

CONTEXT-DRIVEN TESTING (CDT)

Myron Dizon Web QA @ Freelancer.com

> QE-360 Meetup @ Home Credit April 24, 2019

PROPONENTS OF THE CONTEXT-DRIVEN APPROACH









Cem Kaner

Brian Marick

James Bach

Bret Pettichord

In this talk, you'll have:

- an introduction to the context-driven approach
- the seven context-driven principles by James Bach
- what's included in a context & contrasts of CDT

SETTING EXPECTATIONS

so, consider the following projects:

One is developing the control software for an airplane. What "correct behavior" means is a highly technical and mathematical subject. FAA regulations must be followed. Anything you do — or don't do would be evidence in a lawsuit 20 years from now. The development staff share an engineering culture that values caution, precision, repeatability, and double-checking everyone's work.

Another project is developing a word processor that is to be used over the web. "Correct behavior" is whatever woos a vast and inarticulate audience of Microsoft Word users over to your software. There are <u>no regulatory</u> requirements that matter. Time to market matters — 20 months from now, it will all be over, for good or ill. The development staff decidedly do not come from an engineering culture, and attempts to talk in a way normal for the first culture will cause them to refer to you as "damage to be routed around".

the projects have different contexts:

testing practices appropriate to the first project will fail in the second.

practices appropriate to the second project would be criminally negligent in the first project.



Seven Context-Driven Principles

- 1. The value of any practice depends on its context.
- 2. There are good practices in context, but there are no best practices.
- 3. People, working together, are the most important part of any project's context.
- 4. Projects unfold over time in ways that are often not predictable.
- 5. The product is a solution. If the problem isn't solved, the product doesn't work.
- 6. Good software testing is a challenging intellectual process.
- 7. Only through judgment and skill, exercised cooperatively throughout the entire project, are we able to do the right things at the right times to effectively test our products.

- People 2. The value of any practice depends on its context.
 2. There are good practices in context, but there are no best practices.
- 3. People, working together, are the most important part of any project's context. \$\cdot \cdot \cdot
- 5. The product is a solution. If the problem isn't solved, the product doesn't work. Sciencetware testing is a challenging intellectual process.
- Only through judgment and skill, exercised cooperatively throughout the entire Problem-solving to the right things at the right times to effectively test our products.

```
H-Heuristics
```

A -

S-

Ecience

Е-

D -

H-Heuristics

A - Adaptive

S-

Ecienc

E -

D -

- H-Heuristics
- A Adaptive
- S Skeptical
- Hci
- Е-
- **D** -

- H Heuristics
- A Adaptive
- S Skeptical
- H-Humanist
- E -
- **D** -

- H Heuristics
- A Adaptive
- S Skeptical
- H-Humanist
- **E Empiricist**
- **D** -

- **H**-Heuristics
- A Adaptive
- S Skeptical
- H Humanist
- **E Empiricist**
- **D** Diversified

Context = Project Environment

- 1. Mission
- 2. Information
- 3. Developer relations
- 4. Test team
- 5. Equipment & tools
- 6. Schedule
- 7. Test items
- 8. Deliverables



Context = Project Environment

1. Mission

What is your purpose on this project, as understood by you and your employers?

2. Information

• What information is needed for testing?

3. Developer relations

Rapport. Hubris. Defensiveness. Feedback loop. Feedback.

4. Test team

• Who will perform the testing?

Context = Project Environment

5. Equipment and tools

Do we have the hardware, software, or documents required to administer testing?

6. Schedule

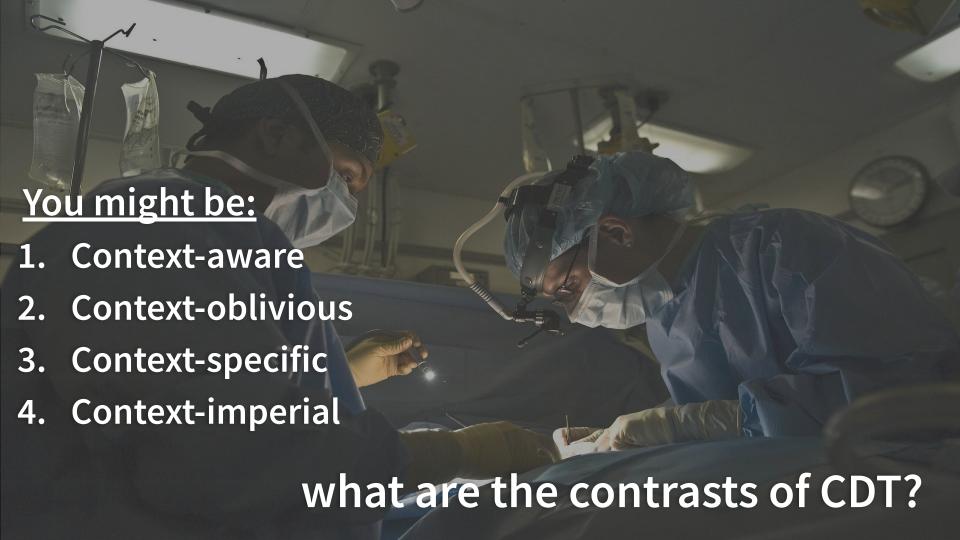
What are the sequence, duration, and synchronization of project events?

7. Test Items

Scope. Availability. Interoperability. Volatility. New stuff. Testability. Future releases.

8. Deliverables

Content. Purpose. Standards. Media.



context-driven testers:

- reject the notion of best practices, but believe there are good practices appropriate to context
- standards present suggestions, not "implementations"

context-driven

context-oblivious testers:

- test without a thought for the match between testing practices and testing problems
- common among testers who are just learning the craft

context-oblivious

context-aware testers:

- looks for best practices and standards first, then project-specific factors
- implements standards and best practices to project accordingly

context-aware

Context-specific testers:

- applies an approach that is optimized for a specific setting or problem, without room for adjustment in the event that the context changes
- tester knows only how to work within her or his one development context

context-specific

context-imperialist testers:

 insists on changing the project or the business in order to fit the testers' own standardized concept of "best" or "professional" practice

context-imperialist



Any questions?

Context-Driven Testing (CDT)

Myron Dizon

Web QA @ Freelancer.com

QE-360 Meetup @ Home Credit April 24, 2019

so, in a nutshell:





