



Test in the development lifecycle

Gitte Ottosen
Gitte.ottosen@capgeminoisogeti.dk
Twitter:godtesen

A bit about me



Gitte Ottosen

Capgemini Sogeti Danmark A/S
Gitte.ottosen@capgeminoisogeti.dk
+45 52189711

Education

Corporal in the Royal Danish Airforce

Certifications

SCRUM master, ISEB foundation/practitioner, CAT trainer, Tmap Test Engineer, Tmap Test Manager, TPI Next foundation

Experience

- 21 years in the IT business
- 4 years in Capgemini Sogeti

Focus

Test management, test engineering, SCRUM, process improvement, LEAN, agile, context driven test, change management

Agile Experience

Customers: Systematic Software Engineering A/S, Mærsk Line IT, DONG, KMD, TDC

Network

Test20/Tecpoint, CAT trainer network
Fellow Sogeti Labs



A red car body is shown in the center, surrounded by a vast array of its disassembled parts. The components are meticulously laid out on a white surface, including two grey seats, four wheels, an engine, a transmission, a steering wheel, a dashboard, and numerous smaller mechanical and electrical parts. This visual emphasizes the complexity and scale of vehicle assembly.

Why Early Test

SDLC phases	Defect Introduction	Defect Detection
Requirement Specification/Analysis	55 %	5%
Design	30 %	10%
Construction and System Test	15 %	40%
Acceptance test, Production and Maintenance	0 %	45%

- *Source:*
- *Boehm, Barry W Software Engineering Economics*
- *Englewood Cliffs, N.J: Prentice Hall, Hughes*
- *DOD composite Software Error History*

Why Early Test

- If we develop 90% correct

Requirement	Analysis	Design	Code
90% correct	90% correct	90% correct	90% correct

Accumulated effect whn 90% correct			
90% correct	81% correct	72% correct	65% correct

Why early test

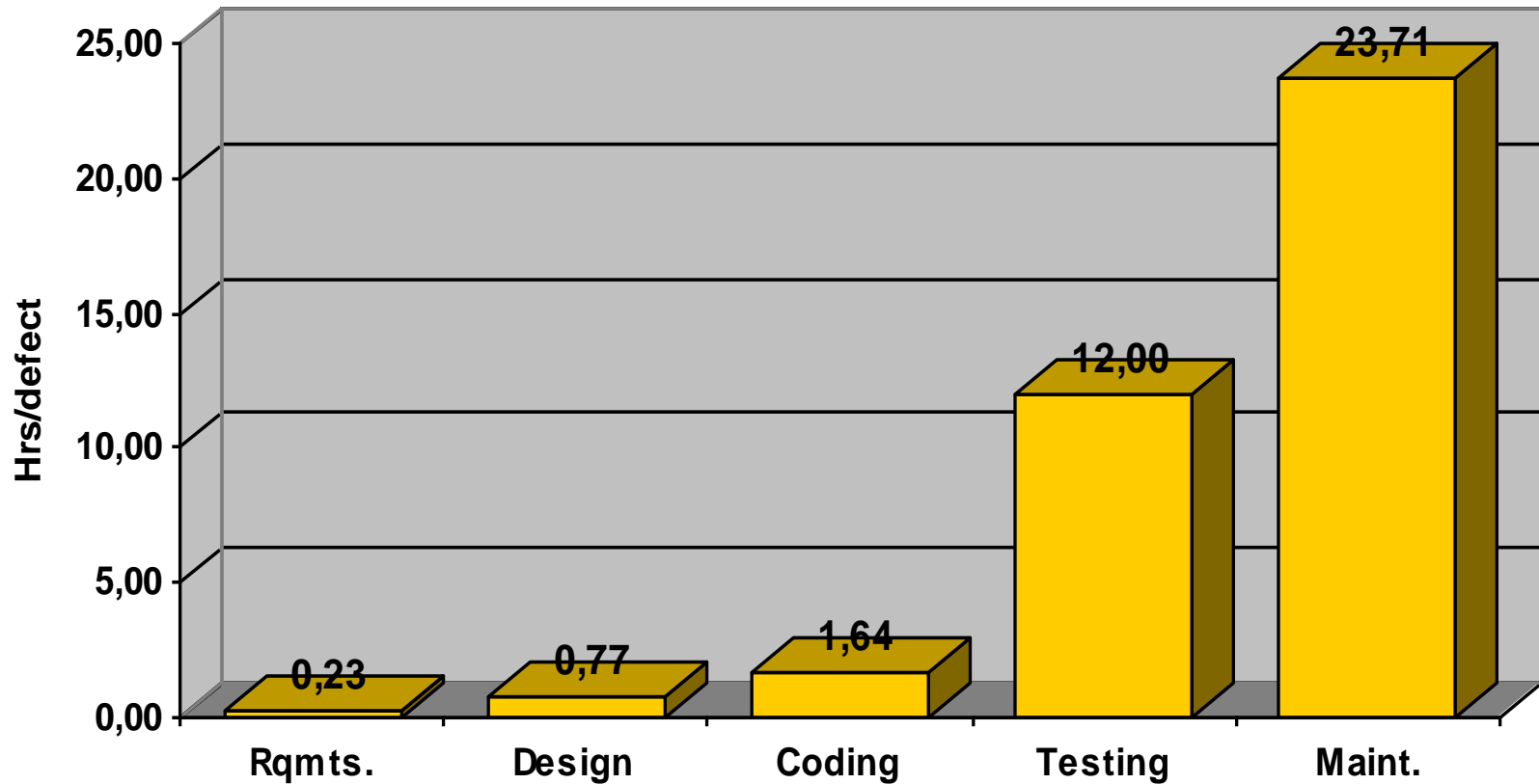
- If we develop 85% correct

Requirement	Analysis	Design	Code
85% correct	85% correct	85% correct	85% correct

Accumulated effect with 85% correct			
85% correct	72% correct	61% correct	52% correct

- Kilde: Teradyne Software and Systems Test Inc. 1999

The Price for Fixing a Bug



But What is Early Test?

Review

Unit test

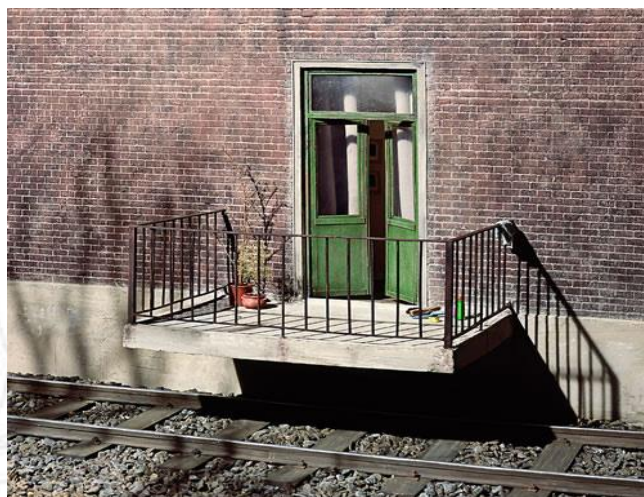
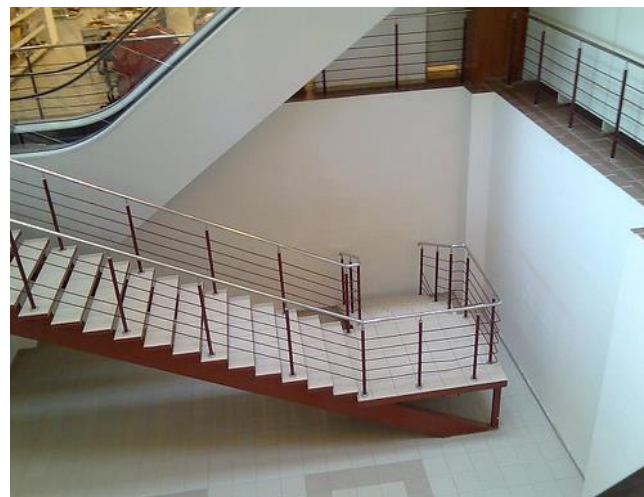
**Exploratory test
of user stories**

**Automated
regression test**

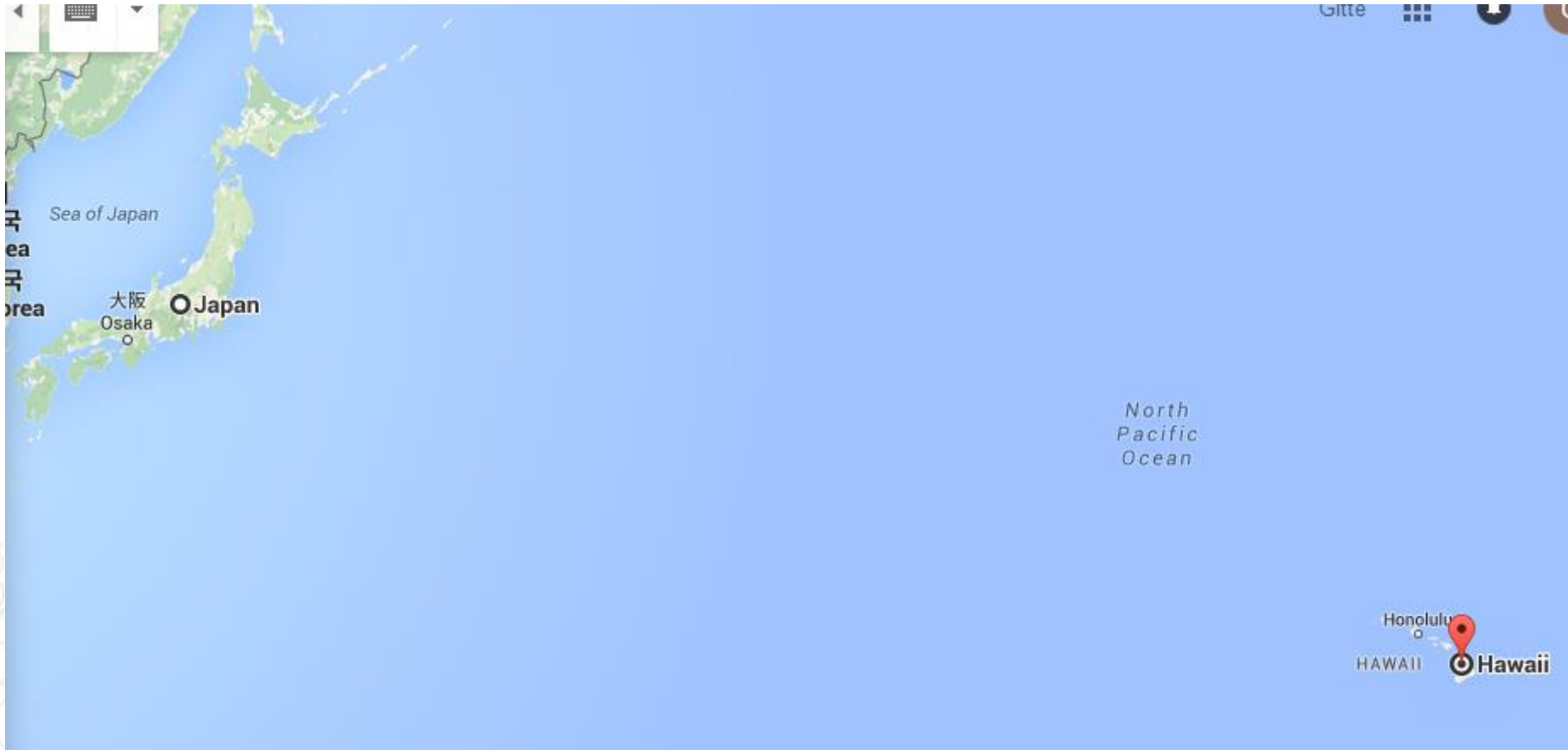
But it is just a bug....



