Testing in Agile Projects

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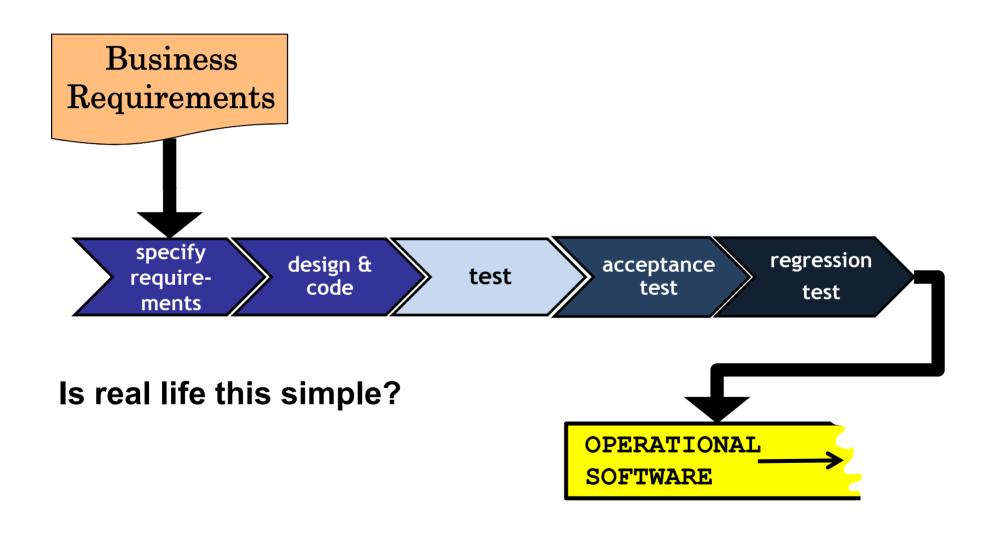


Structure

- Introduction to agile
- Agile processes and testing
- The ideal Scrum sprint
- Agile teams
- Agile benefits
- Questions?



Why go agile when we could use a simple generic development & Test Process?





Real life...

Business Requirements Business Requirem Business Re Business Requirem **DEFECTS** and **Enhancements** Operational software Phase 1



The Agile Manifesto

```
"In AGILE we value...
Individuals & interactions
                           over
                              processes and tools
Working software
                 over
                   comprehensive documentation
  Customer collaboration
                          over
                             contract negotiation
    Responding to change
                            over
                              following a plan
```

That is, while there is value in the items on the right,

we value the items on the left more."

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Industry adoption – US/Europe but Korea?

Agile development is now 'mainstream':

- 94% 'practising agile' VersionOne [2015]
- 36% of testing is done in agile projects (WQR) [2015]
- 28% Reid & Murnane Tester Motivation Survey [2013]

US DoD

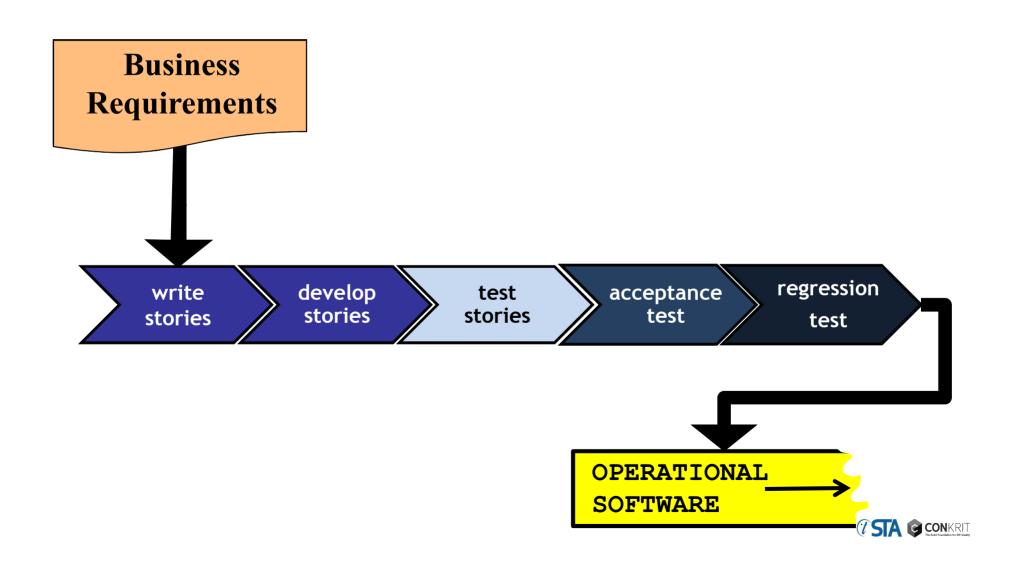
all defense contracts must include agile development
 [2013]

