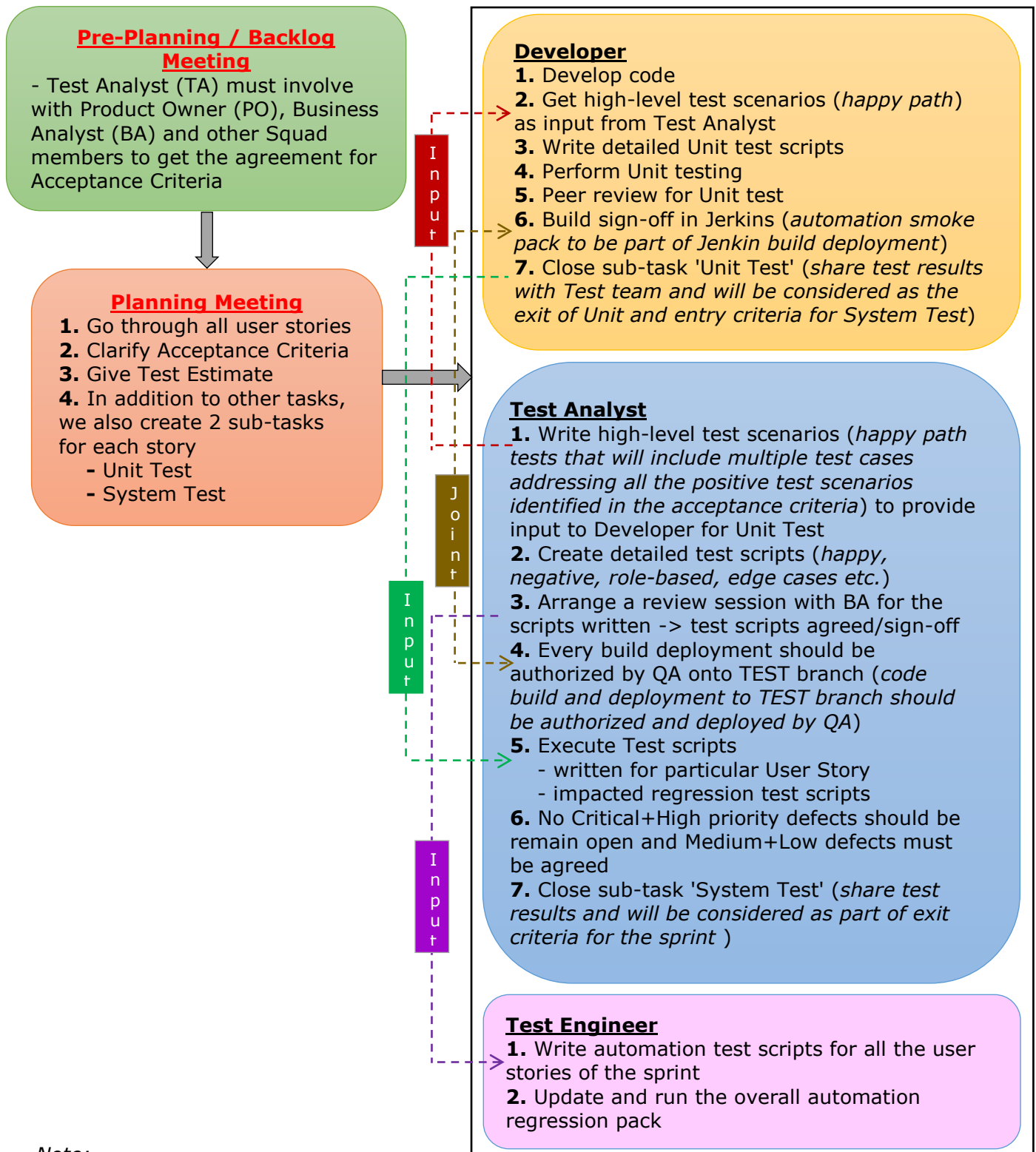


Test Driven Development (TDD)



Note:

- Regression automation pack update task need to be analyse by the Test Engineer and the risk involved in updating it.
- This document is not to highlight all the activities involved in TDD but mainly where the Test resource(s) should be involved or any task which is dependent either on or for us. Also, mentioned Pre-Planning on brief level because as a Test team we believe that the tester must involve from the beginning itself.

Acceptance Criteria

For any agile cycle, we follow the best practice and as part of BDD, we should use the **Given/When/Then** template, which will help us to reduce the time spent on writing test cases within short sprint cycle since we describe the system's behavior upfront.

The Acceptance Criteria that we should follow:

1. must be written by Business Analysts and must be before implementation/development begins to capture the customer intent rather than the development reality
2. to have manageable numbers per user story and if it is more, then split the user story
3. must be supplemented, reviewed and agreed with Test team and other workstream
4. is realistic, achievable, measurable and independently testable
5. include functional as well as non-functional criteria
6. have a clear Pass / Fail result and must focus on the end result
7. to allow for accurate planning and estimation
8. must be small enough to test within sprint

The Acceptance Criteria must include below:

1. Business process, logic, conditions and Workflow
2. if it is SQL related then require data design structure
3. if new system is in place then require Technical spec
4. if its report or involving joining more tables require Technical spec
5. if it is UI then require Mockup or wireframe (*new functionality only*)
6. includes links for other tickets (*where more info is available*)
7. include links to requirements and any other dependent documents

I am giving below standard example for a User Story with Acceptance Criteria, which we took from Data project in RBI:

Example 1:

Given I am an ICIS user,

When I am in the ICIS Project, 'Net Promoter Score (NPS)' workbook, 'NPS' view, and have selected any Market or Product Group combination,

Then:

*I can view the 'Number of responses' calculated as a total over the last rolling 6 month period as at the last time the data was refreshed based on current month (e.g. regardless of whether it's the 5th or 31st July 2018, use date range 1/2/18 to 31/7/18) in a box on a dashboard in Tableau as specified in 'NPS Mockup'

*Number of responses per month at month end is calculated as a total over the last rolling 6 month period from that month end date (e.g. for 31st July 2018, use 1/2/18 to 31/7/18) for selected Market or Product Group combination

*Number of responses calculated at month end over time is in a line graph in the Tableau dashboard with dynamic y axis as specified in 'NPS Mockup'

Example 2:

Given I am a FlightGlobal user,

When I am in the FlightGlobal Project, 'Net Promoter Score (NPS)' workbook, 'NPS' view, and have selected any Product Type or Product or combination,

Then:

*I can view the NPS score over time on a line graph for that Product Type or Product or combination, and % of Detractor, Passive and Promoter respondents in a graphical form on a dashboard in Tableau with the following properties:

*Date filter available at monthly level as specified in 'NPS Mockup'

*NPS score per month at month end is calculated by % of Promoters (respondents who scored 9 or 10) - % of Detractors (respondents who scored 0-6) over the last rolling 6 month period from that month end date (e.g. for 31st July 2018, use 1/2/18 to 31/7/18) for selected Product Type or Product or combination

*NPS score per month calculated at month end over time is in a line graph in the Tableau dashboard with dynamic y axis as specified in 'NPS Mockup'