Et par eksempler på fejl



F-22 Raptor



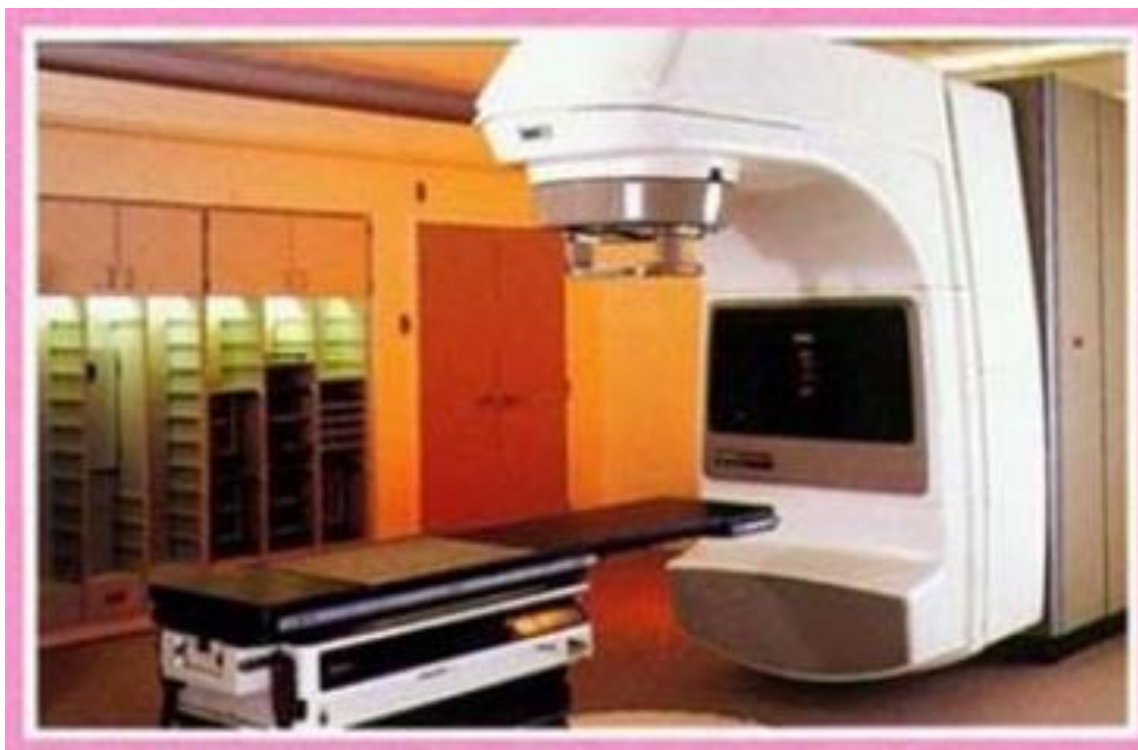
Ariane 5



\$370 millions

failure due to an error in the software design caused by assertions having been turned off, which in turn caused inadequate protection from integer overflow.

Therac-25

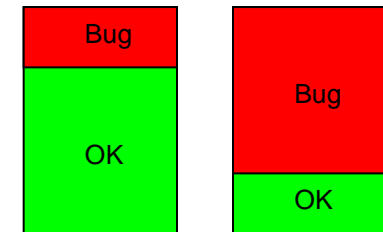
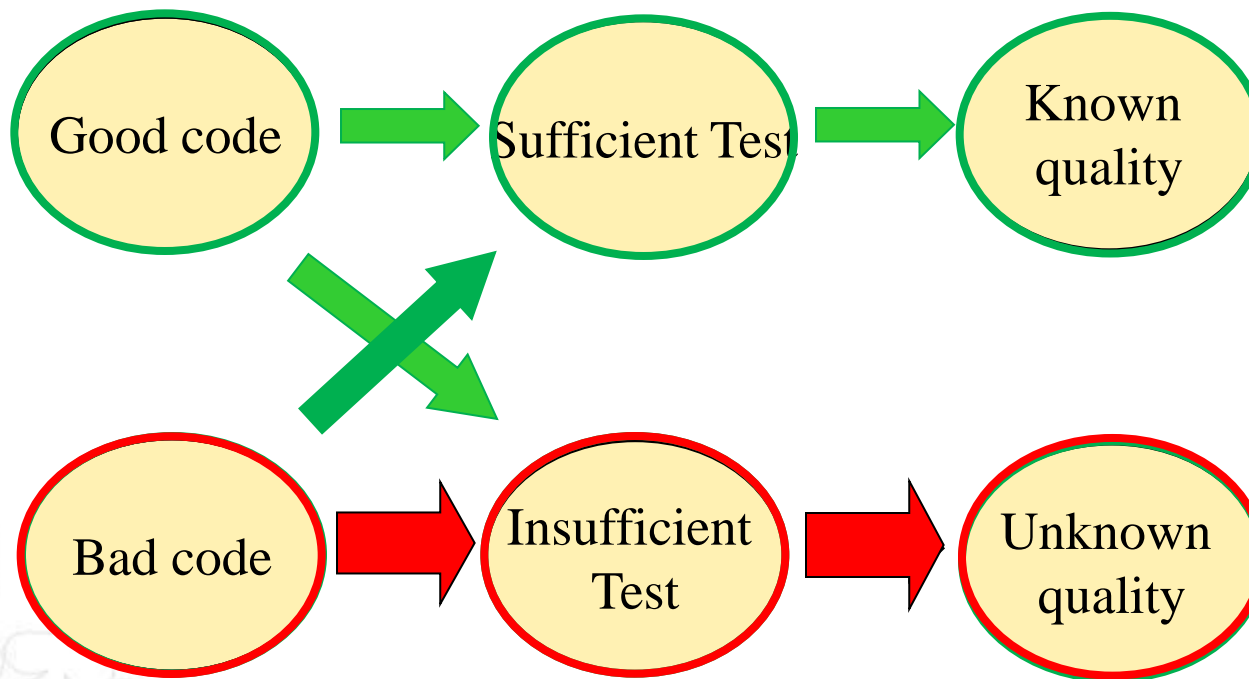


Massive overdosis – 4 døde og 2 alvorligt skadede

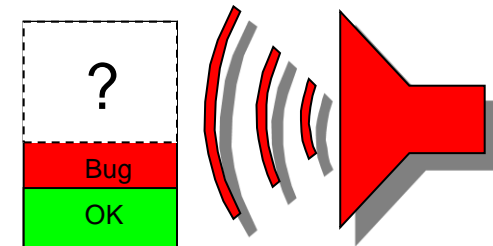
Root Cause Therac 25

- AECL did not have the software code independently **reviewed**.
- AECL **did not consider the design** of the software during its assessment of how the machine might produce the desired results and what failure modes existed.
- The system noticed that something was wrong and halted the X-ray beam, but **merely displayed the word "MALFUNCTION" followed by a number from 1 to 64**. The user manual did not explain or even address the error codes, so the operator pressed the P key to override the warning and proceed anyway.
- AECL personnel, as well as machine operators, initially did not believe complaints. This was likely due to overconfidence.
- AECL **had never tested the Therac-25 with the combination of software and hardware** until it was assembled at the hospital.

Sufficient Test - Known Quality



ALARM !



The agile manifest

We are uncovering better ways of developing software by doing it and helping others do it. Through this work we have come to value:

Individuals and interactions
Working software
Customer collaboration
Responding to change

over
over
over
over

processes and tools
comprehensive doc.
contract negotiation
following a plan

That is, while there is value in the items on the right, we value the items on the left more.

