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# **Lesson Objectives**

- What is Testing?
- •What is being tested?
- What Testing is not
- Quality
- Quality Characteristics
- Testing of Information Systems
- Testing and Quality Control
- •Quality Activities: Measure
- Evaluating and Testing
- Evaluating and Development Process
- Testing and Development Process





# **Lesson Objectives**

- Test Types
- Test Environments
- Ways of Testing
- Test Levels
- Testing is more than mere execution
- •What is cost factor?
- Who is Testing
- Testing Yes! But How?





# 2.1 What is Testing?

- Testing is a process that gives insight in and advises on the Quality and the related Risks to this.
  - Aimed at finding defects
  - Aimed at demonstrating lack of quality
  - Aimed at demonstrating the gap between specifications and actual product
- Aimed at building faith in the end product that gives advise on quality and risk



# 2.2 What is being tested?

- Software (Application)
  - But also:
  - Hardware
  - System software
  - Procedures
  - Documentation
  - Implementation
- Test object =The to be tested (part of the ) information system



# 2.3 What testing is NOT?

- Implementation
- Acceptance
- Defect repair
- Inexpensive, or is it...?
- A phase after development
- A check on completeness and correctness of functionality
- Training for operation and management

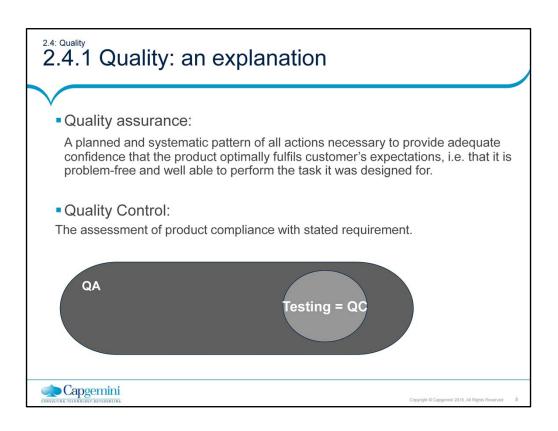


# 2.4 Quality

Quality is the total of characteristics and aspects of a product or service of importance to meet the agreed or logical requirement (ISO 8402)

- Fitness for Use
- Meeting the requirements
- The extent to which the expectations about time and money are met.





# 2.5 Quality Characteristics

# A quality characteristic describes the aspects of an information system

- Effectivity
- Security
- Manageability
- Connectivity
- Continuity
- Data Controllability
- Flexibility
- Functionality
- User-Friendliness

- Reusability
- ( Suitability of ) Infrastructure
- Suitability
- Maintainability
- Performance
- Portability
- Testability
- Efficiency



# ■ Application Software ■ Hardware ■ System Software ■ Procedures ■ Documentation ■ Testability ■ Testability ■ Testability

# Preventing is better than cure... ... But not all can be prevented! Prevention? Recovery? Detection?

# 2.8 Quality Activities: Measure

### Prevention:

- Methods, Techniques, Tools, Standards, Maintenance, Metrics,....
- · Arrange organization, select resource
- Training, Coaching, ......

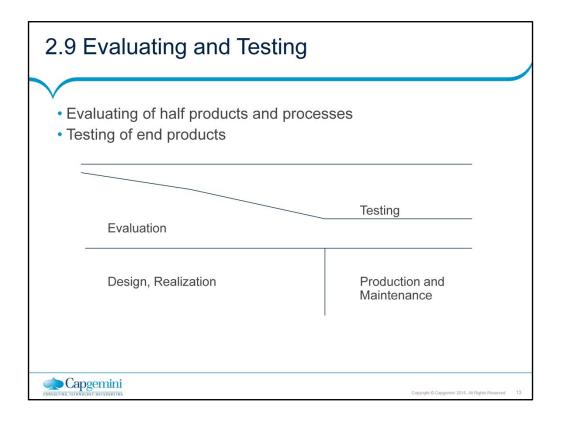
### Detection:

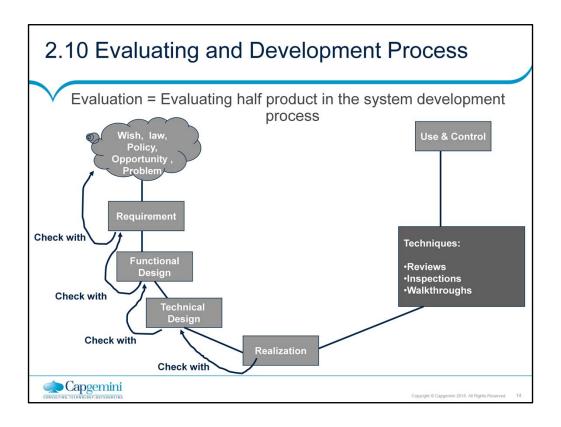
- · Checking ( of half products)
- Testing ( of end products)