Take up is often partial

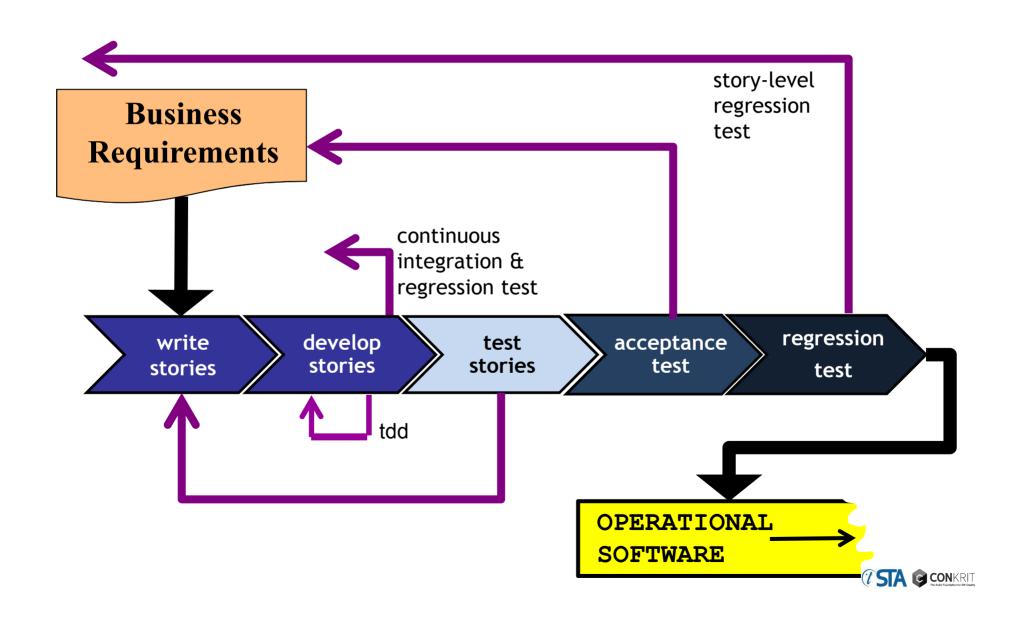
- Not all "agile" teams are doing all the practices ("Scrumbut")
- Some organisations are blending waterfall and agile



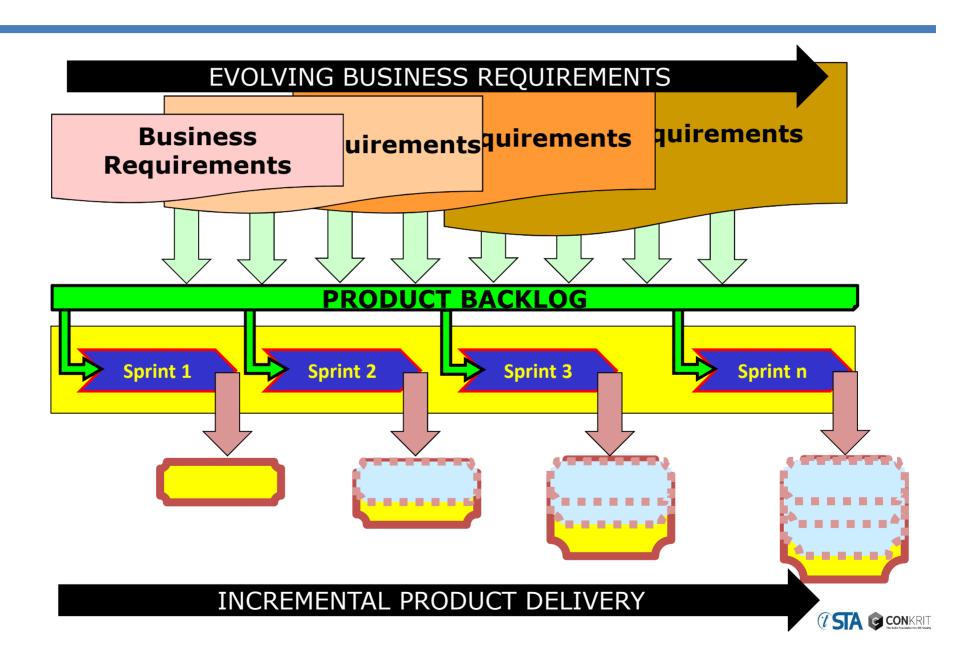
A (simplified) (Agile) Development & Test Process



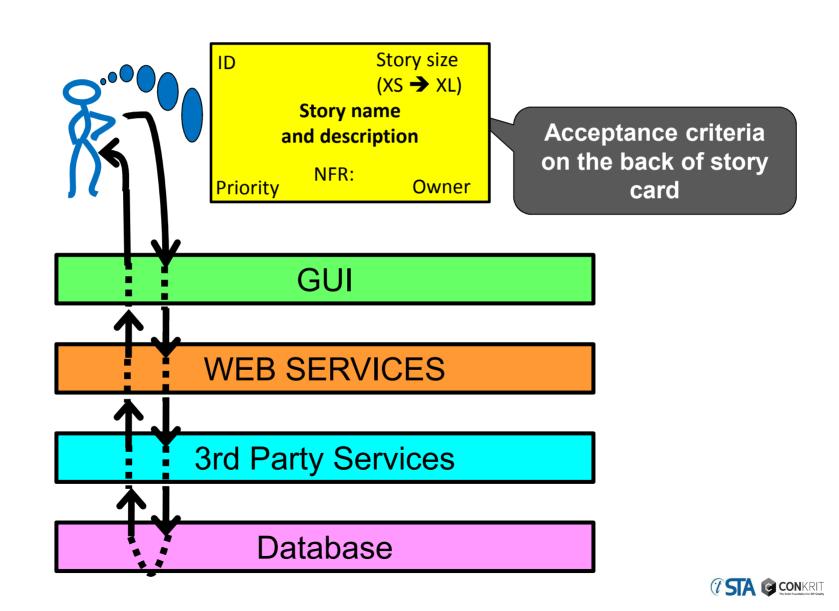
(Simple) Agile Development & <u>Test</u>