Reference

Kent Beck, Mike Beedle, Arie van Bennekum, Alistair Cockburn
Ward Cunningham, Martin Fowler, James Grenning, Jim Highsmith
Andrew Hunt, Ron Jeffries, Jon Kern, Brian Marick, Robert C. Martin
Steve Mellor, Ken Schwaber, Jeff Sutherland, Dave Thomas

The agile manifest - Misunderstood

We are uncovering better ways of developing software by doing it and helping others do it. Through this work we have come to value:

Individuals and interactions
Working software
Customer collaboration
Responding to change

over
over
over
over

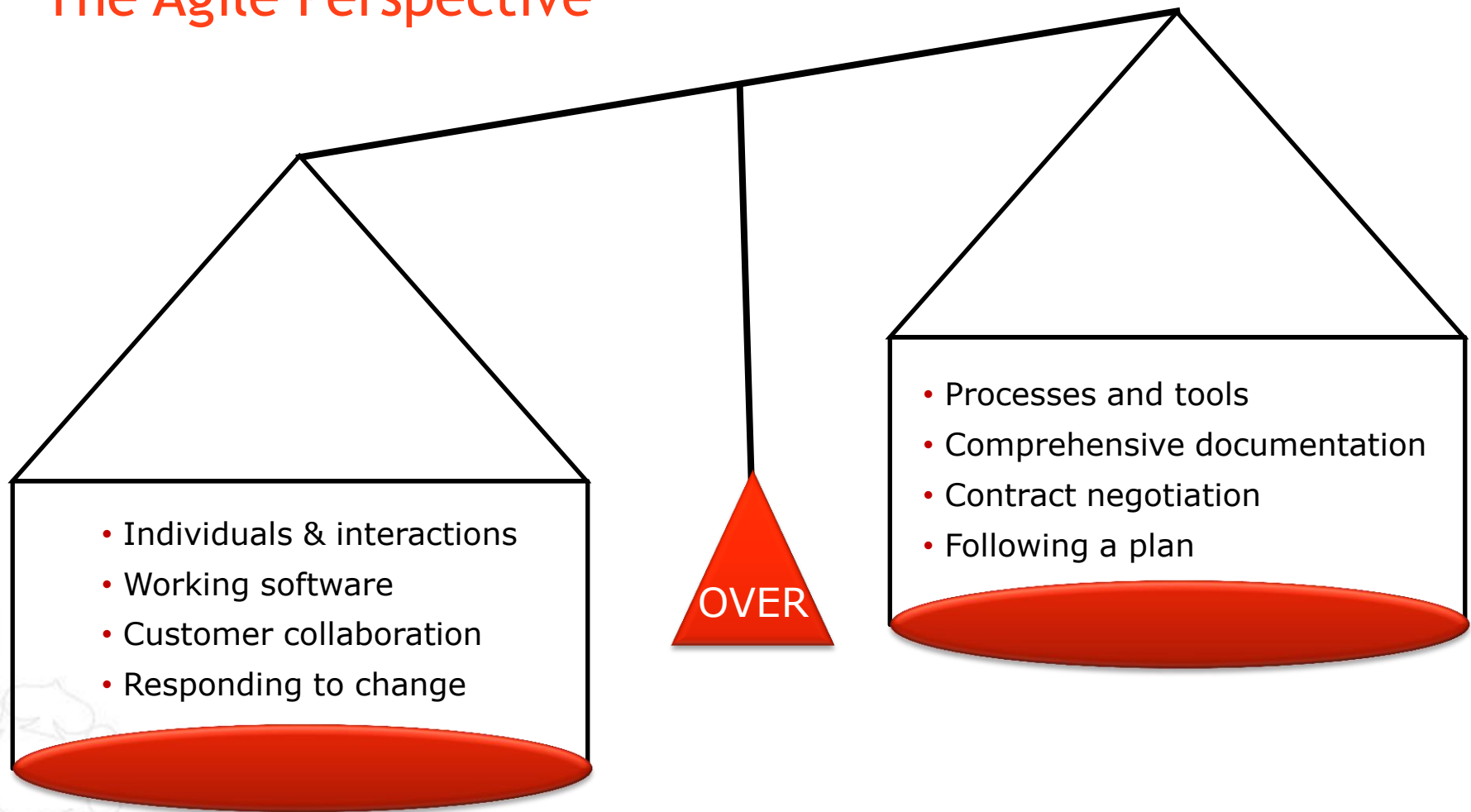
~~**processes and tools**~~
~~**comprehensive doc.**~~
~~**contract negotiation**~~
~~**following a plan**~~

That is, while there is value in the items on the right, we value the items on the left more.

Reference

Kent Beck, Mike Beedle, Arie van Bennekum, Alistair Cockburn
Ward Cunningham, Martin Fowler, James Grenning, Jim Highsmith
Andrew Hunt, Ron Jeffries, Jon Kern, Brian Marick, Robert C. Martin
Steve Mellor, Ken Schwaber, Jeff Sutherland, Dave Thomas

The Agile Perspective



The 12 Agile Principles

1. Our highest priority is to satisfy the customer through early and continuous delivery of valuable software.
2. Welcome changing requirements, even late in development. Agile processes harness change for the customer's competitive advantage.
3. Deliver working software frequently, from a couple of weeks to a couple of months, with a preference to the shorter timescale.
4. Business people and developers must work together daily throughout the project.
5. Build projects around motivated individuals. Give them the environment and support they need, and trust them to get the job done.
6. The most efficient and effective method of conveying information to and within a development team is face-to-face conversation.
7. Working software is the primary measure of progress. Agile processes promote sustainable development.
8. The sponsors, developers, and users should be able to maintain a constant pace indefinitely.
9. Continuous attention to technical excellence and good design enhances agility.
10. Simplicity--the art of maximizing the amount of work not done--is essential.
11. The best architectures, requirements, and designs emerge from self-organizing teams.
12. At regular intervals, the team reflects on how to become more effective, then tunes and adjusts its behavior accordingly.

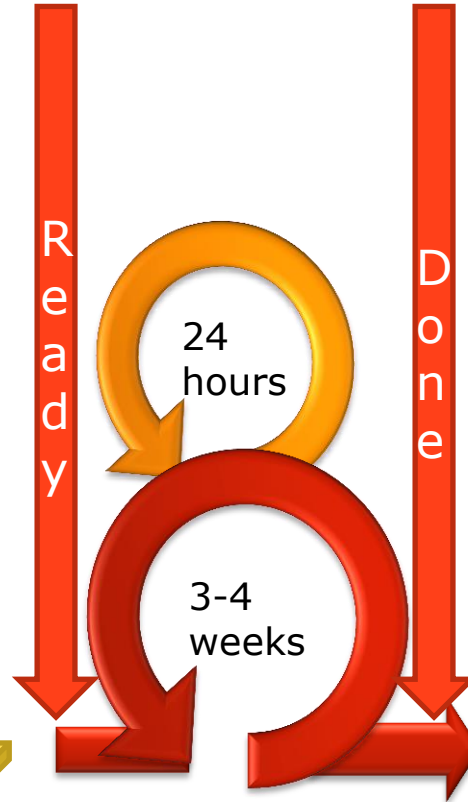
Scrum



Product Backlog
Prioritized by customer



Sprint Backlog
Broken down by
SCRUM team.



Testet product ready
for release

What Changes with Agile

Feedback

- Faster delivery of business benefits
- Reduced risk through early delivery

Quality

- Higher quality of deliverables through continuous testing

Adaption

- Continuous learning and improvement
- Iterative planning and communication

Empowerment

- Improved teamwork and morale through empowerment and self organisation

Visibility

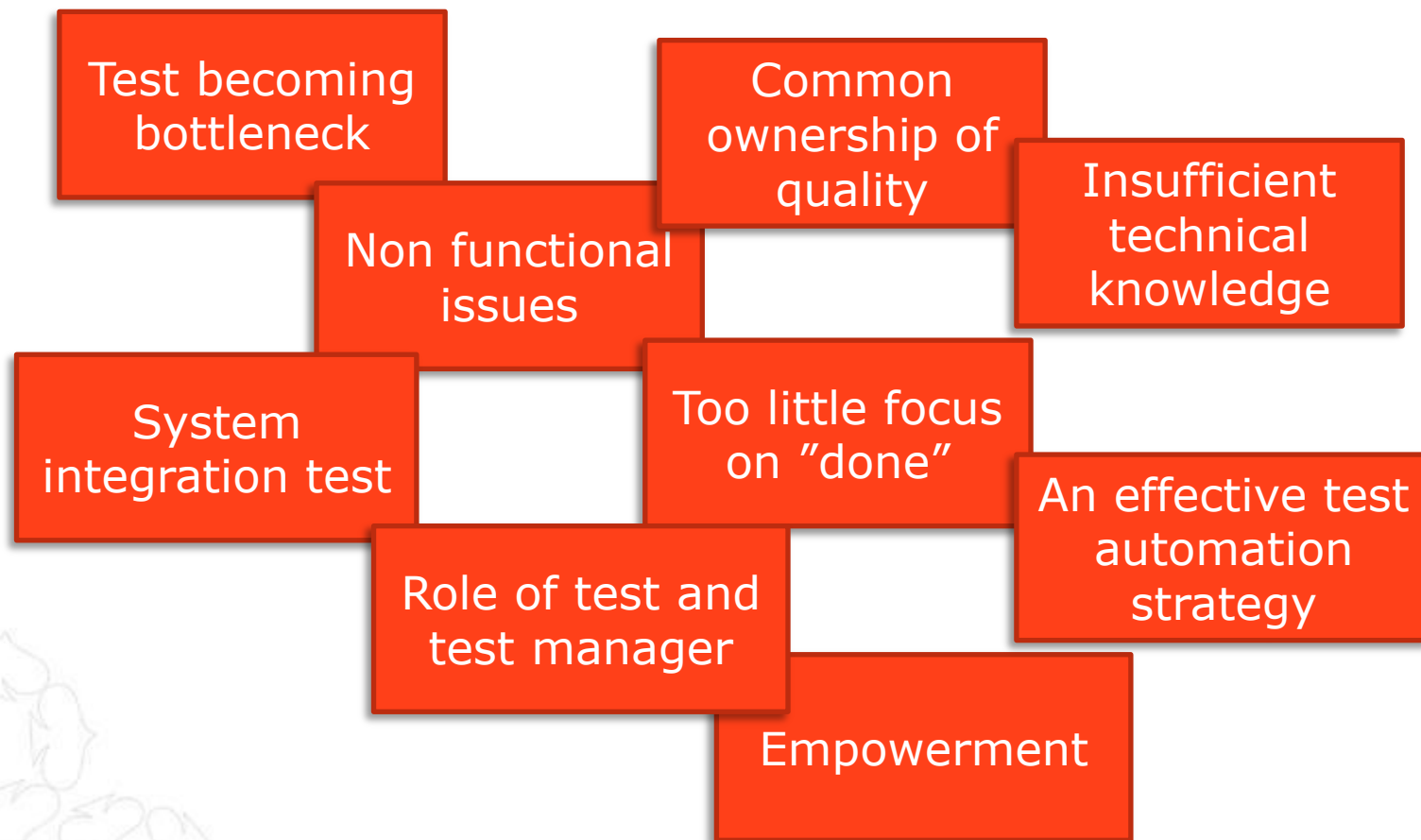
- Business have control over priorities through continuous collaboration
- More accurate reporting through delivery of working product

Traditional versus Agile Projects

	Plan driven	Agile
Change	Manage & control it	Change is inevitable – embrace and expect it
Planning/test design	Comprehensive upfront plans/test design	Plan/design as you go
Documentation	Can be heavy	Minimised - Only as much as necessary
Handoffs	Formal entry/exit criteria	Team Collaboration
Test Automation	System level built by tool specialists, created after code is 'done'	All levels, built by anyone, an integral part of the project

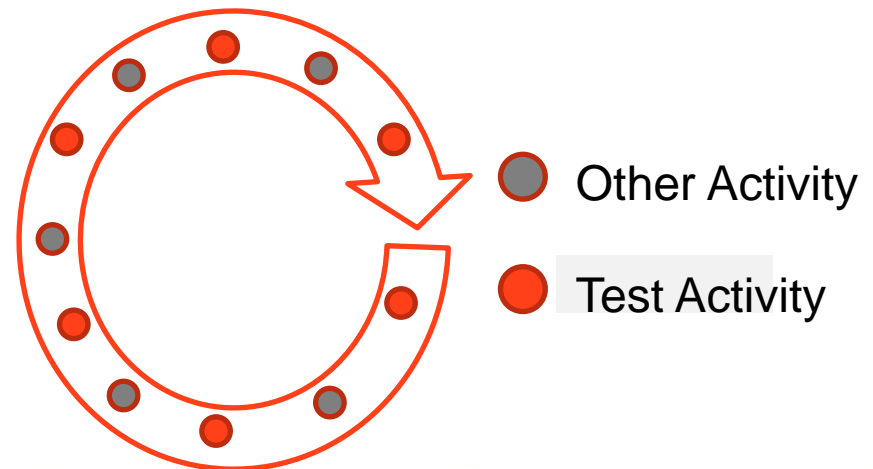
Source: Elizabeth Hendrickson

Challenges



Test in Agile Projects

- Test is done continuously through the iteration, it is NOT a finishing activity
- All team members take part in the test activities – quality is a shared responsibility.