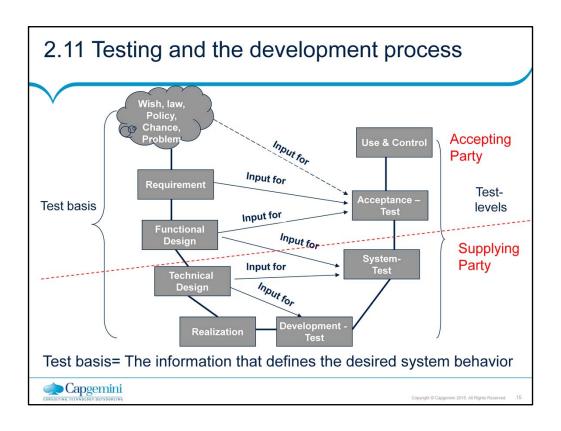
### Recovery:

- Fixed to requirements, functional designs, technical designs, software, business processes
- Rearrange organization, maintenance and procedures









# 2.12Test Types

A test type of a group of test activities with the intention to check the Information system on a number of cohesive ( aspects of) quality characteristics

### Examples:

- Functionality Test
- End-to-End Test
- Load- and stress test
- Usability Test
- Hackers test
- Regression Test

A regression test aims to check that all parts of a system that are not altered still function in the correct manner after a change has been implemented



# 2.13 Test Environments

- "Laboratory" or "Dev" Environment
  - Unit Test
  - Integration Test

Product meets Technical specs.

- System Test Environment (Semi-Production like)
  - System Test
- ( Performance Test)

Product meets functional & non functional specs and technical design

- Acceptance Test Environment ( Production-like)
  - User Acceptance Test
- Production Acceptance Test
- ( Performance Test)

Product meets expectations



# 2.14 Ways of Testing

- Dynamic Explicit
- Explicitly designed test cases
- Dynamic Implicit
- During execution of other (explicit) testing
- Not explicitly designed test-cases
- Static
- Checking software without execution
- · Inspection of documentation



# A test level is a group of test activities that are executed and managed together Commonly used test levels: Unit Test (UT) Unit Integration Test (UIT) System Test (ST) System Integration Test (SIT) Functional Acceptance Test (FAT) User Acceptance Test (UAT) Production Acceptance Test (PAT)

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# 2.15: Test Levels 2.15.1 What test levels are to be executed?

- Depends on Strategy determined by project team, facilitated by test coordinator
- Written down in Master Test Plan
- Always dependent on risk !!



# 2.16 Testing is more than execution Measuring (40%) Preparing (40%) Planning (20%)

## 2.17 What is the cost factor?

In general about 50% of the system development budget is spend on testing

- 10-15% Development Tests
- •25 % System Test / Functional Acceptance Test
- ■10-15% user- and Production Acceptance Test\

More with safety-critical, maintenance, etc. Less with 'No Risk' Systems

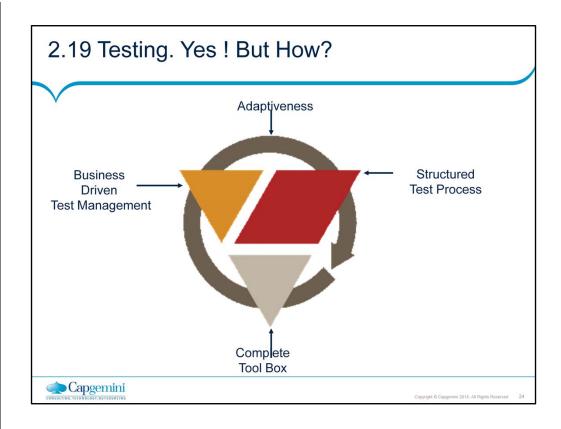


# 2.18 Who is Testing?

- Developers
- Users
- Controllers
- And
- (Professional) Testers

- But ...
  •Developers and users:
  - Want to show that the application is working
- •Tester:
  - Wants to show that the application is NOT working





# Summary

- The concepts of testing
- Quality
- Evaluating and Testing
- Evaluating and Development Process
- Testing and Development Process
- Test Levels
- Test Environment
- Cost factor of testing





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Add the notes here.

# **Review Question**

- A planned and systematic pattern of all actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that the product optimally fulfils customer's expectations is
  - Quality Assurance
  - Quality Control
  - System Test
  - None of the above
- What Testing is
  - Acceptance
  - Development
  - Defect Repair
  - Quality Checking





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# **Additional Reading**

- Framework and importance of testing
- URI
- https://capgemini.sumtotalsystems.com/sumtotal/app/sys\_erro r.aspx?mode=accessdenied&UserMode=0&ru=/sumtotal/core/ activitydetails/ViewActivityDetails/120358%3factId%3d120358 %26UserMode%3d0%26Task%3d%26InvoiceId%3d%26User Action%3d%26CallerURL%3d



