shown that with a large client base multiple clients will start to report the same defects, therefore skewing the metrics. In practice I have found that limiting the second period to approximately 8 months covered the vast majority of clients taking new product versions, while avoiding duplication of issues being captured across the client base.

These dates are captured on a release by release basis. For the purposes of the CA I have provided the date periods but, for the sake of brevity, I have not elaborsted on the historical reason for the date ranges themselves.

Previous processes involved laborious extraction of multiple spreadsheets, exported from the JIRA tool, to build up the production defect data.

Taking advantage of the functionality within PowerBI I have chosen to streamline the process by reading a full .csv extract, generated by JIRA, into PowerBI and build up a meaningful relationship between the data to produce the visualisations in this CA.

### Charting Development vs Production Metrics

Dashboard One focuses on defect volumes, and a graphical comparision of development numbers versus production

Dashbaord Two provides additional information on…

### KPIs

To start with a definition;

A **Key Performance Indicator** (KPI) is a measure to provide managers with the most important performance information required to enable them, or their stakeholders, understand the performance of the business.

For this project, I have identified the following KPIs to assist stakeholders in understanding the data visualisations;

**One KPI**

KPI 1: Measures ..

**Two KPI**

KPI 2: Measures ..

### Geographical and Component Data – Pinpoint Focus Areas

This project also aims to provide a graphical analysis of the ratio of defects based on component and location. Both of these metrics help identify a particular team unit responsible for the element of product delivery.

This is not a ‘name and shame’ exercise, but rather an attempt to look at areas in the business that could possibly benefit from further investment in QA training or processes.

### Test Automation – is it working?

Test automation is an integral part of any modern software development and test process. However, it can be expensive and challenging to deploy and business stakeholder will expect to see a return on this type of investment.

Dashboard Two has included a visual to make the case for the ongoing benefits of test automation.

(In this CA the test automation is Selenium based UI and API level tests to replicate/replace the traditional manual test process).

## Key Stakeholders

The reports produced by the work in this CA will ultimately lead to a more sophisticated and distributable reporting model for QA activity in my company.

The key stakeholders for the type of reporting produced in this project are therefore;

* **Senior Management.** Those that ask the question; can you prove that your QA processes deliver value?
* **Mid-level Management.** The people like me that want to see first hand evidence that process changes we championed within our teams are actually working. Do we have an impressive way to convey this to higher levels of management?
* **Partners.** Those that deploy our software at client site need assurances that we are working to bet practive and continually trying to innovate with product quality.
* **Employees.** It team members are part of an effective delivery group, then can we measure this and reward appropriately?

# Part 2: Data Preparation

## Collating Excel Data

The ...

## Preparing the Production Defect Data Extract

The .

# Part 3: Data Ingestion and Manipulation

## Data Ingestion Using PowerBI – Query Builder

The ..

## Data Manipulation in Power BI – Post Query Editor

The..;

# Part 4 : Data Analysis / Visualisation

## Dashboard One Design – Title 1

The..

**Dashboard 1: <Dashboard One Title>**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Dashboard Component** | **Visualisation** |
| **Tile 1** | … |
| **Tile 2** | .. |
| **Tile 3** | .. |
| **Tile 4** | .. |
| **Tile 5** | .. |
| **Tile 6** | .. |

The first dashboard is a..

### Tile 1.1: <Tile One Description>

This tile..

<screenshot>

#### Purpose of Visualisation

The..

#### Visualisation Process

The..

<screenshot>

#### Why This Type of Visualisation?

The..

#### Relation To Other Tiles in Dashboard.

The..

<screenshot?>

### Tile 1.2: <Tile Two Description>

This tile..

<screenshot>

#### Purpose of Visualisation

The..

#### Visualisation Process

The..

<screenshot>

#### Why This Type of Visualisation?

The..

#### Relation To Other Tiles in Dashboard.

The..

<screenshot?>

### Tile 1.3: <Tile Three Description>

This tile..

<screenshot>

#### Purpose of Visualisation

The..

#### Visualisation Process

The..

<screenshot>

#### Why This Type of Visualisation?

The..

#### Relation To Other Tiles in Dashboard.

The..

<screenshot?>

## Dashboard Two Design – Title 2

The..

**Dashboard 2: <Dashboard One Title>**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Dashboard Component** | **Visualisation** |
| **Tile 1** | … |
| **Tile 2** | .. |
| **Tile 3** | .. |
| **Tile 4** | .. |
| **Tile 5** | .. |
| **Tile 6** | .. |

The second dashboard is a..

### Tile 2.1: <Tile Two Description>

This tile..

<screenshot>

#### Purpose of Visualisation

The..

#### Visualisation Process

The..

<screenshot>

#### Why This Type of Visualisation?

The..

#### Relation To Other Tiles in Dashboard.

The..

<screenshot?>

### Tile 2.2: <Tile Two Description>

This tile..

<screenshot>

#### Purpose of Visualisation

The..

#### Visualisation Process

The..

<screenshot>

#### Why This Type of Visualisation?

The..

#### Relation To Other Tiles in Dashboard.

The..

<screenshot?>

### Tile 2.3: <Tile Three Description>

This tile..

<screenshot>

#### Purpose of Visualisation

The..

#### Visualisation Process

The..

<screenshot>

#### Why This Type of Visualisation?

The..

#### Relation To Other Tiles in Dashboard.

The..

<screenshot?>

# Conclusions

## Interpretations from the Quality Assurance Visualisations

In the..

## Challenges in the Quality Assurance Data Visualisations

In the..

# Appendices

## Appendix 1 – Appendix Title

In the

# References

## Reference One

The article..