Define Acceptance Criteria



Problem



Solution



Acceptance Criteria

- I can find all users
- I can sort the result according to price
- ...

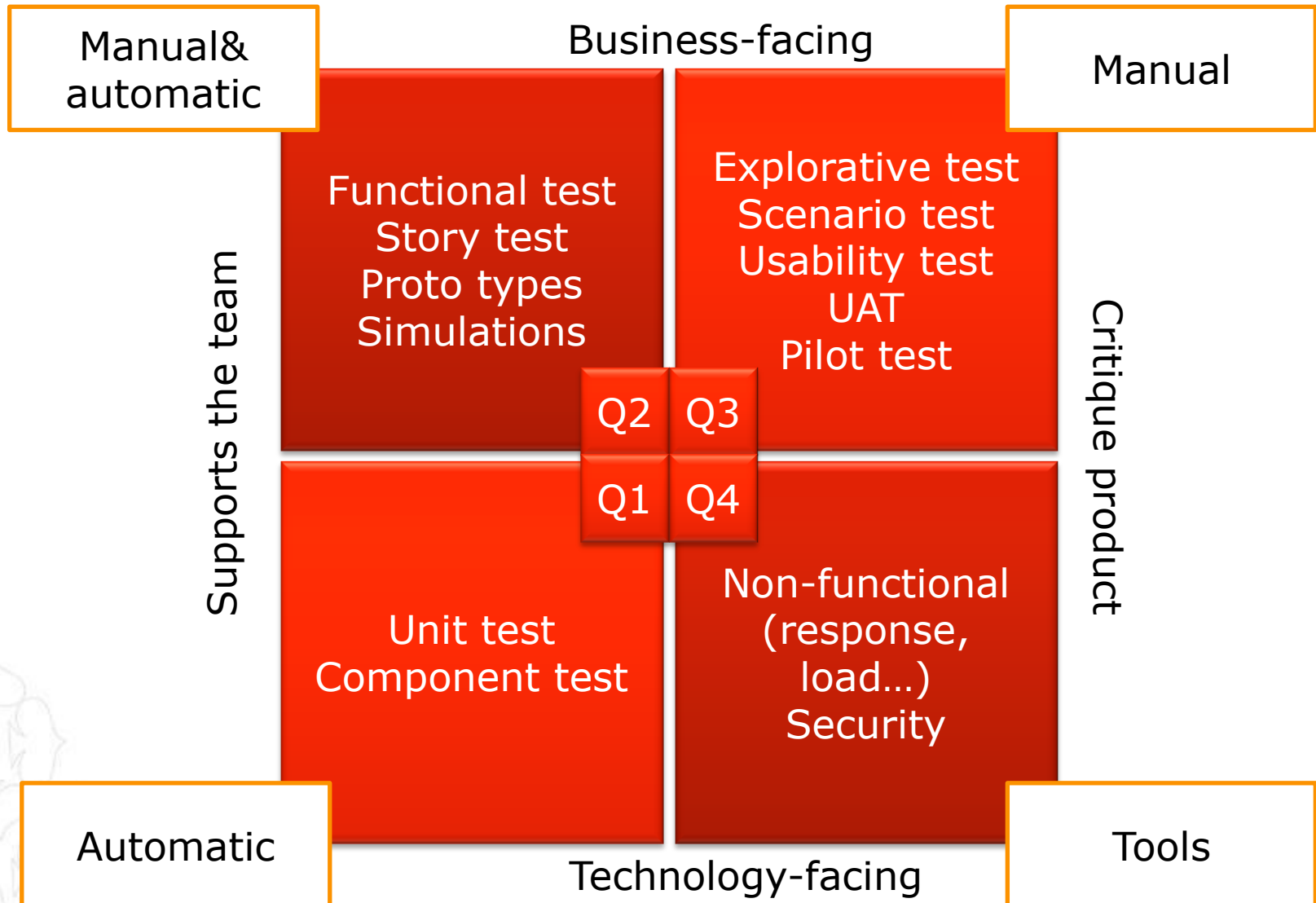
Details

- Cookies will be used to store...
- E-mail must be validated...
- ...

SMART Requirement

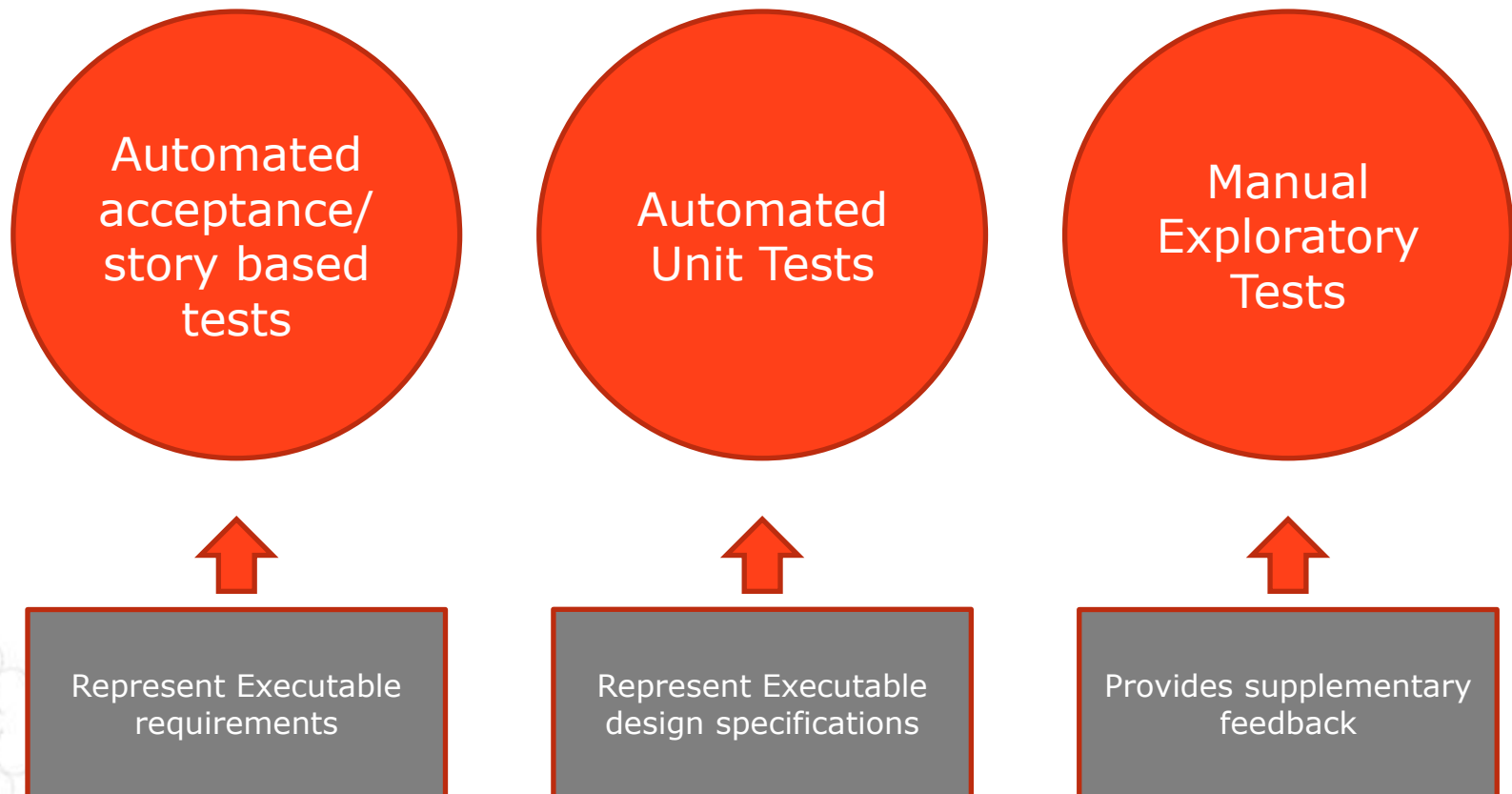
- **S**pecific
- **M**easurable
- **A**cceptable
- **R**elevant
- **T**imespecific





Source: Brian Marick

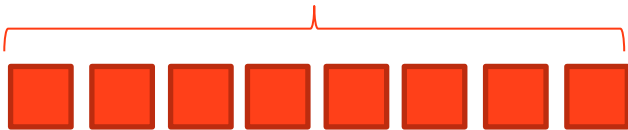
Testing Within a Sprint



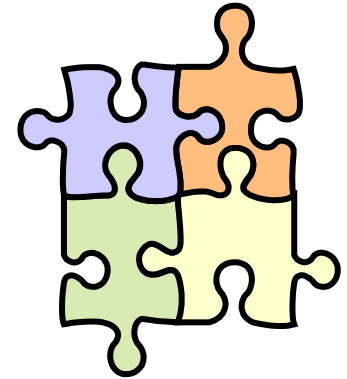
Is It Enough? - Remember the Big Picture