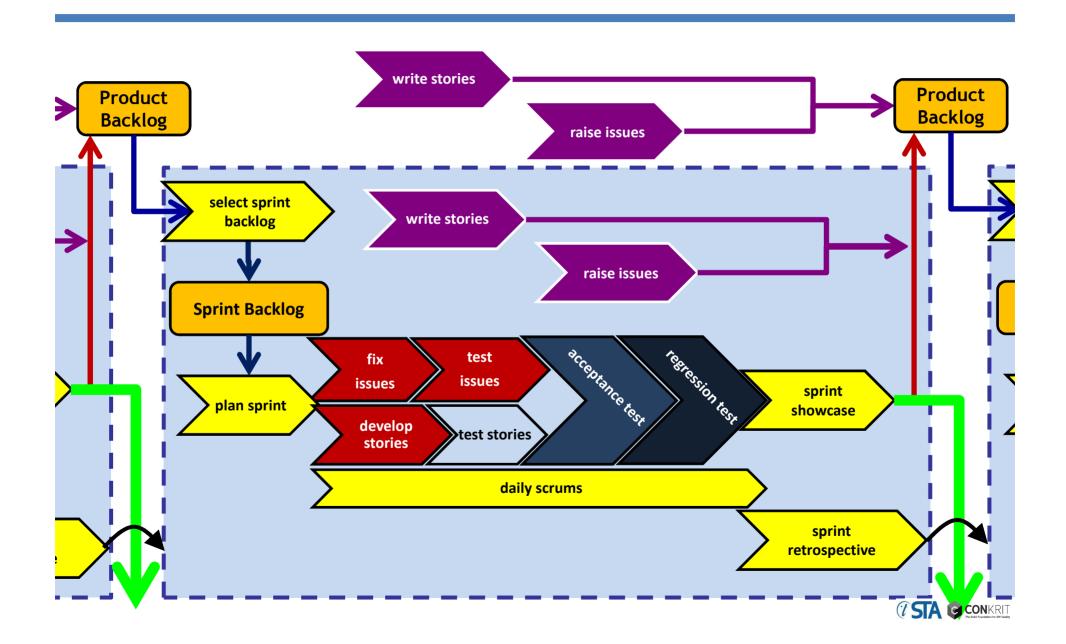
An Agile Approach



User Stories – no integration testing

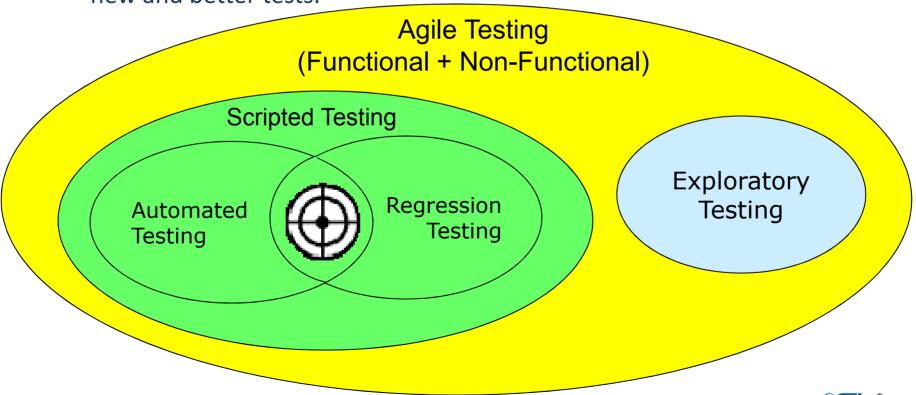


Ideal Agile using Scrum



AGILE TESTING ≠ EXPLORATORY TESTING

- Exploratory testing is simultaneous learning, test design, and test execution.
 - testing where the tester actively controls the design of the tests as those tests are performed and uses information gained while testing to design new and better tests.





Agile teams

- The whole agile team takes responsibility for the decisions they make (and ultimately the deliverables)
 - self-organizing/optimizing (and so adaptable)
 - communal ownership (not hierarchical)

Benefits

- teams react well to being given responsibility
 - more motivated
 - more adventurous/innovative will try things that may fail

Challenges

- individuals need to take responsibility
- management find it hard to 'let go'



Major Differences / Advantages

- Faster time to market (77%)
- Ability to manage changing priorities (87%)
- Team productivity (84%)





Summary

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Thank you for listening