Existing System

Feature



Feature



Think about the testing quarants

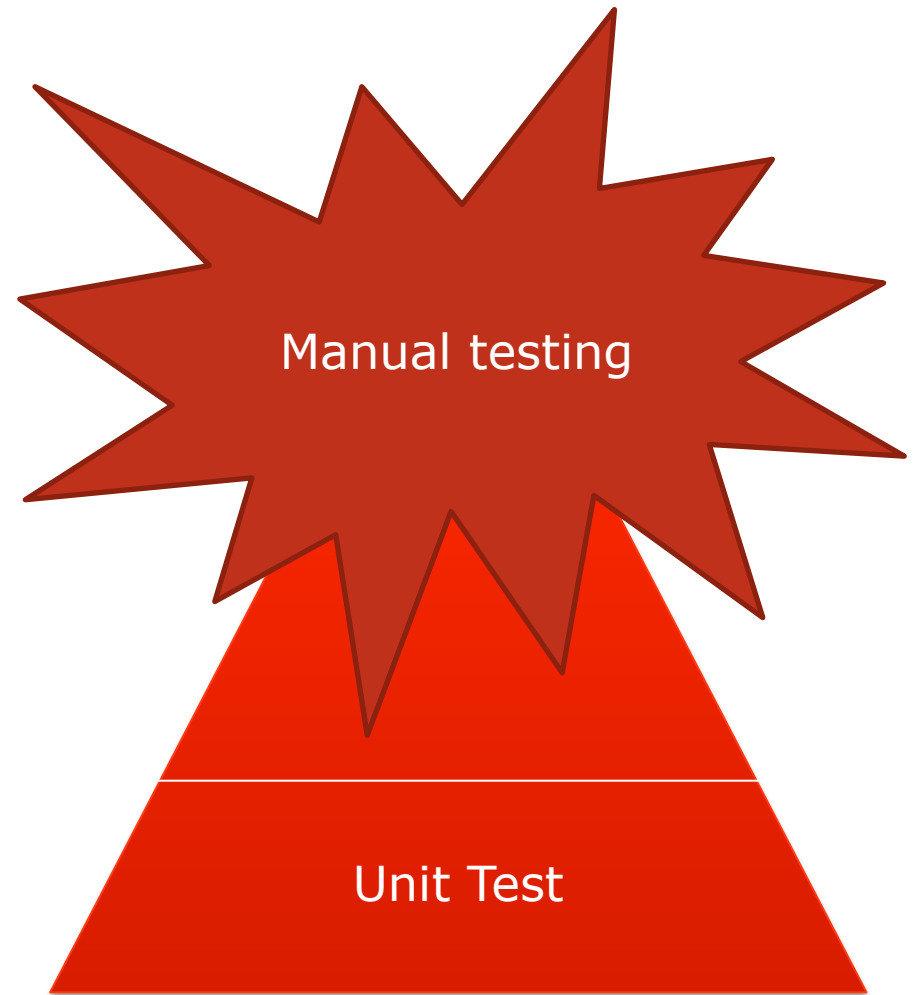
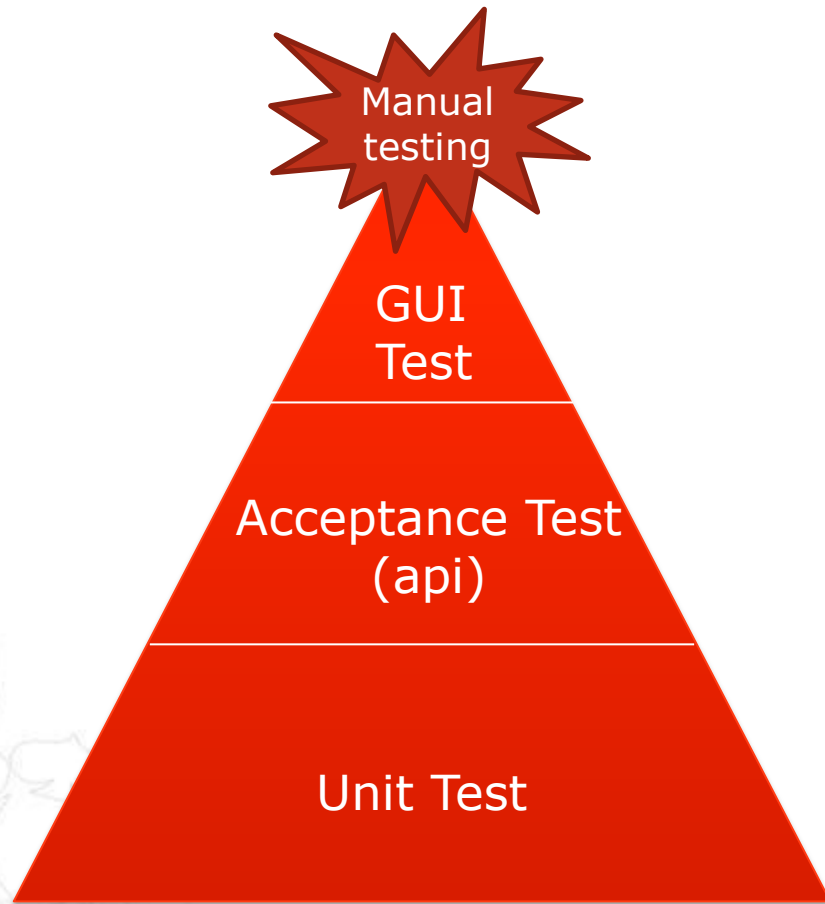
Unit test
Component test

Functional test
Story test
Proto types
Simulations

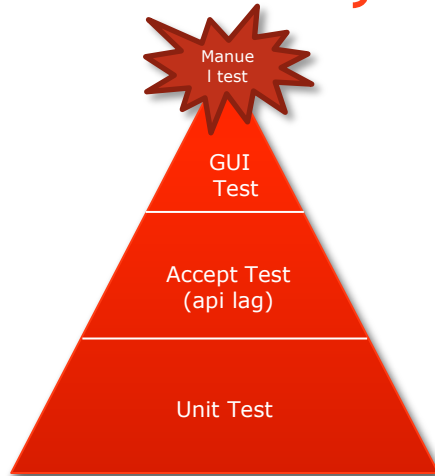
Explorative test
Scenario test
Usability test
UAT
Pilot test

Non-functional
(response,
load...)
Security

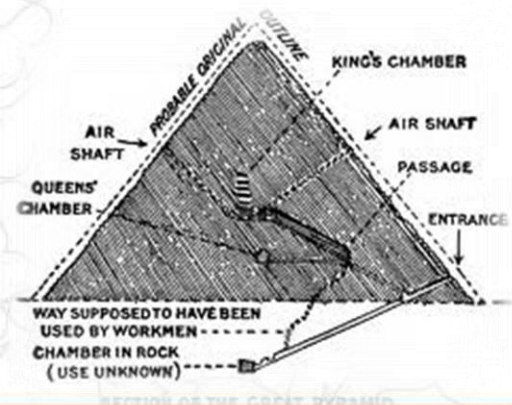
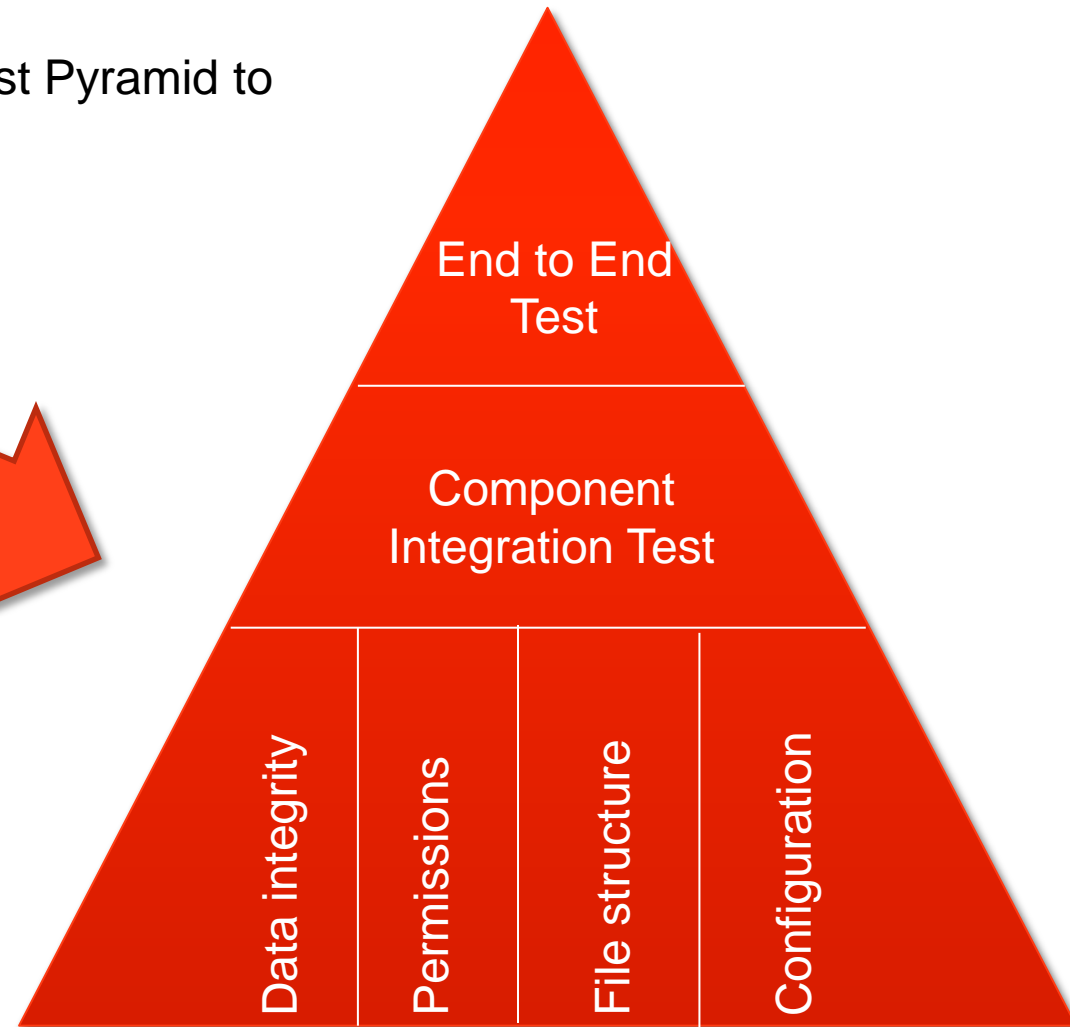
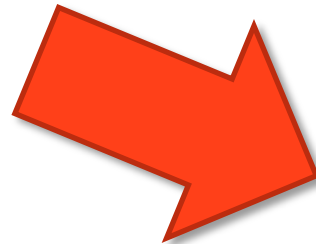
Automation



The Test Pyramid - Context is Everything...

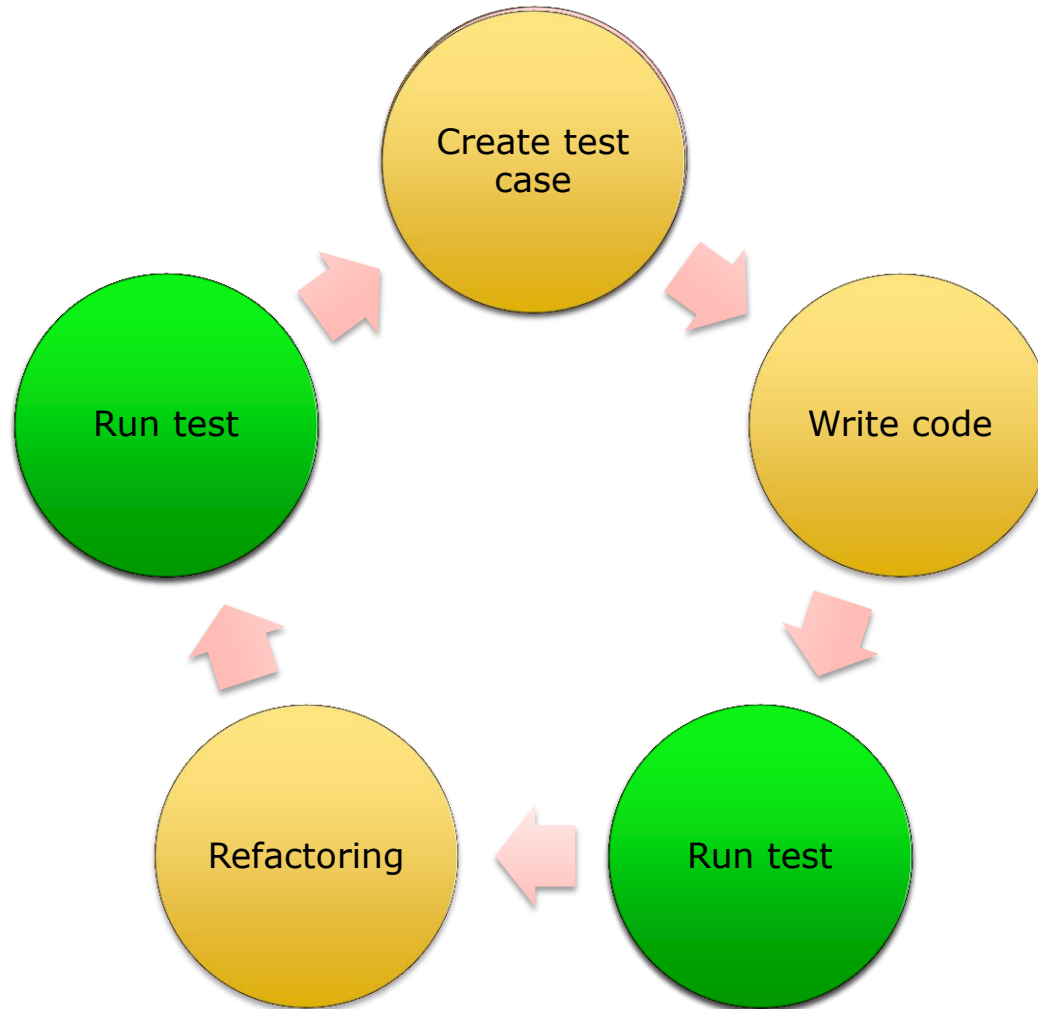


Adapt the Test Pyramid to your needs



Source: Lisa Crispin

Test-driven development - How it works

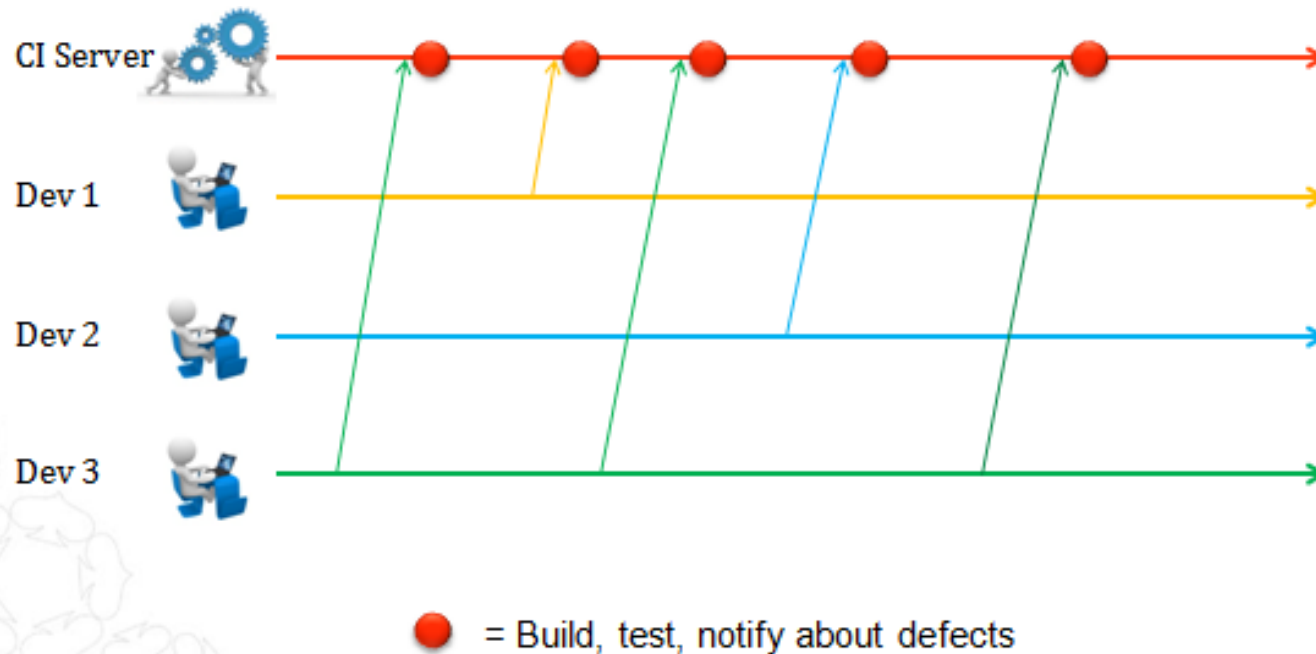


The Role of a Tester - Integration

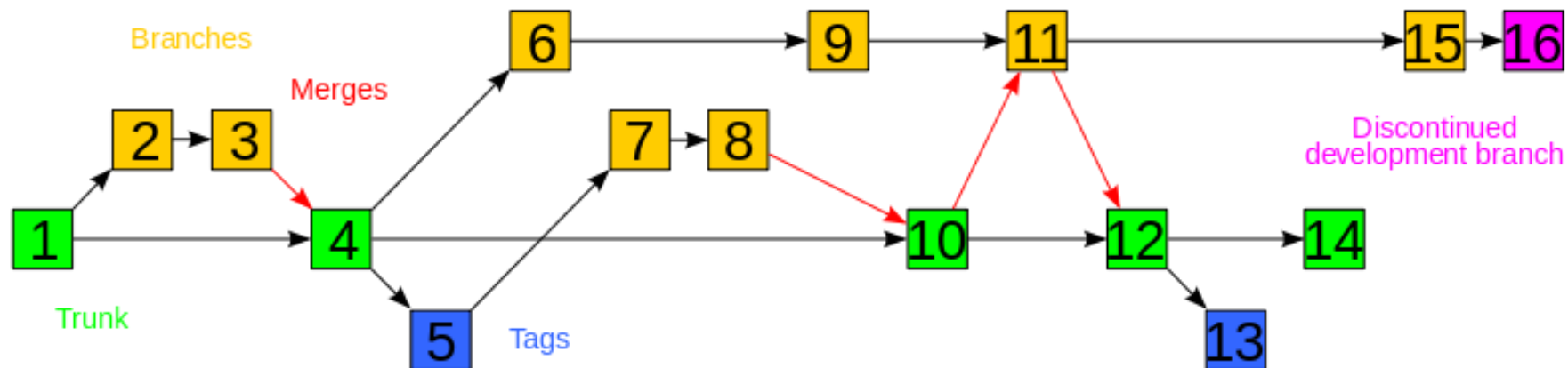
Integration strategy

Consider both: design and test

Dependencies



Configuration Management Tools



Source code

Automated tests

Manual tests

Other work products

Behavior-driven development

Describes the expected behavior of the software

Define acceptance criteria based on the given/when/then format:

- Given some initial context,
- When an event occurs,
- Then ensure some outcomes.

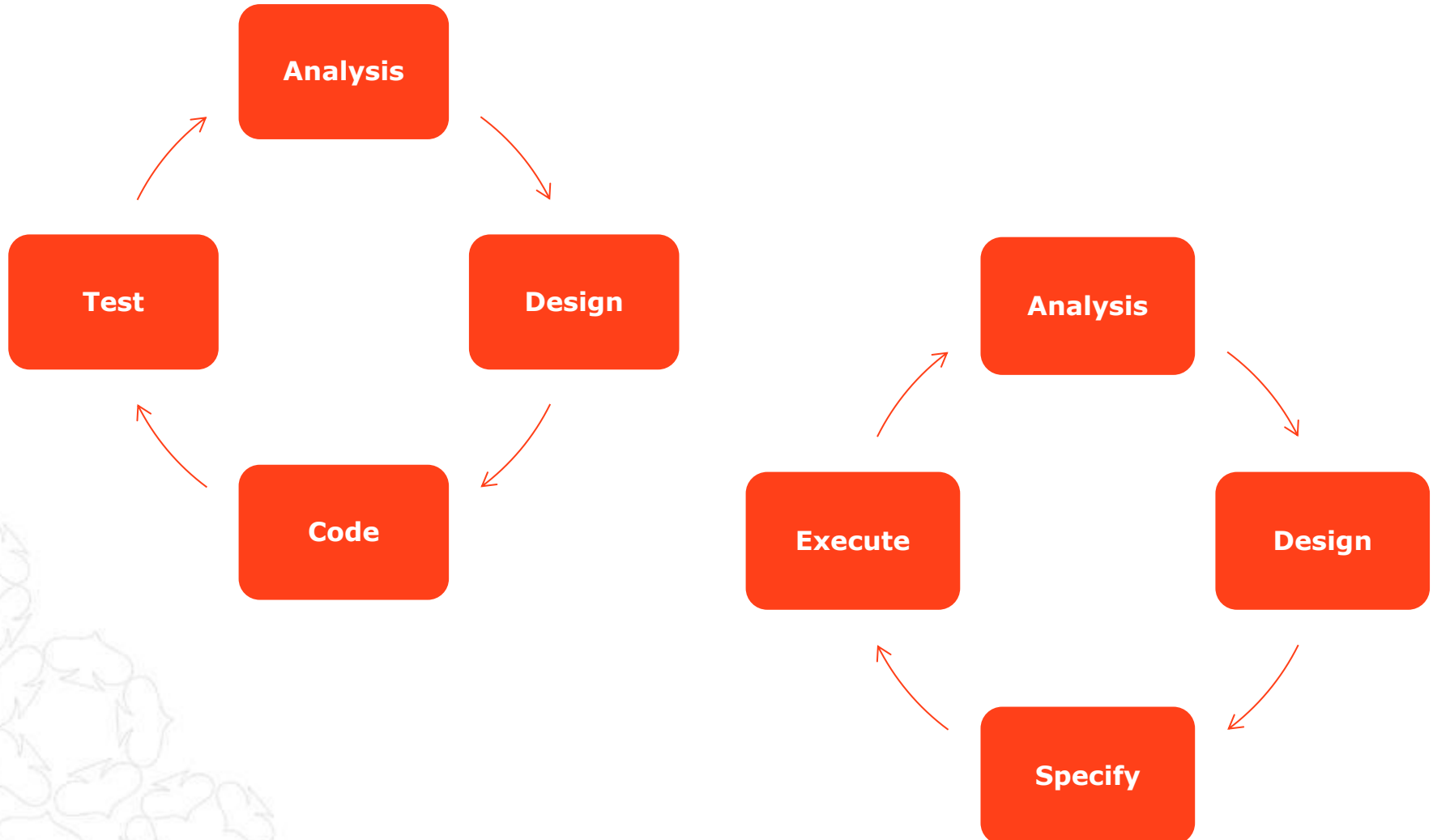
Behavior-driven development frameworks

- Create accurate Unit test
- Focused on business needs

What is Structured Testing



A Cycle for Development... And Testing



AND THAT GOES FOR ALL TEST LEVELS

Unit test

Unit integration test

System test

System integration test

Non functional test types

Acceptance test

Review

A Pairwise Example

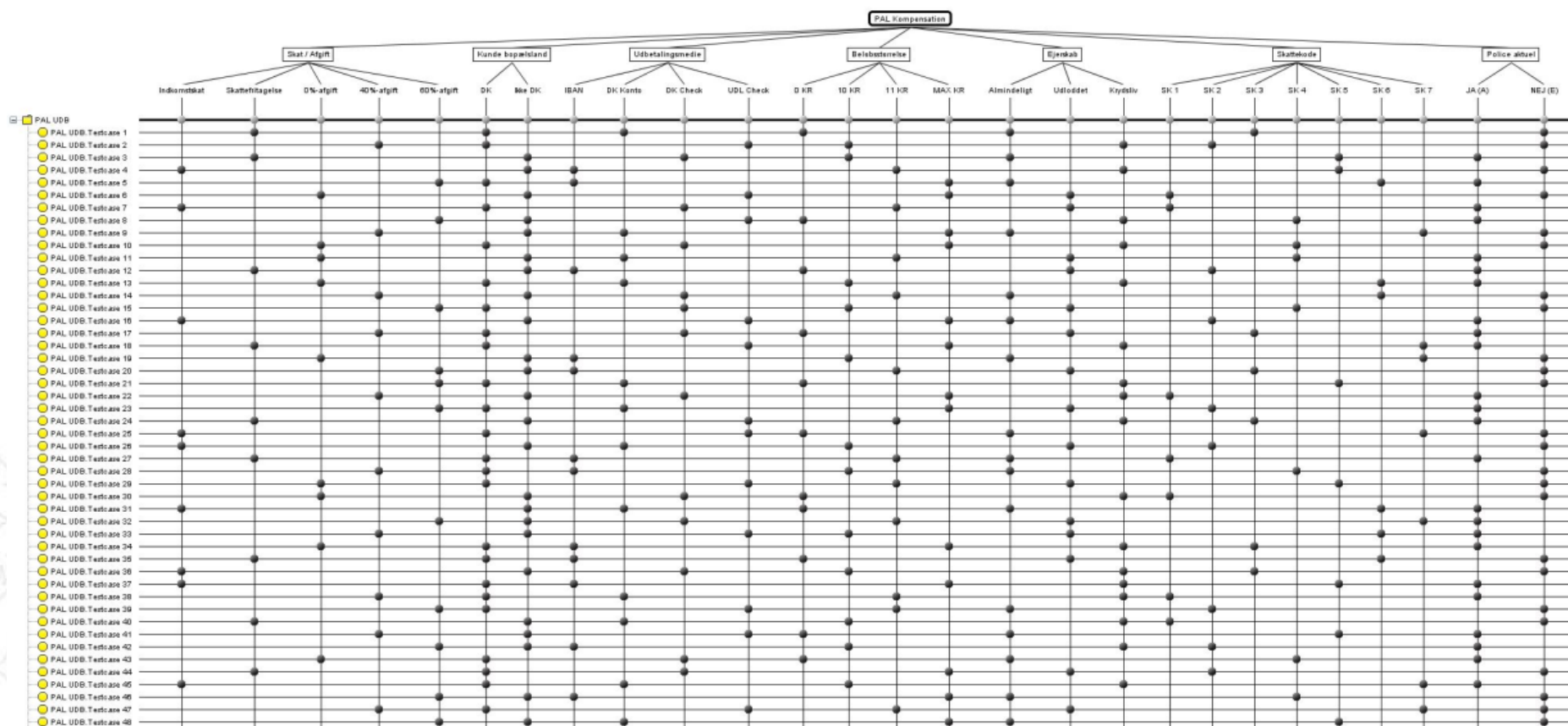
- Tax / Tax
 - Income Tax, Tax exemption, 0% tax, 40% tax, 60% tax
- Customer's country of residence
 - Denmark, Not Denmark
- Payment media
 - IBAN, DK account, DK-Check, UDL-Check
- Amount
 - 0 kr., 10 kr., 11 kr., Max kr.
- Ownership
 - Commonly, Distributed, Krydsliv
- Tax code
 - SK1, SK2, SK3, SK4, SK5, SK6, SK7
- Actual policy
 - Yes (A), No (E)

Number of combination

$$5 * 2 * 4 * 4 * 3 * 7 * 2 = 6.720$$

With pair wise
38 test cases (0,6%)

With triple-wise
178 test cases (2,6%)



Classification tree and triple-wise

Equivalence Partitioning and Classification Tree

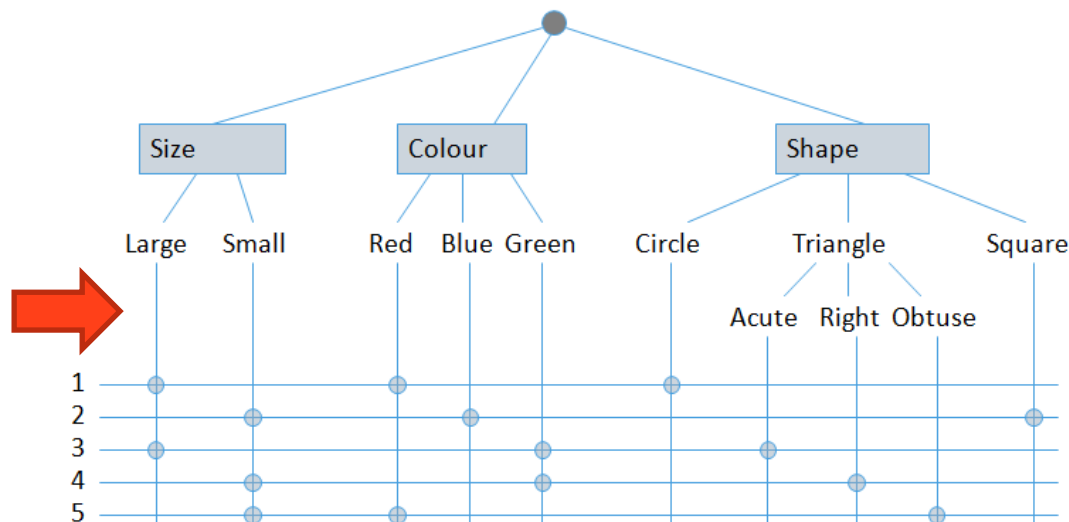
Field1 

Field 2 

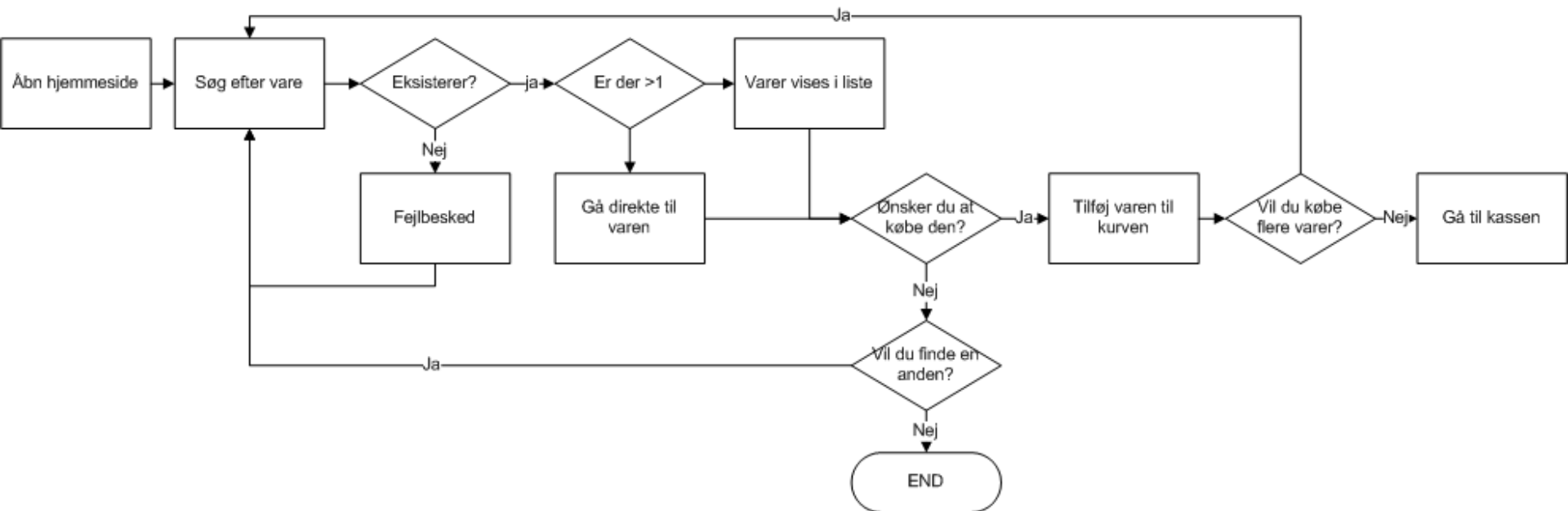
Field 3 

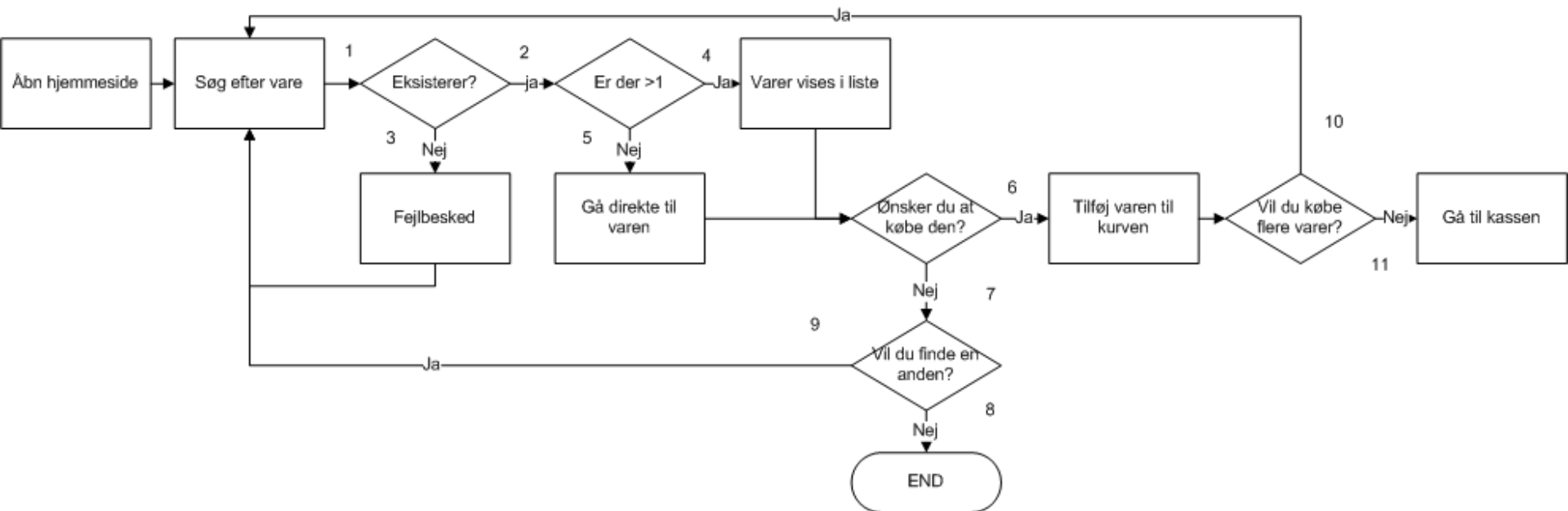
Field 4 

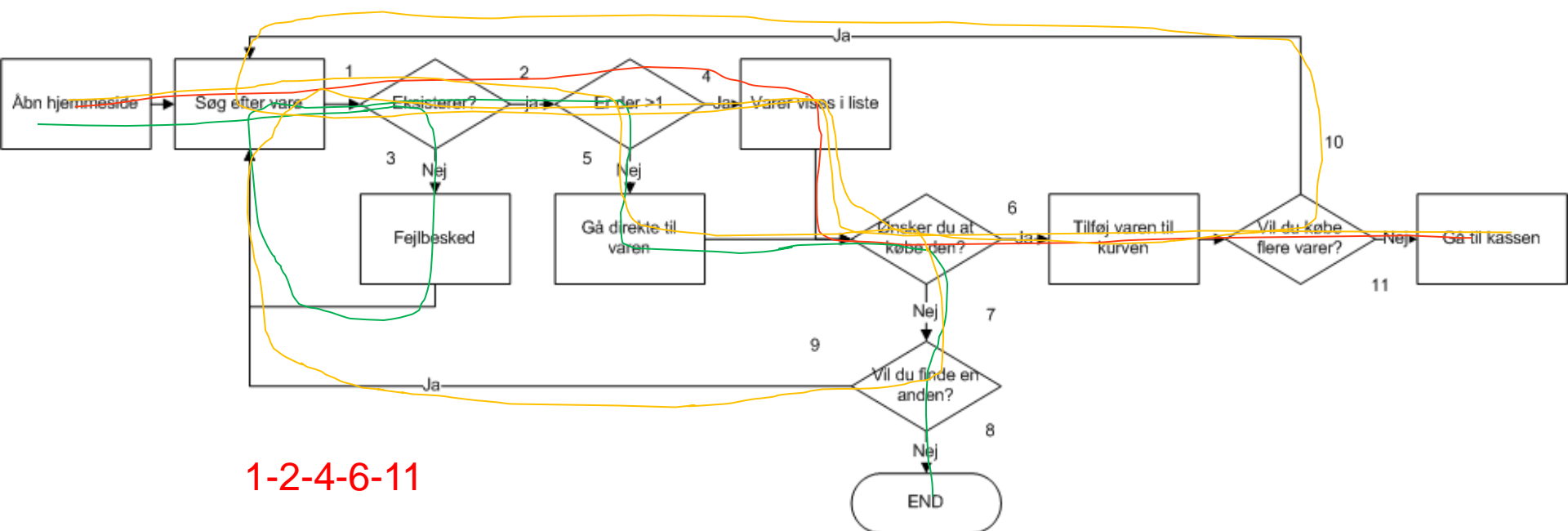
Field5 



Workflows with the Users Glasses







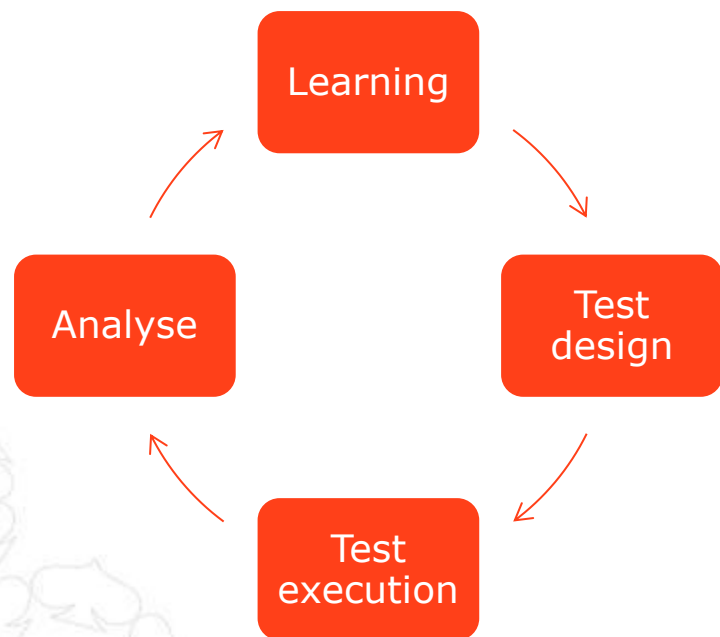
1-2-4-6-11

1-3-1-2-5-7-8

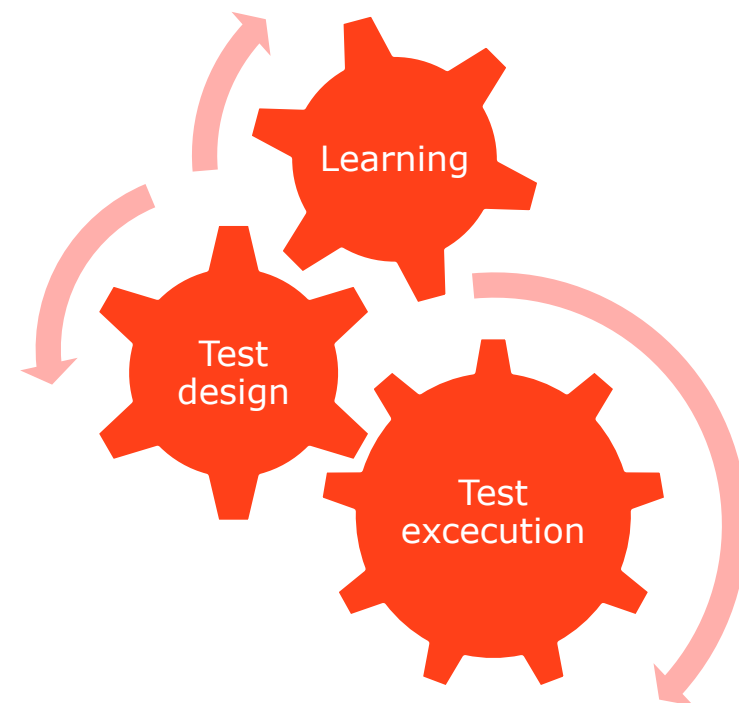
1-2-4-7-9-1-2-5-6-10-1-24-6-11

Exploratory Testing and Agile Testing - ET

Exploratory testing is simultaneous learning, test design, and test execution.



Cycle



Continuous

Exploratory Testing and Agile Testing -Test charter



Pair wise
Heuristics
Equivalence partitioning
Boundary value analysis
Syntax test
State-transition test
Data combination test
Semantic test
Mnemonics
Procescyklustest
Decision Tables
Usecase test

All in All - Who Tests?

- Everybody!!
 - Business. With the focus that what is developed can be used "in the real world".
 - The tester. With the focus that specification and requirements are implemented – with focus on bughunting.
 - The Developer. With the focus that he/she has build the software right

EVERYBODY REVIEWS – that is also testing... Just static



